

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:*  $2/m$ . As prismatic crystals displaying  $\{30\bar{1}\}$ ,  $\{100\}$ , and  $\{301\}$ , flattened on  $\{100\}$ , or with a rhombic cross section, to 3.5 mm; typically in random or radial aggregates to 5 mm.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Perfect on  $\{100\}$ . *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* n.d.  
Hardness = 3       $D(\text{meas.}) = 2.92(1)$        $D(\text{calc.}) = 2.931$       Dissolves slowly in dilute HCl.

**Optical Properties:** Translucent. *Color:* Red-brown. *Streak:* Light red-brown. *Luster:* Vitreous.  
*Optical Class:* Biaxial (+).  $\alpha = 1.765(4)$     $\beta = 1.780(5)$     $\gamma = 1.812(6)$     $2V(\text{meas.}) = 75(10)^\circ$   
 $2V(\text{calc.}) = 70^\circ$    *Pleochroism:* Strong; X = brownish yellow, Z = brown-red.   *Orientation:* X = b,  
Z and Y parallel (100).   *Absorption:*  $Z \gg Y \geq X$ .   *Dispersion:* Very strong,  $r > v$ .

**Cell Data:** Space Group:  $C2/c$ .    $a = 20.679(10)$     $b = 5.148(2)$     $c = 19.223(9)$     $\beta = 93.574(9)^\circ$     $Z = 4$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Rotläufchen mine, Waldgirmes, Wetzlar, Hesse, Germany.  
10.41 (100), 9.67 (38), 3.071 (34), 4.816 (31), 7.30 (29), 3.432 (18), 3.197 (18)

| Chemistry:                             | (1)         | (2)          |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$                | 1.03        |              |
| $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3$                | 0.82        |              |
| $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$                | 51.34       | 52.82        |
| $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$                 | 31.06       | 31.29        |
| <u><math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math></u> | <u>16.4</u> | <u>15.89</u> |
| Total                                  | 99.58       | 100.00       |

- (1) Rotläufchen mine, Waldgirmes, Wetzlar, Hesse, Germany; average of 5 electron microprobe analyses supplemented by IR spectroscopy,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  by chromatography of ignition products,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  by Mössbauer spectroscopy; corresponds to  $(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{5.76}\text{Al}_{0.18}\text{Mn}^{3+}_{0.09})_{\Sigma=6.03}(\text{PO}_4)_{3.92}\text{O}(\text{OH})_{4.34} \cdot 5.98\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
(2)  $\text{Fe}^{3+}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Occurrence:** A supergene mineral formed by solid-state oxidation of beraunite.

**Association:** Goethite, quartz, calcite, lepidocrocite, manganese oxides, cacoxenite (Eleonore mine); goethite, rockbridgeite, dufrenite, kidwellite, variscite, matulaite, planerite, cacoxenite, strengite, wavellite (Rotläufchen mine); goethite, quartz, cacoxenite, rockbridgeite (Gutglück mine).

**Distribution:** From the Eleonore Iron mine, Dünsberg, near Giessen, the Rotläufchen mine, Waldgirmes, and the Gutglück mine, Braunfels, Wetzlar, Hesse, Germany.

**Name:** For the mine that produced the first specimens.

**Type Material:** A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia (4684/1 and 4684/2).

**References:** (1) Chukanov, N.V., S.M. Aksenov, R.K. Rastsvetaeva, C. Schäfer, I.V. Pekov, D.I. Belakovskiy, R. Scholz, L.C.A. De Oliveira, and S.N. Britvin (2017) Eleonorite,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ : validation as a mineral species and new data. *Mineral. Mag.*, 81(1), 61-76. (2) (2017) *Amer. Mineral.*, 102, 1144-1145 (abs. ref. 1).