

Voronkovite **$\text{Na}_{15}(\text{Na}, \text{Ca}, \text{Ce})_3(\text{Mn}, \text{Ca})_3\text{Fe}_3\text{Zr}_3\text{Si}_{26}\text{O}_{72}[(\text{OH}), \text{O}]_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$**

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. **Point Group:** 3. As rounded, poorly faced crystals to 5 mm.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* None. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Conchoidal.
Hardness = 5 D(meas.) = 2.97(2) D(calc.) = 2.95

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Light brown. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Vitreous.
Optical Class: Uniaxial (+). $\omega = 1.610(2)$ $\varepsilon = 1.619(2)$ *Pleochroism:* O = lemon yellow,
 E = brownish pink.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $R\bar{3}$. $a = 14.205(7)$ $c = 30.265(15)$ $Z = 3$

X-Ray Diffraction Pattern: Shkatulka pegmatite, Mt. Alluaiv, Kola Peninsula, Russia.
2.970 (100), 4.316 (85), 2.84 (84), 3.221 (43), 3.536 (41), 3.039 (41), 3.166 (37)

| Chemistry: | (1) | (1) | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Na_2O | 15.84 | CaO | 3.08 |
| K_2O | 0.28 | FeO | 3.53 |
| TiO_2 | 0.33 | MnO | 4.65 |
| ZrO_2 | 14.11 | Al_2O_3 | 0.15 |
| HfO_2 | 0.23 | SiO_2 | 49.48 |
| La_2O_3 | 0.93 | F | 0.21 |
| Ce_2O_3 | 1.36 | Cl | 0.44 |
| Nd_2O_3 | 0.68 | H_2O | 1.56 |
| Nb_2O_5 | 0.91 | $\text{-O} = \text{Cl} + \text{F}$ | 0.19 |
| SrO | 1.76 | Total | 99.34 |

(1) Shkatulka pegmatite, Mt. Alluaiv, Kola Peninsula, Russia; average electron microprobe analysis supplemented by IR spectroscopy; corresponding to $(\text{Na}_{13.96}\text{Sr}_{0.54}\text{K}_{0.19})_{\Sigma=14.69}(\text{Na}_{1.64}\text{Ca}_{0.92}\text{Ce}_{0.26}\text{La}_{0.18})_{\Sigma=3.00}(\text{Mn}_{2.06}\text{Ca}_{0.81}\text{Nd}_{0.13})_{\Sigma=3.00}(\text{Fe}_{1.54}\text{Zr}_{0.60}\text{Na}_{0.48}\text{Nb}_{0.21}\text{Ti}_{0.13}\text{Hf}_{0.04})_{\Sigma=3.00}\text{Zr}_{3.00}(\text{Si}_{1.91}\text{Al}_{0.09})_{\Sigma=2.00}(\text{Si}_{24}\text{O}_{72})[(\text{OH})_{2.98}\text{O}_{1.02}]_{\Sigma=4}(\text{Cl}_{0.39}\text{F}_{0.35})_{\Sigma=0.74} \cdot 1.23\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Mineral Group: Eudialyte group, oneillite subgroup.

Occurrence: In a lenticular zoned pegmatite hosted by poikilitic nepheline-sodalite syenite in the middle part of a differentiated alkaline complex.

Association: Microcline, sodalite, nepheline, aegirine, terskite, lomonosovite, vuonnemite, shkatulkalite, manganoneptunite, sphalerite.

Distribution: In the Shkatulka hyperalkaline pegmatite, Mt. Alluaiv, Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

Name: Honors Russian crystallographer Alexander Alexandrovich Voronkov (1928-1982).

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, RAS, Moscow, Russia (3620/1-4).

References: (1) Khomyakov, A.P., G.N. Nechelyustov, and R.K. Rastsvetaeva (2009) Voronkovite, $\text{Na}_{15}(\text{Na}, \text{Ca}, \text{Ce})_3(\text{Mn}, \text{Ca})_3\text{Fe}_3\text{Zr}_3\text{Si}_{26}\text{O}_{72}(\text{OH}, \text{O})_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, a new mineral species of the eudialyte group from the Lovozero Alkaline Pluton, Kola Peninsula, Russia. Geology of Ore Deposits, 51, 750-756. (2) Rastsvetaeva, R.K. and N.V. Chukanov (2012) Classification of eudialyte-group minerals. Geology of Ore Deposits, 54, 487-497.