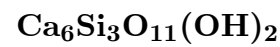


Dellaite



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Crystal Data: Triclinic. *Point Group:* $\bar{1}$. Crystals are bladed, in thin veinlets and patches, to 2 mm.

Physical Properties: Hardness = n.d. $D(\text{meas.}) = \text{n.d.}$ $D(\text{calc.}) = 2.975$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent (?). *Color:* [White (?).]

Optical Class: Biaxial (-) (synthetic). $\alpha = 1.650$ $\beta = 1.661$ $\gamma = 1.664$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = < 30^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P\bar{1}$ (synthetic). $a = 6.815$ $b = 6.934$ $c = 12.882$ $\alpha = 90.67^\circ$
 $\beta = 97.70^\circ$ $\gamma = 98.14^\circ$ $Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Synthetic. (ICDD 29-376).

2.821 (100), 2.551 (80), 2.806 (70), 3.059 (50), 2.856 (50), 2.982 (45), 2.730 (45)

Chemistry: No chemical analysis appears to have been published.

Occurrence: In late-stage, fracture-controlled replacement veins cutting thermally metamorphosed limestones.

Association: Calcite, spurrite, kilchoanite, foshagite, tilleyite.

Distribution: From near Kilchoan, Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Name: To honor Della Martin Roy (1926–), Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, USA.

Type Material: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 119426.

References: (1) Agrell, S.O. (1965) Polythermal metamorphism of limestones at Kilchoan, Ardnamurchan. *Mineral. Mag.*, 34, 1–15. (2) (1965) *Amer. Mineral.*, 50, 2104–2105 (abs. ref. 1).