Magnesium Ferrite

REFERENCES TO ~~MAGNESIOFERRITE~~

1. Dana's Textbook of Mineralogy. 4th ed. by W. E. Ford. p. 492.

MAGNESIOFERRITE. Magnoferrite.--$MgFe_2O_4$. In octahedrons. H. = 6-6.5 G. = 4.568-4.654. Luster, color, and streak as in magnetite. Strongly magnetic. Magnesioferrite is the product of the action of heated vapors containing water with magnesium and ferric chlorides and is to be found about volcanic fumaroles. Occurs at Vesuvius; from Stromboli, Lipari Islands; and from Sicily. Occurs on Puy de la Tache, on Mont Dore, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

2. Dana's Manual of Mineralogy. 17th ed. rev. by Cornelius S. Hurlbut, Jr. p. 604.

MINERAL INDEX

Name, p.	Composition	XI. Sys.	G.	H.	Remarks
Magnesioferrite, 309	$MgFe_2O_4$	Iso	4.5	5 1/2 - 6 1/2	A spinel

3. Descriptive Mineralogy. 6th ed. by E. S. Dana. p. 226

MAGNESIOFERRITE. Magnoferrit Rammelsberg, Pogg., 107, 451, 1859. Magneferrit Kenng., Ueb. J., 98, 1859, 96, 1860. Isometric. In octahedrons, and octahedrons with truncated edges.
H. = 6-6.5. G. = 4.568-4.654. Luster, color, and streak as in magnetite. Strongly magnetic.
COMP.-$MgFeO_4$ or $MgO.Fe_2O_3$ = Magnesia 20, iron sesquioxide 80 = 100.
Analyses, see 5th ed., p. 152.
PYR., etc.-B.B. like hematite. Difficultly soluble in hydrochloric acid.
OBS.-Formed about the fumaroles of Vesuvius, and especially those of the eruption of 1855, as observed by Scacchi, who particularly described the crystals and their associations. The laminae of hematite intersecting the octahedrons have rhombohedral planes on their edges. Crystals of hematite occur at the same fumaroles. These crystals have been also described by Rath, Jb. Min., 386, 1876.
Rammelsberg first detected the magnesian nature of the crystals, and, in allusion to it, named the species magnoferrite. But magno has its own different signification in Latin; and the word should be magnesioferrite.

ARTIF.-Formed in crystals by heating together Fe_2O_3 and MgO, and subjecting to the action of hydrochloric acid vapor (Deville).