

**Crystal Data:** Cubic. *Point Group:*  $\bar{4}3m$ . As tetrahedral {211} crystals, modified by {2 $\bar{1}$ 1} and {110}. *Twinning:* Polysynthetic twinning observed.

**Physical Properties:** Hardness = 2.5–3 D(meas.) = 2.63–2.655 D(calc.) = 2.60 Soluble in H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Colorless, yellow, pale brown. *Optical Class:* Isotropic.  $n = 1.488$ – $1.489$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $I\bar{4}3m$ .  $a = 15.95$   $Z = 4$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Synthetic. (ICDD 41-1473).  
3.396 (100), 2.815 (100), 3.123 (60), 2.584 (40), 4.257 (30), 3.982 (30), 2.518 (25)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
SO <sub>4</sub>	60.24	61.03
HCO <sub>3</sub>	0.12	
Ca	0.06	
Mg	1.54	1.54
Na	30.68	30.67
K		
Cl	7.47	6.76
Total	100.11	100.00

(1) Jiangnan Plain, China; corresponding to Na<sub>21.25</sub>Mg<sub>1.02</sub>Cl<sub>3.35</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>10.00</sub>.

(2) Na<sub>21</sub>Mg(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>.

**Occurrence:** A component of marine evaporite deposits.

**Association:** Vanthoffite, thénardite, blödite.

**Distribution:** In large amounts in the “Q” Basin [Jiangnan Plain] potash deposits, Hubei Province, China. From several locations in the Zechstein Basin, Germany, as in the Unstrut and the northern Harz districts.

**Name:** Honors Professor Jean D’Ans (1881–1969), German mineralogist, student of salt deposit chemistry, Technical University, Berlin, Germany.

**Type Material:** n.d.

**References:** (1) Autenrieth, H. and G. Braune (1958) Ein neues Salzmineral, seine Eigenschaften, sein Auftreten und seine Existenzbedingungen im System der Salze ozeanischer Salzablagerungen. *Naturwiss.*, 45, 362–363 (in German). (2) (1958) *Amer. Mineral.*, 43, 1221 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Shi Nicheng and Ma Zhesheng (1987) Crystal structure of d’ansite. *Kexue Tongbao*, 32(7), 478–481.