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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group: 2/m 2/m 2/m. As crystals, to 15  $\mu$ m, roughly rectangular, flattened on  $\{010\}$  and elongated along [001] or [100], with frayed and corroded terminations in the direction of [001]. These are loosely stacked and randomly aggregated in botryoidal, earthy to porous crusts.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: On  $\{100\}$ , fair; on  $\{010\}$ , possible. Hardness =  $\sim 2$  (by analogy with dundasite). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 3.947

**Optical Properties:** Translucent. *Color:* Pale to deep lilac, pinkish violet, pale gray. *Streak:* Pale violet. *Luster:* Pearly to earthy.

Optical Class: Biaxial (–). Pleochroism: X = Y = colorless to pale grayish pink; Z = grayish pink. Orientation: X = a; Y = b; Z = c. Absorption: X < Z.  $\alpha = 1.704(5)$   $\beta = \sim 1.802$   $\gamma = 1.842(5)$  2V(meas.) = n.d.  $2V(\text{calc.}) = \sim 62^{\circ}$ 

**Cell Data:** Space Group: [Pbnm] (by analogy to dundasite). a=9.079(3) b=16.321(9) c=5.786(7) Z=4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Red Lead mine, Tasmania, Australia. 7.937 (100), 3.633 (70), 4.686 (50b), 3.270 (40), 2.718 (40), 2.690 (40), 6.091 (30)

## Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
$\mathrm{Sb_2O_5}$	0.67	
$CO_2$	18.3	17.02
$\mathrm{Cr_2O_3}$	22.64	29.38
$Al_2O_3$	3.65	
PbO	43.33	43.15
SrO	1.40	
$\mathrm{H_2O}$	[10.01]	10.45
Total	[100.00]	100.00

(1) Red Lead mine, Tasmania, Australia; by electron microprobe, total Sb as  $\mathrm{Sb_2O_5}$ , total Cr as  $\mathrm{Cr_2O_3}$ ,  $\mathrm{CO_2}$  by CHN analyzer,  $\mathrm{H_2O}$  by difference; presence of  $(\mathrm{CO_3})^{2-}$ ,  $(\mathrm{OH})^{1-}$ , and  $\mathrm{H_2O}$  confirmed by IR; corresponds to  $(\mathrm{Pb_{0.99}Sr_{0.07}})_{\Sigma=1.06}(\mathrm{Cr_{1.52}Al_{0.36}Sb_{0.02}})_{\Sigma=1.90}(\mathrm{CO_3})_{2.12}$   $(\mathrm{OH})_{3.62} \bullet 1.02\mathrm{H_2O}$ . (2)  $\mathrm{PbCr_2(CO_3)_2(OH)_4} \bullet \mathrm{H_2O}$ .

Occurrence: A rare secondary species probably formed by alteration of galena by Cr-bearing meteoric waters (Red Lead mine, Australia); in the oxidation zone of a hydrothermal vein cutting serpentinite (Callenberg mine, Germany).

**Association:** Anglesite, crocoite, "limonite" (Red Lead mine, Australia); crocoite, cerussite, bindheimite, pyromorphite, galena (Callenberg mine, Germany).

**Distribution:** From the Red Lead mine, Dundas, Tasmania, Australia. In the Callenberg nickel mine, near Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Saxony, Germany.

Name: Honors William Frederick Petterd (1849–1910), mineral collector who published several catalogs of Tasmanian mineral occurrences.

Type Material: Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, M38601.

**References:** (1) Birch, W.D., U. Kolitsch, T. Witzke, L. Nasdala, and R.S. Bottrill (2000) Petterdite, the Cr-dominant analogue of dundasite, a new mineral species from Dundas, Tasmania, Australia and Callenberg, Saxony, Germany. Can. Mineral., 38, 1467–1476. (2) (2001) Amer. Mineral., 86, 1113 (abs. ref. 1).

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