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Crystal Data: Triclinic, pseudomonoclinic. *Point Group:* $\overline{1}$ or 1. Crystals are prismatic, flattened $\parallel \{100\}$, elongated along [001], to 6 mm, commonly fibrous in divergent aggregates. *Twinning:* By reflection across $\{110\}$.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: One nearly \parallel to elongation; one $\simeq \bot$ optic normal; one \bot Bxa. Fracture: Very brittle. Hardness = ~ 4 D(meas.) = 2.50 D(calc.) = 2.57

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Pale brown, colorless, white, straw-yellow, bright orange. *Streak:* Pale brown. *Luster:* Vitreous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (–). Pleochroism: Faint; X = yellow-green; Z = orange. Orientation: $Z \wedge c \simeq 3^{\circ}-8^{\circ}$. Dispersion: Moderate, asymmetric. Absorption: Minimum $\parallel Z$. $\alpha = 1.628(2)$ $\beta = [1.682] \quad \gamma = 1.723(4) \quad 2V(\text{meas.}) = 80(5)^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: $P\overline{1}$ or P1. a = 10.17-10.23 b = 9.77-9.78 c = 7.37-7.40 $\alpha = 88.63^{\circ}-89.65^{\circ}$ $\beta = 97.60^{\circ}-98.28^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 117.26^{\circ}-117.60^{\circ}$ Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Mullica Hill, New Jersey, USA; nearly identical to strunzite. 5.29 (100), 8.94 (80), 3.277 (40), 4.47 (30), 3.452 (30), 3.213 (30), 4.33 (20)

Chemistry:

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| P_2O_5 | 28.1 | 29.91 | 28.41 |
| $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{FeO}$ | | 43.17 | |
| Fe_2O_3 | 30.9 | | 31.97 |
| FeO | 13.9 | | 14.38 |
| MnO | trace | 0.06 | |
| $\mathrm{H_2O}$ | [27.1] | 27.5 | 25.24 |
| Total | [100.0] | 100.7 | 100.00 |

(1) Mullica Hill, New Jersey, USA; by electron microprobe, H_2O by difference, $Fe^{2+}:Fe^{3+}$ estimated at 1:2 from microchemical tests and the known isostructural strunzite formula; corresponds to $Fe^{2+}_{0.98}Fe^{3+}_{1.96}(PO_4)_2(OH)_{1.84} \cdot 6.68H_2O$. (2) Bethel Church, Indiana, USA; by electron microprobe, H_2O by TGA; assuming $Fe^{2+}:Fe^{3+}=1:2$, then corresponds to $Fe^{2+}_{0.95}Fe^{3+}_{1.9}(PO_4)_2(OH)_{1.84} \cdot 6H_2O$. (3) $Fe^{2+}Fe^{3+}_2(PO_4)_2(OH)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.

Occurrence: Replacing a belemnite (Mullica Hill, New Jersey, USA); a secondary mineral in weathered phosphatic black shale beds (Bethel Church, Indiana, USA).

Association: Rockbridgeite, phosphosiderite (Mullica Hill, New Jersey, USA); vivianite, aluminian strengite, diadochite, leucophosphite, beraunite, fluorapatite (Bethel Church, Indiana, USA); beraunite, cacoxenite (Arnsberg, Germany).

Distribution: In the USA, along Raccoon Creek, near Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co., New Jersey; near Bethel Church, Pike Co., Indiana; in the Dunton quarry, Newry, Oxford Co., Maine; from the Palermo #1 mine, near North Groton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire. In the Gravel Hill mine, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, England. At Arnsberg, North Rhein-Westphalia, and Althütte and Waidhaus, Bavaria, Germany. Along Dry Weather road, Glenhope, New Zealand.

Name: For its dominant content of *ferrous* iron and relation to *strunzite*.

Type Material: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 149594.

References: (1) Peacor, D.R., P.J. Dunn, and W.B. Simmons (1983) Ferrostrunzite, the ferrous iron analogue of strunzite from Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 524–528. (2) (1984) Amer. Mineral., 69, 811 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Coveney, R.M., Jr., A.V. Allen, J.C. Blankenship, and W.B. Simmons (1984) Hawleyite and phosphate minerals from Bethel Church, Indiana, including a second occurrence for ferrostrunzite. Mineral. Record, 15, 351–357. (4) van Tassel, R. and E. de Grave (1992) Ferrostrunzite from Arnsberg, Sauerland, Germany. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 207–212.

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