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Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* 2/m 2/m 2/m. Typically fibrous to asbestiform on [001], curved along {001} and flattened on {010}, to 2 mm. Crystals ubiquitously striated \parallel [011] and diamond-shaped in cross section. Of the nine forms noted, {110}, {210}, and {010} dominate.

Physical Properties: Fracture: Uneven to conchoidal, produced more easily \perp to length. Tenacity: Brittle, tougher than ludwigite. Hardness = 6 D(meas.) = 3.72(2) D(calc.) = 3.650

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. Color: Grayish green to black; surface (diffraction grating) iridescence is typical. Streak: Pale grayish green. Luster: Vitreous to silky. Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: X = dark greenish blue; Y = green; Z = pale yellowish brown. Absorption: $X \gg Y > Z$. $\alpha = 1.753-1.759$ $\beta = 1.763-1.767$ $\gamma = 1.791-1.797$ 2V(meas.) = n.d. $2V(\text{calc.}) = 63^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: Pbam. a = 18.525(4) b = 12.272(2) c = 3.0218(4) Z = 8

X-ray Powder Pattern: Twin Lakes region, California, USA; shows strong preferred {hk0} oriention.

5.114 (100), 2.559 (91), 2.169 (57), 2.746 (34), 1.9975 (32), 2.475 (19), 1.5300 (19)

Chemistry:

	(1)		(1)
$\mathrm{Sb_2O_5}$	10.3	$_{ m MgO}$	48.0
TiO_2	0.8	CaO	0.1
B_2O_3	[18.22]	\mathbf{F}	0.1
$\overline{\mathrm{Al}_2\mathrm{O}_3}$	5.3	$-\mathcal{O}=\mathcal{F}_2$	0.04
Fe_2O_3	16.0	Total	98.88
MnO	0.1	10001	00.00

(1) Twin Lakes region, California, USA; by electron microprobe, average of eight analyses, total Fe as Fe₂O₃, confirmed by Mössbauer spectroscopy, B₂O₃ calculated for stoichiometry; corresponds to Mg₂(Fe³⁺_{0.38}Mg_{0.28}Al_{0.20}Sb⁵⁺_{0.12}Ti_{0.02})_{Σ =1.00}O₂B(O_{2.99}F_{0.01})_{Σ =3.00}. (2) Do.; from crystal-structure analysis, corresponds to Mg_{2.00}(Fe³⁺_{0.43}Al_{0.16}Mg_{0.25}Sb_{0.13}Ti_{0.02})_{Σ =0.99}O₂BO₃.

Mineral Group: Ludwigite group.

Occurrence: Rare, in veins and disseminated in a brucite marble lens contained in a multiply metamorphosed roof pendant between two plutons in a granodiorite batholith.

Association: Magnesian-aluminian ludwigite, magnesian calcite, fluoborite, wightmanite, spinel, brucite, safflorite, löllingite.

Distribution: From the north side of Kaiser Crest, about five km north of the easternmost end of Huntington Lake, Twin Lakes region, Fresno Co., California, USA.

Name: Honors Charles Wesley Chesterman (1913–1991), geologist and mineralogist, California Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco, USA, who discovered the first specimens.

Type Material: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 160270, 165968.

References: (1) Erd, R.C. and E.E. Foord (1988) Chestermanite, a new member of the ludwigite–pinakiolite group from Fresno County, California. Can. Mineral., 26, 911–916. (2) (1990) Amer. Mineral., 75, 431 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Alfredsson, V., J.-O. Bovin, R. Norrestam, and O. Terasaki (1991) The structure of the mineral chestermanite, $\mathrm{Mg}_{2.25}\mathrm{Al}_{0.16}\mathrm{Fe}_{0.43}\mathrm{Ti}_{0.02}$ $\mathrm{Sb}_{0.13}\mathrm{O}_2\mathrm{BO}_3$. A combined single crystal X-ray and HREM study. Acta Chem. Scand., 45, 797–804. (4) Cooper, M.A. and F.C. Hawthorne (1998) The crystal structure of blatterite, $\mathrm{Sb}_3^{5+}(\mathrm{Mn}^{3+},\mathrm{Fe}^{3+})_9(\mathrm{Mn}^{2+},\mathrm{Mg})_{35}(\mathrm{BO}_3)_{16}\mathrm{O}_{32}$, and structural hierarchy in Mn^{3+} –bearing zigzag borates. Can. Mineral., 36, 1171–1193, esp. 1191.

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