

**Crystal Data:** Hexagonal. *Point Group:* 6/m. As roughly spherical clusters to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , comprised of very thin, needle-like crystals to ~40  $\mu\text{m}$  around a core of stubbier, broken crystals <5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* None. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Uneven. Hardness = <3 likely.  $D(\text{meas.}) = \text{n.d.}$   $D(\text{calc.}) = 3.374$  Nonfluorescent under SW UV.

**Optical Properties:** [Translucent.] *Color:* White. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Pearly. *Optical Class:* Uniaxial (-).  $\omega(\text{calc.}) = 1.79(1)$   $\varepsilon(\text{calc.}) = 1.71(1)$   $n(\text{calc. average}) = 1.762$  *Pleochroism:* Faint,  $O = \text{grayish blue}$ ,  $E = \text{brownish yellow}$ . *Absorption:*  $E > O$ .

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $P6_3/m$ .  $a = 13.3360(19)$   $c = 11.604(2)$   $Z = 2$

**X-Ray Diffraction Pattern:** Bambolla mine (aka Moctezuma mine), Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico. 3.223 (100), 11.667 (89), 8.240 (38), 2.905 (37), 3.503 (31), 4.395 (29), 4.107 (29)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	29.69	36.03
$\text{SiO}_2$	0.08	
$\text{SO}_2$	[1.71]	1.89
$\text{SO}_3$	[2.14]	2.36
Cl	0.22	
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	1.36	
ZnO	0.17	
$\text{TeO}_2$	[43.65]	47.00
$\text{TeO}_3$	[9.78]	
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	[10.29]	12.73
-O = Cl	0.05	
Total	99.32	100.00

(1) Bambolla mine, Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico; average electron microprobe and IR spectroscopic analyses,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  calculated from structure, assuming a 1:1 ratio of  $(\text{SO}_3)^{2-}:(\text{SO}_4)^{2-}$  and  $(\text{Al}^{3+}+\text{Te}^{6+}+\text{Fe}^{3+}+\text{Zn}^{2+}) = 12$ ; corresponds to  $(\text{Al}_{10.64}\text{Te}_{1.01}\text{Fe}_{0.31}\text{Zn}_{0.04})_{\Sigma=12}(\text{Te}_{4+5.00}\text{Pb}_{0.02})_{\Sigma=5.02}(\text{S}^{4+0.49}\text{S}^{6+0.49}\text{Si}_{0.02})_{\Sigma=1.00}\text{O}_{21.53}[(\text{OH})_{20.86}\text{Cl}_{0.11}]_{\Sigma=20.97}$ . (2)  $\text{Al}_{12}(\text{Te}^{4+}\text{O}_3)_5[(\text{SO}_3)_{0.5}(\text{SO}_4)_{0.5}](\text{OH})_{24}$ .

**Occurrence:** From oxidation of primary tellurium and/or telluride phases.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  from the weathering of K-feldspar, a common rock-forming mineral in nearby rhyolite.

**Association:** On tellurite and quartz.

**Distribution:** From the Bambolla mine (aka Moctezuma mine), Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico.

**Name:** From the Nahuatl word for “fuzzy” (“tomiollo”) in allusion to the appearance as near-spherical clusters of crystals.

**Type Material:** Museums Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (M55489).

**References:** (1) Missen, O.P., S.J. Mills, M.S. Rumsey, J. Spratt, J. Najorka, A.R. Kampf, and B. Thorne (2022) The new mineral tomiolloite,  $\text{Al}_{12}(\text{Te}^{4+}\text{O}_3)_5[(\text{SO}_3)_{0.5}(\text{SO}_4)_{0.5}](\text{OH})_{24}$ : A unique microporous tellurite structure. *Amer. Mineral.*, 107, 2167-2175.