

Douglasite



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Crystal Data: Monoclinic (synthetic). *Point Group:* $2/m$. As coarse granular masses.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. $D(\text{meas.}) = 2.16$ $D(\text{calc.}) = [2.04]$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Pale green, yellow-green, brownish red on exposure. *Luster:* Vitreous.

Optical Class: Uniaxial (+), or nearly so. $\omega = 1.488(3)$ $\epsilon = 1.500(3)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 5(5)^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $a = 11.80$ $b = 16.27$ $c = 8.225$ $\beta = 104.89^\circ$ $Z = [6]$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Westeregeln, Germany. (ICDD 41-1358).

3.081 (100), 3.665 (78), 4.032 (62), 4.157 (59), 2.9678 (53), 5.065 (47), 2.3700 (41)

Chemistry: No analysis is available; identification depends on correspondence of other properties with the synthetic compound.

Occurrence: In a halite–potash deposit.

Association: Carnallite, sylvite, halite.

Distribution: From the Douglasshall mine, near Westeregeln, northwest of Stassfurt, 34 km south of Magdeburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany.

Name: For the locality, Douglasshall, Germany, at which it occurs.

Type Material: The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1965,450.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 100.