

Clinoholmquistite discredited: The new amphibole end-member fluoro-sodic-pedrizite

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ABSTRACT

Re-examination of holotype “clinoholmquistite”, ideally $A\Box BLi_2 C(Mg_3Al_2) TSi_8 O_{22} X(OH)_2$ (Ginzburg 1965) from the Tastyg spodumene deposit, Tuva, Siberia, Russia by EMP and SIMS analysis and structure refinement shows that the sample consists of a mixture of two distinct amphibole compositions, tremolite and a new amphibole end-member, fluoro-sodic-pedrizite, ideally $^A Na ^B Li_2 ^C (Mg_2 Al_2 Li) ^T Si_8 O_{22} ^X F_2$ (IMA-CNMMN 2004-002). Fluoro-sodic-pedrizite from Tastyg has the following crystal-chemical formula and unit-cell parameters: $^A(Na_{0.64}K_{0.01}) ^B(Li_{1.93}Ca_{0.04}Na_{0.03}) ^{M1}(Mg_{1.69}Fe_{0.31}^{2+}) ^{M2}(Al_{1.98}Cr_{0.01}Zn_{0.01}) ^{M3}(Li_{0.64}Fe_{0.21}^{2+}Mg_{0.13}Mn_{0.02}) ^{T1}(Si_{3.96}Al_{0.04}) ^{T2}Si_4 O_{22} ^X(F_{1.10}OH_{0.90})$, $a = 9.368(8)$, $b = 17.616(10)$, and $c = 5.271(4)$ Å, $\beta = 102.38(4)^\circ$, $V = 849.6$ Å³, $Z = 2$. The structure has been refined to $R_{obs} = 2.3\%$ ($I > 3\sigma_I$) and $R_{all} = 3.8\%$. Refined site-scattering values and site-geometries were used, together with EMP and SIMS results, to obtain site populations. Fluoro-sodic-pedrizite is the first amphibole end-member with dominant $^C Li$ found in Fe-poor geologic environments. The coexisting tremolite contains only 0.002 wt% Li_2O and 0.06 wt% B_2O_3 , probably ordered at the T1 site. Crystal-chemical arguments, as well as preliminary experimental work, suggest clinoholmquistite is unstable.