

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic, pseudotetragonal. *Point Group:* 222. Crystals are thin square platelets, to 1 mm.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Good on {001}, {110}; poor on {100}, {010}.
Hardness = n.d. $D(\text{meas.}) = 6.83$ (synthetic). $D(\text{calc.}) = 7.052$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Bright yellow.
Optical Class: Biaxial (-). *Dispersion:* $r > v$. $\alpha = 2.12$ $\beta = \sim 2.32$ $\gamma = \sim 2.32$
 $2V(\text{meas.}) = 4^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $C222_1$. $a = 7.964(3)$ $b = 7.964(3)$ $c = 27.288(7)$ $Z = 8$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.
3.219 (10), 3.649 (9), 2.785 (8), 1.991 (8), 1.693 (8), 1.619 (8), 2.816 (7)

Chemistry: (1) Santa Ana mine, Chile; no analysis could be performed due to admixtures; identification depends on coincidence of the X-ray powder pattern with that of synthetic material.

Occurrence: A rare secondary mineral formed in the oxidized zone of hydrothermal polymetallic mineral deposits.

Association: Boleite, paralaurionite, schwartzembergite (Santa Ana mine, Chile).

Distribution: From the Santa Ana, Casucha, and San Francisco (Beatriz) mines, near Caracoles, Sierra Gorda district, Antofagasta, Chile.

Name: To honor Erich Seeliger, Professor of Mineralogy, Technical University, Berlin, Germany.

Type Material: Type material is missing from the Technical University, Berlin, Germany.

References: (1) Mücke, A. (1971) Seeligerit, ein natürliches Blei-Jodat. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 210–217 (in German with English abs.). (2) (1972) Amer. Mineral., 57, 327–328 (abs. ref. 1).