Dinite  $C_{20}H_{36}$ 

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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. Point Group: 222. Massive.

**Physical Properties:** Tenacity: Very brittle. Hardness = n.d. D(meas.) = 1.01(1) D(calc.) = 1.02 Fuses at 34(1) °C.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent. Color: Pale yellow. Luster: "Icy". Optical Class: Biaxial.  $\alpha = \text{n.d.}$   $\beta = \text{n.d.}$   $\gamma = \text{n.d.}$  2V(meas.) = n.d.

**Cell Data:** Space Group:  $P2_12_12_1$ . a = 12.356(4) b = 12.762(4) c = 11.427(3) Z = [1]

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, Italy. 5.53 (vs), 5.06 (vs), 7.00 (s), 8.92 (ms), 8.32 (ms), 4.02 (ms), 3.870 (m)

Chemistry:

(1) Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, Italy. (2)  $C_{20}H_{36}$ .

Occurrence: In bituminous fossil wood in unconsolidated river sediment.

**Distribution:** From Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, Serchio Valley, Tuscany, Italy.

Name: Honors Professor Olinto Dini (1802–1866), Italian physicist, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy, who discovered the first specimens.

Type Material: University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy, 8875.

**References:** (1) Franzini, L., M. Pasero, and N. Perchiazzi (1991) Re-discovery and re-definition of dinite,  $C_{20}H_{36}$ , a forgotten organic mineral from Garfagnana, northern Tuscany, Italy. Eur. J. Mineral., 3, 855–861. (2) (1992) Amer. Mineral., 77, 674 (abs. ref. 1).