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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2. Long prismatic to needlelike crystals, with equant cross section, elongated parallel [010], to 1 mm; in aggregates.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: $\{h0l\}$, perfect. Hardness = 2.3 VHN = 42 D(meas.) = 3.1(1) D(calc.) = 2.95 Turns white on exposure to air, possibly from hydration.

Optical Properties: Transparent. Color: Dark green.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: Strong; X = pale green; Y = grayish green; Z = dark green. Orientation: Y = b; $X \perp b$; $Y \perp b$. $\alpha = 1.542(1)$ $\beta = 1.548(1)$ $\gamma = 1.641(1)$ 2V(meas.) = n.d. $2V(\text{calc.}) = 30^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: I2. a = 18.423(5) b = 5.139(1) c = 18.690(7) $\beta = 101.72(2)^{\circ}$ Z = 4

X-ray Powder Pattern: Tolbachik volcano, Russia; similar to klyuchevskite. 9.04 (100), 9.15 (84), 7.20 (52), 3.781 (37), 3.757 (33), 2.786 (21), 4.509 (15)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
SO_3	40.70	42.63
Al_2O_3	4.65	6.79
Fe_2O_3	3.70	
CuO	31.19	31.77
K_2O	18.68	18.81
Total	98.92	100.00

(1) Tolbachik volcano, Russia; by electron microprobe, average of 26 analyses; corresponds to $K_{3.07}Cu_{3.04}(Al_{0.71}Fe_{0.36})_{\Sigma=1.07}O_2(S_{0.98}O_4)_4.$ (2) $K_3Cu_3AlO_2(SO_4)_4.$

Occurrence: Deposited by fumarolic gases.

Association: Fedotovite, tenorite, lammerite, averievite, piypite, langbeinite.

Distribution: From the Tolbachik fissure volcano, Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia.

Name: For aluminum in its composition and its relation to klyuchevskite.

Type Material: St. Petersburg Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia, 2072/1.

References: (1) Gorskaya, M.G., L.P. Vergasova, S.K. Filatov, D.V. Rolich, and V.V. Ananiev (1995) Alumoklyuchevskite, $K_3Cu_3AlO_2(SO_4)_4$, a new oxysulfate of K, Cu and Al from volcanic exhalations, Kamchatka, Russia. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 124(1), 95–100 (in English). (2) (1996) Amer. Mineral., 81, 249–254 (abs. ref. 1).