Bandylite  $CuB(OH)_4Cl$ 

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Crystal Data: Tetragonal. Point Group: 4/m. As crystals, typically tabular on  $\{001\}$  or pyramidal, to 5 mm; dominant forms are  $\{001\}$ ,  $\{111\}$ ,  $\{201\}$ , and  $\{110\}$ ; also as radial clusters, almost lichenlike, in joints in the rock.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage:  $\{001\}$ , perfect. Tenacity: Very flexible; easily deformed. Hardness = 2.5 D(meas.) = 2.810 D(calc.) = 2.81 Soluble in  $H_2O$ ; alters to eriochalcite on exposure to air.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. Color: Deep blue with greenish portions; cendre blue to Italian blue, becoming greener with atacamite inclusions; blue in transmitted light. Streak: Pale blue. Luster: Vitreous, pearly on cleavage surfaces; dull when altered. Optical Class: Uniaxial (-). Pleochroism: Strong; O = deep cendre blue; E = pale greenish

Cell Data: Space Group: P4/n. a = 6.19 c = 5.61 Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Quetena, Chile.

yellow.  $\omega = 1.691 - 1.692$   $\epsilon = 1.640 - 1.641$ 

5.59 (10), 3.08 (8), 2.54 (8), 1.952 (7), 4.35 (6), 1.655 (6), 4.13 (5.5)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
Cu	34.94	35.73
$\mathrm{B_2O_4}$	23.35	24.07
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0.35	
$\overline{\mathrm{MgO}}$	0.05	
CaO	0.05	
$Na_2O$	0.40	
Cl	19.47	19.94
$H_2O$	19.60	20.26
$\tilde{\mathrm{SO}_3}$	0.05	
insol.	1.84	
Total	100.10	100.00

(1) Quetena, Chile. (2) CuB(OH)<sub>4</sub>Cl.

**Occurrence:** Of secondary origin, in a leached zone above massive iron sulfates (Quetena, Chile).

Association: Atacamite, eriochalcite (Quetena, Chile); starkeyite (near Taltal, Chile).

**Distribution:** In Chile, from Quetena, west of Calama, and near Taltal, Antofagasta.

Name: For Dr. Mark Chance Bandy (1900–1963), American mining engineer, mineralogist, and mineral collector, who first collected the mineral.

**Type Material:** Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 94625, 97381; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, C5459.

**References:** (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 373–374. (2) Collin, R.L. (1951) The crystal structure of bandylite,  $\operatorname{CuCl}_2 \bullet \operatorname{CuB}_2 \operatorname{O}_4 \bullet \operatorname{4H}_2 \operatorname{O}$ . Acta Cryst., 4, 204–209. (3) Ross, V. and J.O. Edwards (1959) Tetrahedral boron in teepleite and bandylite. Amer. Mineral., 44, 875–877.