

Crystal Data: Monoclinic (?). *Point Group:* n.d. As finely fibrous crystalline aggregates.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = n.d. Slightly soluble in hot H₂O; fluoresces pale to dark blue-violet under UV.

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Snow-white. *Luster:* Silky.

Optical Class: [Biaxial.] *Orientation:* Inclined extinction; $Z' \wedge$ long axis = 30°–33°.

$\alpha = \sim 1.502$ (α') $\beta =$ n.d. $\gamma = \sim 1.517$ (γ') 2V(meas.) = n.d.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $Z =$ n.d.

X-ray Powder Pattern: Kurtpınarımine, near Faras, Turkey; only strongest lines given.

2.83, 2.35, 2.02, 3.12, 2.16, 1.93

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
B ₂ O ₃	37.26	37.32
MgO	trace	
CaO	22.40	24.05
H ₂ O	37.72	38.63
Gangue	2.68	
Total	100.06	100.00

(1) Kurtpınarımine, near Faras, Turkey. (2) Ca₄B₁₀O₁₉•20H₂O.

Occurrence: In a borate deposit.

Association: Colemanite, meyerhofferite, ulexite.

Distribution: From the Kurtpınarımine, near Faras, Bigadiç borate district, Balıkesir Province, Turkey.

Name: Honors Professor Hermann Tertsch (1880–1962), Austrian mineralogist, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.

Type Material: National School of Mines, Paris, France; The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1978,489; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M35725; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 112733.

References: (1) Meixner, H. (1953) Einige Boratminerale (Colemanit und Tertschit, ein neues Mineral) aus der Türkei. Fortschr. Mineral., 31, 39–42 (in German). (2) (1954) Amer. Mineral., 39, 849 (abs. ref. 1).