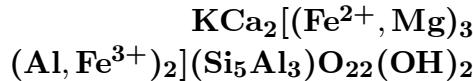


Sadanagaite

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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* m , 2, or $2/m$. Prismatic crystals, to 1 mm; as polycrystalline aggregates.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Perfect on {110}. Tenacity: [Brittle.] Hardness = ~6 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 3.30

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. Color: Dark brown to black; in thin section, paler with greater silicon content. Streak: Very light brown. Luster: Vitreous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+) or (-). Pleochroism: Strong; X = pale brown, grayish, or greenish yellow; Y = yellowish orange to light olive-brown; Z = greenish brown, light olive-brown to dark yellowish orange. Orientation: $Z \wedge c = 28^\circ$. $\alpha = 1.673(2)$ $\beta = 1.684(2)$ $\gamma = 1.697(2)$ 2V(meas.) = 70° – 90° 2V(calc.) = 86°

Cell Data: Space Group: $C2$, Cm , or $C2/m$. $a = 9.922(10)$ $b = 18.03(2)$ $c = 5.352(9)$ $\beta = 105.30(10)^\circ$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: [Myojin Island, Japan; identical to magnesio-sadanagaite.] 3.28 (100), 8.48 (80), 3.15 (70), 2.707 (60), 2.162 (55), 2.951 (50), 2.766 (45)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
SiO ₂	29.9	34.4	MgO	6.1
TiO ₂	4.3	3.15	CaO	11.9
Al ₂ O ₃	22.6	18.4	Na ₂ O	0.6
FeO	17.4	18.4	K ₂ O	3.7
MnO	0.3	0.24	Total	97.5

(1) Yuge Island, Japan; by electron microprobe, Fe^{2+} : Fe^{3+} calculated from stoichiometry; corresponds to $(\text{K}_{0.74}\text{Na}_{0.17})_{\Sigma=0.91}\text{Ca}_{1.99}(\text{Fe}_{1.63}^{2+}\text{Mg}_{1.41}\text{Al}_{0.81}\text{Fe}_{0.63}^{3+}\text{Ti}_{0.50})_{\Sigma=4.98}(\text{Si}_{4.66}\text{Al}_{3.34})_{\Sigma=8.00}\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$. (2) Nogo-Hakusan area, Japan; by electron microprobe, Fe^{2+} : Fe^{3+} calculated from stoichiometry; corresponds to $(\text{K}_{0.84}\text{Na}_{0.22})_{\Sigma=1.06}\text{Ca}_{1.99}(\text{Fe}_{2.17}^{2+}\text{Mg}_{1.42}\text{Al}_{0.74}\text{Ti}_{0.37}\text{Fe}_{0.23}^{3+}\text{Mn}_{0.03})_{\Sigma=4.96}(\text{Si}_{5.36}\text{Al}_{2.64})_{\Sigma=8.00}\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$.

Polymorphism & Series: Forms a series with magnesio-sadanagaite.

Mineral Group: Amphibole (calcic) group: $\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe}^{2+}) = 0.5$; $\text{Fe}^{3+}/(\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Al}^{\text{VI}}) = 0.50$; $(\text{Na} + \text{K})_{\text{A}} \geq 0.5$; $\text{Na}_{\text{B}} < 0.67$; $(\text{Ca} + \text{Na})_{\text{B}} \geq 1.34$; $\text{Si} < 5.5$; $\text{Ti} < 0.5$.

Occurrence: By contact metamorphism, producing banded skarns, under amphibolite to pyroxene hornfels facies conditions; from eclogites.

Association: Vesuvianite, hercynite, sphene, ilmenite, apatite (Yuge Island, Japan); biotite, orthoclase, subsilicic ferroan pargasite (Nogo-Hakusan area, Japan).

Distribution: On Yuge Island, Ehime Prefecture, and in the Nogo-Hakusan area, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. At the Botallack mine, St. Just, Cornwall, England. In the Oetztal, Austria.

Name: To honor Professor Ryoichi Sadanaga of the Mineralogical Institute, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

Type Material: University of Tokyo, Tokyo; National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan, M23378.

References: (1) Shimazaki, H., M. Bunno, and T. Ozawa (1984) Sadanagaite and magnesio-sadanagaite, new silica-poor members of calcic amphibole from Japan. Amer. Mineral., 69, 465–471. (2) Rock, N.M.S. and B.E. Leake (1984) The International Mineralogical Association amphibole nomenclature scheme: computerization and its consequences. Mineral. Mag., 48, 211–227. (3) Sawaki, T. (1989) Sadanagaite and subsilicic ferroan pargasite from thermally metamorphosed rocks in the Nogo-Hakusan area, central Japan. Mineral. Mag., 53, 99–106. (4) Mogessie, A., F. Purtscheller, and R. Tessadri (1986) High alumina calcic amphiboles (alumino pargasite-magnesio sadanagaite) from metabasites and metacarbonates of Central Oetztal, Eastern Alps (Northern Tyrol, Austria). Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Abh., 154, 21–39.

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