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Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* $\overline{3}$ 2/m, 3m or 32. Crystals flattened \parallel {0001}, to 1 mm, strongly deformed to produce lamellae, in massive aggregates.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Perfect on $\{0001\}$. Hardness = n.d. VHN = 52-74, 63 average (25 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 7.94

Cell Data: Space Group: $R\overline{3}m$, R3m, or R32. a = 4.183(4) c = 29.12(8) Z = 3

X-ray Powder Pattern: Otish Mountains deposit, Canada. 3.074 (10), 2.090 (8), 2.267 (7), 4.85 (6), 3.584 (6), 9.71 (5), 2.133 (5)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
Bi	60.85	59.41
Cu	0.19	
Pb	0.14	
Se	22.46	22.45
Te	15.68	18.14
S	0.58	
Total	99.90	100.00

(1) Otish Mountains deposit, Canada; by electron microprobe, average of six analyses; corresponding to $(Bi_{2.07}Cu_{0.02}Pb_{0.01})_{\Sigma=2.10}Se_{2.02}(Te_{0.87}S_{0.13})_{\Sigma=1.00}$. (2) Bi_2Se_2Te .

Mineral Group: Tetradymite group.

Occurrence: In a vein-type uranium deposit with other tellurides and selenides.

Association: Watkinsonite, součekite, clausthalite, chalcopyrite, Au–Ag alloy.

Distribution: From the Otish Mountains uranium deposit, Quebec, Canada [TL].

Name: To honor Professor George Skippen (1936–), Canadian geologist, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada.

Type Material: n.d.

References: (1) Johan, Z., P. Picot, and F. Ruhlmann (1987) The ore mineralogy of the Otish Mountains uranium deposit, Quebec: skippenite, Bi₂Se₂Te, and watkinsonite, Cu₂PbBi₄(Se, S)₈, two new mineral species. Can. Mineral., 25, 625–637. (2) (1989) Amer. Mineral., 74, 947 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Nakajima, S. (1963) The crystal structure of Bi₂Te_{3-x}Se_x. J. Phys. Chem. Solids, 24, 479–485. [str??must]