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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. As aggregates of slender prismatic to fibrous crystals, elongated along [010].

Physical Properties: Cleavage: In one direction \parallel [010], perfect. Hardness = 5.5 D(meas.) = 2.91 D(calc.) = 2.91

 $\textbf{Optical Properties:} \quad \text{Translucent.} \quad \textit{Color:} \quad \text{White, pale gray; colorless in transmitted light.}$

Luster: Silky to pearly.

Optical Class: Biaxial (-). Orientation: X = b. Dispersion: r > v, weak. $\alpha = 1.596$ $\beta = 1.639$ $\gamma = 1.670$ 2V(meas.) = 70°

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/c$ (synthetic). a = 12.303(4) b = 3.1228(9) c = 9.917(4) $\beta = 104.26(3)^{\circ}$ Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Hol Kol mine, North Korea. 2.557 (100), 2.010 (60), 2.823 (50), 1.916 (30), 4.47 (25), 1.562 (21), 2.983 (18)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
SiO_2	0.80	
$\mathrm{B_2O_3}$	42.28	46.34
$(Al + Fe)_2O_3$	0.63	
$_{\rm MgO}$	50.64	53.66
CaO	1.52	
H_2O^+	3.87	
$H_2^-O^-$	0.19	
Total	99.93	100.00

- (1) Hol Kol mine, North Korea; after deduction of szaibélite, corresponds to Mg_{1.96}B₂O₅.
- (2) $Mg_2B_2O_5$.

Occurrence: In a contact metasomatic hydrothermal boron deposit in diopside–clinohumite–dolomite–calcite skarn (Hol Kol mine, North Korea).

Association: Kotoite, sakhaite, ludwigite, szaibélyite, clinohumite, forsterite, apatite, spinel, calcite.

Distribution: From the Hol Kol Au–Cu mine, about 75 km southeast of Pyongyang, Suan Co., North Korea. At the Zhuanmiao and Houxianyu boron deposits, Liaoning Province, China. In Russia, in Sakha, from the Titovskoye boron–iron deposit, Tas-Khayakhtakh Mountains, in the Taiga boron–iron deposit, and from the Tayozhnoye iron deposit, 550 km south of Yakutsk. From Băiţa (Rézbánya), Băişoara, Cacova Ierii, Gilău Mountains, and elsewhere in Romania. At Kami-neichi, Miyako, Iwate Prefecture, Japan.

Name: For Suan Co., the North Korean region from which the first specimens were collected.

Type Material: n.d.

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