Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group*: $\overline{6}$ *m*2. As thin curved plates with ragged outlines, to 0.5 μ m; in aggregates, to 2 mm; as compact masses.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: None observed. Fracture: n.d. Tenacity: n.d. Hardness = 2-3 D(meas.) = > 4.4 D(calc.) = 5.715

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color*: Cream yellow. *Streak*: Cream. *Luster*: Pearly to earthy. *Optical Class*: Uniaxial (-). n = 2.085

Cell Data: Space Group: $P\overline{6}m2$. a = 7.286(1) c = 50.49(1) Z = 36

X-ray Powder Pattern: New England District, Victoria, Australia. 3.153(100), 3.111(91), 1.823(76), 1.578(64), 3.306(62), 2.450(59), 5.956(52)

(1)

Chemistry:	
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(1)
2.97
0.06
0.39
5.66
0.51
84.15
4.73
98.47

(1) New England District, Victoria, Australia, average of electron microprobe and CHN analyses, corresponding to $(Na_{0.22}H_2O_{0.44}Ca_{0.02}K_{0.003})_{\Sigma=0.683}(W_{0.82}Fe^{3+}_{0.16}Al_{0.02})_{\Sigma=1.00}[O_{2.70}(OH)_{0.30}]_{\Sigma=3.00}$.

Occurrence: Formed by weathering ferberite in hydrothermal quartz veins associated with granite by chemical reaction with acidic, oxidizing solutions containing sodium.

Association: Ferberite, quartz, bismuth, gold, bismuthinite, koechlinite, elsmoreite.

Distribution: From mine dumps near the main shaft of a tungsten deposit (Bass and Watson's) 6 km west of Linton (near Ballarat), New England District, Victoria, Australia.

Name: For a former village near the deposit, Pittong (an Australian indigenous word for father).

Type Material: Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia (M48268).

References: (1) Birch, W.D., I.E. Grey, S.J. Mills, C. Bougerol, A. Pring, and S. Ansermet (2007) Pittongite, a new tungstate with a mixed-layer, pyrochlore-hexagonal tungsten bronze structure, from Victoria, Australia. Can. Mineral., 45, 857-864. (2) (2008) Amer. Mineral., 93, 704 (abs. ref. 2).