©2001 Mineral Data Publishing, version 1.2

Crystal Data: Triclinic. *Point Group:* $\overline{1}$ or 1. As fine-grained transverse fibers of very small size.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Perfect micaceous. Hardness = < 5 D(meas.) = 3.18(2) D(calc.) = 3.195

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Green, zoned. *Optical Class:* Biaxial. *Pleochroism:* Weak; green to yellow-green. $\alpha = 1.582$ $\beta = n.d.$ $\gamma = 1.614$ 2V(meas.) = n.d.

Cell Data: Space Group: $C\overline{1}$ or C1 (uncertainty due to random stacking of chlorite layers). a = 5.346(3) b = 9.257(4) c = 14.40(7) $\beta = 97.12(5)^{\circ}$ Z = [2]

X-ray Powder Pattern: Red Dome deposit, Australia. 7.14 (100), 14.3 (90), 1.542 (60), 2.660 (50), 3.573 (40), 2.450 (35b), 4.600 (30)

Chemistry:

(1)
32.0
12.4
12.9
0.15
30.5
4.6
1.0
n.d.

(1)

(1) Red Dome deposit, Australia; by electron microprobe; excluding CaO, corresponds to $(Zn_{2.50}Fe_{1.20}Al_{1.17}Mg_{0.76}Mn_{0.01})_{\Sigma=5.64}(Si_{3.55}Al_{0.45})_{\Sigma=4.00}O_{10}(OH)_8$.

Mineral Group: Chlorite group.

Occurrence: As rims on colloform calcite veins, within a strongly oxidized collapse karst-breccia containing skarn clasts.

Association: Andesine, garnet, vesuvianite, zincian chamosite, goethite, hematite, chalcocite, copper, malachite, calcite.

Distribution: From the Red Dome deposit, 15 km west-northwest of Chillagoe, Queensland, Australia.

Name: For Professor Sturges W. Bailey (1919–1994), Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

Type Material: Geological Museum, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 6000/1; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 164430; South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia, 13592.

References: (1) Rule, A.C. and F. Radke (1988) Baileychlore, the Zn end member of the trioctahedral chlorite series. Amer. Mineral., 73, 135–139.