

Crystal Data: Triclinic. *Point Group:* $\bar{1}$. As stacked prismatic columns to 2 cm or as bladed crystals to 1.2 cm.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on {100} and {001}. *Tenacity:* Brittle.
Fracture: Splintery. Hardness ≈ 5 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 3.09 Nonfluorescent.

Optical Properties: Translucent to opaque. *Color:* Pale red or pink to brownish. *Streak:* White.
Luster: Vitreous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.626(3)$ $\beta = 1.630(2)$ $\gamma = 1.661(2)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 71(4)^\circ$
 $2V(\text{calc.}) = 40^\circ$ Nonpleochroic.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P\bar{1}$. $a = 7.8551(2)$ $b = 6.9715(2)$ $c = 6.9173(2)$ $\alpha = 90.756(1)^\circ$
 $\beta = 94.489(1)^\circ$ $\gamma = 102.858(1)^\circ$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Tutop Agtakôrfia, Ilímaussaq complex, Julianehåb district, Greenland.
2.875 (100), 3.044 (50), 3.241 (34), 3.225 (26), 2.251 (19), 3.005 (15)

| Chemistry: | (1) | (2) |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| SiO ₂ | 52.17 | 51.71 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 0.06 | |
| FeO | 2.52 | |
| MgO | | 0.08 |
| MnO | 13.95 | 21.79 |
| CaO | 17.49 | 15.33 |
| Na ₂ O | 9.01 | 8.06 |
| Li ₂ O | | 0.43 |
| H ₂ O | 2.57 | . |
| Total | 97.77 | 97.40 |

(1) Tutop Agtakôrfia, Ilímaussaq complex, Julianehåb district, South Greenland; average electron microprobe analysis; corresponds to Na_{1.00}Ca_{1.09}Mn_{0.69}Fe_{0.12}Si_{3.04}O₈(OH). (2) Wessels mine, Kalahari manganese field, Northern Cape Province, South Africa; average electron microprobe analysis, Li by ICPMS; corresponds to Li_{0.100}Na_{0.906}Ca_{0.953}Mg_{0.007}Mn_{1.071}Si₃O₈(OH).

Polymorphism & Series: Pectolite-schizolite-serandite series.

Mineral Group: Pectolite group.

Occurrence: In nepheline syenite (Greenland); in skarn formed by metasomatic alteration of manganese rich metasediments (Wessels).

Association: Serandite, calcite aegirine, hydroxyapophyllite-(K), pectolite (Wessels).

Distribution: From Tutop Agtakôrfia, Ilímaussaq alkaline complex, Julianehåb district, South Greenland [TL]. Wessels mine, Kalahari manganese field, Northern Cape Province, South Africa [originally 'marshallsussmanite'].

Name: From the Greek, *skhizo*, for 'to split' in allusion to its perfect cleavage. Formerly 'marshallsussmanite', now discredited.

Type Material: Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen (NHMD 1899.856 and 1899.8)

References: (1) Grice, J.D., A.J. Lussier, H. Friis, R. Rowe, G.G. Poirier, and Z. Fihl (2019) Discreditation of the pyroxenoid mineral name 'marshallsussmanite' with a reinstatement of the name schizolite, NaCaMnSi₃O₈(OH). *Mineral. Mag.*, 83, 473-478. (2) Origlieri, M.J., R.T. Downs, D.R. Hoffman, M.N. Ducea, and J.E. Post (2021) Marshallsussmanite [schizolite], NaCaMnSi₃O₈(OH), a new pectolite-group mineral providing insight into hydrogen bonding in pyroxenoids. *Mineral. Mag.*, 85, 444-453.