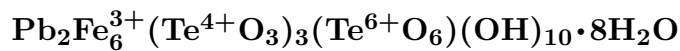


Eztlite

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Crystal Data: Monoclinic (?). *Point Group:* n.d. As paper-thin sparkling crusts.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* {001}, probable, good. *Tenacity:* Very brittle.
Hardness = 3 D(meas.) = 4.5 D(calc.) = 4.6

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Brilliant red; deep cloudy orange in transmitted light. *Streak:* Orange.

Optical Class: Biaxial. *Orientation:* $Z \wedge c = 3^\circ$. $\alpha = 2.14$ $\beta = \text{n.d.}$ $\gamma = 2.15$
 $2V(\text{meas.}) = \text{n.d.}$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $a = 6.58$ $b = 9.68$ $c = 20.52$ $\beta = 90^\circ 15'$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Moctezuma mine, Mexico.

3.426 (10), 3.289 (10), 4.037 (9), 3.239 (9), 2.445 (7), 5.130 (6), 2.613 (6)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
TeO ₃	8.6	9.68
TeO ₂	26.8	26.39
Fe ₂ O ₃	24.3	26.41
PbO	25.5	24.61
H ₂ O	12.3	12.91
Total	97.5	100.00

(1) Moctezuma mine, Mexico; H₂O by the Penfield method, low analytical total likely caused by insoluble lost following acid digestion. (2) $\text{Pb}_2\text{Fe}_6(\text{Te}^{4+}\text{O}_3)_3(\text{Te}^{6+}\text{O}_6)(\text{OH})_{10}\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Occurrence: Very rare in oxidized ore in a matrix of intensely silicified and brecciated rhyolite vitrophyre cemented by drusy quartz and carrying pyrite and tellurides.

Association: Cuzticitite, emmonsite, schmitterite, kuranakhite, pyrite.

Distribution: From Moctezuma (Bambolla) mine, 12 km south of Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico.

Name: From the Nahuatl language for *blood*, in allusion to the color.

Type Material: The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1984,468.

References: (1) Williams, S.A. (1982) Cuzticitite and eztlite, two new tellurium minerals from Moctezuma, Mexico. *Mineral. Mag.*, 46, 257–259. (2) (1983) *Amer. Mineral.*, 68, 471 (abs. ref. 1).