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**КАЛИЙМАГНЕЗИОГАСТИНГСИТ**  
**(K,Na)Ca<sub>2</sub>(Mg,Fe<sup>2+</sup>)<sub>4</sub>Fe<sup>3+</sup>,Al,Ti[Si<sub>6</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>22</sub>](OH,Cl)<sub>2</sub> —**  
**НОВЫЙ МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ВИД АМФИБОЛОВ<sup>1</sup>**

V. G. KORINEVSKY, E. V. KORINEVSKY. POTASSIC-MAGNESIOHASTINGSITE  
 (K,Na)Ca<sub>2</sub>(Mg,Fe<sup>2+</sup>)<sub>4</sub>Fe<sup>3+</sup>,Al,Ti[Si<sub>6</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>22</sub>](OH,Cl)<sub>2</sub> — THE NEW MINERAL SPECIES OF AMPHIBOLES

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The new potassic high-calcium and rich-in-aluminum amphibole — potassic-magnesiohastingsite was found in blocks of biotite-amphibole gabbro from serpentinite mélange of Ilmenogorsky metamorphic complex at the area of Ilmensky natural reserve (Chelyabinsk district, the South Urals, Russia), precisely at Osinovy mys (Aspen cape) on the lake Bolshoy Ishkul. Composition of this amphibole varies slightly in samples taken from different gabbro blocks, mainly in contents of K<sub>2</sub>O, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. For instance, in sample ИК-194-5 its empirical formula was defined as (K<sub>0.53</sub>Na<sub>0.47</sub>)<sub>1.0</sub> (Ca<sub>1.90</sub>Mn<sub>0.06</sub>Mg<sub>0.03</sub>Ba<sub>0.01</sub>)<sub>2.0</sub>(Mg<sub>2.06</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup><sub>1.35</sub>Fe<sup>3+</sup><sub>1.00</sub>Al<sup>VI</sup><sub>0.19</sub>V<sub>0.01</sub>)<sub>5.08</sub> [Si<sub>6.03</sub>Al<sup>IV</sup><sub>1.97</sub>)<sub>8.0</sub>O<sub>22</sub>](OH<sub>1.93</sub>O<sub>0.07</sub>)<sub>2.0</sub> and in the sample ИК-194-16 it makes (K<sub>0.65</sub>Na<sub>1.35</sub>Ba<sup>I</sup><sub>0.04</sub>)<sub>1.0</sub>(Ca<sub>1.93</sub>Mn<sub>0.06</sub>Ba<sub>0.01</sub>)<sub>2.0</sub>(Mg<sub>2.32</sub>Fe<sup>2+</sup><sub>1.12</sub>Fe<sup>3+</sup><sub>0.84</sub>Al<sup>VI</sup><sub>0.47</sub>Ti<sub>0.17</sub>)<sub>4.92</sub>[(Si<sub>5.53</sub>Al<sup>IV</sup><sub>2.47</sub>)<sub>8.0</sub>O<sub>22</sub>](OH<sub>1.93</sub>Cl<sub>0.13</sub>)<sub>2.06</sub>. The host gabbros containing potassic-magnesiohastingsite have the cenotypal image and the magmatic structure (ophitic, hypidiomorphic one). They seem to be xenoliths rafted from rocks of the deep levels of the Urals earth crust and transported up to surface by protrusions of serpentinites.