© 2001 Mineral Data Publishing, version 1.2

Crystal Data: Monoclinic; rarely metamict. Point Group: 2/m. As anhedral grains, may be flattened on  $\{100\}$ , to 0.2 mm.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: Distinct on  $\{001\}$ ; another poor cleavage is of unspecified orientation. Fracture: Conchoidal. Hardness = [4.5] VHN = 318 (150 g load). D(meas.) = 7.1 D(calc.) = 7.18 Fluoresces dull white with a pink tinge under SW UV; radioactive.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent to translucent. Color: Colorless to very pale cream. Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Orientation: Y = b;  $Z \simeq c$ . Dispersion: r < v, moderate.  $\alpha = 1.898(3)$   $\beta = [1.900]$   $\gamma = 1.922$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 25(1)^{\circ}$ 

Cell Data: Space Group:  $P2_1/n$ . a = 6.80(3) b = 6.96(3) c = 6.54(3)  $\beta = 104^{\circ}55(10)'$  Z = 4

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Gillespie's Beach, New Zealand. 3.09 (100), 2.89 (90), 4.23 (75), 3.29 (75), 4.71 (60), 4.08 (50), 3.53 (50)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
$SiO_2$	19.7	12.8	18.54
$\bar{\text{ThO}_2}$	76.6	69.9	81.46
$UO_2^-$	0.0	1.0	
$RE_2O_3$	2.6	4.5	
$Fe_2O_3$	1.2		
FeO		< 0.09	
MnO	$\operatorname{trace}$		
CaO	0.0	2.5	
$_{\rm MgO}$	0.0		
$\mathbf{F}$		1.0	
OH		[1.8]	
$H_2O$	0.0	[0.0]	
$P_2O_5$	$\operatorname{trace}$	7.1	
Total	100.1	[100.6]	100.00

(1) Gillespie's Beach, New Zealand. (2) Bogatynia area, Poland; by electron microprobe,  $\text{RE}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{La}_2\text{O}_3 \ 0.9\%, \ \text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3 \ 2.7\%, \ \text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3 \quad 0.15\%, \ \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \ 0.9\%; \ \text{corresponds to} \\ \text{Th}_{0.78}\text{Ca}_{0.13}\text{RE}_{0.09}\text{U}_{0.01}[(\text{Si}_{0.63}\text{P}_{0.22})_{\Sigma=0.85}\text{O}_4](\text{OH})_{0.31}\text{F}_{0.16}. \ (3) \ \text{ThSiO}_4.$ 

Polymorphism & Series: Dimorphous with thorite.

Mineral Group: Monazite group.

Occurrence: In beach sands (New Zealand).

**Association:** Scheelite, titanian cassiterite, uranothorite, ilmenite, gold (New Zealand); cheralite, thorogummite, thorian ningyoite (Bogatynia area, Poland).

**Distribution:** From Harihari, Saltwater Creek, Okirito, Five Mile Beach, Bruce Bay, north and south of the mouth of the Waikukupa River, and Gillespie's Beach, South Westland, New Zealand. From the Bogatynia area, Lower Silesia, Poland. On Mont Most, Great St. Bernard, Val d'Aosta, Italy. In the Holiday mine, Hawthorne, Fitting district, Mineral Co., Nevada, USA. From Kuttankuli (Kuttakuzhi), about 42 km east-southeast of Trivandrum, Kerala State, India.

Name: For Colin Osborne Hutton (1910–1971), New Zealand-American mineralogist of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of Mineral Data Publishing.

**Type Material:** The Natural History Museum, London, England, 1950,340; National School of Mines, Paris, France; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 106265.

**References:** (1) Pabst, A. and C.O. Hutton (1951) Huttonite, a new monoclinic thorium silicate. Amer. Mineral., 36, 60–69. (2) Taylor, M. and R.C. Ewing (1978) The crystal structures of the  $\text{ThSiO}_4$  polymorphs: huttonite and thorite. Acta Cryst., 34, 1074–1079. (3) Kucha, H. (1980) Continuity in the monazite-huttonite series. Mineral. Mag., 43, 1031–1034.