Oyelite $Ca_{10}B_2Si_8O_{29}\cdot 12.5H_2O$

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* n.d. As aggregates of nearly parallel acicular crystals, to 3 mm.

Physical Properties: Hardness = 5 D(meas.) = 2.62 D(calc.) = [2.66]

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* White; colorless in thin section.
Luster: Vitreous.
Optical Class: Biaxial. $\alpha = 1.602$ $\beta = 1.606$ $\gamma = 1.613$ 2V(meas.) = n.d.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $a = 11.25$ $b = 7.25$ $c = 20.46$ Z = [2]

X-ray Powder Pattern: Fuka, Japan.
10.23 (100), 2.917 (60), 3.411 (25), 2.558 (15), 2.046 (13), 3.784 (10)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
SiO_2	35.3	35.97
B_2O_3	4.8	5.21
Al_2O_3	0.3	
CaO	41.2	41.97
Na_2O	0.1	
H_2O^+	16.7	16.85
H_2O^-	0.7	
CO_2	0.4	
Total	99.5	100.00

(1) Fuka, Japan. (2) $Ca_{10}B_2Si_8O_{29}\cdot 12.5H_2O$.

Occurrence: In a vein in gehlenite-spurrite skarn (Fuka, Japan).

Association: Bultfonteinite, scawtite, xonotlite, calcite (Fuka, Japan).

Distribution: At Fuka, near Bicchu, Okayama Prefecture, Japan. From Crestmore, Riverside Co., California, USA. In the N'Chwaning mine, near Kuruman, Cape Province, South Africa.

Name: For Dr. Jiro Oye, late Professor of Mineralogy, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan.

Type Material: National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan, M23576; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 148213.

References: (1) Kusachi, I., C. Henmi, and K. Henmi (1984) An oyelite-bearing vein at Fuka, the town of Bitchu, Okayama Prefecture, Japan. J. Japan. Assoc. Min. Petr. Econ. Geol., 79, 267–275. (2) (1986) Amer. Mineral., 71, 230 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Heller, L. and H.F.W. Taylor (1956) Crystallographic data for the calcium silicates. H.M. Stationary Office, London, 37–38 [tobermorite 10Å hydrate].