Chamiatur

**Crystal Data**: Monoclinic. *Point Group*: 2/m. As needles or laths to  $2 \mu m$  thick and to  $100 \mu m$  long in fan-shaped botryoidal aggregates.

**Physical Properties**: Cleavage: Perfect on  $\{100\}$ , good on  $\{010\}$  (by analogy to other roscheritegroup minerals). Tenacity: Brittle. Fracture: n.d. Hardness =  $\sim$ 4.5 (by analogy to other roscheritegroup minerals) D(meas.) = 2.88(1) D(calc.) = 2.859 Non-fluorescent.

**Optical Properties**: Transparent. *Color*: Reddish brown. *Streak*: Orange-brown. *Luster*: Vitreous. *Optical Class*: Biaxial (+).  $\alpha = 1.665(3)$   $\beta = 1.665(3)$   $\gamma = 1.682(3)$  2V(meas.) =  $10^{\circ}$  2V(calc.) =  $0^{\circ}$  *Orientation*: X = b,  $Y \land c \approx 16^{\circ}$ . *Dispersion*: r > v, very strong. *Absorption*: Z > Y = X. *Pleochroism*: Z = b brownish red, X = Y = b light brownish red.

**Cell Data**: *Space Group*: C2/c. a = 15.911(7) b = 11.894(7) c = 6.625(7)  $\beta = 94.5(1)^{\circ}$  Z = 2

**X-Ray Diffraction Pattern**: Sapucaia mine, Sapucaia do Norte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. 5.943 (100), 4.821 (65), 9.485 (44), 3.176 (44), 2.643 (42), 2.784 (41), 3.146 (25)

Chemistry:		(1)
	CaO	9.81
	MgO	3.23
	MnO	9 10

MnO	8.10
FeO	3.93
$Fe_2O_3$	12.51
$Al_2O_3$	0.86
BeO	8.41
$P_2O_5$	39.46
$H_2O$	12.56
Total	98.87

(1) Sapucaia mine, Sapucaia do Norte, Minas Gerais, Brazil; average electron microprobe analysis; Fe<sup>2+</sup>/Fe<sup>3+</sup> by Mössbauer spectroscopy, H<sub>2</sub>O by Penfield method, BeO by ICP-AES; corresponding to Ca<sub>1.89</sub>( $\square_{1.45}Mn^{2+}_{0.55}$ )<sub> $\Sigma=2.00$ </sub>(Fe<sup>3+</sup><sub>1.69</sub>Mg<sub>0.86</sub>Mn<sup>2+</sup><sub>0.68</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup><sub>0.59</sub>Al<sub>0.18</sub>)<sub> $\Sigma=4.00$ </sub>Be<sub>4.00</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub> [(OH)<sub>4.75</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>1.25</sub>]·3.90H<sub>2</sub>O.

Mineral Group: Roscherite group.

**Occurrence**: A late, vug-filling phase in a zoned LCT-type granitic pegmatite.

**Association**: Albite, muscovite, cyrilovite, meurigite.

**Distribution**: From the Sapucaia (Proberil) mine, Sapucaia do Norte, Galiléia County (first described as "roscherite"), and at Pomarolli farm, Linópolis, Divino das Laranjeiras, (first described as "Fe<sup>3+</sup> species"), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

**Name**: Honors Professor *Rui* Ribeiro *Franco* (b. 1916), for his contributions to Brazilian mineralogy and geology, in particular the three-volume *Minerals do Brazil* (1972).

Type Material: Geosciences Museum, University of San Paulo, Brazil (DR587).

**References**: (1) Atencio, D., N.V. Chukanov, J.M.V. Coutinho, L.A.D. Menezes, V.T Dubinchuk, and S. Möckel (2007) Ruifrancoite, a new Fe<sup>3+</sup>-dominant monoclinic member of the roscherite group from Galiléia, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Can. Mineral., 45, 1263-1273.