**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic (?). *Point Group:* n.d. As paper-thin sparkling crusts.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: {001}, probable, good. Tenacity: Very brittle. Hardness = 3 D(meas.) = 4.5 D(calc.) = 4.6

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. Color: Brilliant red; deep cloudy orange in transmitted light. Streak: Orange. Optical Class: Biaxial. Orientation:  $Z \wedge c = 3^{\circ}$ .  $\alpha = 2.14$   $\beta = n.d.$   $\gamma = 2.15$ 2V(meas.) = n.d.

b = 9.68 c = 20.52  $\beta = 90^{\circ}15'$  Z = 2**Cell Data:** Space Group: n.d. a = 6.58

X-ray Powder Pattern: Moctezuma mine, Mexico. 3.426(10), 3.289(10), 4.037(9), 3.239(9), 2.445(7), 5.130(6), 2.613(6)

**Chemistry:** 

	(1)	(2)
$TeO_3$	8.6	9.68
${\rm TeO}_2$	26.8	26.39
$Fe_2O_3$	24.3	26.41
PbO	25.5	24.61
$\rm H_2O$	12.3	12.91
Total	97.5	100.00

(1) Moctezuma mine, Mexico; H<sub>2</sub>O by the Penfield method, low analytical total likely caused by insoluble lost following acid digestion. (2)  $Pb_2Fe_6(Te^{4+}O_3)_3(Te^{6+}O_6)(OH)_{10} \cdot 8H_2O$ .

Occurrence: Very rare in oxidized ore in a matrix of intensely silicified and brecciated rhyolite vitrophyre cemented by drusy quartz and carrying pyrite and tellurides.

Association: Cuzticite, emmonsite, schmitterite, kuranakhite, pyrite.

**Distribution:** From Moctezuma (Bambolla) mine, 12 km south of Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico.

**Name:** From the Nahua language for *blood*, in allusion to the color.

**Type Material:** The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1984,468.

**References:** (1) Williams, S.A. (1982) Cuzticite and eztlite, two new tellurium minerals from Moctezuma, Mexico. Mineral. Mag., 46, 257–259. (2) (1983) Amer. Mineral., 68, 471 (abs. ref. 1).