

Crystal Data: Triclinic. *Point Group:* $\bar{1}$. As rectangular platy crystals to 2 cm, flattened on {001}, probably pseudomorphs after vuonnemite.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on {001}, two other distinct sets are nearly perpendicular to each other and to {001} under a microscope. *Fracture:* Stepped. *Tenacity:* Brittle.
 Hardness = 2.5-3 $D(\text{meas.}) = 2.88(3)$ $D(\text{calc.}) = 2.94$

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. *Color:* Colorless, pearly-white, creamy, yellowish brown, pale pink or lilac-pink. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Pearly on crystal faces, greasy on breaks. *Optical Class:* Biaxial (-). $\alpha = 1.626(5)$ $\beta = 1.714(3)$ $\gamma = 1.740(5)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 45(15)^\circ$ $2V(\text{calc.}) = 55^\circ$ *Dispersion:* Weak, $r < v$. *Orientation:* Y and Z in the (001) plane.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $\bar{P}\bar{1}$. $a = 8.975(3)$ $b = 8.979(3)$ $c = 12.135(4)$ $\alpha = 74.328(9)^\circ$
 $\beta = 80.651(8)^\circ$ $\gamma = 73.959(8)^\circ$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Mt. Malyi Punkaruav, Lovozer complex, Kola Peninsula, Russia.
 11.72 (100), 4.289 (86), 2.862 (72), 2.916 (57), 5.28 (53), 5.83 (40), 3.896 (36)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Na ₂ O	4.74	3.89	SiO ₂	29.42
K ₂ O	0.22		TiO ₂	12.33
CaO	0.77		Nb ₂ O ₅	27.22
MnO	1.36		F	1.94
FeO	0.24		H ₂ O	12.65
ZnO	9.61	10.20	<u>-O=F₂</u>	0.82
Al ₂ O ₃	0.19		Total	99.87
				100.00

(1) Mt. Malyi Punkaruav, Kola Peninsula, Russia; average of 5 electron microprobe analyses, H₂O by modified Penfield method; corresponding to $\text{Na}_{1.24}\text{K}_{0.04}\text{Ca}_{0.11}\text{Mn}_{0.16}\text{Fe}_{0.03}\text{Zn}_{0.96}\text{Nb}_{1.66}\text{Ti}_{1.25}(\text{Si}_{3.97}\text{Al}_{0.03})_{\Sigma=4}\text{O}_{15.07}(\text{OH})_{2.10}\text{F}_{0.83}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{4.64}$. (2) $\text{NaZnNb}_2\text{Ti}[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7]_2\text{O}(\text{OH})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$.

Mineral Group: Epistolite group.

Occurrence: In a hydrothermally-altered peralkaline pegmatite lens in a peripheral part of the ussingite core near its contact with the aegirine-eudialite zone; the pegmatite is part of a larger complex alkaline igneous intrusion. Possibly the product of a cation exchange reaction between epistolite and low-alkali aqueous (late hydrothermal) solutions enriched in Zn²⁺.

Association: Microcline, sodalite, arfvedsonite, sphalerite, pectolite-sérandite, mangan-neptunite, murmanite, vigrishinite, epistolite, belovite-(Ce), steenstrupine, chkalovite, tugtupite, polylithionite, galenite.

Distribution: From pegmatite #71, Mt. Malyi Punkaruav, Lovozer alkaline complex, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

Name: Honors Russian crystallographer, crystal chemist and physicist Boris Borisovich Zvyagin (1921-2002), who was a pioneer and expert in electron diffraction studies of materials.

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia (# 94140).

References: (1) Pekov, I.V., I.S. Lykova, N.V. Chukanov, V.O. Yapaskurt, D.I. Belakovskiy, A.A. Zolotarev Jr., and N.V. Zubkova (2014) Zvyaginite $\text{NaZnNb}_2\text{Ti}[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7]_2\text{O}(\text{OH},\text{F})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{4+x}$ ($x < 1$) - a new mineral of the epistolite group from the Lovozer alkaline pluton, Kola Peninsula, Russia. *Zap. Ross. Mineral. Obshch.*, 143(2), 45-63 (in Russian with English abstract). *Geol. Ore Deposits*, 56(8), 644-656 (in English). (2) (2015) Amer. Mineral., 100, 338-339 (abs. ref. 1).