

**Rilandite**

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**Crystal Data:** n.d. *Point Group:* n.d. Subhedral, angular and platy; compact, massive.**Physical Properties:** *Fracture:* Conchoidal. *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = 2–3  
D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = n.d.**Optical Properties:** Translucent (?). *Color:* Dark brownish black. *Streak:* Grayish brown.  
*Luster:* Brilliant on fresh surface, otherwise dull, pitchy.  
*Optical Class:* n.d.**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* n.d. *Z* = n.d.**X-ray Powder Pattern:** n.d.

<b>Chemistry:</b>	(1)	(2)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	9.98	11.05
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18.58	23.45
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.38	
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	47.59	48.93
MgO	1.18	
CaO	1.32	
H <sub>2</sub> O	16.64	16.57
Total	99.67	100.00

(1) Rio Blanco Co., Colorado, USA. (2) (Cr, Al)<sub>6</sub>SiO<sub>11</sub> • 5H<sub>2</sub>O with Cr:Al = 3.5:2.5.**Occurrence:** On the outer surface and in shallow recesses of a petrified log in sandstone.**Association:** Carnotite, organic matter.**Distribution:** From the Riland uranium claim, about 21 km east-northeast of Meeker, Rio Blanco Co., Colorado, USA.**Name:** For James L. Riland, newspaper publisher from Meeker, Colorado, USA, owner of the mining claims on which the mineral was discovered.**Type Material:** National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 96808.**References:** (1) Henderson, E.P. and F.L. Hess (1933) Corvusite and rilandite, new minerals from the Utah-Colorado carnotite region. *Amer. Mineral.*, 18, 195–205.