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**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. Crystals commonly euhedral, to 3 mm, may be elongated along [001], showing  $\{100\}$ ,  $\{010\}$ ,  $\{011\}$ , and  $\{\overline{2}01\}$ ; may be wedgelike. *Twinning:* Polysynthetic, common on  $\{100\}$ , producing broad lamellae with imperfect composition planes.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: On  $\{011\}$ , good; a parting on  $\{010\}$ . Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = 3.5 D(meas.) = 4.42(5) D(calc.) = 4.31

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Bright yellow-green to nickel-green; colorless in thin section. *Streak:* White.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: In patchy yellows. Orientation: X = b;  $Z \wedge c = 30^{\circ}$ . Dispersion: r < v, weak, strongly inclined. Absorption:  $X \gg Y = Z$ .  $\alpha = 1.676$   $\beta = 1.680$   $\gamma = 1.693$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 60^{\circ}$   $2V(\text{calc.}) = 58.4^{\circ}$ 

**Cell Data:** Space Group:  $P2_1/n$ . a = 6.977(2) b = 12.564(4) c = 5.223(1)  $\beta = 102.15(2)^{\circ}$  Z = 4

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Near Golconda, Nevada, USA. 3.230 (10), 3.286 (8), 2.991 (6), 2.816 (6), 4.290 (5), 2.848 (5), 3.568 (4)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
$P_2O_5$	23.39	22.83
$V_2O_5$	1.27	0.65
${ m TiO}_2$	6.84	4.08
$Al_2O_3$	12.81	13.20
MgO		0.27
SrO		0.10
BaO	53.09	51.30
$\mathbf{F}$	n.d.	6.46
$\mathrm{H_2O}$	2.46	[2.50]
$-O = F_2$		2.72
Total	99.86	[98.67]

(1) Near Golconda, Nevada, USA; by electron microprobe, Ti and V by wet methods,  $\rm H_2O$  by the Penfield method. (2) Do.; by electron microprobe,  $\rm H_2O$  calculated from stoichiometry; corresponds to  $(\rm Ba_{1.02}Mg_{0.02})_{\Sigma=1.04}(\rm Al_{0.79}Ti_{0.16})_{\Sigma=0.95}[(\rm P_{0.98}V_{0.03})_{\Sigma=1.01}O_4]$   $[(\rm OH)_{0.85}O_{0.11}]_{\Sigma=0.96}F_{1.04}.$ 

Occurrence: A rare mineral, in veins cutting a replacement barite deposit.

**Association:** Orthoclase, barite, variscite, montgomeryite, englishite, sulvanite, hisingerite, "opal".

**Distribution:** In the Redhouse Barite mine, near Golconda, Potosi district, Humboldt Co., Nevada, USA.

Name: In honor of Forrest Ellsworth Cureton II (1932–), mineral dealer and collector, Tucson, Arizona, USA, and Michael Edward Cureton (1960–), mineral collector, Stockton, California, USA, who first found the mineral.

**Type Material:** The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1979,205; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 119100; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 145621.

**References:** (1) Williams, S.A. (1979) Curetonite - a new phosphate from Nevada. Mineral. Record, 10, 219–221. (2) (1980) Amer. Mineral., 65, 206 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Cooper, M. and F.C. Hawthorne (1994) The crystal structure of curetonite, a complex heteropolyhedral sheet mineral. Amer. Mineral., 79, 545–549.

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