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**Crystal Data:** Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* 2/m 2/m. As topotactically oriented alteration rims, threaded by minute tubes  $\parallel [001]$ , on schoepite crystals.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: [ $\{001\}$ ] (by analogy to schoepite and paraschoepite, with which this is an intermediate dehydration product). Tenacity: [Brittle.] Hardness = [ $\sim 2.5$ ] D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = [4.69-4.97] Radioactive.

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. Color: Bright yellow.

Optical Class: Biaxial (–) (indices given here are intermediate between schoepite and paraschoepite). Pleochroism: X = almost colorless; Y = Z = lemon-yellow to golden yellow. Orientation: X = c; Y = b; Z = a. Dispersion: r > v.  $\alpha = 1.690-1.700$   $\beta = 1.714-1.750$   $\gamma = 1.735-1.770$  2V(meas.) = Large.

**Cell Data:** Space Group: Pbna. a = 13.99(4) b = 16.72(5) c = 14.73(4) Z = 32

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Shinkolobwe, Congo; identical to paraschoepite. 5.09 (100), 3.45 (25), 3.39 (17), 2.890 (7), 2.48 (7b), 2.542 (6), 2.023 (5)

**Chemistry:** Composition intermediate between schoepite,  $UO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ , and paraschoepite,  $UO_3 \cdot 1 - 2H_2O$ .

**Occurrence:** An irreversible alteration product of schoepite from the oxidized zone of uranium-bearing mineral deposits.

**Association:** Schoepite, paraschoepite.

**Distribution:** From Shinkolobwe, Katanga Province, Congo (Shaba Province, Zaire). Probably at many other schoepite occurrences.

Name: From the Greek meta, for a lower hydration state, and its relation to schoepite.

Type Material: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 94712.

**References:** (1) Christ, C.L. and J.R. Clark (1960) Crystal chemical studies of some uranyl oxide hydrates [schoepite II]. Amer. Mineral., 45, 1026–1061. (2) Christ, C.L. (1965) Phase transformations and crystal chemistry of schoepite. Amer. Mineral., 50, 235–239.