Single crystals of CsMn(H₂O)₆(PO₄) were synthesized under medium-temperature hydrothermal conditions. The new compound was established to be the first Mn member and the second hexagonal modification in the struvite morphotropic series of phosphates and arsenates, with hydrogen bonding between the main structural units.

Crystal chemical analysis of the new phosphate in comparison with other members of the family revealed general features for the struvite morphotropic series, $AM(H₂O)₆(XO₄)$, where $A = K, \text{NH}_4, \text{Rb, H}_2O, \text{Cs, and Tl}$, $M = \text{Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, and Mg}$, and $X = P, \text{As}$. It has been shown that a regular increase of the unit-cell parameters of the arsenate members correlates to the larger size of AsO₄ tetrahedra compared to the size of PO₄ tetrahedra. The morphotropic transformation of orthorhombic structures for hexagonal and cubic ones is discussed to be caused by the size of the atoms in the $A$ position. The tendency for growth of the $c$ and reduction of the $a$ unit-cell parameter of orthorhombic Mg members of the struvite family was shown to correlate with the ionic radius of the $A$ atom ($A = K, \text{NH}_4, \text{Ti and Rb}$).

The symmetry change from cubic in CsMg(H₂O)₆(PO₄) to tetragonal in Na(H₂O)Mg(H₂O)₆(PO₄) was demonstrated to be caused by the ordering of Na atoms and water molecules in their surroundings. Crystal structure transformation from struvite-K, K₂Mg(H₂O)₆(PO₄), to hazenite, KNa(H₂O)₂Mg₂(H₂O)₁₂(PO₄)₂, was discussed in order to explain the fourfold increase of the $b$ axis in the case of hazenite.