Kuliginite, a new hydroxychloride mineral from the Udachnaya kimberlite pipe, Yakutia: Implications for low-temperature hydrothermal alteration of the kimberlites

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ABSTRACT

Kuliginite is a new iron-magnesium hydroxychloride mineral with the ideal formula $Fe_3Mg(OH)_6Cl_2$ from the Udachnaya East kimberlite, Yakutia, Russia. It occurs as green prismatic-bipyramidal crystals (0.2–0.5 mm) and fills cavities and veins in several units of kimberlites together with iowaite, gypsum, calcite, halite, barite, and celestine. It is trigonal, with $R\overline{3}$ space group. Kuliginite has imperfect cleavage on {1011}. The spinel-like crystal structure of kuliginite is also typical for several copper minerals of the atacamite group with common formula $Cu_3M(OH)_6Cl_2$; kuliginite can be regarded as a Fe^{2+} analog of tondiite [$Cu_3Mg(OH)_6Cl_2$].

The occurrence of the kuliginite + iowaite + gypsum assemblage has implications for the interpretation of low-temperature (below 100°C) hydrothermal processes and alteration of kimberlite by hydrothermal fluids/brines, as well as for transport of metals in Cl-bearing solutions. This secondary hydrothermal mineral assemblage formed much later than the kimberlite groundmass minerals. Kuliginite contains inclusions of iowaite indicating their simultaneous crystallization.

Keywords: New mineral, kuliginite, crystal structure, kimberlite, atacamite group, hydroxychloride; Dynamics of Magmatic Processes