

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. Platy fragments, in granular to parallel fibrous aggregates, to several mm.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Uneven. Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 6.69-6.91

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color:* Steel-gray on fresh fractures, turning brown to black; in polished section, creamy white. *Anisotropism:* Moderate.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P2_1/m$. $a = 17.573(2)$ $b = 3.9426(4)$ $c = 28.423(3)$ $\beta = 105.525(2)^\circ$ $Z = 2$
 (silver free) $\text{Cu}_{7.30}\text{Pb}_{1.34}\text{Bi}_{11.35}\text{Sb}_{0.03}\text{S}_{21.97}$
 $a = 17.585(4)$ $b = 3.9386(9)$ $c = 28.453(7)$ $\beta = 105.41(1)^\circ$ $Z = 2$
 (0.51 wt% Ag) $\text{Cu}_{7.09}\text{Ag}_{0.18}\text{Pb}_{1.37}\text{Bi}_{11.28}\text{Sb}_{0.03}\text{S}_{21.98}\text{Te}_{0.07}$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Calculated from structure.

3.06 (100), 3.63 (74), 3.21 (61), 2.85 (43), 2.66 (38), 3.18 (34), 2.19 (30)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ag	3.26	1.00		2.76
Pb	6.71	6.47	7.24	10.60
Cu	9.45	11.74	12.08	9.76
Cd		0.01		
Bi	61.40	61.24	61.71	58.83
S	18.90	18.35	18.33	18.05
Total	99.72	98.81	99.46	100.00

(1) Băița, Romania; by electron microprobe, average of six analyses; corresponds to $\text{Cu}_{5.55}\text{Ag}_{1.13}\text{Pb}_{1.21}\text{Bi}_{10.97}\text{S}_{22.00}$. (2) Ocna de Fier, Romania; by electron microprobe, average of 37 analyses; corresponds to $\text{Ag}_{0.36}\text{Pb}_{1.20}\text{Cu}_{7.11}\text{Bi}_{11.28}\text{S}_{22.05}$. (3) Swartberg, northern Cape Province, South Africa; by electron microprobe, average of six analyses; corresponds to $\text{Cu}_{7.30}\text{Pb}_{1.34}\text{Bi}_{11.35}\text{Sb}_{0.03}\text{S}_{21.97}$.
 (4) $\text{AgPb}_2\text{Cu}_6\text{Bi}_{11}\text{S}_{22}$.

Occurrence: Intimately intergrown with other Pb-Bi sulfosalts, particularly, members of the cuprobismutite series and the bismuthinite-aikinite homologous series.

Association: Hammarite, pekoite, bismuthinite, cuprobismutite, hodrushite, chalcopyrite, grossular, andradite.

Distribution: In Romania, from Băița (Rézbánya) [TL], and in the Paulus mine, Ocna de Fier (Morávicza, Vaskő). At Banská Stiavnica (Schemnitz), Slovakia. From Swartberg, northern Cape Province, South Africa.

Name: Honors Dr. Karel Padéra (b. 1923), Czech mineralogist, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, who first worked on the mineral.

Type Material: Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, 11329; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 164244.

References: (1) Mumme, W.G. and L. Žák (1985) Padéraite, $\text{Cu}_{5.9}\text{Ag}_{1.3}\text{Pb}_{1.6}\text{Bi}_{11.2}\text{S}_{22}$, a new mineral of the cuprobismutite-hodrushite group. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 557-567. (2) Mumme, W.G. (1986) The crystal structure of padéraite, a mineral of the cuprobismutite series. Can. Mineral., 24, 513-521. (3) Topa, E. and D. Makovicky (2006) The crystal structure of padéraite, $\text{Cu}_7(X_{0.33}\text{Pb}_{1.33}\text{Bi}_{11.33})_{\Sigma 13}\text{S}_{22}$, with $X = \text{Cu}$ or Ag : new data and interpretation. Can. Mineral., 44, 481-495. (4) (2006) Amer. Mineral., 91(11), 1953 (abs. ref. 3). (5) Cook, N.J. and C.L. Ciobanu (2003) Lamellar minerals of the cuprobismutite series and related padéraite: a new occurrence and implications. Can. Mineral., 41, 441-456.