

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. As prismatic crystals displaying {301}, {100}, and {301}, flattened on {100}, or with a rhombic cross section, to 3.5 mm; typically in random or radial aggregates to 5 mm.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on {100}. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* n.d. Hardness = 3 D(meas.) = 2.92(1) D(calc.) = 2.931 Dissolves slowly in dilute HCl.

Optical Properties: Translucent. *Color:* Red-brown. *Streak:* Light red-brown. *Luster:* Vitreous. *Optical Class:* Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.765(4)$ $\beta = 1.780(5)$ $\gamma = 1.812(6)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 75(10)^\circ$ $2V(\text{calc.}) = 70^\circ$ *Pleochroism:* Strong; X = brownish yellow, Z = brown-red. *Orientation:* $X = b$, Z and Y parallel (100). *Absorption:* $Z >> Y \geq X$. *Dispersion:* Very strong, $r > v$.

Cell Data: Space Group: C2/c. $a = 20.679(10)$ $b = 5.148(2)$ $c = 19.223(9)$ $\beta = 93.574(9)^\circ$ $Z = 4$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Rotläufchen mine, Waldgirmes, Wetzlar, Hesse, Germany.
10.41 (100), 9.67 (38), 3.071 (34), 4.816 (31), 7.30 (29), 3.432 (18), 3.197 (18)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Al ₂ O ₃	1.03	
Mn ₂ O ₃	0.82	
Fe ₂ O ₃	51.34	52.82
P ₂ O ₅	31.06	31.29
H ₂ O	16.4	15.89
Total	99.58	100.00

(1) Rotläufchen mine, Waldgirmes, Wetzlar, Hesse, Germany; average of 5 electron microprobe analyses supplemented by IR spectroscopy, H₂O by chromatography of ignition products, Fe₂O₃ by Mössbauer spectroscopy; corresponds to $(\text{Fe}^{3+})_{5.76}\text{Al}_{0.18}\text{Mn}^{3+}_{0.09})_{\Sigma=6.03}(\text{PO}_4)_{3.92}\text{O}(\text{OH})_{4.34} \cdot 5.98\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
(2) $\text{Fe}^{3+}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Occurrence: A supergene mineral formed by solid-state oxidation of beraunite.

Association: Goethite, quartz, calcite, lepidocrocite, manganese oxides, cacoxenite (Eleonore mine); goethite, rockbridgeite, dufrénite, kidwellite, variscite, matulaite, planerite, cacoxenite, strengite, wavellite (Rotläufchen mine); goethite, quartz, cacoxenite, rockbridgeite (Gutglück mine).

Distribution: From the Eleonore Iron mine, Dünsberg, near Giessen, the Rotläufchen mine, Waldgirmes, and the Gutglück mine, Braunfels, Wetzlar, Hesse, Germany.

Name: For the mine that produced the first specimens.

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia (4684/1 and 4684/2).

References: (1) Chukanov, N.V., S.M. Aksenov, R.K. Rastsvetaeva, C. Schäfer, I.V. Pekov, D.I. Belakovskiy, R. Scholz, L.C.A. De Oliveira, and S.N. Britvin (2017) Eleonorite, $\text{Fe}^{3+}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$: validation as a mineral species and new data. *Mineral. Mag.*, 81(1), 61-76. (2) (2017) *Amer. Mineral.*, 102, 1144-1145 (abs. ref. 1).