Crystal Data: Triclinic. Point Group: $\overline{1}$. As subhedral to anhedral grains, to 600 μ m.

Physical Properties: Fracture: Curved to irregular. Hardness = 6.5-7 VHN = 858-967, 913 average (100 g load). D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 4.613

Optical Properties: Opaque. Color: Black; gray in reflected light. Streak: Black. Luster: Metallic to submetallic.

Optical Class: Biaxial. Dispersion: Weak. Anisotropism: Very weak; dark gray to dark brown.

 $R_1 - R_2$: (400) 18.9–20.5, (420) 18.6–19.8, (440) 18.2–19.1, (460) 17.8–18.7, (480) 17.6–18.4, (500) 17.4 - 18.2, (520) 17.2 - 18.0, (540) 17.1 - 17.8, (560) 17.0 - 17.7, (580) 17.0 - 17.6, (600) 16.9 - 17.5, (620) 17.4 - 18.2, (520) 17.2 - 18.0, (540) 17.1 - 17.8, (560) 17.0 - 17.7, (580) 17.0 - 17.6, (600) 16.9 - 17.5, (620) 17.0 - 17.516.9-17.4, (640) 16.8-17.4, (660) 16.8-17.3, (680) 16.8-17.3, (700) 16.8-17.2

Cell Data: Space Group: $P\overline{1}$. a = 7.158(1) b = 7.552(1) c = 16.014(3) $\alpha = 89.06(1)^{\circ}$ $\beta = 104.32(2)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 84.97(1)^{\circ}$ Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Hemlo deposit, Canada. 2.924 (100), 2.722 (90), 2.665 (90), 2.799 (80), 3.045 (70), 2.498 (70), 1.774 (60)

Chemistry:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & (1) \\ \text{TiO}_2 & 39.0 \\ \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 & 1.3 \\ \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 & 27.0 \\ \text{V}_2\text{O}_3 & 12.7 \\ \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 & 12.0 \\ \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 & 5.7 \\ \hline \text{Total} & 97.7 \\ \end{array}$$

(1) Hemlo deposit, Canada; by electron microprobe, Fe²⁺:Fe³⁺ and OH calculated from charge balance; corresponds to $(As_{1.42}^{3+}Sb_{0.46}^{3+})_{\Sigma=1.88}(Ti_{5.74}Fe_{3.60}^{3+}V_{2.00}^{3+}Fe_{0.38}^{2+}Al_{0.30})_{\Sigma=12.02}O_{23}(OH)$.

Occurrence: In a hydrothermal gold deposit.

Association: Quartz, barian microcline, pyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, vanadian muscovite, rutile, titanite.

Distribution: From the Hemlo gold deposit, in the Page-Williams mine, three km east of Hemlo, Thunder Bay district, Ontario, Canada.

Name: For the Hemlo deposit, Ontario, Canada, where it occurs.

Type Material: The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1986,512 and E.1210; Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada, 65544.

References: (1) Harris, D.C., B.F. Hoskins, I.E. Grey, A.J. Criddle, and C.J. Stanley (1989) Hemloite (As, Sb)₂(Ti, V, Fe, Al)₁₂O₂₃OH: a new mineral from the Hemlo gold deposit, Hemlo, Ontario, and its crystal structure. Can. Mineral., 27, 427-440. (2) (1990) Amer. Mineral., 75, 1432–1433 (abs. ref. 1).