

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* 32. As hexagonal tablets (sometimes warped), to 0.4 mm, exhibiting forms {001} and {100}; in subparallel stacked aggregates.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect, {001}. *Fracture:* Irregular. *Tenacity:* Brittle; somewhat flexible. Hardness = 3 D(meas.) = 2.46(3) D(calc.) = 2.451

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. *Color:* Colorless to white or cream, white, yellowish, or light pink. *Streak:* White.

Luster: Vitreous, pearly (aggregates).

Optical Class: Uniaxial (+). $\omega = 1.544(2)$ $\varepsilon = 1.554(2)$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* P321. $a = 6.988(1)$ $c = 16.707(3)$ $Z = 1$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Silver Coin mine, Nevada, USA.

16.739 (100), 2.967 (45), 2.219 (19), 6.054 (18), 1.744 (17), 5.687 (13), 1.896 (13)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Na ₂ O	0.27	0.04	ZnO	0.10	0.05
K ₂ O	1.01	0.45	Al ₂ O ₃	31.80	29.55
CaO	7.62	11.28	SiO ₂	0.19	2.42
FeO	0.16	0.82	As ₂ O ₅	0.00	0.04
BaO	0.45	0.26	P ₂ O ₅	25.90	24.05
SrO	0.10	1.13	SO ₃	0.40	0.05
MgO	0.34	0.04	F	9.53	8.23
PbO	0.00	0.04	- O = F	2.81	3.46
CuO	0.06	0.06	<u>H₂O_{diff}</u>	<u>24.87</u>	<u>24.96</u>
MnO	0.00	0.00	Total	100.00	100.00

(1) Silver Coin mine, Nevada, USA; average of 7 electron microprobe analyses, H₂O by difference, presence of H₂O, OH, and PO₄ confirmed by IR and Raman spectroscopy; corresponding to

$\text{Ca}_{1.42}\text{K}_{0.22}\text{Na}_{0.09}\text{Ba}_{0.03}\text{Sr}_{0.01}\text{Al}_{6.51}\text{Mg}_{0.09}\text{Fe}_{0.02}\text{Cu}_{0.01}\text{Zn}_{0.01}\text{P}_{3.81}\text{F}_{5.24}\text{H}_{30.21}\text{O}_{33.76}$.

(2) Krásno ore district, Horní Slavkov, Czech Republic; average of 12 electron microprobe analyses, corresponding to $\text{Ca}_{2.15}\text{K}_{0.10}\text{Na}_{0.01}\text{Ba}_{0.02}\text{Sr}_{0.12}\text{Al}_{6.28}\text{Mg}_{0.01}\text{Fe}_{0.12}\text{Cu}_{0.08}\text{Zn}_{0.01}\text{P}_{3.64}\text{Si}_{0.43}\text{F}_{4.65}\text{H}_{29.62}\text{O}_{34.35}$.

Occurrence: A weathering product derived from the breakdown of phosphate minerals (e.g. F-rich perhamite, “fluorapatite”) by acidic ground waters derived from the oxidation of sulfide minerals.

Association: Meurigite-Na, plumbogummite, kidwellite, lipscombite, strengite, chalcociderite, wardite, leucophosphite, wavellite, goethite, barite, quartz, and F-rich perhamite (Silver Coin mine, Nevada, USA); “fluorapatite” (Czech Republic).

Distribution: From the Silver Coin mine, Valmy, Iron Point district, Humboldt County, Nevada, USA; at the 5th level of the Huber shaft, Krásno ore district, near Horní Slavkov, Czech Republic.

Name: Honors Dr. Ian Edward Grey (b. 1944), formerly Chief Research Scientist at CSIRO Minerals, Melbourne, Australia, for his contributions to mineralogy, crystallography and the minerals-processing industry.

Type Material: Mineral Sciences Department, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, California, USA (57661 and 62519); Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, National Museum Prague, Czech Republic (PIP 20/2009).

References: (1) Mills, S.J., A.R. Kampf, J. Sejkora, P.M. Adams, W.D. Birch, and J. Plášil (2011) Iangreyite: a new secondary phosphate mineral closely related to perhamite. *Mineral. Magazine*, 75, 327-336. (2) (2013) *Amer. Mineral.*, 98, 280 (abs. ref. 1).