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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. In fine granular, impure masses of minute fibers; single, fine-bladed crystals, to 1 mm in length.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Good on $\{110\}$. Hardness = Very soft. VHN = 22–67, 39 average (15 g load). D(meas.) = 2.2, 2.30 (magnetite-contaminated). D(calc.) = 2.216

Optical Properties: Opaque, transmits light in very fine fibers. *Color:* Copper-red to bronze on fresh surface, may be chatoyant, tarnishes rapidly. *Streak:* Black. *Pleochroism:* Extreme: brilliant reddish orange through greenish grays and pinkish grays to dark gray with a barely perceptible bluish or greenish tint. *Anisotropism:* Strong.

 $\begin{array}{l} R_1-R_2\colon (400)\ 10.2-23.8, (420)\ 9.8-28.8, (440)\ 10.1-27.3, (460)\ 10.9-20.8, (480)\ 11.3-15.6, (500)\\ 11.3-16.6, (520)\ 11.0-23.3, (540)\ 10.6-25.7, (560)\ 10.3-25.7, (580)\ 10.0-31.6, (600)\ 9.8-36.6, (620)\\ 9.7-43.1, (640)\ 9.8-46.9, (660)\ 10.0-44.3, (680)\ 10.6-39.3, (700)\ 11.0-35.3 \end{array}$

Cell Data: Space Group: C2/c. a = 10.677-10.693 b = 9.083-9.115 c = 5.499-5.507 $\beta = 92^{\circ}10(2)'-92^{\circ}23(4)'$ Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Coyote Peak, California, USA. 6.935 (100), 5.342 (71), 4.556 (41), 3.467 (28), 2.310 (23), 2.902 (15), 3.317 (12)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Na	14.1	11.2	12.84
K		0.12	
Fe	36.0	34.9	31.20
\mathbf{S}	40.5	37.6	35.82
O	[9.4]	[16.2]	17.88
H			[2.26]
Total	[100.0]	[100.02]	100.00

(1) Coyote Peak, California, USA; by electron microprobe, oxygen by difference; corresponds to Na $_{0.96}$ Fe $_{1.01}$ S $_{1.96}$ •0.82H $_2$ O, presence of H $_2$ 0 confirmed by evolution, with 2H $_2$ O established by crystal structure analysis. (2) Lovozero massif, Russia; by electron microprobe, average of ten analyses, oxygen by difference; corresponds to $(Na_{0.81}K_{0.01})_{\Sigma=0.82}$ Fe $_{1.04}$ S $_{1.96}$ •1.50H $_2$ O. (3) NaFeS $_2$ •2H $_2$ O.

Occurrence: Found in abundance, typically associated with other sulfides and fine grained magnetite, in discrete, late segregations within an alkalic mafic diatreme (Coyote Peak, California, USA); in pegmatites in nepheline syenite (Lovozero massif, Russia).

Association: Pyrrhotite, magnetite, rasvumite, djerfisherite, bartonite (Coyote Peak, California, USA); pyrite, murmanite (Lovozero massif, Russia).

Distribution: At Coyote Peak, near Orick, Humboldt Co., California, USA [TL]. From Mt. Alluaiv, Lovozero massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia. In Canada, at Mont Saint-Hilaire and near Saint-Amable, Quebec.

Name: For Dr. Richard Clarkson Erd (1924–), American mineralogist with the U.S. Geological Survey, who first synthesized the compound.

Type Material: n.d.

References: (1) Czamanske, G.K., B.F. Leonard, and J.R. Clark (1980) Erdite, a new hydrated sodium iron sulfide mineral. Amer. Mineral., 65, 509–515. (2) Konnert, J.A. and H.T. Evans, Jr. (1980) The crystal structure of erdite, NaFeS₂•2H₂O. Amer. Mineral., 65, 516–521. (3) Khomyakov, A.P., M.F. Korobitsyn, M.G. Dobrovol'skaya, and A.I. Tsepin (1979) Erdite (NaFeS₂•2H₂O) — first occurrence in the USSR. Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR, 249, 968–971 (in Russian). (4) Criddle, A.J. and C.J. Stanley, Eds. (1993) Quantitative data file for ore minerals, 3rd ed. Chapman & Hall, London, 157.

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