

Chrysocolla was reported under different names (“*siliceous copper*”, “*asperolite*” and “*demidovite*”) by many researchers (Hermann, 1866; Planer, 1876; Gladkiy, 1888; Sumin, Lasheva, 1951; Soloviev, 1953). It was found almost at all levels of the Mednorudnyanskoe deposit as blue and greenish-blue “*sinter*”, crusty, conchoidal and nodular aggregates of 0.02–5 mm and more in thickness (Figs. 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234). Zavaritsky (1929) reported chrysocolla at the “*Treugolnik*” location below the massive sulfide bodies at the 300 m depth. In the middle of the last century, Sumin and Lasheva (1951) dedicated a special work to chrysocolla of the deposit. Published chemical compositions are somewhat different in concentrations of CuO, SiO₂, H₂O and small amounts of Fe, Al, Ca, Mg, P.

Chrysocolla typically occurs in complexly zoned aggregates of several predominant copper minerals. Eremeev (1886) reported pseudomorphs of chrysocolla after malachite. Ponomarev and Erokhin (2008) mentioned its pseudomorphs



228. Aggregate of **chrysocolla** small spherulites, **opal** “columns” and **malachite**. 1.5 cm. Mednorudnyanskoe deposit. Specimen: V.A. and V.I. Popovs #530, collected by N.I. Kozin. Photo: S.G. Epanchintsev.