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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* 2/m 2/m 2/m. As irregular equant grains, to 0.2 mm, in aggregates.

Physical Properties: Fracture: Uneven. Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = n.d. VHN = 224-262, 252 average (15 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 4.48

Cell Data: Space Group: Pnam (by analogy to berthierite). a = 11.47(2) b = 14.36(3) c = 3.81(1) Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Vorontsovskoye deposit, Russia. 2.65 (100), 3.69 (90), 2.90 (80), 3.23 (70), 1.813 (50), 4.46 (40), 2.18 (40)

Chemistry:

(1) Vorontsovskoye deposit, Russia; by electron microprobe, average of five analyses; corresponding to $Mn_{1.00}(Sb_{1.75}As_{0.25})_{\Sigma=2.00}S_{4.00}$.

Occurrence: In a hydrothermal gold deposit in limestone.

Association: Realgar, pyrite, alabandite, sphalerite, aktashite, routhierite, zinkenite, chalcostibite, orpiment, stibnite, cinnabar, tetrahedrite—tennantite, gold, greigite.

Distribution: From the Vorontsovskoye gold deposit, Serov district, Northern Ural Mountains, Russia [TL].

Name: To honor Onisima Yegorovicha Klera (1845–1920), Russian geologist, President of the Ural Society of Natural Sciences Amateurs, Ykaterinberg (Sverdlovsk), Russia.

Type Material: Ural Geological Museum, Mining Institute, Yekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk), Russia.

References: (1) Murzin, V.V., A.F. Bushmakin, S.G. Sustavov, and D.K. Shcherbachev (1996) Clerite $MnSb_2S_4$ – a new mineral from the Vorontsovskoye gold deposit in the Urals. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 125, 95–101 (in Russian with English abs.). (2) (1997) Amer. Mineral., 82, 620–621 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Bente, K. and A. Edenharter (1990) X-ray structure analysis of synthetic $MnSb_2S_4$ and structure refinement of natural $FeSb_2S_4$ (berthierite). Zeits. Krist., sup. 2, 36. (4) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Ocean Pictures. Moscow, 67.