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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group: 2/m 2/m. Massive.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: On  $\{100\}$ , good. Fracture: Uneven to subconchoidal. Hardness = 6 D(meas.) = 3.10 D(calc.) = 3.10

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Pale pink; colorless in transmitted light. *Luster:* Vitreous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (–). Orientation: X = a; Y = c; Z = b. Dispersion: r < v, moderately strong.  $\alpha = 1.624(3)$   $\beta = 1.636(3)$   $\gamma = 1.642(3)$  2V(meas.) = Moderately large.  $2V(calc.) = 53^{\circ}$ 

**Cell Data:** Space Group: Imcb. a = 11.48(1) b = 15.73(2) c = 7.23(1) Z = 4

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Buranga pegmatite, Rwanda. (ICDD 41-1450). 3.059 (100), 3.104(84), 2.411 (63), 3.295 (60), 2.881 (57), 2.577 (40), 4.32 (33)

**Chemistry:** (1) Buranga pegmatite, Rwanda; an analysis was not published - based on other properties it is stated to be the calcium analog of palermoite,  $(Sr, Ca)(Li, Na)_2Al_4(PO_4)_4(OH)_4$ .

**Occurrence:** Thought to be formed during a late calcium-rich phase of mineralization in a lithium-bearing granite pegmatite.

**Association:** Amblygonite, lazulite-scorzalite, augelite, brazilianite, apatite, crandallite, trolleite, samuelsonite, quartz.

Distribution: In the Buranga pegmatite, near Gatumba, Rwanda.

Name: Honoring Antonio Bertossa, Director of the Geological Survey of Rwanda.

**Type Material:** Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium, RMB11232; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 141000.

**References:** (1) von Knorring, O. and M.E. Mrose (1966) Bertossaite,  $(\text{Li}, \text{Na})_2(\text{Ca}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mn})\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH}, \text{F})_4$ , a new mineral from Rwanda, Africa. Can. Mineral., 8, 668 (abs.). (2) (1967) Amer. Mineral., 52, 1583 (abs. ref. 1).