Spadaite $MgSiO_2(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O(?)$

Crystal Data: n.d. *Point Group:* n.d. As dense porcelaneous or felted shreddy masses.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Conchoidal or splintery, imperfect, interrupted.
Hardness = 2.5 D(meas.) = ~2.2 D(calc.) = n.d.

Optical Properties: Translucent. *Color:* Cream or pink; colorless in thin section.
Luster: Pearly or greasy.
Optical Class: Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.521(3)$ $\beta = 1.525(3)$ $\gamma = 1.545(3)$ 2V(meas.) = Small to medium.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. Z = n.d.

X-ray Powder Pattern: n.d.

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO_2	56.00	53.96	44.04
Al_2O_3	0.66		
FeO	0.66	0.35	
MgO	30.67	32.08	29.55
H_2O	11.34	[13.64]	26.41
Total	99.33	[100.03]	100.00

(1) Capo di Bove, Italy; material probably dried at 100° before analysis thereby driving off some H_2O. (2) Gold Hill, Utah, USA; recalculated to the same total after insoluble impurities (taken as diopside, garnet, and wollastonite) 12.58% and H_2O^- 10.36% deducted from original total of 100.03%. (3) $MgSiO_2(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$.

Occurrence: In leucite-bearing lava (Capo di Bove, Italy); in amygdular diabase (Sasbach, Germany); replacing tactite minerals near gold ore shoots (Gold Hill, Utah, USA).

Association: Wollastonite, diopside, garnet.

Distribution: At Capo di Bove, near Rome, Lazio, Italy. At Sasbach, Baden-Württemberg, Germany. In the Cane Springs, Alvarado, and Midas mines, near Gold Hill, Tooele Co., Utah, and in the Livingston quarry, Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles Co., California, USA.

Name: For Lavino Spada de Medici (1801–1863), Italian political figure interested in mineralogy.

References: (1) Dana, E.S. (1892) Dana's system of mineralogy, (6th edition), 682. (2) Schaller, W.T. and T.B. Nolan (1931) An occurrence of spadaite at Gold Hill, Utah. Amer. Mineral., 16, 231–236.