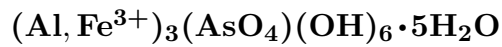


Liskeardite



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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic (?). *Point Group:* n.d. Radially fibrous, in incrustations, to 6 mm thick.

Physical Properties: Hardness = Soft. $D(\text{meas.}) = \text{n.d.}$ $D(\text{calc.}) = \text{n.d.}$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* White, pale shades of green, blue, or brown; colorless in transmitted light.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). *Orientation:* $Z = \text{elongation.}$ $\alpha = 1.661$ $\beta = 1.675$ $\gamma = 1.689$
 $2V(\text{meas.}) = \simeq 90^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $Z = \text{n.d.}$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Type material gives a poor X-ray pattern.

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
SO ₃	1.11	
As ₂ O ₅	26.96	27.08
Al ₂ O ₃	28.23	30.87
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.64	8.09
CuO	1.03	
CaO	0.72	
H ₂ O ⁺	18.74	
H ₂ O ⁻	15.31	
H ₂ O		33.96
Total	99.74	100.00

(1) Liskeard, England. (2) (Al, Fe)₃(AsO₄)(OH)₆•5H₂O with Fe:Al = 1:6.

Occurrence: An oxidation product of arsenic-bearing sulfides.

Association: Scorodite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz (Liskeard, England).

Distribution: In England, from the Marke Valley mine, Liskeard, and at the Penberthy Croft mine, St. Hilary, Cornwall. From the Cap Garonne mine, near le Pradet, Var, France. In the Tannenbergtin mine, Mühlleithen, Saxony, Germany.

Name: For its first-noted occurrence, near Liskeard, England.

Type Material: The Natural History Museum, London, England, 50821.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 924.