**Crystal Data**: Hexagonal. *Point Group*: 3m, 32, or 32/m. As isolated lenticular nests, to 1 mm; as near-parallel, radiating or chaotic aggregates of mica-like, corrugated flakes, to 0.1 mm; or as flakes epitaxially growing on Ti-bearing pyrrhotite, to 0.7 mm.

**Physical Properties**: Cleavage: Perfect on  $\{001\}$ . Fracture: Laminated. Tenacity: Flexible, inelastic. VHN = 64 (5 g load). Hardness =  $\sim 1$  D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 3.63

Optical Properties: Opaque. *Color*: Iron black; light to dark gray in reflected light. *Streak*: Black. *Luster*: Metallic. *Anisotropism:* Strong. *Pleochroism*: Strong, light to dark gray. *Optical Class*: n.d.

 $R_1$ - $R_2$ : (470) 8.7-18.9, (546) 8.7-19.4, (589) 8.8-19.0, (650) 8.6-18.2

**Cell Data**: Space Group:  $P\bar{3}$  m1, P3m1, or P321. [a = 3.262(2) c = 11.44(2) sulfide sublattice] [a = 3.066(2) c = 11.52(2) hydroxide sub-lattice] One-layer polytypes. Z = 1

**X-ray Powder Pattern**: Mt. Kaskasnyunchorr, Khibiny alkaline complex, Kola Peninsula, Russia. 11.40 (100), 5.65 (56), 2.812 (21), 1.622 (11), 2.647 (9), 2.248 (4), 1.573 (4)

Chemistry:		(1)		(1)
	Mg	6.25	Nb	18.17
	Al	4.31	Mo	15.89
	Ca	0.00	W	8.13
	V	0.86	S	27.68
	Mn	0.00	O	16.33
	Fe	0.44	Н	[1.03]
			Total	99.09

(1) Mt. Kaskasnyunchorr, Russia; average of 5 electron microprobe analyses, H calculated so that all O are OH $^{\text{-}}$ , OH $^{\text{-}}$  confirmed by Raman spectroscopy; corresponding to  $(Nb_{0.45}Mo_{0.38}W_{0.10}V_{0.04})_{\Sigma=0.97}S_2 \cdot (Mg_{0.60}Al_{0.37}Fe_{0.02})_{\Sigma=0.99}(OH)_{2.36}$ .

Mineral Group: Valleriite group.

**Occurrence**: Of hydrothermal origin in fenites formed by a peralkaline fluid, as a source of Nb, reacting with a large xenolith of alumina-rich metamorphic rocks (metapelites) in agpaitic nepheline syenite.

**Association**: Orthoclase, anorthoclase, nepheline, fluorophlogopite, corundum, pyrrhotite, pyrite, rutile, monazite-(Ce), graphite, edgarite, molybdenite, tungstenite, alabandite.

**Distribution**: From Mt. Kaskasnyunchorr, Khibiny alkaline complex, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

**Name**: After the Greek word  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κπληξη meaning "surprise", for its exotic combination of major chemical constituents.

**Type Material**: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia (# 93628).

**References**: (1) Pekov, I.V., V.O. Yapaskurt, Y.S. Polekhovsky, M.F. Vigasina, and O.I. Siidra (2014) Ekplexite (Nb,Mo)S<sub>2</sub>·(Mg<sub>1-x</sub>Al<sub>x</sub>)(OH)<sub>2+x</sub>, kaskasite (Mo,Nb)S<sub>2</sub>·(Mg<sub>1-x</sub>Al<sub>x</sub>)(OH)<sub>2+x</sub> and manganokaskasite (Mo,Nb)S<sub>2</sub>·(Mn<sub>1-x</sub>Al<sub>x</sub>)(OH)<sub>2+x</sub>, three new valleriite-group mineral species from the Khibiny alkaline complex, Kola peninsula, Russia. Mineral. Mag., 78(3), 663-679. (2) (2015) Amer. Mineral., 100, 658-659 (abs. ref. 1).