

Simferite

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* $2/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$ or $mm2$. As equant grains to 3 mm. Rare crystals, to 0.1 mm, are tabular, with {001}, {010}, {110}, {120}. *Twinning:* Common as simple interpenetration twins.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Prominent on {010}, poor on {100}, intersecting at 87-90°. *Fracture:* Uneven to conchoidal. Hardness = n.d. VHN = 457(30) (100 g load). D(meas.) = 3.22-3.27 D(calc.) = 3.25

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Dark red to nearly black. *Streak:* Cinnamon-brown. *Luster:* Vitreous to greasy. *Optical Class:* Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.690\text{-}1.704$ $\beta = 1.702\text{-}1.716$ $\gamma = 1.712\text{-}1.726$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 54^\circ\text{-}60^\circ$ *Pleochroism:* Intense, X = light brown to red; Y = brownish yellow to brown; Z = yellow to reddish yellow. *Orientation:* X = c, Y = a, Z = b. *Dispersion:* Strong, $r > v$.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $Pbnm$ or $Pbn2_1$. $a = 4.7468(7)$ $b = 10.101(2)$ $c = 5.8992(7)$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Radionovskoye pegmatite field, Ukraine. 2.48 (10), 4.30 (9), 2.93 (8), 3.85 (6), 3.45 (6), 2.42 (6), 2.23 (6)

| Chemistry: | (1) | (2) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| P ₂ O ₅ | 51.90 | 51.00 |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ | 16.87 | 17.39 |
| Mn ₂ O ₃ | 9.84 | 14.83 |
| MgO | 15.78 | 12.36 |
| CaO | 0.00 | 0.08 |
| Li ₂ O | [5.45] | [5.35] |
| Total | 99.84 | 101.01 |

- (1) Radionovskoye pegmatite field, Ukraine, electron microprobe analysis supplemented by spectroscopy, Li₂O calculated; corresponds to $\text{Li}_{1.00}(\text{Mg}_{1.09}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.57}\text{Mn}^{3+}_{0.34})_{\Sigma=2.00}(\text{P}_{1.01}\text{O}_4)_2$.
 (2) Do.; corresponds to $\text{Li}_{0.98}(\text{Mg}_{0.85}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.60}\text{Mn}^{3+}_{0.52})_{\Sigma=1.97}(\text{P}_{1.00}\text{O}_4)_2$.

Occurrence: At the contact of a rare-earth-bearing granite pegmatite and phlogopitized ultramafic tremolite rock.

Association: Muscovite, quartz, oligoclase, albite, phlogopite, tourmaline, apatite.

Distribution: In the Radionovskoye pegmatite field, middle Berda River, Zaporozhe district, Ukraine.

Name: For the city of *Simferopol*, Crimea, Ukraine, where the mineral was studied.

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

References: (1) Yakubovich, O.V., V.V. Bairakov, and M.A. Simonov (1989) Crystal structure of simferite $\text{Li}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Mn}^{3+})_2[\text{PO}_4]_2$. Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR, 307, 1119-1122 (in Russian). (2) (1993) Amer. Mineral., 78, 452 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union, 187-188. (4) Bayrakov, V.V., O.V. Yakubovich, M.A. Simonov, S.E. Borisovskiy, and T.A. Ziborova (2005) Simferite $\text{Li}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Mn}^{3+})_2[\text{PO}_4]_2$, a new mineral. Mineral. Zh., 27(2), 112-120 (in Russian, English abstract). (5) (2006) Amer. Mineral., 91, 1206 (abs. ref. 4).