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Crystal Data: Monoclinic, pseudo-orthorhombic. *Point Group:* 2/m. Rare crystals, with pyramidal terminations, in parallel growths; more commonly as cleavable masses, to 17 cm.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: $\{100\}$, perfect. Tenacity: Cleavage lamellae are flexible, inelastic; somewhat sectile. Hardness = 1.5-2 D(meas.) = 4.3(1) D(calc.) = 4.619

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Colorless to pale brown. *Luster:* Pearly on the cleavage.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Orientation: Y = b; $X \land a = 11^{\circ}$; $Z \land c = 10^{\circ}$. Dispersion: r < v, very strong. $\alpha = 1.87(1)$ $\beta = 1.880(5)$ $\gamma = 1.98(1)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 26.5(1.0)^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/c$. a = 4.542(1) b = 5.022(1) c = 17.597(5) $\beta = 90.81(3)^{\circ}$ Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Tsumeb, Namibia; strong preferred orientation. 2.940 (400), 4.405 (100), 8.808 (32), 1.761 (22), 3.133 (21), 2.884 (19), 3.163 (18)

Chemistry:

As_2O_3	(1) 71.4
FeÕ	0.5
ZnO	28.5
Total	100.4

(1)

(1) Tsumeb, Namibia; corresponds to $(Zn_{0.97}Fe_{0.02})_{\Sigma=0.99}As_2^{3+}O_4$.

Occurrence: With other zinc- and arsenic-bearing minerals, apparently formed at low temperatures in an oxidized zone in a dolostone-hosted hydrothermal polymetallic ore deposit.

Association: Chalcocite, tennantite, reinerite, schneiderhöhnite, zincian stottite, zincroselite, tsumcorite, stranskiite, legrandite, smithsonite.

Distribution: From Tsumeb, Namibia.

Name: For Luis Antonio Bravo Teixeira-Leite (1942–1999), Portuguese-South African amateur mineralogist of Pretoria, South Africa, who noted the first specimen.

Type Material: University of Pierre and Marie Curie, Paris, France; The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1976,432; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M34727; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 137105.