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Crystal Data: Tetragonal. Point Group: 4/m. Prismatic along [001], to 0.4 mm, showing  $\{110\}, \{100\}, \{001\}, \text{and } \{301\}.$ 

**Physical Properties:** Fracture: Conchoidal. Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = > 4.07 D(calc.) = 4.69

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. Color: Blue. Streak: Light blue. Luster: Vitreous. Optical Class: Uniaxial (+).  $\omega = 1.786(3)$   $\epsilon = 1.800(4)$ 

Cell Data: Space Group: I4/m. a = 14.1852(8) c = 6.0759(8) Z = 2

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Anticline prospect, Western Australia. 10.2 (100), 4.495 (100), 3.333 (100), 3.013 (90), 5.644 (70), 2.611 (50), 2.805 (30)

Chemistry:

	(1)
$\mathrm{SiO}_2$	14.07
CuO	18.66
PbO	52.17
Cl	2.28
$H_2O$	[4.22]
$\bar{\text{CO}}_2$	[10.31]
$-O = Cl_2$	0.51
Total	[101.20]

(1) Anticline prospect, Western Australia; by electron microprobe, average of four analyses, OH and  $CO_2$  confirmed present by infrared spectroscopy,  $H_2O$  and  $CO_2$  calculated from stoichiometry; corresponds to  $Pb_{3.99}Cu_{4.01}HSi_{4.00}O_{12.03}(HCO_3)_{4.00}(OH)_{4.00}Cl_{1.10}$ .

**Occurrence:** In a weathered shear zone cutting shales and graywackes, as an alteration of galena and probably chalcopyrite.

**Association:** Diaboleite, duftite, beudantite, caledonite, plattnerite, cerussite, malachite, brochantite.

**Distribution:** From the Anticline prospect, 11 km west-southwest of Ashburton Downs homestead, Capricorn Range, Western Australia.

**Name:** For its occurrence near the Ashburton Downs pastoral lease and homestead, Western Australia.

**Type Material:** Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada, 58391; Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, M40712.

**References:** (1) Grice, J.D., E.H. Nickel, and R.A. Gault (1991) Ashburtonite, a new bicarbonate-silicate mineral from Ashburton Downs, Western Australia: description and structure determination. Amer. Mineral., 76, 1701–1707.