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**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic (probable). *Point Group:* n.d. Minute curved crystals and in coatings.

**Physical Properties:** Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = n.d. Radioactive.

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Yellow, orange, reddish brown. *Optical Class:* Biaxial (–). *Pleochroism:* X = colorless; Y = pale yellow; Z = yellow.  $\alpha = 1.70-1.715$   $\beta = 1.75-1.763$   $\gamma = > 1.7$  2V(meas.) = n.d.

Cell Data: Space Group: n.d. Z = n.d.

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic.

 $7.08\ (100),\ 3.54\ (50),\ 3.44\ (35),\ 9.62\ (33),\ 3.100\ (26),\ 2.567\ (15),\ 1.943\ (15)$ 

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
$SO_3$	9.69	9.62
$UO_3$	69.10	68.71
ZnO	3.4	6.52
PbO	1.6	
MgO	0.87	
$H_2O$	14.26	15.15
insol.	2.1	
Total	101.02	100.00

(1) Hillside mine, Arizona, USA; by microchemical analysis. (2)  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)_3$ (OH)<sub>10</sub>•16H<sub>2</sub>O; synthetic material has 8 H<sub>2</sub>O essential and 8 H<sub>2</sub>O held zeolitically.

Occurrence: In quartzose ore containing uraninite and disseminated sulfides.

Association: Sodium-zippeite, johannite, schröckingerite, bayleyite, gypsum.

**Distribution:** From the Hillside mine, about 5.5 km north of Bagdad, Eureka district, Yavapai Co., Arizona, USA.

Name: For its content of zinc and relation to other zippeite group species.

Type Material: n.d.

**References:** (1) Frondel, C., J. Ito, R.M. Honea, and A.M. Weeks (1976) Mineralogy of the zippeite group. Can. Mineral., 14, 429–436. (2) Haacke, D.F. and P.A. Williams (1979) The aqueous chemistry of uranium minerals. Part I. Divalent cation zippeite. Mineral. Mag., 43, 539–541.