**Pseudomalachite** \( \text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \)

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. \( \text{Point Group: } 2/m \). Crystals are rare, to 6 mm, typically rough and rounded, with prominent \{110\}, \{201\}, \{311\}, \{100\}, \{001\}, and others. Commonly compact radiating and spherical, may be fibrous, in paintlike crusts and films, botryoidal, massive. \text{Twinning: } \text{On } \{100\}.

**Physical Properties:** \text{Cleavage: Perfect on } \{100\}. \text{Fracture: Splintery. Hardness } = 4.5–5 \text{ D(meas.) } = 4.15–4.35 \text{ D(calc.) } = 4.34

**Optical Properties:** \text{Translucent. Color: Dark emerald-green, dark green, blackish green, bluish green; green to bluish green in transmitted light. Streak: Pale green to pale bluish green. Luster: Vitreous to resinous.}

\text{Optical Class: Biaxial (−), may be biaxial (+). Pleochroism: Weak; } X = \text{bluish green to pale green; } Y = \text{yellowish green; } Z = \text{deep bluish green to blue-green. Orientation: } Z = b; X \wedge c = 21°–23°. \text{Dispersion: } r < v, \text{strong; may be } r > v. \text{ α = 1.789–1.80, β = 1.835–1.86 γ = 1.845–1.88 2V(meas.) = 46°–50°}

**Cell Data:** \text{Space Group: } P2_1/a. \text{a = 17.02–17.08, b = 5.75–5.77, c = 4.47–4.50, β = 90°57′–91°32′ Z = 2}

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Ehl and Rheinbreitbach, Germany. 4.48 (10), 2.39 (8), 2.42 (6), 3.46 (5), 2.32 (5), 2.23 (5), 1.728 (5)

**Chemistry:**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Chemistry:} & (1) & (2) \\
P_2O_5 & 23.86 & 24.65 \\
\text{FeO} & 0.19 & \\
\text{CuO} & 69.25 & 69.09 \\
\text{H}_2\text{O} & 6.76 & 6.26 \\
\text{Total} & 100.06 & 100.00 \\
\end{array}
\]

(1) Rheinbreitbach, Germany; corresponds to \((\text{Cu}_{4.98}\text{Fe}_{0.02})\Sigma=5.00(\text{PO}_4)_{1.93}(\text{OH})_{4.30}\).

(2) \text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4.

**Polymorphism & Series:** Trimorphous with ludjibaite and reichenbachite.

**Occurrence:** A secondary mineral in the oxidized zone of hydrothermal copper deposits.

**Association:** Libethenite, malachite, cornetite, chrysocolla, quartz.

**Distribution:** Many localities, but usually in small amounts. In Germany, at Ehl, near Linz, and rich specimens from Vorneberg, near Rheinbreitbach, Rhineland-Palatinate. At L’ubietová, near Baňská Bystrica (Libethen, near Neusohl), Slovakia. From Nízni Tagil and Bogoslovsk, Ural Mountains, Russia. In England, at Caldebeck Fells, Cumbria; also from a number of mines in Cornwall. From Kakanda and M’sesa, near Kambove, Katanga Province, Congo (Shaba Province, Zaire). At Mindouli, Congo Republic. From the Bwana Mkuwba, Ndola, and the Nchanga mines, Chingola, Zambia. In the USA, from the Perkomen and Ecton mines, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; in the Empire-Nevada mine, Yerington district, Lyon Co., Nevada; at Lone Star mine, near Safford, Graham Co., from Harquehala, La Paz Co., and elsewhere in Arizona. At Chuquicamata, Antofagasta, Chile. Rich examples from the West Bogan mine, near Tottenham, New South Wales, and at the Burra Burra mine, Mt. Lofty Ranges, South Australia.

**Name:** From the Greek for false, as the mineral closely resembles malachite.

**Type Material:** Mining Academy, Freiberg, Germany.


All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of Mineral Data Publishing.