Sénarmontite

Crystal Data: Cubic. Point Group: 4/m 3 2/m. Commonly as octahedra, to 3 cm, which may be modified by the cube or dodecahedron; in crusts, granular massive.


Cell Data: Space Group: Fd3m (synthetic). a = 11.1519(2) Z = 16

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic. 3.218 (100), 1.972 (42), 2.788 (40), 1.681 (35), 6.44 (12), 1.279 (12), 2.559 (11)

Chemistry: Modern analyses are unavailable.

Polymorphism & Series: Dimorphous with valentinite.

Occurrence: Formed by oxidation of antimony, stibnite, and other antimony minerals in hydrothermal antimony-bearing deposits.

Association: Valentinite, kermesite, stibiconite, cetineite, mopungite, sulfur.

Distribution: In large crystals at Sensa (Haminate mine), Ain el-Bebbouch, Qacentina (Constantine), Algeria. From the Globe and Phoenix mine, Kwekwe (Que Que), Zimbabwe. At Pernek, near Pezinok, and Dubrava, Slovakia. From Arnsberg, Westphalia, and St. Ulrich, Black Forest, Germany. At Anzat-le-Luguet, Puy-de-Dôme, France. In several mines around St. Endellion and elsewhere in Cornwall, England. From the Cetine mine, 20 km southwest of Siena, Tuscany, Italy. In Canada, from the Lac Nicolet mine, South Ham, Quebec; at Red Lake, Ontario; and in Lake George antimony deposit, 40 km west of Fredericton, New Brunswick. In the Green prospect, Mopung Hills, Churchill Co., Nevada, USA. A few other localities are known.

Name: To honor Henri Hureau de Sénarmont (1808–1862), French physicist and mineralogist, School of Mines, Paris, France, who first noted the species.