

**Crystal Data:** Orthorhombic, pseudotetragonal. *Point Group:* 222. Crystals are thin square platelets, to 1 mm.

**Physical Properties:** *Cleavage:* Good on {001}, {110}; poor on {100}, {010}.  
Hardness = n.d.  $D(\text{meas.}) = 6.83$  (synthetic).  $D(\text{calc.}) = 7.052$

**Optical Properties:** Semitransparent. *Color:* Bright yellow.  
*Optical Class:* Biaxial (-). *Dispersion:*  $r > v$ .  $\alpha = 2.12$   $\beta = \sim 2.32$   $\gamma = \sim 2.32$   
 $2V(\text{meas.}) = 4^\circ$

**Cell Data:** *Space Group:*  $C222_1$ .  $a = 7.964(3)$   $b = 7.964(3)$   $c = 27.288(7)$   $Z = 8$

**X-ray Powder Pattern:** Synthetic.  
3.219 (10), 3.649 (9), 2.785 (8), 1.991 (8), 1.693 (8), 1.619 (8), 2.816 (7)

**Chemistry:** (1) Santa Ana mine, Chile; no analysis could be performed due to admixtures; identification depends on coincidence of the X-ray powder pattern with that of synthetic material.

**Occurrence:** A rare secondary mineral formed in the oxidized zone of hydrothermal polymetallic mineral deposits.

**Association:** Boleite, paralaurionite, schwartzembergite (Santa Ana mine, Chile).

**Distribution:** From the Santa Ana, Casucha, and San Francisco (Beatriz) mines, near Caracoles, Sierra Gorda district, Antofagasta, Chile.

**Name:** To honor Erich Seeliger, Professor of Mineralogy, Technical University, Berlin, Germany.

**Type Material:** Type material is missing from the Technical University, Berlin, Germany.

**References:** (1) Mücke, A. (1971) Seeligerit, ein natürliches Blei-Jodat. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 210–217 (in German with English abs.). (2) (1972) Amer. Mineral., 57, 327–328 (abs. ref. 1).