

**Crystal Data:** Hexagonal. *Point Group:* 6/m. As hexagonal, prismatic to acicular crystals to 2 mm, in sheaf-like clusters to 2 mm embedded in natrolite.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* None. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Uneven. Hardness = 5 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 3.915 Cream-colored fluorescence under SW UV.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. *Color:* Colorless with a pale greenish tint. *Streak:* White.

*Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* Uniaxial (-).  $\omega = 1.630(1)$   $\varepsilon = 1.623(1)$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $P6_3/m$ .  $a = 9.845(7)$   $c = 7.383(4)$   $Z = 2$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Belovitovoye pegmatite, Kirovskii mine, Mt. Kukisvumchorr, Russia. 2.940 (100), 2.009 (50), 1.955 (45), 3.21 (40), 2.823 (35), 3.71 (30), 1.500 (30)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.10	
CaO	2.49	
SrO	62.72	69.83
BaO	2.40	
La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.34	
Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.22	
ThO <sub>2</sub>	0.28	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	29.02	28.69
F	1.45	2.56
H <sub>2</sub> O	[0.54]	
$\frac{-\text{O} = \text{F}_2}{\text{Total}}$	0.61	1.08
	98.95	100.00

(1) Belovitovoye pegmatite, Kirovskii mine, Mt. Kukisvumchorr, Russia; average electron microprobe analysis, H<sub>2</sub>O calculated, F by ion-selective method; corresponds to  $(\text{Sr}_{4.46}\text{Ca}_{0.33}\text{Ba}_{0.12}\text{Na}_{0.02}\text{La}_{0.02}\text{Ce}_{0.01}\text{Th}_{0.01})_{\Sigma=4.97}\text{P}_{3.01}\text{O}_{12}[\text{F}_{0.56}(\text{OH})_{0.44}]_{\Sigma=1}$ . (2)  $\text{Sr}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$ .

**Mineral Group:** Apatite supergroup, apatite group.

**Occurrence:** From hydrothermal alteration of peralkaline pegmatite is a sinuous and branched vein cross-cutting inequigranular nepheline syenite in an alkaline massif.

**Association:** Natrolite, microcline, aegirine, pectolite, lamprophyllite, belovite-(Ce), belovite-(La), gaidonnayite, nendarkevichite, komarovite, manganokukisvumite, epididymite, sphalerite, neotocite.

**Distribution:** From the Belovitovoye peralkaline pegmatite, Kirovskii apatite mine, Mt. Kukisvumchorr, Khibiny alkaline complex, Kola peninsula, Russia [TL]. Similar material at Mt. Alluaiv, Lovozero complex, Kola peninsula, Russia, as rims on fluorapatite.

**Name:** After the chemical element strontium and *adelphos*, Greek for “brother”, as the full strontium analogue of fluorapatite, the most widespread member of the apatite supergroup.

**Type Material:** A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, RAS, Moscow, Russia (3693/1.).

**References:** (1) Pekov, I.V., S.N. Britvin, N.V. Zubkova, D.Yu. Pushcharovsky, M. Pasero, and S. Merlino (2010) Stronadelphite,  $\text{Sr}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$ , a new apatite-group mineral. Eur. J. Mineral., 22, 869-874. (2) Xue, W., K. Zhai, C-C. Lin, and S. Zhai (2018) Raman spectroscopic study of stronadelphite  $\text{Sr}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$  at various temperatures. Vibrational Spectroscopy 98, 123-127. (3) Pasero, M., A.R. Kampf, C. Ferraris, I.V. Pekov, J. Rakovan, and T.J. White (2010) Nomenclature of the apatite supergroup minerals. Eur. J. Mineral., 22, 163-179.