

Crystal Data: Hexagonal. *Point Group:* $6/m$. As small distorted crystals, elongated $\parallel$ $[0001]$, showing $\{10\bar{1}0\}$, $\{10\bar{1}1\}$, and $\{0001\}$, in crystalline crusts.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* $\{10\bar{1}1\}$, distinct. Hardness = 2.5 $D(\text{meas.}) = 7.265$
 $D(\text{calc.}) = [7.35]$

Optical Properties: Translucent to opaque. *Color:* Gray to black; pale olive-green in transmitted light. *Luster:* Subadamantine.

Optical Class: Uniaxial (-). $\omega = 2.2949$ $\epsilon = 2.2847$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P6_3/m$. $a = 10.322(7)$ $c = 7.055(6)$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Långban, Sweden.

3.03 (10), 2.88 (9), 3.35 (6), 2.07 (6), 1.957 (5), 1.924 (5), 1.352 (5)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
As_2O_3	20.54	20.61
Sb_2O_3	trace	
FeO	trace	
PbO	76.83	77.49
CaO	0.39	
Na_2O	0.24	
K_2O	0.44	
Cl	2.42	2.46
$-\text{O} = \text{Cl}_2$	0.55	0.56
Total	100.31	100.00

(1) Långban, Sweden. (2) $\text{Pb}_5(\text{AsO}_3)_3\text{Cl}$.

Occurrence: In crevices in hematite in a metamorphosed Fe–Mn orebody (Långban, Sweden).

Association: Hematite, rouseite, trigonite (Långban, Sweden).

Distribution: From Långban, Värmland, Sweden. In the Puttapa zinc mine, near Beltana, South Australia.

Name: For K.J. Finneman, of Långban, Sweden, who found the first specimen.

Type Material: Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 1038–1039. (2) Effenberger, H. and F. Pertlik (1979) Die Kristallstruktur des Finnemanits, $\text{Pb}_5\text{Cl}(\text{AsO}_3)_3$, mit einem Vergleich zum Strukturtyp des Chlorapatits, $\text{Ca}_5\text{Cl}(\text{PO}_4)_3$. *Tschermaks Mineral. Petrog. Mitt.*, 26, 95–107 (in German with English abs.). (3) Traill, R.J. and A.P. Sabina (1960) Catalogue of X-ray diffraction patterns and specimen mounts on file at the Geological Survey of Canada. *Geol. Sur. of Canada, Paper* 60-4, 37.