(c)2001-2005 Mineral Data Publishing, version 1

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* m. As radiating tabular acicular crystals, elongated along [001], to 5 mm; dominant forms include  $\{100\}$ ,  $\{1\overline{3}0\}$ ,  $\{130\}$ ,  $\{1\overline{3}1\}$ ,  $\{131\}$ ; aggregates may resemble cotton-balls, or in matted coatings and crusts.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: Perfect, two directions yielding traces parallel [100] and [001] on  $\{100\}$ . Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = 1.805 D(calc.) = 1.806

**Optical Properties:** Translucent. Color: White. Streak: White. Luster: Silky. Optical Class: Biaxial (-). Orientation:  $Z=b; Y \wedge c=11^{\circ}$ .  $\alpha=1.462$   $\beta=1.482$   $\gamma=1.490$   $2V(\text{meas.})=65^{\circ}$ 

Cell Data: Space Group: Cc. a = 8.553(6) b = 36.957(18) c = 7.155(8)  $\beta = 97.93(9)^{\circ}$  Z = 12

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Sapucaia mine, Brazil; nearly identical to bearsite. 7.00 (10), 3.278 (9), 4.24 (6), 3.023 (6), 2.819 (6), 6.15 (4), 2.325 (4)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
$P_2O_5$	34.76	35.12
${\rm Al_2O_3}$	0.00	
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0.11	
BeO	25.28	24.76
$\mathrm{H_2O}$	39.80	40.12
insol.	0.30	
Total	100.25	100.00

(1) Sapucaia mine, Brazil; iron impurity as hematite; corresponds to  $Be_{2.04}(P_{0.99}O_4)$  (OH) • 3.98H<sub>2</sub>O. (2)  $Be_2(PO_4)(OH)$  • 4H<sub>2</sub>O.

Occurrence: A rare late-stage hydrothermal mineral in complex zoned granite pegmatites.

Association: Beryl, beryllonite, hydroxylherderite, frondelite, triphylite, apatite, muscovite.

**Distribution:** In Brazil, from the Sapucaia pegmatite mine, about 50 km east-southeast of Governador Valadares; at the Mulundu and Humaita pegmatites, along the Jequitinhonha River, Itinga, and from the Almerindo pegmatite, Linópolis, Minas Gerais. At the Palermo #1 mine, near North Groton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire; from Greenwood, in the Dunton quarry, Newry, and at Mt. Mica, near Paris, Oxford Co., Maine, USA. In the Viitaniemi pegmatite, near Eräjärvi, Finland. At Arnac-la-Poste, Haute-Vienne, France. From Bojeveskoje, Middle Ural Mountains, Russia. In the Londonderry quarry, 19 km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

Name: Honors Dr. Luciano Jacques de Moraes (1896–1968), Brazilian mineralogist and geologist.

**Type Material:** National Musuem, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; National School of Mines, Paris, France; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 106577.

**References:** (1) Lindberg, M.L., W.T. Pecora, and A.L. de M. Barbosa (1953) Moraesite, a new hydrous beryllium phosphate from Minas Gerais, Brazil. Amer. Mineral., 38, 1126–1133. (2) Merlino, S. and M. Pasero (1992) Crystal chemistry of beryllophosphates: the crystal structure of moraesite, Be<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)(OH)•4H<sub>2</sub>O. Zeits. Krist., 201, 253–262.