

Spadaite**MgSiO₂(OH)₂•H₂O(?)**

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Crystal Data: n.d. *Point Group:* n.d. As dense porcelaneous or felted shreddy masses.**Physical Properties:** *Fracture:* Conchoidal or splintery, imperfect, interrupted.
Hardness = 2.5 D(meas.) = ~2.2 D(calc.) = n.d.**Optical Properties:** Translucent. *Color:* Cream or pink; colorless in thin section.
Luster: Pearly or greasy.
Optical Class: Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.521(3)$ $\beta = 1.525(3)$ $\gamma = 1.545(3)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) =$ Small to medium.**Cell Data:** *Space Group:* n.d. $Z =$ n.d.**X-ray Powder Pattern:** n.d.

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂	56.00	53.96	44.04
Al ₂ O ₃	0.66		
FeO	0.66	0.35	
MgO	30.67	32.08	29.55
H ₂ O	11.34	[13.64]	26.41
Total	99.33	[100.03]	100.00

(1) Capo di Bove, Italy; material probably dried at 100° before analysis thereby driving off some H₂O. (2) Gold Hill, Utah, USA; recalculated to the same total after insoluble impurities (taken as diopside, garnet, and wollastonite) 12.58% and H₂O⁻ 10.36% deducted from original total of 100.03%. (3) MgSiO₂(OH)₂•H₂O.

Occurrence: In leucite-bearing lava (Capo di Bove, Italy); in amygdular diabase (Sasbach, Germany); replacing tactite minerals near gold ore shoots (Gold Hill, Utah, USA).**Association:** Wollastonite, diopside, garnet.**Distribution:** At Capo di Bove, near Rome, Lazio, Italy. At Sasbach, Baden-Württemberg, Germany. In the Cane Springs, Alvarado, and Midas mines, near Gold Hill, Tooele Co., Utah, and in the Livingston quarry, Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles Co., California, USA.**Name:** For Lavino Spada de Medici (1801–1863), Italian political figure interested in mineralogy.**References:** (1) Dana, E.S. (1892) Dana's system of mineralogy, (6th edition), 682. (2) Schaller, W.T. and T.B. Nolan (1931) An occurrence of spadaite at Gold Hill, Utah. Amer. Mineral., 16, 231–236.