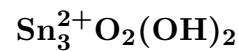


Hydroromarchite



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Crystal Data: Tetragonal. *Point Group:* $4/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$. In thin crusts intermixed with romarchite.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. $D(\text{meas.}) = \text{n.d.}$ $D(\text{calc.}) = [2.40]$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* White.

Optical Class: Uniaxial. $\omega = \text{n.d.}$ $\epsilon = \text{n.d.}$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P4/mnc$ (synthetic). $a = 7.98(1)$ $c = 9.17(1)$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Boundary Falls, Canada. (ICDD 25-1303).

3.50 (100), 2.77 (90), 2.96 (80), 3.26 (50), 1.92 (50), 1.90 (50), 2.48 (40)

Chemistry: Boundary Falls, Canada; X-ray spectrographic scans detected only tin.

Occurrence: As an alteration product on tin pannikins immersed in a river.

Association: Romarchite.

Distribution: At Boundary Falls, Winnipeg River, Ontario, Canada, where tin pannikins had been dropped by a voyageur between 1801 and 1821.

Name: As a HYDRous mineral related to *romarchite*.

Type Material: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M28744.

References: (1) Organ, R.M. and J.A. Mandarino (1971) Romarchite and hydroromarchite, two new stannous minerals. *Can. Mineral.*, 10, 916 (abs.). (2) (1972) *Amer. Mineral.*, 57, 1555 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Howie, R.A. and W. Moser (1973) Crystal data and formula for hydrous tin(II) oxide: a note. *Amer. Mineral.*, 58, 552.