

**Crystal Data:** Triclinic. *Point Group:*  $\bar{1}$ . Crystals are tabular to prismatic, elongated along [100], to 8 mm, showing {010}, {100}, {001}, typically in aggregates.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* On {010}, nearly perfect; on {001}, poor. Hardness = 3.5 D(meas.) = 2.206 D(calc.) = 2.201 Soluble in H<sub>2</sub>O; becomes dull and dark red or yellowish brown on exposure to air.

**Optical Properties:** Transparent if fresh. *Color:* Pale violet to yellowish brown; colorless in transmitted light. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Vitreous.

*Optical Class:* Biaxial (-). *Orientation:* OAP  $\wedge$  {010} = 86°. *Dispersion:*  $r > v$ , strong.  $\alpha = 1.522(2)$   $\beta = 1.568(1)$   $\gamma = 1.578(4)$   $2V(\text{meas.}) = 47^\circ$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $P\bar{1}$ .  $a = 6.477(1)$   $b = 15.298(3)$   $c = 6.309(1)$   $\alpha = 90.20(1)^\circ$   $\beta = 101.11(1)^\circ$   $\gamma = 93.97(1)^\circ$   $Z = 1$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Xitieshan mine, China.

4.79 (100), 3.61 (78), 5.07 (70), 4.06 (68), 3.98 (38), 2.859 (36), 4.11 (29)

**Chemistry:**

	(1)	(2)
SO <sub>3</sub>	41.00	39.37
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.37	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18.28	19.63
FeO	0.11	
MnO	0.76	
ZnO	8.17	10.00
CdO	0.01	
PbO	0.01	
MgO	0.05	
CaO	2.25	
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.02	
H <sub>2</sub> O	29.20	31.00
Total	100.23	100.00

(1) Xitieshan mine, China; average of two analyses, Fe<sup>3+</sup> confirmed by Mössbauer spectroscopy; neglecting CaO as anhydrite impurity, corresponds to (Zn<sub>0.86</sub>Mn<sub>0.09</sub>Fe<sub>0.01</sub><sup>2+</sup>Mg<sub>0.01</sub>)<sub>Σ=0.97</sub>(Fe<sub>1.96</sub><sup>3+</sup>Al<sub>0.06</sub>)<sub>Σ=2.02</sub>S<sub>4.04</sub>O<sub>16.13</sub>•13.87H<sub>2</sub>O. (2) ZnFe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>•14H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Occurrence:** In cavities and veinlets in anhydrite in the oxidation zone of a Pb–Zn deposit.

**Association:** Anhydrite, römerite, copiapite, sulfur, gypsum, pyrite, quartz.

**Distribution:** From the Xitieshan Pb–Zn mine, south of Mt. Qilianshan, Chaidamu, Qinghai Province, China.

**Name:** To honor Li Shizhen (1518–1593), famous Chinese pharmacologist.

**Type Material:** Department of Geology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou; Geology Museum, Beijing, China.

**References:** (1) Wanmao Li and Guoying Chen (1990) Lishizhenite – a new zinc sulfate mineral. *Acta Mineral. Sinica*, 10(4), 299–305 (in Chinese with English abs.). (2) (1991) *Amer. Mineral.*, 76, 2022 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Wang Qiguang and Li Wanmao (1988) Crystal structure of a new ferric sulfate mineral. *Kexue Tongbao*, 33(21), 1783–1787 (in English).