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Crystal Data: Hexagonal. Point Group:  $\overline{3}$ . Typically in aggregates of porous spherical crystals, to 100  $\mu$ m.

**Physical Properties:** Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = [3.06] Deliquescent, dissolving in adsorbed  $H_2O$ .

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* White to pale brown. *Streak:* White to pale brown

Optical Class: Uniaxial (+).  $\omega = 1.504(2)$   $\epsilon = 1.518(3)$ 

Cell Data: Space Group:  $[R\overline{3}]$  (by analogy to synthetic  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ ). a=8.14(1) c=21.99(8) Z=[6]

X-ray Powder Pattern: Ikushunbetsu, Japan.

3.56 (100), 5.99 (28), 4.35 (23), 2.97 (20), 2.72 (20), 2.64 (11), 2.35 (7)

## Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
$SO_3$	46.8	61.6	60.07
$Al_2O_3$	4.3	5.7	
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	24.3	32.0	39.93
$\mathrm{Mn_2O_3}$	0.5	0.7	
$\mathrm{H_2O}$	23.0		
Total	98.9	100.0	100.00

(1) Ikushunbetsu, Japan; by electron microprobe, average of seven analyses, total Fe as Fe<sup>3+</sup>, total Mn as Mn<sup>3+</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub> by wet analysis, H<sub>2</sub>O by moisture evolution analyzer, considered as adsorbed. (2) Analysis (1) recalculated to a H<sub>2</sub>O-free basis, then corresponding to (Fe<sub>1.56</sub>Al<sub>0.44</sub> Mn<sub>0.03</sub>)<sub> $\Sigma=2.03$ </sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3.00</sub>. (2) Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.

Occurrence: A sublimate around a burning coal-gas escape fracture, formed at > 300 °C.

**Association:** n.d.

**Distribution:** From Ikushunbetsu, near Mikasa, Hokkaido, Japan.

Name: For its occurrence near Mikasa, Japan.

Type Material: Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

**References:** (1) Miura, H., K. Niida, and T. Hirama (1994) Mikasaite,  $(Fe^{3+}, Al)_2(SO_4)_3$ , a new ferric sulphate mineral from Mikasa City, Hokkaido, Japan. Mineral. Mag., 58, 649–653. (2) (1995) Amer. Mineral., 80, 846 (abs. ref. 1).