

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* $2/m$. Crystals are tabular, in subparallel aggregates, to 40 μ m.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* Perfect on {100}. *Hardness* = n.d. VHN = 109–155, 121 average (25 g load). $D(\text{meas.}) = 2.50(1)$ $D(\text{calc.}) = 2.54$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* White; colorless in thin section.

Luster: “Weak”, pearly.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). $\alpha = 1.556(2)$ $\beta = 1.593(2)$ $\gamma = 1.663(2)$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = \text{n.d.}$
 $2V(\text{calc.}) = 74.8^\circ$

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $P2_1/m$. $a = 6.722(4)$ $b = 5.437(2)$ $c = 3.555(2)$
 $\beta = 93.00(5)^\circ$ $Z = 1$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Fuka, Japan.

2.237 (100), 6.73 (70), 2.975 (60), 3.354 (30), 2.855(20), 1.776 (20), 4.23 (10)

Chemistry:

	(1)	(2)
B ₂ O ₃	34.10	34.85
CaO	56.06	56.13
H ₂ O	9.97	9.02
Total	100.13	100.00

(1) Fuka, Japan; CaO by electron microprobe, B₂O₃ by ICP, H₂O by loss on ignition and TGA; corresponding to Ca_{0.99}H_{1.10}B_{0.97}O₃. (2) CaH(BO₃).

Polymorphism & Series: Dimorphous with sibirskite.

Occurrence: A late-stage hydrothermal alteration of takedaite in a borate-rich vein cutting limestone and gehlenite-spurrite skarn.

Association: Takedaite, frolovite, olshanskyite, sibirskite, pentahydroborite, calcite.

Distribution: From Fuka, near Bicchu, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Name: As a polymorph of *sibirskite*.

Type Material: National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

References: (1) Kusachi, I., Y. Takechi, C. Henmi, and S. Kobayashi (1998) Parasibirskite, a new mineral from Fuka, Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Mineral. Mag.*, 62, 521–525. (2) (1999) *Amer. Mineral.*, 84, 686 (abs. ref. 1).