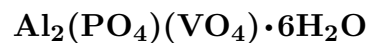


Metaschoderite



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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* $2/m$. Pseudomorphous after bladed to scaly schoderite crystals or spherulitic aggregates; in microcrystalline coatings.

Physical Properties: Hardness = ~ 2 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = n.d.

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. *Color:* Yellowish orange.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). *Orientation:* $Y \wedge c = -20^\circ$; $Z = b$. $\alpha = 1.598$ $\beta = 1.604$
 $\gamma = 1.626$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 56^\circ$ $2V(\text{calc.}) = 59^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P2/m$ (probable). $a = 11.4$ $b = 14.9$ $c = 9.2$ $\beta = 79^\circ$
 $Z = 4$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Fish Creek Range, Nevada, USA.

7.5 (100), 14.9 (60), 11.1 (40), 3.02 (20), 9.6 (15), 4.92 (10), 5.68 (8)

Chemistry: (1) No chemical analysis has been performed, the hydration state determined by DTA of schoderite.

Occurrence: Typically a dehydration product of schoderite.

Association: Schoderite, wavellite, vashegyite (Fish Creek, Nevada, USA); metaheuwettite, schoderite, bokite, minyulite, leucophosphite (Cockalorum Wash, Nevada, USA); heuwettite, duttonite, fervanite, schoderite, straczekite (Wilson Springs mine, Arkansas, USA).

Distribution: In the USA, from the Van-Nav-Sand claim group, Fish Creek Range, 48 km south of Eureka, Eureka Co., and near Cockalorum Wash, Nye Co., Nevada; at the Wilson Springs (Potash Sulphur Springs) mine, Garland Co., Arkansas.

Name: The prefix *meta* indicates the dehydration product of *schoderite*.

Type Material: n.d.

References: (1) Hausen, D.M. (1962) Schoderite, a new phosphovanadate mineral from Nevada. *Amer. Mineral.*, 47, 637–648.