$\bigodot 2001\mathchar`-2005$ Mineral Data Publishing, version 1

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m, *m*, or 2. Platy crystals, in plumose aggregates, to 8 mm.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: $\{100\}$, perfect; $\{001\}$, possible. Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = ~ 3 D(meas.) = 7.0(2) D(calc.) = 7.20

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* White to colorless. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Adamantine.

Cell Data: Space Group: C2/m, Cm, or C2. a = 24.67(1) b = 3.781(1) c = 11.881(5) $\beta = 100.07(4)^{\circ}$ Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Långban, Sweden. 2.981 (10), 2.737 (8), 3.101 (6), 3.044 (6), 6.10 (3), 3.744 (3), 3.914 (2)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
FeO	0.5	
PbO	93.1	94.30
Cl	3.0	3.00
SO_3	3.5	3.38
$-O = Cl_2$	0.7	0.68
Total	99.4	100.00

(1) Långban, Sweden; by electron microprobe, corresponding to $(Pb_{9.65}Fe_{0.15})_{\Sigma=9.80}$ $(SO_4)O_{7.8}Cl_{1.95}$. (2) $Pb_{10}O_8(SO_4)Cl_2$.

Occurrence: On fracture surfaces in a museum specimen of manganese ore from a metamorphosed Fe–Mn orebody.

Association: Blixite, braunite, hausmannite, manganoan biotite, calcite.

Distribution: From Långban, Värmland, Sweden.

Name: To honor Nils Sundius (1886–1976), Swedish mineralogist, who made numerous contributions to Långban mineralogy.

Type Material: The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1980,580; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M36619; Harvard University, 117086; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 134984.

References: (1) Dunn, P.J. and R.C. Rouse (1980) Sundiusite, a new lead sulfate oxychloride from Långban, Sweden. Amer. Mineral., 65, 506–508.