

**Crystal Data:** Hexagonal. *Point Group:*  $\bar{3} 2/m$  or  $3m$ . As anhedral grains, to about 1 cm.

**Physical Properties:** *Fracture:* Conchoidal. Hardness =  $\sim 4$  D(meas.) = 2.94  
D(calc.) = 2.983 (synthetic).

**Optical Properties:** Transparent to translucent. *Color:* White; colorless in thin section.  
*Optical Class:* Uniaxial (-) to slightly biaxial.  $\omega = 1.388(2)$   $\epsilon = 1.385(2)$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $P\bar{3}1c$  or  $P31c$  (synthetic).  $a = 5.007(1)$   $c = 9.641(2)$   $Z = 2$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Colquiri, Bolivia.  
3.23 (10), 2.22 (9), 1.736 (8), 3.98 (7), 1.446 (6), 1.978 (5), 1.552 (5)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
Na	0.34	
Li	3.1	3.69
Mg	0.55	
Ca	22.8	21.32
Al	13.4	14.35
F	58.0	60.64
LOI	0.5	
Total	98.69	100.00

(1) Colquiri, Bolivia; by electron microprobe, corresponds to  $(\text{Li}_{0.86}\text{Na}_{0.03})_{\Sigma=0.89}$   
 $(\text{Ca}_{1.06}\text{Mg}_{0.05})_{\Sigma=1.11}\text{Al}_{1.02}\text{F}_{5.89}$ . (2) LiCaAlF<sub>6</sub>.

**Occurrence:** Associated with hydrothermal tin-bearing veins.

**Association:** Ralstonite, gearsutite, sphalerite, madocite, pyrite.

**Distribution:** From the Colquiri tin deposit, Oruro, Bolivia.

**Name:** For the occurrence in the Colquiri deposit, Bolivia.

**Type Material:** Institute for Mineralogy and Crystallography, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany.

**References:** (1) Walenta, K., B. Lehmann, and M. Zwiener (1980) Colquiriit, ein neues Fluoridmineral aus der Zinnlagerstätte von Colquiri in Bolivien. *Tschermaks Mineral. Petrog. Mitt.*, 27, 275–281 (in German with English abs.). (2) (1981) *Amer. Mineral.*, 66, 879 and 1099 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Yin, Y. and D.A. Keszler (1992) Crystal chemistry of colquiriite-type fluorides. *Chem. Mater.*, 4, 645–648.