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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. Typically as acciular crystals, elongated and striated $\parallel [010]$, may be lathlike or wedge-shaped, flattened on $\{001\}$, with $\{100\}$, $\{001\}$, $\{011\}$, $\{10\overline{2}\}$, $\{10\overline{3}\}$, others, perhaps without terminal faces, to 1.5 mm; in sprays, dendritic, botryoidal.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = 6.05 D(calc.) = 6.11

Optical Properties: Translucent to nearly opaque. *Color:* Dark brown to black; reddish brown in transmitted light. *Streak:* Yellow. *Luster:* Submetallic.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: X = nearly colorless; Y = dark reddish brown; Z = reddish brown. Orientation: Y = b; $X \land a = 20^{\circ}$. Dispersion: r > v, strong. $\alpha = 2.28$ $\beta = 2.36-2.38$ $\gamma = 2.48-2.49$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = \sim 90^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/m$. a = 8.810-8.880 b = 6.135-6.155 c = 7.650-7.681 $\beta = 111^{\circ}30'-111^{\circ}50'$ Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Venus mine, Argentina. 3.25 (10), 4.95 (8), 2.76 (8), 2.98 (6), 1.720 (6), 3.08 (5), 2.13 (4)

Chemistry:

	(1)		(1)
P_2O_5	0.18	CuO	0.42
V_2O_5	25.32	ZnO	1.29
FeO	4.65	PbO	61.00
MnO	4.77	$\mathrm{H_2O}$	2.03
		Total	99.66

(1) "Sierra de Córdoba," Argentina; corresponds to $Pb_{1.88}(Mn_{0.46}^{3+}Fe_{0.45}^{3+}Zn_{0.11}Cu_{0.04})_{\Sigma=1.06}$ $[(V_{0.96}P_{0.01})_{\Sigma=0.97}O_{3.72}]_2(OH)_{1.55}$. (2) Do.; by electron microprobe, average of 10 analyses, not given but stated to correspond to $(Pb_{1.96}Sr_{0.01}Ca_{0.01})_{\Sigma=1.98}(Fe_{0.77}^{3+}Mn_{0.13}^{3+}Cu_{0.03}Zn_{0.02})_{\Sigma=0.95}$ $(V_{1.02}O_4)_2(OH)$. (3) Do.; by electron microprobe, average of 29 analyses, not given but stated to correspond to $(Pb_{1.89}Sr_{0.02}Ca_{0.03}Ba_{0.01})_{\Sigma=1.95}(Mn_{0.96}^{3+}Fe_{0.04}^{3+}Cu_{0.03}Zn_{0.01})_{\Sigma=1.04}$ $[(V_{1.00}As_{0.01})_{\Sigma=1.01}O_4]_2(OH)$.

Mineral Group: Brackebuschite group.

Occurrence: A rare secondary mineral in the oxidized zone of hydrothermal Pb–Zn deposits.

Association: Descloizite, vanadinite, wulfenite, cerussite.

Distribution: Found in the Venus, Agua del Rubio, Bienvenida, Pilar, and Algarrobites mines, El Guaico district, Córdoba Province, Argentina. In the USA, from a prospect in the Swisshelm district, Swisshelm Mountains, Cochise Co., and at the Palmetto mine, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona; on the Hack claim, Paradox Valley, Montrose Co., Colorado. From the Kusu vanadium deposit, 85 km southwest of Kinshasa, Bas-Congo Province, Congo (Bas-Zaire Province, Zaire). In the Mounana uranium mine, Franceville, Gabon.

Name: Honoring Ludwig Brackebusch (1849–1906), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina.

Type Material: The Natural History Museum, London, England, 55819; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, 96255.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 1052–1053. (2) Berry, L.G. and A.R. Graham (1948) X-ray measurements on brackebuschite and hematolite. Amer. Mineral., 33, 489–495. (3) Donaldson, D.M. and W.H. Barnes (1955) The structures of the minerals of the descloizite and adelite groups: III – brackebuschite. Amer. Mineral., 40, 597–613. (4) Fanfani, L. and P.F. Zanazzi (1967) Structural similarities of some secondary lead minerals. Mineral. Mag., 36, 522–529. (5) Symes, R.F. and S.A. Williams (1973) Heyite and brackebuschite compared. Mineral. Mag., 39, 69–73. (6) Foley, J.A., J.M. Hughes, and D. Lange (1997) The atomic arrangement of brackebuschite, redefined as $Pb_2(Mn^{3+}, Fe^{3+})(VO_4)_2(OH)$, and comments on Mn^{3+} octahedra. Can. Mineral., 35, 1027–1033. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of Mineral Data Publishing.