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Crystal Data: Hexagonal. Point Group: 6/m 2/m 2/m. Radiating and fanlike aggregates of fine fibrous crystals, to 0.05 mm; may be in druses.

**Physical Properties:** Fracture: Subconchoidal. Hardness = 3-3.5 D(meas.) = 4.4 D(calc.) = 4.3

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. Color: Pale pink, yellowish to dark brown.

Luster: Greasy to silky.

Optical Class: Uniaxial (+).  $\omega = 1.692$   $\epsilon = 1.732$ 

Cell Data: Space Group:  $[P6_222]$  [by analogy to rhabdophane-(Ce)]. a=7.03(1) c=6.41(1) Z = 3

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Kazakhstan (?). 1.86 (7), 3.03(6), 2.85 (4), 2.157 (4b), 2.133 (4b), 1.76 (2), 1.68 (2)

## Chemistry:

	(1)
$SO_3$	0.34
$P_2O_5$	25.17
$SiO_2$	5.3
$\mathrm{ThO}_2$	0.67
$Al_2O_3$	2.06
$\overline{\text{RE}}_2\overline{\text{O}}_3$	58.11
$Fe_2O_3$	0.43
PbO	0.15
MgO	0.04
CaO	0.56
BaO	0.16
${\rm H_2O}$	6.88
Total	99.87

(1) Kazakhstan (?); RE by XRF; Y = 0.5%, La = 49%, Ce = 8.4%, Pr = 14.6%, Nd = 3.3%, Sm = 12.5%, Eu = 1.3%, Gd = 4.2%, Tb = 0.4%, Dy = 2.2%, Ho = 0.2%, Er = 1.3%, Tm = 0.2Yb = 1.7

**Occurrence:** A secondary mineral in faults cutting weathered sediments, probably derived from a porphyritic granite.

**Association:** Clay minerals, "opal".

**Distribution:** From an undisclosed locality, probably in Kazakhstan. On Mt. Karnasurt, Lovozero massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia. At the Silberbrünnle mine, near Gengenbach, Black Forest, Germany. From Gakara, Burundi.

Name: For its dominant rare earth, lanthanum, and relation to rhabdophane-(Ce).

Type Material: n.d.

**References:** (1) Dumler, F.L., K.P. Skornyakova, and G.G. Shul'ga (1969) Lanthanum rhabdophane in the weathered mantle on limestones – a new type of rare earth mineralization. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 98, 593–600 (in Russian).