

Crystal Data: n.d. *Point Group:* n.d. As dense, fine-grained aggregates.

Physical Properties: Hardness = 5 VHN = 372–380 (100 g load). ?? D(meas.) = 5.283–5.420 ?? D(calc.) = n.d.

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Reddish brown.

Optical Class: Biaxial (-). $\alpha = 1.911\text{--}1.916$ $\beta = \text{n.d.}$ $\gamma = 1.920\text{--}1.932$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 81^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $Z = \text{n.d.}$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Oktyabr deposit, Russia.

3.09 (10), 3.41 (7), 1.98 (6), 1.948 (6), 1.908 (6), 1.723 (6), 1.667 (6)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
UO ₃	63.74	67.37	66.88
SiO ₂	0.48	0.97	3.54
CO ₂	3.20	0.60	0.39
PbO	0.53	0.55	0.74
CaO	2.62	0.40	0.47
BaO	21.21	21.14	17.43
H ₂ O	8.24	8.19	10.07
Total	100.02	99.22	99.52

(1–3) Oktyabr deposit, Russia; respectively corresponding to BaO•1.94UO₃•4H₂O; BaO•1.75UO₃•3.4H₂O; and BaO•2UO₃•4.8H₂O.

Occurrence: In the oxidation zone of a U–Mo deposit, replacing “pitchblende” and replaced by uranophane.

Association: Uraninite, uranophane, calciouranoite, metacalciouranoite, protasite.

Distribution: From the Oktyabr U–Mo deposit, 12 km southeast of Krasnokamensk, Strel'tsov district, eastern Transbaikal, Russia.

Name: For BArium, URANium, and Oxygen in the composition.

Type Material: A.E. Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 76547, 76548.

References: (1) Rogova, V.P., L.N. Belova, G.N. Kiziyarov, and N.N. Kuznetsova (1973) Bauranoite and metacaltsuranoite [metacalciouranoite] – new minerals of the group of hydrous uranium oxides. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 102, 75–81 (in Russian). (2) (1973) Amer. Mineral., 58, 1111 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Ocean Pictures, Moscow, 37.