Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: 2/m. As bladed crystals and warty crystal aggregates, to 3 mm; in "splinters" intergrown with rockbridgeite.

Cleavage: [Good on {001}] [by analogy to jahnsite-(CaMnMg)]. Physical Properties: Fracture: Splintery. Tenacity: [Brittle.] Hardness = [4] D(meas.) = 2.86 D(calc.) = [2.88]

Optical Properties: Translucent. Color: Yellow-brown. Luster: [Vitreous to subadamantine.]

Optical Class: Biaxial (-). Pleochroism: X = pale yellow-brown; Y = yellow-brown; Z = dark yellow-brown. Dispersion: r > v, strong. $\alpha = 1.682$ $\beta = 1.695$ $\gamma = 1.707$ 2V(meas.) = Large.

Cell Data: Space Group: P2/a. a = 15.01(3) b = 7.15(2) c = 9.87(2) $\beta = 111^{\circ}14(10)'$ Z=2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Fletcher mine, New Hampshire, USA. 9.150(100), 2.808(55), 4.602(40), 3.483(30), 3.451(30), 4.961(25), 1.874(20)

Chemistry:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & (1) \\ P_2O_5 & 29.6 \\ Fe_2O_3 & 22.8 \\ MnO & 10.2 \\ MgO & 2.7 \\ CaO & 2.6 \\ Na_2O & 0.4 \\ \hline \\ Total \\ \end{array}$$

(1) Fletcher mine, New Hampshire, USA; partial electron microprobe analysis, total Fe as
$$\begin{split} & \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{ total Mn as MnO}; \text{ which approximates } (\text{Ca}_{0.50}\text{Mn}_{0.36}^{2+}\text{Na}_{0.14})_{\Sigma=1.00}\text{Mn}_{1.00}^{2+}(\text{Fe}_{0.96}^{2+}\text{Mg}_{0.72}\\ & \text{Mn}_{0.20}^{2+}\text{Fe}_{0.12}^{3+})_{\Sigma=2.00}\text{Fe}_{2.00}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2 \bullet 8\text{H}_2\text{O}. \end{split}$$

Mineral Group: Whiteite group; $Fe^{3+} > Al$ in the M(3) structural site.

Occurrence: A late-stage hydrothermal decomposition product of primary phosphate minerals in complex granite pegmatites.

Association: Rockbridgeite (Fletcher mine, New Hampshire, USA); frondelite, bermanite, huréaulite, strunzite, johnsomervilleite (Sapucaia mine, Brazil).

Distribution: In the USA, from the Fletcher and Palermo # 1 mines, near North Groton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire; in the Dunton quarry and the Bell pit, Newry, Oxford Co., Maine. At Hagendorf, Bavaria, Germany. From the Sapucaia pegmatite mine, about 50 km east-southeast of Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Name: By analogy to jahnsite-(CaMnMg); the suffix indicates sequentially the dominant atom in the X, M(1), and M(2) structural positions.

Type Material: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 127153.

References: (1) Moore, P.B. and J. Ito (1978) I. Whiteite, a new species, and a proposed nomenclature for the jahnsite-whiteite complex series. Mineral. Mag., 42, 309–316. (2) Moore, P.B. (1974) I. Jahnsite, segelerite, and robertsite, three new transition metal phosphate species. Amer. Mineral., 59, 48–53. (3) Moore, P.B. and T. Araki (1974) Jahnsite, $CaMn^{2+}Mg_{2}(H_{2}O)_{8}Fe_{2}^{3+}(OH)_{2}[PO_{4}]_{4}$: a novel stereoisomerism of ligands about octahedral corner-chains. Amer. Mineral., 59, 964-973.

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