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Crystal Data: Monoclinic (?), pseudohexagonal. Point Group: n.d. Rarely as hexagonal crystals, to 50 μ m, typically overgrown on dickite; as crystal rosettes, < 0.2 mm.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Perfect micaceous, basal. Hardness = ~ 2 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 4.96 Paramagnetic.

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. *Color*: Carmine to violet-red. *Streak*: Pale red. *Luster*: Adamantine to slightly pearly.

Optical Class: Biaxial (–). Pleochroism: X = pale magenta; Y = Z = carmine. $\alpha = 1.82$ $\beta = 1.85$ $\gamma = 1.85$ 2V(meas.) = Small.

Cell Data: Space Group: C-centered cell (?). a=5.21 b=9.04 c=12.85 $\beta=90^\circ$ Z=2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Moctezuma, Mexico. 3.11 (100), 12.8 (90), 3.70 (90), 2.60 (70), 1.840 (60), 1.590 (50), 2.26 (30b)

Chemistry:

	(1)
SiO_2	20.28
TeO_2	17.03
$\mathrm{Al_2O_3}$	5.44
$\mathrm{Fe_2O_3}$	7.25
Mn_2O_3	1.18
PbO	45.23
${\rm H_2O}$	[3.59]
Total	[100.00]

(1) Moctezuma, Mexico; by electron microprobe, valences of Te, Fe, and Mn inferred from the oxidized state of the deposit, $\rm H_2O$ by difference; corresponds to $\rm Pb_{1.83}(Fe_{0.82}^{3+}Mn_{0.14}^{3+})_{\Sigma=0.96}Te_{0.97}(Si_{3.04}Al_{0.96})_{\Sigma=4.00}O_{12.7} \cdot 1.80H_2O$.

Occurrence: In a breccia, loosely cemented by dickite, in very thin disseminations on quartz fragments.

Association: Moctezumite, zemannite, tellurite, barite, dickite, quartz.

Distribution: In the Moctezuma mine, Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico.

Name: To honor Mexican geologist Carlos Burckhardt (1869–1935).

Type Material: University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 125476, 119081, 119085; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 136509, 144110, 164347, 164348.

References: (1) Gaines, R.V., P.B. Leavens, and J.A. Nelen (1979) Burckhardtite, a new silicate-tellurite from Mexico. Amer. Mineral., 64, 355–358.