

Crystal Data: Monoclinic. *Point Group:* 2/m. As prismatic crystals elongated along [010] and tabular on {100} to 1 mm, as sprays of subparallel crystals

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* n.d. *Tenacity:* Brittle. *Fracture:* Conchoidal. Hardness = ~3 D(meas.) = n.d. D(calc.) = 4.82 Nonfluorescent.

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Pale yellow. *Streak:* White. *Luster:* Adamantine. *Optical Class:* $n(\text{calc.}) = 2.04$ Elongation positive on [010]. *Birefringence:* High.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* P2₁/m. $a = 5.7797(7)$ $b = 11.567(1)$ $c = 6.3344(8)$ $\beta = 113.360(9)^\circ$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Su Senargiu, near Sarroch, Sardegna, Italy.
3.206 (100), 5.03 (80), 1.992 (45), 3.120 (32), 2.590 (30), 2.115 (30), 3.327 (28)

Chemistry:	(1)
PbO	0.41
Bi ₂ O ₃	41.21
MoO ₃	52.14
<u>H₂O</u>	<u>[8.13]</u>
Total	101.89

(1) Su Senargiu, near Sarroch, Sardegna, Italy; average electron microprobe analysis, H₂O from structure, high total from minor dehydration under the electron beam; corresponds to Bi_{0.980}Pb_{0.010}Mo_{2.007}O₇(OH)_{1.000}·2H₂O.

Occurrence: A secondary mineral formed in the oxidation zone of a molybdenite-bismuthinite deposit in quartz veins within a granite.

Association: Bismuthinite, bismoclite, molybdenite, ferrimolybdate, koechlinite, wulfenite, gelosaite.

Distribution: From Su Senargiu, near Sarroch, Sardegna, Italy.

Name: For *Sardigna* (in Italian “Sardegna”, in English “Sardinia”), the region in which the mineral was found, as spelt in the local language, which is an independent Romance language.

Type Material: Natural History Museum, University of Pisa, Italy (19350).

References: (1) Orlandi, P., M. Pasero, and S. Bigi (2010) Sardignaite, a new mineral, the second known bismuth molybdate: description and crystal structure. *Mineralogy and Petrology*, 100, 17-22.