

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* $2/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$. As compact fine-grained crystalline aggregates, in beds several cm thick.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* On {110}, perfect. *Tenacity:* Brittle. Hardness = 1.5 D(meas.) = 1.45 D(calc.) = 1.545 Soluble in H₂O, decomposes in humid air.

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Colorless to white, pale yellow; colorless in transmitted light.

Optical Class: Biaxial (-). *Orientation:* $X = a$; $Y = b$; $Z = c$. *Dispersion:* $r < v$, weak. $\alpha = 1.423$ $\beta = 1.536$ $\gamma = 1.554$ $2V(\text{calc.}) = 41^\circ 38'$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $Pccn$. $a = 7.225$ $b = 10.709$ $c = 8.746$ $Z = 8$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.

2.998 (100), 5.34 (60), 3.62 (55), 4.05 (45), 3.005 (45), 3.068 (30), 2.1547 (30)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
P ₂ O ₅	0.60	
CO ₂	51.53	55.67
CaO	6.02	
(NH ₄) ₂ O	29.76	32.94
H ₂ O	11.00	11.39
uric acid	1.09	
Total	100.00	100.00

(1) Chinch Islands, Peru. (2) (NH₄)HCO₃.

Occurrence: Rarely found in guano deposits.

Association: n.d.

Distribution: From an undefined locality in Patagonia [probably in Argentina]. At Saldanha Bay, Cape Province, South Africa. On the Chinch Islands and Guañape Islands, off the coast of Peru.

Name: To honor Frederick Edward Teschemacher (1791–1863), English chemist, who first described the species.

References: (1) Dana, E.S. (1892) Dana's system of mineralogy, (6th edition), 294.

(2) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 137–138. (3) Pertlik, F. (1981) Verfeinerung der Kristallstruktur des Teschemacherits, NH₄CO₂(OH). Tschemaks Mineral. Petrog. Mitt., 29, 67–74 (in German with English abs.).

(4) (1959) NBS Circ. 539, 9.