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Crystal Data: Triclinic. *Point Group:* 1. In fine-grained lumpy aggregates of minute crystals.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: [010, perfect; $\overline{101}$ imperfect.] (by analogy with copiapite). Hardness = 2.5 D(meas.) = 2.23 D(calc.) = [2.26] Soluble in H₂O.

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. Color: Greenish yellow, yellow-orange. Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: In shades of green. Orientation: $X \simeq b$. Dispersion: r > v, strong. Absorption: X = Y > Z. $\alpha = 1.558$ $\beta = 1.575$ $\gamma = 1.620$ $2V(meas.) = 63^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: $P\overline{1}$ (ICDD 19–394). a = 7.34 b = 18.19 c = 7.28 $\alpha = 93^{\circ}51'$ $\beta = 101^{\circ}30'$ $\gamma = 99^{\circ}23'$ Z = 1

X-ray Powder Pattern: Quetena, Chile. (ICDD 19-394). 3.56 (100), 8.81 (80), 5.82 (50), 6.32 (40), 3.08 (40), 3.90 (30), 3.76 (30)

Chemistry:		(1)	(2)
	SO_3	41.62	38.20
	Al_2O_3	1.47	
	Fe_2O_3	27.66	25.40
	CuO	5.72	6.32
	H_2O	23.51	30.08
	insol.	0.21	
	Total	100.19	100.00
(.)		(0)	0

(1) Chuquicamata, Chile. (2) $CuFe_4(SO_4)_6(OH)_2 \cdot 20H_2O$.

Mineral Group: Copiapite group.

Occurrence: A rare secondary mineral probably formed by reaction between copiapite and copper sulfate-bearing solutions, preserved in arid climates.

Association: Copiapite, parabutlerite, chalcanthite, jarosite.

Distribution: In Chile, from Chuquicamata and at Quetena, west of Calama, Antofagasta.

Name: As the *cuprian* member of the *copiapite* group.

Type Material: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, 99048, 99060.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 623–627. (2) Bandy, M.C. (1938) Mineralogy of three sulphate deposits of northern Chile. Amer. Mineral., 23, 669–760, esp. 737–739.