

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. Tabular pseudo-tetragonal crystals display {100}, {010}, and {001}.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Perfect on (001), good on (100) and (010). *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Stepped. Hardness = 3 D(meas.) = 3.65(3) D(calc.) = 3.73 Dissolves in 10% HCl.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. *Color:* Turquoise blue, green in transmitted light.

*Streak:* Pale blue. *Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (-).  $\alpha = 1.708(5)$   $\beta = 1.730(5)$   $\gamma = 1.735(5)$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 40-45(5)^\circ$   $2V(\text{calc.}) = 50^\circ$  *Dispersion:* None. *Orientation:*  $X = a$ ,  $Y = b$ .

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $P2_1/m$ .  $a = 9.6911(8)$   $b = 9.7547(9)$   $c = 9.9632(14)$   $\beta = 102.237(10)^\circ$   $Z = 2$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Këster deposit, Arga-Ynnykh-Khai massif, NE Yakutia, Russia. 9.73 (100), 3.072 (43), 6.79 (35), 3.061 (24), 3.003 (24), 4.355 (12), 2.698 (11)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.04	3.02
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.31	
CaO	4.42	5.46
CuO	38.66	38.70
ZnO	0.49	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	28.72	27.62
As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	8.95	11.18
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.60	17.02
Cl	0.05	
- O = Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.01	
Total	99.23	100.00

- (1) Këster deposit, Arga-Ynnykh-Khai massif, NE Yakutia, Russia; average electron microprobe analysis supplemented by Raman spectroscopy and TGA; corresponds to (Na<sub>0.94</sub>K<sub>0.06</sub>)<sub>Σ=1.00</sub>(Ca<sub>0.82</sub>Na<sub>0.08</sub>)<sub>Σ=0.90</sub>(Cu<sub>5.04</sub>Zn<sub>0.06</sub>)<sub>Σ=5.10</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>[(As<sub>0.81</sub>P<sub>0.19</sub>)<sub>Σ=1.00</sub>(O<sub>1.92</sub>OH<sub>2.06</sub>Cl<sub>0.02</sub>)<sub>Σ=4.00</sub>]<sub>2</sub>·7.37H<sub>2</sub>O.  
 (2) NaCaCu<sub>5</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>[AsO<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Occurrence:** A secondary low-temperature mineral formed by alteration of primary minerals in a quartz-phosphate mass ~5 m in diameter within greisenized cassiterite-bearing granodiorite.

**Association:** Copper, arsenolite, tobermorite, slavkovite, libethenite, pseudomalachite, fluorapatite.

**Distribution:** From the Këster Sn-Ta deposit, Arga-Ynnykh-Khai massif, NE Yakutia, Russia.

**Name:** Honors Porphiry Prokopievich Epifanov, Russian geologist, the discoverer of the Këster, Ege-Khaya, and others tin deposits between 1936-1938.

**Type Material:** Mineralogical Museum, St. Petersburg State University, Russia (19658/1).

**References:** (1) Yakovenchuk, V.N., Ya.A. Pakhomovsky, N.G. Konoplyova, T.L. Panikorovskii, Yu.A. Mikhailova, V.N. Bocharov, S.V. Krivovichev, and G.Yu. Ivanyuk (2017) Epifanovite, NaCaCu<sub>5</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>[AsO<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O, a new mineral from Këster deposit (Sakha-Yakutia, Russia). Zap. Ross. Mineral. Obshch., 146(3), 30-39 (in Russian). (2) Panikorovskii, T.L., S.V. Krivovichev, V.N. Yakovenchuk, and G.Yu. Ivanyuk (2017) The crystal structure of epifanovite. Zap. Ross. Mineral. Obshch., 146(3), 39-50 (in Russian). (3) (2018) Amer. Mineral., 103, 2039-2040 (abs. refs. 1 & 2).