Clinojimthompsonite

\[(\text{Mg, Fe}^{2+})_5\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16}\text{(OH)}_2\]

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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: 2/m. As very thin lamellae.


Cell Data: Space Group: C2/c. a = 9.874(4) b = 27.24(3) c = 5.316(3) β = 109.47(3)° Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Calculated.
8.809 (100), 13.6 (73), 3.083 (60), 2.639 (56), 2.506 (42), 4.704 (33), 4.036 (31)

Chemistry:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SiO}_2 & = 58.55 \\
\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 & = 0.37 \\
\text{FeO} & = 12.13 \\
\text{MnO} & = 0.73 \\
\text{MgO} & = 24.93 \\
\text{CaO} & = 0.50 \\
\text{Na}_2\text{O} & = 0.10 \\
\text{H}_2\text{O} & = [2.93] \\
\text{Total} & = [100.24]
\end{align*}
\]

(1) Chester, Vermont, USA; by electron microprobe, H₂O assuming (OH) sites filled by (OH)⁻¹−.

Polymorphism & Series: Dimorphous with jimthompsonite.

Occurrence: In the black wallrock between chlorite and actinolite zones of a metamorphosed ultramafic body.

Association: Chesterite, clinojimthompsonite, anthophyllite, cummingtonite, talc.

Distribution: In the Carleton talc quarry, near Chester, Windsor Co., Vermont, USA.

Name: For its monoclinic crystallography and relation to jimthompsonite.

Type Material: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M36083; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 145689.