

Celleriite, $\square(\text{Mn}_2^+\text{Al})\text{Al}_6(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})(\text{BO}_3)_3(\text{OH})_3(\text{OH})$, a new mineral species of the tourmaline supergroup

FERDINANDO BOSI^{1,*||}, FEDERICO PEZZOTTA², ALESSANDRA ALTIERI¹, GIOVANNI B. ANDREOZZI¹,
PAOLO BALLIRANO^{1,†}, GIOACCHINO TEMPESTA³, JAN CEMPÍREK^{4,*‡}, RADEK ŠKODA⁴, JAN FILIP⁵,
RENATA ČOPJAKOVÁ⁴, MILAN NOVÁK⁴, ANTHONY R. KAMPF^{6,§}, EMILY D. SCRIBNER⁷,
LEE A. GROAT⁸, AND R. JAMES EVANS⁸

¹Department of Earth Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, Piazzale Aldo Moro, 5, 00185 Rome, Italy

²Natural History Museum, Corso Venezia 55, 20121 Milan, Italy

³Department of Earth and Geoenvironmental Sciences, University of Bari “Aldo Moro”, via Orabona 4, 70125 Bari, Italy

⁴Department of Geological Sciences, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, 659 37 Brno, Czech Republic

⁵Regional Centre of Advanced Technologies and Materials, Czech Advanced Technology and Research Institute (CATRIN),
Palacký University, Šlechtitelů 27, 783 71 Olomouc, Czech Republic

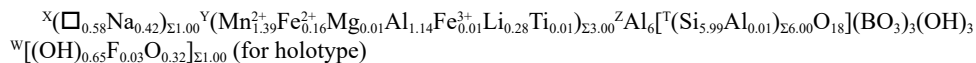
⁶Mineral Sciences Department, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007, U.S.A.

⁷Environmental Engineering and Earth Sciences, Clemson University, 445 Brackett Hall, 321 Calhoun Drive, Clemson, South Carolina 29634, U.S.A.

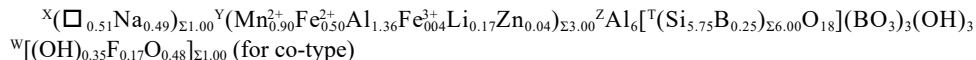
⁸Department of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z4, Canada

ABSTRACT

Celleriite, $\square(\text{Mn}_2^+\text{Al})\text{Al}_6(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})(\text{BO}_3)_3(\text{OH})_3(\text{OH})$, is a new mineral of the tourmaline supergroup. It was discovered in the Rosina pegmatite, San Piero in Campo, Elba Island, Italy (holotype specimen), and in the Pikárec pegmatite, western Moravia, Czech Republic (co-type specimen). Celleriite in hand specimen is violet to gray-blue (holotype) and dark brownish-green (co-type) with a vitreous luster, conchoidal fracture, and white streak. Celleriite has a Mohs hardness of ~7 and a calculated density of 3.13 and 3.14 g/cm³ for holotype and its co-type, respectively. In plane-polarized light in thin section, celleriite is pleochroic (O = pale violet and E = light gray-blue in holotype; O = pale green and E = colorless in co-type) and uniaxial negative. Celleriite has trigonal symmetry: space group $R\bar{3}m$, $Z = 3$, $a = 15.9518(4)$ and $15.9332(3)$ Å, $c = 7.1579(2)$ and $7.13086(15)$ Å, $V = 1577.38(9)$ and $1567.76(6)$ Å³ for holotype and co-type, respectively (data from single-crystal X-ray diffraction). The crystal structure of the holotype specimen was refined to $R1 = 2.89\%$ using 1696 unique reflections collected with $\text{MoK}\alpha$ X-ray intensity data. Structural, chemical, and spectroscopic analyses resulted in the formulas:



and



Celleriite is a hydroxy species belonging to the X-site vacant group of the tourmaline supergroup. The new mineral was approved by the Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification of the International Mineralogical Association, proposal no. 2019-089.

In the Rosina pegmatite, celleriite formed an overgrowth at the analogous pole of elbaite–fluor-elbaite–rossmanite crystals during the latest stage of evolution of pegmatite cavities after an event of a pocket rupture. In the Pikárec pegmatite, celleriite occurs as an intermediate growth sector of elbaite, princivalleite, and fluor-elbaite.

Keywords: Celleriite, tourmaline, crystal-structure refinement, electron microprobe, Mössbauer spectroscopy, laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy, laser-ablation inductively coupled plasma mass-spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy; Lithium, Beryllium, and Boron: Quintessentially Crustal