

## **Matioliite, the Mg-analog of burangaite, from Gentil mine, Mendes Pimentel, Minas Gerais, Brazil, and other occurrences**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Matioliite, ideally  $\text{NaMgAl}_5(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurs as a secondary hydrothermal mineral in the Gentil mine granite pegmatite, Mendes Pimentel Co., Minas Gerais, Brazil. Some crystals are zoned to more Fe-rich compositions with an  $\text{Fe}^{2+}:\text{Mg}$  ratio of approximately 1:1, corresponding to an intermediate member of the burangaite-matioliite solid-solution series. Matioliite is intimately associated with fluorapatite, crandallite, and zoned gormanite-souzalite crystals. The mineral forms prismatic to tabular crystals, up to 1 mm long. Matioliite is transparent and displays a vitreous luster; it is blue to colorless with a white streak. It is non-fluorescent. Mohs hardness is about 5. Calculated density is  $2.948 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . Matioliite is biaxial negative,  $\eta_\alpha = 1.597(2)$ ,  $\eta_\beta = 1.627(2)$ ,  $\eta_\gamma = 1.632(1)$  (white light),  $2V$  (meas.) =  $43(2)^\circ$ ,  $2V$  (calc.) =  $44^\circ$ , dispersion  $r > v$ , orientation  $X = \mathbf{b}$ ,  $Z \wedge \mathbf{c} = 6^\circ$ . Pleochroism is  $Y > X > Z$ ,  $X =$  light blue to colorless,  $Y =$  blue,  $Z =$  colorless. The empirical formula is  $(\text{Na}_{0.94}\text{Ca}_{0.01})_{\Sigma 0.95}(\text{Mg}_{0.88}\text{Fe}_{0.11}^{2+}\text{Mn}_{0.01})_{\Sigma 1.00}(\text{Al}_{4.84}\text{Fe}_{0.13}^{3+})_{\Sigma 4.97}(\text{PO}_4)_{4.03}(\text{OH})_{5.76} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The mineral is monoclinic, space group  $C2/c$ ,  $a = 25.075(1) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 5.0470(3) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 13.4370(7) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 110.97(3)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1587.9(4) \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $Z = 4$ . Crystal-structure determination was carried out and showed it is isostructural with burangaite, dufrénite, and natrodufrénite. Both the description and the name were approved by the CNMMN-IMA (Nomenclature Proposal 2005-011). The “magnesium analog of burangaite” described from the Gold Quarry mine, Carlin-trend, Eureka County, Nevada; “burangaite” from Hochgosch, Millstätter Seerücken, Kärnten, Austria; and “burangaite” described from Córrego Pomarolli, Linópolis, Divino das Laranjeiras, Minas Gerais, Brazil, are probably matioliite.

**Keywords:** Matioliite, new mineral, crystal structure, burangaite, chemical composition, Gentil mine, Mendes Pimentel, Brazil