

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2. Thin platy polycrystalline crystals, of irregular shape and porous, to about 0.1 mm, in crusts.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on {001}. *Tenacity:* Sectile. Hardness = ~1
D(meas.) = 1.11(2) D(calc.) = 1.207(1) Pale yellow fluorescence under SW UV.

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. *Color:* Colorless, white, or pale grey with inclusions. *Luster:* Vitreous to waxy.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+) or (-). $\alpha = \text{n.d.}$ $\beta = \sim 1.75$ $\gamma = \sim 1.95$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = \sim 90^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P2_1$. $a = 8.392(5)$ $b = 6.181(3)$ $c = 9.558(5)$ $\beta = 98.48(12)^\circ$
 $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Ravat, Tajikistan; shows strong preferred orientation on {001}.
9.434 (100), 4.028 (13), 4.941 (11), 4.724 (11), 3.371 (10), 4.546 (5), 3.4441 (3)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
C	93.41	94.34
H	5.51	5.66
Total	98.92	100.00

(1) Ravat, Tajikistan; by CHN analyzer; corresponds to C_{14.1}H_{9.9}. (2) C₁₄H₁₀ [phenanthrene].

Occurrence: A rare sublimate formed in burning coal seams at < 50 °C–60 °C.

Association: Other hydrocarbons, selenium.

Distribution: From near the former village of Ravat, left bank of the Jagnob River Valley, Tajikistan.

Name: For its occurrence near Ravat, Tajikistan.

Type Material: Mining Academy, Freiberg, Germany, 74120.

References: (1) Nasdala, L. and I.V. Pekov (1993) Ravatite, C₁₄H₁₀, a new organic mineral species from Ravat, Tadzhikistan. *Eur. J. Mineral.*, 5, 699–705. (2) (1994) *Amer. Mineral.*, 79, 389 (abs. ref. 1).