

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. As botryoidal to stalactitic masses and efflorescences.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Splintery to granular. *Tenacity:* [Brittle.] Hardness = 1.5
D(meas.) = 3.15 D(calc.) = 2.946 Soluble in H₂O.

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Grayish white, pale pink, pale red, rose-red.
Optical Class: Biaxial (+). *Orientation:* Z = b. $\alpha = 1.562(3)$ $\beta = 1.595(3)$ $\gamma = 1.632(3)$
2V(meas.) = ~90°

Cell Data: *Space Group:* C2/c (synthetic). a = 7.116(1) b = 7.667(1) c = 7.920(2)
 $\beta = 118.11(1)^\circ$ Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.

3.507 (100), 4.916 (50), 3.139 (40), 4.855 (30), 3.361 (30), 2.580 (30), 3.445 (20)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
MnO	41.70	41.97
SO ₃	47.27	47.37
H ₂ O	11.05	10.66
Total	100.02	100.00

(1) Baia Sprie, Romania; average of two analyses. (2) MnSO₄•H₂O.

Mineral Group: Kieserite group.

Occurrence: A rare post-mining incrustation.

Association: Jokokuite (Jokoku mine, Japan).

Distribution: In Romania, from Baia Sprie (Felsőbánya) and in the Borzaş gold mine, Gutâi Mountains. In the Jokoku mine, southwest Hokkaido, Japan. At the Silver King mine, Galena Hill, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Name: Honors Ignaz Nathaniel Szmik (1815–1881), Hungarian mining official at Felsőbánya, Hungary (now Baia Sprie, Romania), who discovered the mineral.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 481. (2) Wildner, M. and G. Giester (1991) The crystal structures of kieserite-type compounds. I. Crystal structures of Me(II)SO₄•H₂O (Me = Mn,Fe,Co,Ni,Zn). Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 296–306. (3) (1979) NBS Mono 25, 16, 49.