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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group:  $2/m \ 2/m \ 2/m$ . As acicular crystals, elongated along [001], flattened on  $\{010\}$ , with minor  $\{100\}$ ,  $\{001\}$ , to 3 mm, in radiating sprays, isolated and in crusts.

**Physical Properties:** Cleavage: Perfect on  $\{010\}$ ; good on  $\{100\}$ . Fracture: Splintery. Tenacity: Brittle. Hardness = 2 D(meas.) = 2.21(1) D(calc.) = 2.239

Optical Properties: Transparent. Color: White to colorless. Streak: White.

Luster: Vitreous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Orientation: X = c; Y = a; Z = b.  $\alpha = 1.516(1)$   $\beta = 1.518(1)$   $\gamma = 1.531(1)$   $2V(meas.) = 45(3)^{\circ}$   $2V(calc.) = 43^{\circ}$ 

Cell Data: Space Group: Pcnb. a = 15.517(2) b = 19.226(3) c = 6.1646(8) Z = 8

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Rapid Creek, Canada; strongest lines close to gypsum. 7.78 (100), 3.11 (80), 4.31 (70), 3.88 (70), 2.797 (60), 2.917 (50), 2.555 (50)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
$SO_3$	26.1	25.97
$CO_2$	14.0	14.28
$\overline{\mathrm{CaO}}$	36.3	36.38
${\rm H_2O}$	23.6	23.37
Total	100.0	100.00

(1) Rapid Creek, Canada; by electron microprobe,  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$  by TGA-EGA; corresponding to  $Ca_{1.99}(SO_4)_{1.00}(CO_3)_{0.98} \cdot 4.02H_2O$ . (2)  $Ca_2(SO_4)(CO_3) \cdot 4H_2O$ .

**Occurrence:** A rare secondary mineral formed along joint and bedding-plane surfaces of quartz-rich sideritic iron formation.

**Association:** Kulanite, gypsum, aragonite.

**Distribution:** From Crosscut Creek, a tributary of Rapid Creek, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Name: For its occurrence in the Rapid Creek district, Canada.

**Type Material:** Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 64346; Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada, 49502, 50824.

**References:** (1) Roberts, A.C., H.G. Ansell, and I.R. Johnson (1986) Rapidcreekite, a new hydrated calcium sulfate-carbonate from the Rapid Creek area, Yukon Territory. Can. Mineral., 24, 51–54. (2) (1987) Amer. Mineral., 72, 225 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Cooper, M.A. and F.C. Hawthorne (1996) The crystal structure of rapidcreekite,  $Ca_2(SO_4)(CO_3) \cdot 4H_2O$ , and its relation to the structure of gypsum. Can. Mineral., 34, 99–106.