

NOTE ON THE WÖHLERITE GROUP

BY

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In 1937 (Norsk geol. tidsskrift. 17. 17—30) M. A. PEACOCK published an investigation on rosenbuschite, in which he showed, that this mineral has the chemical composition $(\text{Na, Ca, Mn})_{12} (\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}, \text{Ti, Zr})_4 (\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{32})\text{F}_4$. The unit cell is triclinic. The relation to wollastonite, suggested by BRØGGER, could not be confirmed. PEACOCK believes that the mineral belongs to the wöhlerite group, apparently without knowing that the wöhlerite group already had been investigated.

X-ray data obtained in 1934 by B. GOSSNER and the author (Centralbl. f. Min. A. 72—79), show that there are indeed close relations in structure and chemical composition between rosenbuschite and the minerals of the wöhlerite series. All these minerals have similar unit cells and the chemical formula is of the same type.

The results of this investigation are:

	a	b	c	α	β	γ
<i>wöhlerite</i> (monoclinic)	10.80 Å	10.26 Å	7.26 Å	90°	108° 57'	90°
<i>lävenite</i> (monoclinic)	10.93	9.99	7.18	90°	110° 18'	90°
<i>hiortdahlite</i> (triclinic)	10.91	10.29	7.32	90° 29'	108° 50'	90° 8'

And PEACOCK found:

<i>rosenbuschite</i> (triclinic)	10.12	11.39	7.27	91° 21'	99° 38½'	111° 54½'
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Exchanging a and b in rosenbuschite, the correspondence between the four minerals in the lattice constants is evident. The type of the formula found by GOSSNER and the author is the same. The fact that different authors come to the same result, proves that the given data for the minerals of the wöhlerite group may be considered right.

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