

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* $\bar{3}$. As tabular platelets, to 8 mm, with {0001} and {10 $\bar{1}$ 0} giving a pseudo-octahedral appearance; commonly in drusy botryoidal or stalactitic aggregates; also colloform, granular, or massive.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on {0001}. *Tenacity:* Thin plates are flexible. Hardness = 2.5 VHN = 87–166 (50 g load). D(meas.) = 4.00(10) D(calc.) = 3.827

Optical Properties: Opaque, transparent on very thin edges. *Color:* Purplish to iron black; deep red-brown to opaque in transmitted light; white with deep red internal reflections under reflected light. *Streak:* Chocolate-brown. *Luster:* Metallic to submetallic.

Optical Class: Uniaxial (–). *Pleochroism:* Very strong, in gray and white. $\omega = \gg 2.72$

$\epsilon = \sim 2.72$ *Anisotropism:* Very strong. *Bireflectance:* Well defined; in gray and white.

R_1 – R_2 : (400) 11.4–38.0, (420) 11.0–36.6, (440) 10.6–35.2, (460) 10.3–33.8, (480) 10.0–32.2, (500) 9.8–30.7, (520) 9.8–29.2, (540) 9.7–28.0, (560) 9.5–26.9, (580) 9.3–26.2, (600) 9.3–25.8, (620) 9.2–25.4, (640) 9.2–24.8, (660) 9.0–24.4, (680) 8.9–24.0, (700) 8.9–23.8

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $R\bar{3}$. $a = 7.541(3)$ $c = 20.824(8)$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Sterling Hill, New Jersey, USA; nearly indistinguishable from aurorite and jianshuiite.

6.96 (100), 3.50 (60), 4.08 (50), 2.24 (50), 2.57 (40), 1.597 (40), 1.900 (30)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
MnO ₂	59.94		65.82	ZnO	21.70	21.6	20.54
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.25	0.1		H ₂ O	11.58	[13.0]	13.64
MnO	6.58	65.3		Total	100.05	[100.0]	100.00

(1) Sterling Hill, New Jersey, USA; average of two analyses. (2) Do.; by electron microprobe, total Mn as MnO, H₂O by difference. (3) ZnMn₃O₇ · 3H₂O.

Occurrence: A common component of the weathered zones above zinc- and manganese-bearing base-metal deposits.

Association: Cryptomelane, manganite, hetaerolite, birnessite, todorokite, woodruffite, kaolinite, quartz.

Distribution: In the USA, at Sterling Hill, Ogdensburg, and Franklin, Sussex Co., New Jersey; from the Price mine, near Newport, Giles Co., Virginia; in the Philipsburg district, Granite Co., Montana; in Colorado, at the Wolftone mine, Leadville, Lake Co.; from the Mohawk mine, San Bernardino Co., California; in the Lone Star mine, Fierro-Hanover district, Grant Co., New Mexico; at Bisbee, Cochise Co., Arizona; and in the Tintic district, Juab Co., Utah. In Mexico, from the Ojuela mine, Mapimí, Durango. In Australia, from Broken Hill, New South Wales; at the Reaphook Hill zinc deposit, near Blinman, Flinders Ranges, and the Iron Monarch mine, 50 km northwest of Whyalla, South Australia. At Bytom, Upper Silesia, Poland. In the N'chwaning mine, near Kuruman, Cape Province, South Africa. Large crystals from Tamera, Tunisia. A number of other minor localities are known.

Name: From the Greek for *copper* and *to appear*, for the mineral's change in color on ignition.

Type Material: n.d.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1944) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition). v. I, 739–740. (2) Ostwald, J. (1985) Some observations on the chemical composition of chalcophanite. Mineral. Mag., 49, 752–755. (3) Post, J.E. and D.E. Appleman (1988) Chalcophanite, ZnMn₃O₇ · 3H₂O: new crystal-structure determinations. Amer. Mineral., 73, 1401–1404. (4) Grice, J.D., B. Gartrell, R.A. Gault, and J. Van Velthuisen (1994) Ernie nickelite, NiMn₃O₇ · 3H₂O, a new mineral species from the Siberia complex, Western Australia: comments on the chalcophanite group. Can. Mineral., 32, 333–337. (5) Dunn, P.J. (1995) Franklin and Sterling Hill. New Jersey. No publisher, n.p., 586–588.