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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group:  $2/m \ 2/m \ 2/m$ . As tabular to prismatic crystals, elongated along [001], showing  $\{001\}$ ,  $\{010\}$ ,  $\{110\}$ ,  $\{101\}$ ,  $\{111\}$ , to 5 cm.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage:  $\{110\}$ , good;  $\{001\}$ , fair. Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = 4-4.5 D(meas.) = 2.38-2.45 D(calc.) = [2.44] Decomposed by  $H_2O$ .

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. *Color:* Colorless, may be pale red from included iron oxide; colorless in transmitted light.

Optical Class: Biaxial (-). Orientation: X = c; Y = b; Z = a.  $\alpha = 1.522 - 1.527$   $\beta = 1.536 - 1.540$   $\gamma = 1.544 - 1.552$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 70^{\circ} - 88^{\circ}$ 

**Cell Data:** Space Group: Pnma. a = 10.132(1) b = 12.537(1) c = 7.775(1) Z = 4

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Inder deposit, Kazakhstan. (ICDD 14-639). 3.47 (100), 3.09 (100), 2.050 (100), 3.13 (80), 2.973 (70), 5.55 (40), 4.40 (40)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
$SO_3$	22.46	22.08
$B_2O_3$	19.79	19.20
$Fe_2O_3$	0.11	
MgO	33.48	33.34
F	n.d.	5.24
$H_2O$	23.53	22.35
insol.	0.32	
$-O = F_2$		2.21
Total	99.69	100.00

(1) Westeregeln, Germany. (2)  $Mg_3B_2(SO_4)(OH)_9F$ .

Occurrence: An uncommon mineral in marine salt deposits.

**Association:** Carnallite, anhydrite, boracite, celestine, kieserite (Westeregeln, Germany); polyhalite, kaliborite, aphthitalite, carnallite, preobrazhenskite (Inder deposit, Kazakhstan).

**Distribution:** In Germany, from near Westeregeln, Saxony-Anhalt, and at the Wittmar potash mine, Asse, southwest of Braunschweig, Lower Saxony. At Forden, near Scarborough, Yorkshire, England. From the Inder borate deposit, Kazakhstan.

Name: In allusion to sulfur and boron in the composition.

**References:** (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 387–388. (2) Giese, R.F., Jr., and G. Penna (1983) The crystal structure of sulfoborite,  $Mg_3SO_4(B(OH)_4)_2(OH)F$ . Amer. Mineral., 68, 255–261.