

**Paramendozavilite**

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* n.d. Crystals, in coatings. *Twinning:* Polysynthetic, observed optically || cleavage.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* One, perfect. Hardness = 1 D(meas.) = 3.35 D(calc.) = 2.858-2.870

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Pale yellow. *Streak:* Very pale yellow.

*Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (-). *Pleochroism:* In pale yellows. *Orientation:* Extinction oblique to cleavage.

*Absorption:*  $Z > Y > X$ .  $\alpha = 1.686$   $\beta = 1.710$   $\gamma = 1.720$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 60^\circ$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* n.d.  $a = 10.963(2)$   $b = 25.881(3)$   $c = 15.434(2)$   $\beta = 110.73(1)^\circ$   $Z = 2$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Cumobabi deposit, Mexico.

14.36 (10), 9.48 (10), 7.38 (7), 10.18 (6), 7.98 (5), 6.56 (5), 12.90 (4)

<b>Chemistry:</b>	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.07	0.76	TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.29
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.72		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	11.23 10.39
CaO	0.16		MoO <sub>3</sub>	49.01 42.13
MgO	0.14		Cl	0.16
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13.35	13.63	- O = Cl	n.d.
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5.70	4.97	H <sub>2</sub> O	[19.20] 28.12
			Total	100.00 100.00

(1) Cumobabi deposit, Mexico; normalized electron microprobe analysis, H<sub>2</sub>O calculated; corresponds to [(K<sub>0.54</sub>Mg<sub>0.12</sub>Ca<sub>0.10</sub>Na<sub>0.09</sub>) $\Sigma=0.85$ (Al<sub>3.83</sub>Ti<sub>0.13</sub>) $\Sigma=3.96$ (H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>30.15</sub>][Mo<sub>12</sub>P<sub>5.58</sub>(Fe<sup>3+</sup><sub>5.89</sub>Al<sub>0.11</sub>) $\Sigma=6.00$ O<sub>57.99</sub>(OH)<sub>14.85</sub>Cl<sub>0.16</sub>]. (2) NaAl<sub>4</sub>Fe<sub>7</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(PMo<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub>)(OH)<sub>16</sub>·56H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Mineral Group:** Betpakdalite supergroup.

**Occurrence:** In the oxidized zone of a molybdenum-bearing pegmatitic breccia in granodiorite.

**Association:** Mendozavilite, biotite, kaolinite (Cumobabi deposit, Mexico).

**Distribution:** From the San Judas mine, Cumobabi molybdenum deposit, southwest of Cumpas, Sonora, Mexico [TL].

**Name:** Prefix from the Greek *para*, for *near* and its chemical relation to *mendozavilite*.

**Type Material:** The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1984,476.

**References:** (1) Williams, S. A. (1986) Mendozavilite and paramendozavilite, two new minerals from Cumobabi, Sonora. *Boletín de Mineralogía*, 2(1), 13-19. (2) (1988) *Amer. Mineral.*, 73, 194 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Kampf, A.R., S.J. Mills, M.S. Rumsey, M. Dini, W.D. Birch, J. Spratt, J.J. Pluth, I.M. Steele, R.A. Jenkins, and W.W. Pinch (2012) The heteropolymolybdate family: structural relations, nomenclature scheme and new species. *Mineral. Mag.*, 76(5), 1175-1207.