

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* 6/m 2/m 2/m. As thin, irregular plates having fibrous texture; fine-grained, massive, replacing ilmenite crystals and grains.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Subconchoidal. *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = 5.5
D(meas.) = ~3.8 D(calc.) = [4.82] Magnetic.

Optical Properties: Opaque, transparent when very thin. *Color:* Dark steel-gray on fresh fractures, light brown to black; deep red in transmitted light. *Streak:* Reddish brown. *Luster:* Submetallic to metallic.
Optical Class: Uniaxial; moderate birefringence. *Pleochroism:* Very weak; in reds.
Absorption: Z > X. n = ~2.62

Cell Data: *Space Group:* P6₃22. a = 14.375(6) c = 4.615(3) Z = [6]

X-ray Powder Pattern: South Neptune Island, South Australia.
1.6860 (100), 2.481 (80), 2.187 (70), 2.784 (20d), 3.897 (15d), 2.2993 (8), 1.6253 (6d)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
TiO ₂	58.84	60.01
Fe ₂ O ₃	34.65	39.99
Mn ₂ O ₃	0.60	
FeO	1.24	
H ₂ O ⁺	3.24	
Total	98.57	100.00

(1) South Neptune Island, South Australia; corresponds to (Fe_{1.81}³⁺Fe_{0.07}²⁺Mn_{0.03}³⁺)_{Σ=1.91}Ti_{3.08}O₉•0.75H₂O. (2) Fe₂Ti₃O₉.

Occurrence: An intermediate product of the weathering of ilmenite.

Association: Ilmenite, rutile, anatase, hematite, gadolinite.

Distribution: On South Neptune Island, South Australia. In the USA, around Lakehurst, Ocean Co., New Jersey. Other occurrences have been tentatively noted in ilmenite-rich beach sands.

Name: From the Greek for *false* and its relation to *rutile*.

Type Material: Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, M42789.

References: (1) Teufer, G. and A.K. Temple (1966) Pseudorutile – a new mineral intermediate between ilmenite and rutile in the natural alteration of ilmenite. *Nature*, 211, 179–181. (2) Grey, I.E. and A.F. Reid (1975) The structure of pseudorutile and its role in the natural alteration of ilmenite. *Amer. Mineral.*, 60, 898–906. (3) Grey, I.E., J.A. Watts, and P. Bayliss (1994) Mineralogical nomenclature: pseudorutile revalidated and neotype given. *Mineral. Mag.*, 58, 597–600.