

**Crystal Data:** Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. Crystals typically prismatic along [110], to 35 cm. *Twinning:* Commonly twinned, axis  $\perp \{110\}$ , composition plane {110}, rarely polysynthetically.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Prismatic. *Fracture:* Uneven to conchoidal. *Tenacity:* Very brittle. *Hardness* = 6–7 *D(meas.)* = 3.27–3.58 *D(calc.)* = [3.32]

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Grayish green to black. *Luster:* Vitreous to subadamantine.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (−). *Pleochroism:* X = deep green; Y = Z = brownish yellow in thick grains. *Orientation:*  $X \wedge c = 5^\circ$ . *Absorption:*  $X \geq Y = Z$ .  $\alpha = 1.750\text{--}1.756$   $\beta = 1.789\text{--}1.793$   $\gamma = 1.802\text{--}1.809$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 65^\circ 30'$   $2V(\text{calc.}) = 60^\circ\text{--}65^\circ$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* C2/m.  $a = 6.650(1)$   $b = 8.616(1)$   $c = 4.686(1)$   $\beta = 102.20(1)^\circ$   $Z = 1$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Tuftane, Norway.

3.14 (100), 2.965 (65), 5.18 (60), 2.596 (50), 3.18 (45), 2.627 (30), 2.200 (25)

Chemistry:		(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	42.9	37.59	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.1	2.06	
ZrO <sub>2</sub>		2.28	FeO	0.8		
HfO <sub>2</sub>		0.55	MnO		0.67	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0.61	MgO		0.26	
Sc <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	37.0	25.01	CaO	0.0	0.19	
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		17.73	LOI	0.4		
RE <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17.7	12.26	Total	100.9	99.21	

(1) Iveland, Norway. (2) Saetersdalen, Norway; by electron microprobe, RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.38%, Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.65%, Tm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.54%, Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 7.01%, Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.68%; corresponds to (Sc<sub>1.13</sub>Y<sub>0.49</sub>RE<sub>0.20</sub>Fe<sub>0.08</sub>Zr<sub>0.06</sub>Mn<sub>0.03</sub>Mg<sub>0.02</sub>Ca<sub>0.01</sub>)<sub>Σ=2.02</sub>(Si<sub>1.95</sub>Al<sub>0.04</sub>)<sub>Σ=1.99</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

**Occurrence:** In granite pegmatite dikes (Norway).

**Association:** Euxenite, biotite, oligoclase, microcline, quartz (Iveland, Norway); monazite, fergusonite, ilmenorutile, beryl, muscovite, magnetite (Befanamo, Madagascar); kobeite, perrierite, tourmaline, euxenite, monazite, zircon, allanite, magnetite, ilmenite (Isanago mine, Japan).

**Distribution:** From a number of localities in Norway, including: in Iveland, at Saetersdalen, Ljosland, Frøysa, and Tuftane, near Frikstad; in Evje, at Flåt, Landverk, and Rampetrollsinken. At Befanamo, Madagascar. In Japan, in Kyoto Prefecture, in the Isanago mine, Oro, Nakagun, and at Shoroishi, Kobe, Omiya. From the Shilovo-Koneva massif, Ural Mountains, Russia. In the USA, from the Crystal Mountain fluorite mine, at Darby, Ravalli Co., Montana.

**Name:** For Olaus Thortveit, Norwegian mineralogist who discovered the mineral.

**Type Material:** n.d.

**References:** (1) Schetelig, J. (1911) Über thortveitit, ein neues Mineral. Zbl. Mineral. Geol. und Paleontol., 721–726 (in German). (2) Schetelig, J. (1922) Thortveitite, a silicate of scandium, (Sc, Y)<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. Norsk. Geol. Tidsskr., 6, 233–244. (3) (1922) Amer. Mineral., 7, 195 (abs. refs. 1 and 2). (4) Marble, J.P. and J.J. Glass (1942) Some new data on thortveitite. Amer. Mineral., 27, 696–698. (5) Vlasov, K.A., Ed. (1966) Mineralogy of rare elements, v. II, 212–217. (6) Horne, J.E.T. (1966) Mineralogical notes. 7. X-ray diffraction data for thortveitite. Bull. Geol. Surv. Great Britain, 25, 97–99. (7) Bianchi, R., T. Pilati, V. Diella, C.M. Gramaccioli, and G. Mannucci (1988) A re-examination of thortveitite. Amer. Mineral., 73, 601–607.