

Jamborite



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Crystal Data: Hexagonal (probable). *Point Group:* n.d. As aggregates of parallel fibers and lamellae, some bent, replacing millerite needles; cryptocrystalline massive.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. $D(\text{meas.}) = 2.67$ $D(\text{calc.}) = 2.69$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Green.

Optical Class: Uniaxial (-); appears isotropic in fine aggregates. $\omega = 1.607(2)$ $\epsilon = 1.602(2)$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $a = 3.07$ $c = 23.3$ $Z = 3/8$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Italy.

7.78 (10), 2.592 (6), 1.530 (5), 3.89 (4), 1.500 (3), 2.320 (1), 1.321 (1)

Chemistry: (1) Italy; by electron microprobe, original analysis Ni 42.0–49.4%, thought to be both Ni^{2+} and Ni^{3+} ; Co 1.9%, Fe 0.9%, Mg < 0.2%, S 3.5%.

Occurrence: In small cavities in ophiolitic rocks (Italy); in serpentinites (Shinshiro, Japan).

Association: Millerite, calcite, dolomite, quartz (Italy); gaspéite, glaucosphaerite, mcguinnessite (Shinshiro, Japan).

Distribution: In Italy, from Ca'dei Ladri and Montecatino Ragazza, 50 km southwest of Bologna, and Catelluccio di Moscheda, Modena, Emilia-Romagna. In the Sterling mine, Antwerp, Jefferson Co., New York; the Volstead quarry, Hillview, Greene Co., Illinois; and at Hall's Gap, Lincoln Co., Kentucky, USA. Found at Shinshiro, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Name: To honor John Leslie Jambor (1936–), Canadian mineralogist with the Geological Survey of Canada.

Type Material: University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy.

References: (1) Morandi, N. and G. Dalrio (1973) Jamborite: a new nickel hydroxide mineral from the Northern Apennines, Italy. *Amer. Mineral.*, 58, 835–839. (2) Matsubara, S. and A. Kato (1993) Gaspeite, glaucosphaerite, mcguinnessite and jamborite in serpentinites from Shinshiro City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *J. Japan. Assoc. Mineral. Petrol. Econ. Geol.*, 88(11), 515–524 (in Japanese).