

Crystal Data: Monoclinic, pseudohexagonal. *Point Group:* 2/m (probable).

As pseudohexagonal crystals, tabular on {001}, to 3 cm. *Twinning:* Polysynthetic twinning observed.

Physical Properties: *Cleavage:* On {001}, good, micaceous. *Tenacity:* Waxlike. Hardness = 1 D(meas.) = 0.920 D(calc.) = [0.926]

Optical Properties: Transparent. *Color:* Colorless or pale yellow. *Luster:* Waxy. *Optical Class:* Biaxial (+). $\alpha = \leq 1.504$ $\beta = \leq 1.504$ $\gamma = \simeq 1.553$ 2V(meas.) = Small.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* P2₁/a (probable). $a = 7.52$ $b = 4.98$ $c = 32.50$ $\beta = \sim 90^\circ$ Z = 2 (by analogy to n-tetracosane).

X-ray Powder Pattern: Evenkia district, Russia. (ICDD 28-2004). 4.18 (100), 3.74 (90), 2.25 (80), 2.52 (70), 2.12 (60), 1.751 (60), 3.02 (50)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)
C	85.43	85.63
H	14.99	14.37
Total	100.42	100.00

(1) Evenkia district, Russia; M.P. 49 °C–51 °C. (2) C₂₄H₅₀; M.P. 50.7 °C– 50.8 °C.

Occurrence: In mineralized cavities, now quartz geodes, in welded tuff.

Association: Quartz, chalcedony, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcocopyrite, calcite.

Distribution: From the Khavokiperskiye Rocks deposit, 40 km below Tura, Lower Tunguska River, Evenkia district, Siberia, Russia.

Name: For the occurrence in the Evenkia district, Siberia, Russia.

Type Material: Mineralogical Museum, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia, 924-1/1–924-1/3.

References: (1) Skropyshev, A.V. (1953) A paraffin from a polymetallic vein. Doklady Acad. Nauk SSSR, 88, 717–719 (in Russian). (2) (1955) Amer. Mineral., 40, 368 (abs. ref. 1). (3) (1956) Amer. Mineral., 41, 113 (corr. to ref. 2). (4) Strunz, H. and B. Contag (1965) Evenkit, Flagstaffit, Idrialin und Reficit. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 19–25 (in German). (5) Pekov, I.V. (1998) Minerals first discovered on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Ocean Pictures, Moscow, 79.