

Hydrokenoelsmoreite

$\square_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

Crystal Data: Hexagonal ($6R$). *Point group:* $\bar{3}$. or Cubic ($3C$). *Point group:* $4/m \bar{3} 2/m$. Microcrystalline powdery. Crystals platy, likely from pseudomorphism (England).

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* None. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Splintery. Hardness = ~3 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 6.025 (Synthetic)

Optical Properties: Translucent. *Color:* Colorless, yellow. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Vitreous. *Optical Class:* Isotropic ($3C$). $n = 2.24$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $R\bar{3}$. $a = 7.2882(2)$ $c = 35.7056(14)$ $Z = 9$ ($6R$)
 $Fd\bar{3}m$. $a = 10.3065(3)$ $Z = 16$ ($3C$)

X-ray Powder Pattern: Elsmore Hill, New England region, New South Wales, Australia. ($3C$)
5.88 (100), 2.944 (78), 3.08 (62), 1.804 (23), 1.964 (17), 1.725 (14), 1.538 (14)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
WO ₃	77.49	70.15	CaO	0.49
As ₂ O ₅	0.15	0.12	BaO	0.10
TiO ₂	n.d.	0.06	K ₂ O	0.22
Fe ₂ O ₃	5.83	8.17	Na ₂ O	1.97
Al ₂ O ₃	2.41	0.97	H ₂ O	[7.40]
			Total	90.85
				[8.82]

(1) Drakelands mine, Devon, England ($3C$); average of 15 electron microprobe analyses, H₂O calculated from structure and for charge balance, systematically low totals are due to dehydration under electron beam; corresponds to $[\square_{1.46}\text{Na}_{0.28}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{0.20}\text{Ca}_{0.04}\text{K}_{0.02}]_{\Sigma=2.00}(\text{W}_{1.47}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.32}\text{Al}_{0.21}\text{As}^{5+}_{0.01})_{\Sigma=2.00}[\text{O}_{4.79}(\text{OH})_{1.21}]_{\Sigma=6.00}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$. (2) Drakelands mine, Devon, England ($6R$); average of 7 electron microprobe analyses, H₂O calculated from structure and for charge balance, systematically low totals are due to dehydration under electron beam; corresponds to $[\square_{1.06}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{0.63}\text{Na}_{0.24}\text{Ca}_{0.04}\text{K}_{0.03}]_{\Sigma=2.00}(\text{W}_{1.42}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.49}\text{Al}_{0.08}\text{As}^{5+}_{0.01})_{\Sigma=2.00}[\text{O}_{4.65}(\text{OH})_{1.35}]_{\Sigma=6.00}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$.

Mineral Group: Pyrochlore supergroup (general formula - $A_2B_2X_6Y$); elsmoreite group ($B = \text{W}^{6+}$).

Occurrence: Secondary in the weathering zone of greisen vein and stockwork systems in granite.

Association: Wolframite, quartz (England); quartz, white mica, cassiterite, arsenopyrite, native bismuth, chalcopyrite, ferberite, molybdenite (Elsmore, Australia).

Distribution: From the Drakelands mine (formerly known as the Hemerdon mine), ~10 km east of Plymouth, Devon, England ($3C$ and $6R$). From the Elsmore tin deposit, Elsmore Hill, 17 km east of Inverell and adjacent to Elsmore, New England region, New South Wales, Australia ($3C$). From the Flo property, Kalzas Mountain, Yukon, Canada ($3C$). Also reported from the Wolfram Wonder prospect, 15 km north of Cathcart, New South Wales and Pittong, Victoria, Australia.

Name: For a member of the *elsmoreite* group with prefixes to indicate dominant H₂O (*hydro*) in the Y site and essential vacancies (*keno*) in the A site. Suffix indicates the polytype. Was ‘elsmoreite’.

Type Material: Natural History Museum, London, England (BM 2006,118 and BM 2008,56) and the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia (D53020).

References: (1) Mills, S.J., A.G. Christy, M.S. Rumsey, and J. Spratt (2016) The crystal chemistry of elsmoreite from the Hemerdon (Drakelands) mine, UK: hydrokenoelsmoreite- $3C$ and hydrokenoelsmoreite- $6R$. *Mineral. Mag.*, 80(7), 1195-1203. (2) (2018) Amer. Mineral., 103, 2048 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Atencio, D., M.B. Andrade, A.G. Christy, R. Gieré, and P.M. Kartashov (2010) The pyrochlore supergroup of minerals: nomenclature. *Can. Mineral.*, 48, 673-698. (4) Williams, P.A., P. Leverett, J.L. Sharpe, D.M. Colchester, and J. Rankin (2005) Elsmoreite, cubic WO₃•0.5H₂O, a new mineral species from Elsmore, New South Wales, Australia. *Can. Mineral.*, 43, 1061-1064. (5) (2006) Amer. Mineral., 91, 217 (abs. ref. 4).