

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* *m*. As blocky to short prismatic crystals elongated along [010] to 0.4 mm. Crystal-structure solution demonstrated the presence of racemic twinning.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Indistinct normal to [010]. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Even to conchoidal. Hardness = ~3 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 3.485

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. *Color:* Bright lemon-yellow. *Streak:* Pale yellow.

*Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (+).  $\alpha = 1.650(2)$ - $1.652(2)$   $\beta = 1.660(4)$ - $1.664(3)$   $\gamma = 1.681(3)$ - $1.686(2)$

$2V(\text{meas.}) = 80^\circ$ - $85^\circ$   $2V(\text{calc.}) = 70^\circ$ - $74^\circ$  *Pleochroism:* Very weak; X = yellow, Y = grayish yellow, Z = grayish yellow. *Absorption:* X slightly stronger than Z. *Dispersion*  $r > v$ , strong.

*Orientation:* Y = b, straight extinction.

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* Cc.  $a = 19.6441(5)$   $b = 7.0958(2)$   $c = 18.7029(5)$   $\beta = 115.692(1)^\circ$  Z = 4

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Lake Boga quarry, northern Victoria, Australia.

6.60 (100), 3.16 (40), 4.07 (20), 3.80 (20), 3.56 (20), 3.31 (20), 2.797 (20)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.01	2.43
CaO	4.55	4.40
SrO	0.87	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	11.98	12.54
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.23	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	23.44	22.28
UO <sub>3</sub>	41.74	44.91
H <sub>2</sub> O	[14.18]	13.44
Total	100.00	100.00

(1) Lake Boga quarry, northern Victoria, Australia; average of 9 electron microprobe analyses, H<sub>2</sub>O by difference and confirmed by the crystal-structure solution; corresponding to (Ca<sub>1.00</sub>Na<sub>0.80</sub>Sr<sub>0.10</sub>) $\Sigma=1.90$ (Fe<sup>3+</sup><sub>1.85</sub>Al<sub>0.30</sub>) $\Sigma=2.15$ (UO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1.80</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4.07</sub>(OH, H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>10.12</sub>. (2) CaNaFe<sup>3+</sup><sub>2</sub>H(UO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>8</sub>; an excess negative charge in the formula was compensated by adding a hydrogen atom.

**Occurrence:** In miarolitic cavities and on joint surfaces in a weathered uranium and fluorapatite-bearing pegmatitic granite.

**Association:** Meurigite-Na, torbernite, saléeite.

**Distribution:** From Lake Boga quarry, northern Victoria, Australia.

**Name:** For the nearest township, *Lake Boga*, whose name was derived from the Bogan tribe of Australian aboriginal people, who were the original inhabitants of the region.

**Type Material:** Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia (M46722, M47678 and M50194).

**References:** (1) Mills, S.J., W.D. Birch, U. Kolitsch, W.G. Mumme, and I.E. Grey (2008) Lakebogaite, CaNaFe<sup>3+</sup><sub>2</sub>H(UO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>8</sub>, a new uranyl phosphate with a unique crystal structure from Victoria, Australia. *Amer. Mineral.*, 93, 691-697.