

The Clay Minerals Society Glossary of Clay Science, 2018 version
Part 2. Clay-Related Materials (Excluding exchanged phases)

achlusite a poorly defined material, possibly sodium mica

adamsite an obsolete term for muscovite

agalite an obsolete, local term for a fibrous talc from New York State, USA; or for pyrophyllite from China (also obsolete)

agalmatolite an obsolete term for pyrophyllite or a mixture with dominant pyrophyllite

aliettite a regularly ordered interstratification of a talc-like layer and trioctahedral smectite-like layer in a ratio of 1:1 (Veniale and van der Marel, 1969; Bailey, 1981). *Cf.*, interstratification

allevardite obsolete name replaced by rectorite, see rectorite

allophane a semiordered hydrous aluminosilicate, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SiO}_2)_{1.3-2.0}2.5-3.0(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, that is closely related to imogolite because both seem to be incipient 1:1 minerals structurally and chemically, although it has been suggested that allophane may be an incipient montmorillonite. The ratio of SiO_2 to Al_2O_3 is usually 1.3 to 2.0 for allophane, but has been reported as low as 0.83, a greater variation than in imogolite. Allophane shows curved walls with a more spherical morphology (30 - 50 Å spherical diameters) than imogolite, which is tube-like. Allophane is common in soils derived from volcanic ash, but may be present in soils derived from basic igneous rocks in tropical climates or in podzol soils derived from more acidic rocks. Allophane may precipitate in hot springs rich in silicic acid and aluminum. Allophane is white or colorless when moist, but earthy when dried. *Syn.*, disordered allophane, *Cf.*, imogolite

aluminoceladonite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KAl}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{3+})_{\square}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$, where \square = vacancy. Typical range in composition is: ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{R}^{2+}/({}^{\text{vi}}\text{R}^{2+} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{R}^{3+}) \geq 0.25$, ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al}/({}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{3+}) = 0.5 - 1.0$, $\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{2+}) > 0.5$ (Rieder et al., 1998).

alurgite an obsolete varietal term for manganian muscovite and manganian illite

alushtite known only in the Russian literature and not an official mineral name; the accepted name is tosudite

amesite a (trioctahedral) platy serpentine mineral of ideal composition of $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}(\text{Si}, \text{Al})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Fe^{2+} , Mn, Cr, Ni, and vacancies may substitute for Mg and ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al}$ in natural samples. Natural occurrences are rare and have been noted from the Saranovskoye chrome deposit, North Urals Mountains, Russia; Chester, Massachusetts, USA; Mount Sobotka, Poland; Postmasburg, South Africa; Lake Asbestos Mine, Black Lake, Quebec, Canada; and Antarctica. The Quebec occurrence involves a rodingitized granite within a serpentized peridotite. Stacking disorder is common but, where regular layer stacking occurs, it is most often based on a distorted $2H_2$ layer sequence (space group $C1$). *Cf.*, kellyite, zinalsite.

ammochrysos an obsolete term for muscovite

ammonium hydromica an obsolete term for tobelite

ammonium muscovite an obsolete term for tobelite

amphilogite an obsolete term for muscovite

anandite a trioctahedral member of the brittle mica group. The end-member formula is: $\text{BaFe}^{2+}_3(\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{Si}_3)\text{O}_{10}\text{S,OH}$. Typical site substitutions include: Ba > K,Na; Mg, Fe^{3+} , Mn, Al for Fe^{2+} ; and S > OH,Cl,F. Anandite occurs in a banded magnetite-barite-sulfide ore within meta-sedimentary granulite facies at the Wilagedera iron ore prospect, North Western Province, Sri Lanka, and it has been reported at Rush Creek and Big Creek, Fresno County, California, USA, and Sterling Hill, New Jersey, USA, although the latter occurrences are in doubt because of the lack of structural S, a requirement for the species (Bujnowski et al., 2009). Anandite occurs as $2O$ and $2M_1$ polytypes, and a $2M$ polytype based on a $1M$ stacking sub-structure.

anaxite a discredited term for kaolinite

ankangite a discredited manganese oxide mineral better described by the H_2O -free variety of mannardite, see hollandite

annite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KFe}^{2+}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.

anomite an obsolete term for biotite

antigorite a platy serpentine with lath-like characteristics. Diffraction studies have shown an atomic superstructure arrangement approximately along the $[100]$ direction. The origin of the superstructure is the tetrahedral repeat unit involving tetrahedral reversals in + or - directions along the c axis to form a wave-like structure. Antigorite structures have been shown by single-crystal X-ray diffraction to have, for example, a wave structure involving a tetrahedral repeat of 17 and one with two waves of tetrahedral repeats of 16, although other wavelengths are possible (from 12 to 21). For the 17 tetrahedral repeat, there is a half-wave width of 8 tetrahedra and 9 tetrahedra (Capitani and Mellini, 2004). At one reversal in each unit cell, there are 4- and 8-fold tetrahedral rings, but only 6-fold tetrahedral rings at the other reversal. Between reversal points, the tetrahedral rings are 6-fold. The generalized formula is ideally: $M_{3m-3}T_{2m}O_{5m}(\text{OH})_{4m-6}$ where M = six-coordinated cations, T = Si, Al, and m = tetrahedral repeat along the superstructure direction, usually the $[100]$. M is predominantly Mg, but may have Fe (mostly Fe^{2+}), Ni, Cr, and Al. Because each superstructure type affects the composition, these forms are not *sensu stricto* polymorphs of each other or between lizardite and chrysotile. Each half wave has a curvature, either concave up (+ c axis) or concave down (- c axis). The interlayer in an ideal serpentine is occupied by hydrogen bonds, which link adjacent 1:1 layers. In antigorite, linkage across this region is by tetrahedra, and polytypism cannot describe the stacking structure. For $m = 17$, the space group symmetry is Pm , for $m = 16$, the space group is $C2/m$. Antigorite is commonly

found in igneous or metamorphic serpentinites. Serpentine rock is mostly comprised of antigorite and lizardite. *Cf.*, carlosturanite, chrysotile, lizardite

antrophyllite a poorly defined material, possibly a mica

aphrosiderite an obsolete term for chlorite filling cavities in igneous rocks, possibly chamosite

armbrusterite a modulated 2:1 layer silicate with a continuous octahedral sheet containing Mn and Na and tetrahedral sheets having 5-, 6-, 7-, and 8-fold tetrahedral rings (Yakovenchuk et al., 2007). One symmetry-unique Si tetrahedron is inverted relative to the others in the sheet and this tetrahedron links two adjacent tetrahedral sheets. The other tetrahedra link to the octahedral sheets. The ideal chemical composition is $K_5Na_6Mn^{3+}Mn^{2+}_{14}(Si_9O_{22})_4(OH)_{10} \cdot 4H_2O$. Armbrusterite is found in the Khibiny alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia. *Cf.*, bementite, parsettensite, pyrosmalite, innsbruckite, varenneseite

asbestos see Part 1 of Glossary

aspidolite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $NaMg_3AlSi_3O_{10}(OH)_2$.

astrolite an obsolete term for muscovite

astrophyllite see astrophyllite group

astrophyllite group The general formula (as given by Sokolova and Hawthorne, 2016) for the astrophyllite group minerals is $A_{2p}B_rC_7D_2(T_4O_{12})_2IX^O_{D2}X^O_{A4}X^P_{Dn}W_{A2}$ where C represents cations at the $M(1-4)$ sites in the O sheet and are commonly Fe^{2+} , Mn, Na, Mg, Zn, Fe^{3+} , Ca, Zr, Li; D represents cations in the H sheet and are either in 6 or 5 coordination and are Ti, Nb, Zr, Sn^{4+} , Fe^{3+} , Mg, Al; $T = Si, Al$; $A_{2p}B_rW_{A2}$ (I block) with $p = 1, 2$; $r = 1, 2$; $A = K, Rb, Cs, Ba, H_2O, Li, Pb^{2+}, Na, \square$ where $\square =$ vacancy; $B = Na, Ca, Ba, H_2O, \square$; X^O refers to anions in the O sheet not bonded to T sites, $X^O_D =$ oxygen anions in common at the $3M$ and D vertices; $X^O_A = OH, F$ anions at the common vertices of $3M$ polyhedra; $X^{PD} = F, O, OH, H_2O, \square$, apical anions of D cations at the edges of the HOH block; $W_A = H_2O, \square$; and for $X^P_{Dn}, n = 0, 1, 2$.

The astrophyllite group minerals form 2:1 phyllosilicate-type structures with portions of the structure described as HOH (analogous to TOT in 2:1 phyllosilicates) with T_4O_{12} ribbons comprising the H (heterogeneous, *hetero-* meaning “extra”) sheet. Alternating with HOH blocks are intermediate (I) blocks along the c axis. Sokolova and Hawthorne (2016) described the astrophyllite group as a “supergroup” with three divisions (groups): the astrophyllite group, the kupletskite group and the devitoite group. HOH blocks may link directly (as in astrophyllite group, with Fe^{2+} dominant) or do not link (as in devitoite group) or direct linkage with Mn^{2+} dominant (as in kupletskite group). The linkages involve “bridges” of $D-X^P_D-D$. These titanosilicates have similar a axial lengths to phyllosilicates (both near 5.4 Å) and $d(001)$ values (~10.9 Å, although somewhat variable vs 10.0 Å in 2:1 phyllosilicates). The supergroup divisions are:

Astrophyllite Group, Fe²⁺ dominant, direct *HOH* linkage

astrophyllite $K_2NaFe^{2+}_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4F$
niobophyllite $K_2NaFe^{2+}_7(Nb,Ti)(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4(F,O)$
zircophyllite $K_2NaFe^{2+}_7Zr_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4F$
bulgakite $Li_2(Ca,Na)Fe^{2+}_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4(F,O)(H_2O)_2$
nalivkinite $Li_2NaFe^{2+}_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4F(H_2O)_2$
tarbagataite $(K \square)CaFe^{2+}_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_5$

Kupletskite Group, Mn²⁺ dominant, direct *HOH* linkage

kupletskite-1A $K_2NaMn_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4F$
kupletskite-2M $K_2NaMn_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4F$
kupletskite-(Cs) $Cs_2NaMn_7Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4F$
niobokupletskite $K_2NaMn_7(Nb,Ti)(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4(O,F)$

Devitoite group

devitoite $Ba_6Fe^{2+}_7Fe^{3+}_2(Si_4O_{12})_2(PO_4)_2(CO_3)O_2(OH)_4$
sveinbergeite $(H_2O)_2[Ca(H_2O)](Fe^{2+}_6Fe^{3+})Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4(OH,H_2O)$
lobanovite $K_2Na(Fe^{2+}_4Mg_2Na)Ti_2(Si_4O_{12})_2O_2(OH)_4$

HOH blocks are found in other (heterophyllosilicate) titanosilicates, and these minerals have been described by Ferraris and co-workers (e.g., for a partial summary, see Ferraris, 1997).

These include nafertisite $[Na,K, \square]_4(Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, \square)_{10}(Ti_2O_3Si_{12}O_{34})(O,OH)_6$, bafertisite $[(Ba_2(Fe,Mn)_4(Ti_2O_4Si_4O_{14}))(O,OH)_2]$, perraultite $[KBaNa_2(Mn,Fe^{2+})_8(Ti,Nb)_4Si_8O_{32}(OH,F,H_2O)_7]$, lamprophyllite $Na_2(Sr,Ti,Na,Fe)_4(Ti_2O_2Si_4O_{14})(O,F)_2$, seidozerite $(Na_2(Na,Mn,Ti)_4[(Na,Ti,Zr)_2O_2Si_4O_{14}]F_2)$, and many others. The titanosilicates are found in hyperagpaitic (highly peralkaline nepheline syenites) rocks.

attapulgitite 1) refers to the mineral, palygorskite, and should not be used in the mineralogic or geologic literature. See Guggenheim *et al.* (2006) and references therein. 2) Attapulgitite is a common, globally used industrial term synonymous with palygorskite; especially, where mined and processed in the Florida-Georgia region of the United States or other commercial deposits around the world (e.g., China, Spain, Senegal, India, Australia, Greece, Turkey and Ukraine).

avalite a poorly defined material, possibly chromian illite or a mineral mixture

baddeckite a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite and hematite

bafertisite see astrophyllite group

baileychlore the trioctahedral Zn-rich member of the chlorite group. Also, see Part 1. General terms: group names, chlorite

balestraitite a member of the mica group characterized by octahedral vanadium and lithium and free from Al and OH, with a chemical composition of ideally $KLi_2VSi_4O_{12}$. Balestraitite occurs in subgroup C2 symmetry because of octahedral ordering and as a 1M polytype. Balestraitite occurs

in Mn-rich beds within metacherts of an ophiolite sequence and was located between carbonate-rich and hematite bands at the Cerchiara mine, Eastern Liguria, Italy.

baltimorite see picrolite

bannisterite a modulated, trioctahedral, mica-like layer silicate with cross-linked inverted tetrahedra with an idealized formula of $\text{Ca}_{0.5}\text{K}_{0.5}\text{M}_{10}(\text{Si}_{14.5}\text{Al}_{1.5})\text{O}_{38}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ where M is medium-size divalent cations, such as Fe, Mn, Zn, Mg, and $n = 2 - 6$ (Heaney et al., 1992). The tetrahedral sheet consists of 5-, 6-, and 7-fold rings. Important localities for bannisterite include Franklin, New Jersey (USA), Broken Hill, Australia, and Nyberget, Sweden; localities with abundant Mn silicates.

barbertonite see hydrotalcite group

bardolite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

basonite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

bastite an obsolete term describing a pseudomorph comprised of serpentine altered from a Mg-rich pyroxene

barium phlogopite an obsolete varietal term for phlogopite

barytbiotite an obsolete varietal term for phlogopite

bastonite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

baumite discredited name because it is a mixture of several phases; see caryopilite

bauxite see Part 1 of Glossary

bavalite an obsolete term for oolitic chlorite, possibly chamosite

bayerite a polymorph of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ that occurs rarely in nature. The gibbsite $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ octahedral layer is similar to the dioctahedral layer in bayerite, but the stacking of the layers differs. Small distortions in the bayerite octahedra produce an overall two-layer structure. A notable occurrence for bayerite is in sedimentary rocks from Hartrurim, Israel, where bayerite is in association with calcite, gypsum, portlandite, and ettringite. *Cf.*, gibbsite, nordstrandite

beidellite a dioctahedral member of the smectite group. An important characteristic of this member is that isomorphous substitution occurs primarily in the tetrahedral sites to produce the net negative charge on the 2:1 layer (Güven, 1988). An idealized formula for beidellite is $R^{+}_{0.33}\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_{3.67}\text{Al}_{0.33})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where R is an exchangeable cation, in this case univalent, but other valences are possible. The iron (Fe^{3+}) analogue is known as nontronite and intermediate compositions are known. Beidellite is found abundantly as weathering products of volcanic ash,

in association with hydrothermal environments, and as diagenetic products. An especially pure end-member beidellite comes from the Black Jack Mine, Idaho, USA. *Cf.*, smectite.

bementite a modulated 1:1 layer silicate with octahedral sheets interlayered by a continuous tetrahedral sheet with double 6-fold tetrahedral rings (Heinrich et al., 1994). The 6-fold rings are interconnected and have tetrahedra pointing up and down, and adjacent octahedral sheets are connected with 5- and 7-fold tetrahedral rings. The ideal chemical composition is $M_7Si_6O_{15}(OH)_8$, where *M* are medium size cations, such as Mn, Fe, Mg, Zn. Small amounts of Al are known to enter the tetrahedral site for Si. Important localities include Franklin, New Jersey, USA in a metamorphosed, zinc stratiform ore body, and the Olympic peninsula, Washington, USA. *Cf.*, armbrusterite, parsettensite, pyrosmalite, innsbruckite, varennesite

bentonite see Part 1 of Glossary

bergseife see “bole”, halloysite

berthierine a member of the serpentine group with an ideal composition of approximately $(Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Mg)_{3-x}(Fe^{3+}, Al)_x(Si_{2-x}Al_x)O_5(OH)_4$. Berthierine is commonly found in unmetamorphosed sedimentary iron formations. Berthierine occurs more commonly as either an apparent trigonal (possibly *1T*) or less commonly as an apparent monoclinic (possibly *1M*) polytype, and both polytypes are generally intergrown. Berthierine is often confused in the older literature with chamosite, a member of the chlorite group, but not to be confused with berthierite, a sulfide mineral. *Cf.*, brindleyite, chamosite

bildstein an obsolete term for pyrophyllite or a mixture with dominant pyrophyllite

biotite defined by Rieder et al. (1998) as a trioctahedral mica between, or close to, the annite-phlogopite (i.e., ferrous iron and magnesium substitutions) and siderophyllite-eastonite (i.e., Al rich) joins. The term grandfathers the use of “biotite” in the field, when a chemical analysis is unavailable to describe a dark mica, presumably without Li.

birnessite a layered manganese oxide mineral (phylломanganate) similar in structure to chalcophanite. The formula of a synthetic sample used in a structure determination (Post and Veblen, 1990) is $Mg_{0.29}Mn^{4+}_{1.42}Mn^{3+}_{0.58}O_4 \cdot 1.7H_2O$, assuming no Mn vacancies and an analysis total of 100%. Chalcophanite has a sheet of edge sharing Mn-O octahedra where one in seven octahedra is vacant. Zn cations are located above and below the vacant sites, also in octahedral coordination, with oxygen atoms from the octahedral sheet and from a plane of H₂O molecules between the Mn-O sheets. Interlayer cations in birnessite, Mg, Na, K, Ca, etc., may occupy the Zn site and/or H₂O sites (as found in chalcophanite). However, distributions of the interlayer cation and H₂O sites in birnessite may also differ for various compositions (e.g., Na- vs Mg-rich birnessite), and the occupancy of the interlayer cation/H₂O sites is believed to produce observed superstructures. Cation exchange and redox reactions can occur in birnessite. Ranceite is the (interlayer cation) Ca end member of birnessite and takanelite has Mn²⁺ as the interlayer cation. “Buserite” is a hydrated form of birnessite with a 10-Å spacing instead of the 7-Å value of birnessite. “Buserite” has not been found in nature and is not a mineral, but is a common phase

during synthesis of birnessite. Birnessite is a major Mn-rich phase in many soils, in desert varnish, in ocean manganese nodules, and as an alteration product in Mn-rich ore deposits. Australian soils containing birnessite may be related to neutral to slightly alkaline conditions, but this result is not universal and the presence of birnessite may instead be related to a paucity of Ca and Mg of these soils.

biaxial mica an obsolete term for muscovite

bityite A trioctahedral member of the brittle mica group. The end-member formula is: $\text{CaLiAl}_2(\text{BeAlSi}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Compositional range restriction includes ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{Li} > {}^{\text{vi}}\square$ (i.e., ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{Li} < {}^{\text{vi}}\square$ defined as margarite). *Cf.*, margarite

bixbyite Bixbyite, $\alpha\text{-(Mn}^{3+}, \text{Fe}^{3+})_2\text{O}_3$, is structurally comprised of edge sharing and corner sharing $(\text{Mn,Fe})\text{O}_6$ octahedra. Bixbyite has been reported from non-metamorphosed sediments where it had transformed from todorokite-birnessite, and from hydrothermal and low grade metamorphic deposits.

boehmite Boehmite, or gamma- $\text{AlO}(\text{OH})$, is a hydrous aluminum oxide comprised of corrugated sheets of double edge-sharing octahedra of Al-O,OH . Boehmite is isostructural with lepidocrocite, the Fe analogue. Bauxite is a mixture of diaspore, gibbsite, and boehmite, and any one of the three may dominate. *Syn.*, böhmite

böhmite see boehmite

bole an obsolete term for a greasy clay with iron oxide impurities that produce a red, yellow and/or brown color and with about 24% water, possibly primarily halloysite. *Syn.* “bergseife” for “mountain soap”, also obsolete

borocookeite a boron-rich member of chlorite with an ideal chemical composition of $\text{Li}_{1+3x}\text{Al}_{4-x}(\text{BSi}_3)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH,F})_8$ where $x = 0.0$ to 0.33 atoms per formula unit (Zagorsky et al., 2003). Borocookeite occurs as the *Ia* polytype. Borocookeite has been found in miarolitic cavities at temperatures greater than $240\text{-}265^\circ\text{C}$ in pegmatite deposits, such as in the Krasny Chikoy district, Chita region, Russia. *Cf.*, manandonite, boromuscovite

boromuscovite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KAl}_2\text{BSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. *Cf.*, borocookeite, manandonite

bowenite a transparent, yellow green variety of massive serpentine (antigorite?), used as an alternative for jade. Bowenite is not a mineral name and should not be used in the scientific literature. *Syn.* tangiwaite or tangawaite (from New Zealand)

bowleyite an obsolete term for bityite

bowlingite an obsolete term for a saponite-rich material from near Bowling, Dumbarton, Scotland

brammallite an aluminum-rich dioctahedral mica that shows interlayer deficiency and limited substitutions of Al in the tetrahedral sites. It is a series name (Rieder et al., 1998) with a generalized composition of $\text{Na}_{0.65}\text{Al}_2\text{Al}_{0.65}\text{Si}_{3.35}\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Series names designate that additional research may be warranted.

brandisite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

bravaisite a poorly defined material, possibly illite and montmorillonite

brindleyite a platy serpentine with an ideal composition of $(\text{Ni}_{1.75}\text{Al}_{1.0})(\text{Si}_{1.5}\text{Al}_{0.5})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Crystals are generally poorly crystalline mixtures of hexagonal and monoclinic polytypes. Poorly described, Al-rich material similar to a Ni analogue of amesite (referred to as “nimesite”) was redefined as brindleyite. Brindleyite is compositionally similar to berthierine because of the tetrahedral Si/Al ratio and structurally similar owing to the hexagonal and monoclinic polytype intergrowths. Brindleyite has been found in the Marmara bauxite deposit, Greece. *Cf.*, amesite, berthierine, garnierite, nepouite, pecoraite, pimelite, willemseite

brinrobertsite a regularly ordered interstratification of a pyrophyllite-like layer and dioctahedral smectite-like layer in a ratio of 1:1 (Dong et al., 2002) *Cf.*, interstratification

bronzite (Finch) an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

brown mica an obsolete name for astrophyllite

brucite Brucite is a hydroxide mineral with the composition of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$. Also, brucite has been used as a group name for $M^{2+}(\text{OH})_2$ where $M = \text{Fe}, \text{Mg}, \text{Mn}, \text{Ni}$. Brucite is comprised of a plane of Mg cations, with each Mg octahedrally coordinated by edge-sharing OH groups, thus forming an infinite two-dimensional sheet. Brucite primarily occurs as a contact metamorphic mineral in dolomites and Mg-rich limestones from the alteration of periclase, and in serpentinites and chlorite schists.

brunsvigite an obsolete varietal term for manganoan zincian chamosite. See chlorite

buldymite a poorly defined material, possibly biotite and vermiculite or interlayer-deficient biotite

bulgakite see astrophyllite group

buserite a synthetic phase, see birnessite

Calgon® see Part 1 of Glossary

Carborundum® see Part 1 of Glossary

chabazite see zeolite

caesium-biotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

cairncrossite see reyerite group

calciobiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

calciotalc an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

cathkinite an obsolete term for a chocolate-brown saponite-rich material from Cathkin Hills, Scotland

carlosturanite Carlosturanite is a rare antigorite-like mineral that apparently contains vacant tetrahedral sites which interrupt the continuity of the tetrahedral sheet without affecting the continuity of the octahedral sheet (Mellini et al., 1985). The structure is thus similar to a modulated serpentine. To maintain charge balance, OH groups substitute for O atoms. The generalized formula is $M_{21}[T_{12}O_{28}(OH)_4](OH)_{30} \cdot H_2O$, where $M = Mg, Fe^{3+}, Mn^{2+}, Ti^{4+}$, and Cr^{3+} , and $T = Si, Al$. Alberico (1998) showed that there are problems with the model of Mellini et al. (1985), and suggested the need to reexamine the structure. Important occurrences are related to low grade metamorphic (serpentinite) environments. *Cf.*, antigorite

carrboydite see hydrotalcite group

caryopilite a modulated layer silicate based on the serpentine structure, with an approximate ideal composition of $Mn^{2+}_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$. Fe, Mg, and Al can substitute for Mn. There is an apparent excess of Si and an apparent deficiency in octahedral composition on the basis of 7 oxygen atoms. Earlier literature sometimes described caryopilite as bementite, but it has been shown that they are separate species. A monoclinic polytype is dominant and small amounts of a trigonal phase are often intergrown. Caryopilite, like greenalite, is an "island" structure where Si-rich tetrahedra of a given layer have apical oxygen atoms coordinate to one octahedral sheet and others to the adjacent sheet (Guggenheim and Eggleton, 1998). The islands are saucer-shaped with some islands inverted, and the islands are domed. Island diameters depend on composition with larger-diameter islands having smaller average octahedral cation sizes (4 tetrahedral-ring diameters in greenalite, 3 rings in caryopilite). Island domains are randomly displaced within layers. "Baumite", a mixture of several phases, contains a phase, probably Zn,Mg-rich, that is intermediate in domain structure to greenalite and caryopilite. Caryopilite is commonly found in bedded manganese deposits, such as those at the North Chichibu belt in the Shikoku region, SW Japan. *Cf.*, greenalite

caswellite a poorly defined material, possibly mica and manganooan andradite

cat gold an obsolete term for muscovite

cat silver an obsolete term for muscovite

cataspilite a poorly defined material, possibly alteration product with dominant muscovite

catlinite a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite and pyrophyllite

celadonite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $KFe^{3+}(Mg, Fe^{2+})_{\square}Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$. Typical range in composition is: ${}^{vi}R^{2+}/({}^{vi}R^{2+} + {}^{vi}R^{3+}) \geq 0.25$, ${}^{vi}Al/({}^{vi}Al + {}^{vi}Fe^{3+}) < 0.5$, $Mg/(Mg + {}^{vi}Fe^{2+}) > 0.5$ (Rieder et al., 1998).

cerolite equivalent to kerolite, see kerolite

chacaltaite a poorly defined material, possibly an illite pseudomorph after cordierite

chacaltocite an obsolete term for muscovite

chalcedony Chalcedony is a rock term to describe a mixture of a fibrous $[11\bar{2}0]$ variety of microcrystalline (length fast) quartz and moganite. *Cf.*, quartzine

chalcodite an obsolete varietal term for stilpnomelane

chalcophanite see birnessite

chamosite the Fe-rich member of the chlorite group with a composition of ideally $Fe^{2+}_5Al(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_8$. There may be considerable substitutions of Mg, Fe^{3+} , and Al for Fe^{2+} . The common polytype is the IIb form, a one-layer form. Chamosite is an important constituent in oolitic and sedimentary iron formations and may be found as grain coatings in sandstones. See chlorite

chernykhite a dioctahedral member of the brittle mica group. The end-member formula is: $BaV_2_{\square}Al_2Si_2O_{10}(OH)_2$. Typical site substitutions primarily occur in the octahedral site by Al, Fe, and/or Mg.

chert Chert is a rock term to describe an authigenic species of SiO_2 which consists of nanoscale intergrowths of quartz and moganite, a metastable SiO_2 polymorph (Heaney, 1994). *Cf.*, moganite, quartz

chlorite/smectite (or chlorite-smectite) terminology commonly used to denote the interstratification of chlorite or chlorite-like layers with smectite or smectite-like layers. Alternatively, this interstratification can be described as chlorite/corrensite. It may be abbreviated as C/S or C-S. Because the interstratification is not regular, it is not recognized as a unique phase. *Cf.*, chlorite, corrensite, smectite

chlorite a group name for phyllosilicates with the general formula of $(R^{2+}_{6-y-z}R^{3+}_y_{\square}_z)(Si_{4-x}R^{3+}_x)O_{10}(OH)_8$ where \square represents vacancies, x is the number of tetrahedral R^{3+} cations, y is the number of octahedral R^{3+} cations, and z is the number of vacancies. The common structure consists of negatively charged trioctahedral 2:1 layers alternating regularly with positively charged trioctahedral interlayer sheets. Ideal composition of the 2:1 layer is $(R^{2+}, R^{3+})_3(Si_{4-x}R_{3+x})O_{10}(OH)_2$ and that of the interlayer is $(R^{2+}, R^{3+})_3(OH)_6$. Bayliss (1975) defined trioctahedral

end members based on the dominant cation, e.g., Fe-rich, chamosite; Mg-rich, clinochlore; Mn-rich, pennantite; Ni-rich, nimite; Zn-rich, baileychlore. The trioctahedral chlorites are commonly found in metamorphic rocks and are the diagnostic mineral of the greenschist facies. Chlorite is also a common alteration product. Eggleton and Bailey (1967) combined composition and structure characteristics to define dioctahedral chlorite species. Cookeite is the Li-rich chlorite, whereas sudoite is essentially Li-free. Cookeite and sudoite occur in pegmatite, hydrothermal deposits, and ore deposits. Both have a dioctahedral 2:1 layer and a trioctahedral interlayer (di, trioctahedral chlorite). Donbassite has two dioctahedral sheets (di,dioctahedral chlorite) and is Al-rich. For trioctahedral chlorite, the common polytype is the one-layer, *Ib* form, although cookeite, commonly forms in the one-layer *Ia* form (*cf.*, *Ia* polytype, *Ib* polytype). See also Part 1 of the Glossary.

chlormagaluminite see hydrotalcite group

chloropal an obsolete term for nontronite

chlorophanerite an obsolete term for glauconite

chlorophœite a poorly defined material, found as infillings in cavities in basic igneous rocks, possibly an altered chlorite

chrombiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

chrome mica an obsolete term for chromian muscovite, chromian phengite

chromglimmer an obsolete term for chromian muscovite, chromian phengite

chromochre an obsolete term for chromian muscovite

chromphyllite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KCr}_2\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$.

chrysophane an obsolete term for clintonite

chrysotile a member of the serpentine group with textures showing packets of cylinders, scrolls, and tubes, as well as helical or spiral fibers. Chrysotile, ideally $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$, crystallizes in monoclinic symmetry (clinochrysotile) with the fiber axis parallel to *X* and orthorhombic symmetry with the fiber axis along *X* (orthochrysotile) or *Y* (parachrysotile). Polytype stacking for clinochrysotile is either $2M_{c1}$ or $1M_{c1}$, where the number of layers (e.g., 1 or 2) precedes *M* = monoclinic, subscript *c* = cylindrical, and subscript 1 is used to distinguish the form from another cylindrical polytype that would otherwise have the same symbol. The orthochrysotile polytype is $2O_{c1}$. Cylindrical structures do not have consistent hydrogen bonding between layers that would be observed in an ideal platy structure, and thus do not conform to the standard polytypes. Fiber dimensions are variable with inner diameters near 70-80 Å and outer diameters reported at 220-270, >350, and 490 Å (the latter value involves synthetic samples). Al, Fe^{2+} , and Fe^{3+} may

substitute for Mg, and Fe^{3+} may substitute for Si; all substitutions are very limited, but greater than in lizardite. The differences between these substitutions in lizardite vs. chrysotile suggest that in natural systems, lizardite and chrysotile are not *sensu stricto* polymorphs. Chrysotile, or “white asbestos”, is the asbestosform serpentine and is mined in Russia near the Ural Mountains and in Asbestos, Quebec, Canada.

clingmanite an obsolete term for margarite

clinocllore the trioctahedral Mg-rich member of the chlorite group. See chlorite

clinoptilolite see zeolite

clinotobermorite see tobermorite

clintonite a trioctahedral member of the brittle mica group. The end-member formula is: $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Al}(\text{Al}_3\text{Si})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Typical site substitutions include: $\text{Ca} > \text{Na}, \text{K}$; Fe^{2+} , Al, Fe^{3+} , Mn for Mg; and Al and Fe^{3+} for Si or $^{\text{iv}}\text{Al}$.

coalingite see hydrotalcite group

colomite an obsolete term for roscoelite

common mica an obsolete term for muscovite

confolensite an obsolete, local term for montmorillonite from Confolens, Charente, France

connarite an obsolete varietal term for willemseite

cookeite a Li-bearing member of the chlorite group, with an ideal composition of $(\text{Li}, \text{Al}_4)(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$. The octahedral sheet of the 2:1 layer is dioctahedral and the interlayer is trioctahedral, therefore this is a di, trioctahedral chlorite. The common polytype is based on the Ia structure. *Cf.*, chlorite

coombsite see zussmanite

coronadite see hollandite

corrensite a regular interstratification of trioctahedral chlorite-like layers with either trioctahedral smectite-like or trioctahedral vermiculite-like layers, the former being “low-charge corrensite” and the latter “high-charge corrensite”. The ratio of chlorite-like layers to smectite-like or vermiculite-like layers is 1:1 (Guggenheim et al., 2006). Corrensite occurrences are from low temperature environments, such as evaporites, saline deposits, sedimentary rocks, weathering zones, hydrothermal systems, burial diagenesis, low grade metamorphic regimes, and some contact metamorphic zones. Beaufort et al. (1997) discussed corrensite possibly as a regular mixed-layer structure involving a continuous series from smectite (or vermiculite) to chlorite or

alternatively, as a single phase with a regular alteration of chlorite and smectite (or vermiculite) layers, with a stability field. If the latter, mixtures that deviate from 1:1 ratios of interstratified layers would require physical mixtures of appropriate layers of corrensite and chlorite.

corundellite an obsolete term for margarite

corundophilite an obsolete term for low-Si (and variable amounts of Fe₂O₃) chlorite

coossaite an obsolete varietal term for paragonite

crystalite Beta-cristobalite, a high temperature (above 1470 °C, but below liquid at 1727 °C at 1 bar) polymorph of SiO₂, has an ideal basic structure that is polytypic with tridymite. Like tridymite, beta cristobalite has sheets of hexagonal tetrahedral rings with alternate tetrahedra around a ring with apices pointing in opposite directions from adjacent tetrahedra. These sheets have an ABCABC... stacking sequence, which creates an offset such that no channels form as they do in tridymite. Cristobalite is found in volcanic rocks, primarily in a fine groundmass, but also as a lining of cavities and as a devitrification of volcanic glasses. *Cf.*, opal, tridymite, quartz

cronstedtite Cronstedtite is the Fe-rich serpentine of composition $(R^{2+}_{3-x}Fe^{3+}_x)(Si_{2-x}Fe^{3+}_x)O_5(OH)_4$. Divalent cations (R^{2+}) may include Fe, Mg, Mn, and possibly Ca. It is *assumed* that the value of x in the formula is equal (and near 0.5 to 1.0) for both the tetrahedral and the octahedral sites. Cronstedtite has a large number of polytypes, with the $1T$ (space group $P31m$) most common. The lateral dimensions of the iron-rich tetrahedral sheet are large, but the lateral dimensions of the octahedral sheet are large also, and thus tetrahedral rotation ranges only up to ~8°. Because most (possibly all) of the iron is ferric, the tetrahedral-octahedral misfit is limited. Fe³⁺ and Si segregate to different T sites in the $2H_2$ polytype, but not in the $1T$, $3T$, $2H_1$, and $6R_2$ polytypes. Amesite- $2H_2$ also shows tetrahedral ordering, but between Al and Si. Cronstedtite forms in low-temperature hydrothermal veins with other iron rich minerals, such as siderite, and in low-temperature metamorphosed iron formations. It is also known to occur in carbonaceous chondrites. The Mn analogue of cronstedtite is guidottiite. *Cf.*, amesite, greenalite, guidottiite

cryophyllite an obsolete varietal term for zinnwaldite, ferroan trilithionite, and ferroan polyolithionite

cryptomelane see hollandite

culsageeite an obsolete name for altered material, probably vermiculite

cymatolite a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite and albite

damourite an obsolete term for muscovite

daphnite an obsolete term for a low-Si chlorite

delessite an obsolete term for a chlorite material, rich in ferric iron, probably a Mg-rich

chamosite

de saulesite a discredited term for pimelite

desautelsite see hydrotalcite group

devitoite see astrophyllite group

deweylite an obsolete term for a mixture of poorly crystalline phyllosilicates (1:1 and 2:1 types). When red, “deweylite” was called “eisengymnite”, and when found at Bare Hills, Maryland, USA, “deweylite” was called “gymnite”.

diabantite a discredited term for a Si- and Fe-rich (clinochlore) chlorite

diaspore a polymorph of hydrous aluminum oxide, $\alpha\text{-AlO(OH)}$, and isostructural with goethite, $\alpha\text{-FeO(OH)}$. The structure is comprised of double chains of edge-sharing octahedra of $\text{AlO}_3(\text{OH})_3$ along the *c* axis, and the chains are offset along the *b* axis. Diaspore occurs with corundum, often in chlorite schists and in dolomite, and as a major constituent as fine-grained matrix in bauxite.

dickite a member of the kaolin group, which consists of the dioctahedral and aluminous rich 1:1 phyllosilicates. Dickite has a chemical composition of $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Dickite is distinguished from the other polymorphs, kaolinite and nacrite, by the vacant octahedral site regularly alternating from layer to layer across “B” and “C” sites. Thus, the polytype is a two layer form with monoclinic symmetry, *Cc*. The “B” and “C” sites would be related by a mirror plane if both sites were occupied identically within the same layer, whereas the “A” site resides on the mirror plane (Bish and Johnston, 1993). Dickite has a widespread occurrence and often is believed to be transformed from kaolinite (and therefore dickite is the more stable phase) by higher temperature (various temperatures have been suggested depending on origin, e.g., ~120 °C, 290 - 300 °C, 80 - 160 °C), but dissolution-precipitation of kaolinite to dickite has been suggested also, as well as direct precipitation. Dickite has been described from hydrothermal and diagenetic environments. Examples of hydrothermal dickite include those of Japan and Nayarit, Mexico. *Cf.*, halloysite, kaolin, kaolinite, nacrite

didrimite an obsolete term for muscovite

didymite an obsolete term for muscovite

diphanite an obsolete term for margarite

disterrite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

donbassite a member of the chlorite group, with an ideal formula of $(\text{Al}_{4+x/3}\text{Si}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$, where x represents excess Al. Both octahedral sheets are dioctahedral, therefore this is a di,dioctahedral chlorite. *Cf.*, chlorite

dozyite a regular interstratification of trioctahedral serpentine with trioctahedral (i.e., tri, trioctahedral) chlorite. The ratio of chlorite layers (i.e., one 2:1 layer and one interlayer) to serpentine (i.e., one 1:1 layer) is 1:1. The name applies to any composition of interstratified trioctahedral serpentine or trioctahedral chlorite regardless of the structure type (i.e., stacking) of the chlorite. Variations in chemical composition other than Mg and Al may be noted by descriptive adjectival modifiers (Bailey et al., 1995).

dudleyite a poorly defined material, possibly smectite or vermiculite

dysintribite an obsolete term for muscovite

eastonite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KMg}_2\text{Al}(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. The original eastonite occurrence from Easton, Pennsylvania, USA, was shown to be a mixture of phlogopite and lizardite-1T with some “antigorite-like offsets”.

eggletonite see ganophyllite

eisengymnite see “deweylite”

ekmanite a 2:1 modulated phyllosilicate having an ideal chemical composition of $\text{KM}_{20}\text{Si}_{32}\text{O}_{76}(\text{OH})_{17}$, where $M = \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg}, \text{Mn}^{2+}$. Analyses show that Ca and Na substitutes for K, Fe^{3+} substitutes for M, and Al substitutes for Si. Ekmanite has a highly disordered layer-stacking. The proposed model (Ferrow et al, 1999), based on TEM analysis, has strips of tetrahedra attached to the continuous octahedral sheet, with the strips along the *a* axis. The basic layer is 2:1 with inverted tetrahedra linking across the interlayer through apical oxygen atoms, with three of eight tetrahedra linking the 2:1 layers and inverted relative to adjacent octahedral sheets, similar to bannisterite. All tetrahedral rings are 6-fold, unlike bannisterite. Ekmanite is known from the magnetite ore body and skarns at Brunnsjögruvan, Sweden, in rocks metamorphosed to greenschist facies.

elhuyarite an obsolete term for allophane associated with lignite from Friesdorf, Germany

emerylite an obsolete term for margarite

endellite a redundant term for halloysite and its use should be discontinued

ephesite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{NaLiAl}_2(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.

epichlorite a poorly defined material, possibly an altered chlorite

epileucite a poorly defined material, possibly a muscovite and K-rich feldspar pseudomorph after cordierite

episericite a poorly defined material, possibly illite

erionite see zeolite

errite an obsolete (light green) variety of parsettensite

eukamptite a poorly defined material, possibly altered biotite

euchlorite an obsolete term for biotite

euphyllite a poorly defined material, possibly paragonite and muscovite or paragonite

eurallite a poorly defined material, possibly an altered chlorite found as infillings in cavities in basic igneous rocks

falcondoite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $(\text{Ni}_{8-y-z} \text{R}^{3+}_y \square_z) (\text{Si}_{12-x} \text{R}^{3+}_x) \text{O}_{30} (\text{OH})_4 (\text{OH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{R}^{2+}_{(x-y+2z)2} (\text{H}_2\text{O})_8$, where R is a cation, \square are vacancies, and x , y , and z are compositional parameters. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

faratsihite a poorly defined material, probably a mixture of kaolin and nontronite

fedorite see reyerite group

feitknechtite see groutite

Fe muscovite an invalid name for a hypothetical end member

feroxyhite a poorly defined, fine grained, poorly crystalline, and non-magnetic form of gamma-FeO(OH). Feroxyhite transforms in air to goethite, but it has been found in ocean-floor iron-manganese concretions and in some soils with high iron hydroxide content. Drits et al. (1993) examined several structural models and suggested from X-ray data that iron atoms occupy octahedral sites with distributions of face-sharing octahedral pairs alternating with vacant octahedral pairs along the c axis. *Syn.*, feroxyhyte

ferri-phengite an obsolete varietal term for ferrian muscovite

ferriannite an obsolete term for tetra-ferri-annite

ferribiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

ferrihollandite see hollandite

ferrihydrite Ferrihydrite is metastable, fine grained, and poorly crystalline and occurs as brown gel-like precipitates and as friable crusts in soil matrix in podzols or lithosols, and in environments associated with acid mine drainage. The chemical composition of ferrihydrite is very approximately $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{FeO}(\text{OH}) \cdot 2.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and it is believed to be a precursor of hematite and possibly goethite (by dissolution). Surface adsorption of organic molecules and (heavy and

other foreign) metals may occur and affect ferrihydrite stability. The gel-like forms, when studied by powder X-ray diffraction, produces patterns with two broad diffraction peaks (“two line ferrihydrate”) and the crust produces five or more lines (“five line ferrihydrate” and sometimes as “six line ferrihydrate”). Ageing promotes formation of the “five line ferrihydrite” from the two line form. Michel et al. (2007) suggested a single-phase model for ferrihydrite that is based on a cluster of 13 Fe and 40 oxygen atoms: central FeO_4 tetrahedra surrounded by 12 FeO_6 octahedra, with an ideal chemical composition of $\text{Fe}_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2$. The model is affected by surface bound H_2O , surface effects, strain and defects, particle size and shape, etc.

ferrimuscovite an invalid name for a hypothetical end member

ferriphlogopite an obsolete varietal term for ferrian phlogopite, tetra-ferriphlogopite

ferripyrophyllite the ferric iron analogue of pyrophyllite

ferrisepiolite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $(\text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg})_4 (\text{Si}, \text{Fe}^{3+})_6 \text{O}_{15}(\text{O}, \text{OH})_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

ferristilpnomelane see stilpnomelane

ferrititanbiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

ferriwodanite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

ferriwotanite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

ferro-aluminoceladonite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{K Al}(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg})\square\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Typical range in composition is: ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al}/({}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{3+}) = 0.5 - 1.0$, $\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{2+}) \leq 0.5$ (Rieder et al., 1998). Li et al. (1997) described ferro-aluminoceladonite-1M from tuffs in the Murihiku Supergroup, Hokonui Hills, Southland, New Zealand.

ferro-ferri-muscovite an obsolete term for ferrian annite

ferro-phlogopite an obsolete varietal term for ferroan phlogopite

ferroceladonite A dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{K Fe}^{3+}(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg})\square\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Typical range in composition is: ${}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al}/({}^{\text{vi}}\text{Al} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{3+}) < 0.5$, $\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + {}^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{2+}) \leq 0.5$ (Rieder et al., 1998). Li et al. (1997) described ferroceladonite-1M from tuffs in the Murihiku Supergroup, Hokonui Hills, Southland, New Zealand.

ferroferrimargarite an obsolete varietal term for margarite

ferrokinoshitalite a trioctahedral member of the brittle mica group with an ideal chemical composition of $\text{BaFe}^{2+}_3\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Ferrokinoshitalite occurs as a 1M polytype from the

silicate-rich bands of high-grade metamorphic rocks in banded iron formation at the Broken Hill massive sulfide deposit, Namaqualand metamorphic complex, northern Cape Province, South Africa (Guggenheim and Frimmel, 1999). The Si and Al are disordered in the tetrahedral sites.

ferromuscovite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

ferrophengite an invalid name for a hypothetical end member

ferrophlogopite an obsolete varietal term for ferroan phlogopite

ferropyrosmalite see pyrosmalite

ferrostilpnomelane see stilpnomelane

flogopite an obsolete term for phlogopite

fluortainiolite an obsolete term for tainiolite

foshagite see tobermorite

fraipontite the Zn-rich, platy serpentine defined ideally as $Zn_3(Si,Al)_2O_5(OH)_4$. Cu, Al, and vacancies are known to substitute for Zn. Occurrences include Gleeson, Arizona, USA, and Laurion, Greece (both Cu-rich), Defiance, Belgium, and Tsumeb, Namibia.

franklinfurnaceite an intermediate structure between chlorite and brittle micas (Peacor et al., 1988). The franklinfurnaceite structure is similar to chlorite-IIa-1 polytype with a trioctahedral 2:1 layer, but with a dioctahedral interlayer (thus, tri-dioctahedral). It differs from chlorite and is more mica-like because Ca cations occupy octahedral sites between the tetrahedral sheets and the dioctahedral interlayers. Franklinfurnaceite is ideally $Ca_2Fe^{3+}Mn^{2+}_3Mn^{3+}[Zn_2Si_2O_{10}](OH)_8$ and occurs at Franklin, New Jersey, USA.

franklinphilite the Mn analogue of stilpnomelane, see stilpnomelane

frauenglas an obsolete term for muscovite

friedelite see pyrosmalite

fuchsite an obsolete term for chromian muscovite

gaebhardite an obsolete term for chromian muscovite

galapectite an obsolete term for a hallosite from Angleur, Belgium

ganophyllite a modulated 2:1 layer silicate with a continuous octahedral sheet and a tetrahedral sheet that involves triple chain strips linked by pairs of inverted tetrahedra that connect the strips

and adjacent layers (Eggleton and Guggenheim, 1986). The ganophyllite chemical composition is approximately $(K,Na,Ca)_6(Mg,Fe,Mn)_{24}(Si_{32.5}Al_{7.5})O_{96}(OH)_{16} \cdot 21H_2O$. The large cations (K, Na, Ca) are exchangeable and occur associated near the undersaturated inverted tetrahedra that connect adjacent layers. Eggletonite is the Na analogue of ganophyllite. Ganophyllite occurs in low-grade metamorphic, silicate-rich manganese deposits, such as those found at the Harstig mine, Pajsberg, near Persberg, Vermland, Sweden.

ganterite a dioctahedral member of the true/brittle mica group with the ideal chemical composition of $[Ba_{0.5}(Na,K)_{0.5}]Al_2(Si_{2.5}Al_{1.5}O_{10})(OH)_2$. Ganterite may be described as a Ba-dominant analogue of muscovite- $2M_1$ that crystallizes, like most muscovite crystals, in space group $C2/c$. Ganterite was originally described from basement rocks of the Berisal Complex, Simplon Region, Switzerland (Graeser et al., 2003). but it has also been found from Oreana, Nevada, and Ba-rich muscovite-like phases have been reported from West Greenland; Ontario, Canada; and Franklin/Sterling Hill, New Jersey, USA.

garnierite Although not a valid mineral name, garnierite is often used as a field term for nickel-bearing (\pm magnesium) hydrous phyllosilicates.

gavite an obsolete term for a variety of talc that apparently deviates from the (OH) content of talc as determined in old literature, from Gava valley, Italy

genthite a discredited term, a mixture of pimelite and Ni-rich serpentine

gibbsite a polymorph of $Al(OH)_3$ where one third of the octahedral sites are vacant and each OH group is coordinated by two Al cations. Although each layer is approximately closest packed, the stacking of layers is not closest packed, and OH groups in adjacent layers superpose. The interlayer OH to OH distance is relatively small (at $\sim 2.78 \text{ \AA}$), indicating a strong hydrogen bond that is enhanced by strong polarization caused by the highly charged Al^{3+} cation. *Cf.*, bayerite, nordstrandite

gibbsite-like a term that is synonymous with the dioctahedral interlayer sheet in chlorite. This sheet is analogous to gibbsite in that gibbsite consists of two (intralayer) planes of closest packed oxygen atoms with two out of three of the octahedral sites between the two planes occupied by trivalent cations, in this case Al. In the gibbsite-like sheet, some of the oxygen atoms are replaced by hydroxyl groups, (OH). This term is only for chlorite. The dioctahedral sheet in a 2:1 layer silicate, such as mica, is very different from gibbsite, whereas the interlayer in a chlorite is quite "gibbsite-like". For example, in a 2:1 layer octahedral sheet, two thirds of the oxygen anions are apical oxygen atoms whereas only one third are OH groups—very different from a gibbsite-like sheet.

glagolevite a chlorite-like mineral containing Na in seven-fold coordination located between the interlayer octahedral sheet and the 2:1 layer. The ideal chemical composition is $Na(Mg,Al)_6(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH,O)_8$. Glagolevite was described by Krivovichev et al. (2004) in analogy to chlorite as a tri-trioctahedral chlorite with polytypes *Iib-6*, *Iib-2* and *Iib-4*. The mineral occurs at the Kovdor Phlogopite quarry, Kovdor massif, Kola peninsula, Russia.

glaucanite an iron-rich dioctahedral mica that shows K deficiency and limited substitutions of Al in the tetrahedral sites. Glaucanite is a series name (Rieder et al., 1998) with a generalized composition of $K_{0.8}R^{3+}_{1.33}R^{2+}_{0.67}(Al_{0.65}Si_{3.87})O_{10}(OH)_2$, where ${}^{vi}R_{2+}/({}^{vi}R_{2+} + {}^{vi}R^{3+}) \geq 0.15$, and ${}^{vi}Al/({}^{vi}Al + {}^{vi}Fe^{3+}) \leq 0.5$ and shows no compositional overlap with celadonite. Often interstratified with smectite as the mixed-layered mineral glaucanite/smectite. When mixed with other minerals or when referring to morphological features, the term “glaucanitic” is appropriate. The mode of origin is not a criterion for identification.

goethite see diaspore

gigantolite a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite and cordierite

gilbertite an obsolete term for muscovite

goeschwitzite an obsolete term for illite

gonyerite a poorly known, modulated 2:1 layer silicate (Guggenheim and Eggleton, 1987). Although superficially resembling chlorite, gonyerite has a two-layer structure with structurally different types of interstratified layers. Inverted tetrahedra occur between the 2:1 layer and linked to the what would be the brucite-like interlayer in an ideal chlorite. Samples of gonyerite are generally impure, although an analysis by Frondel (1955) reported an approximate composition of $(Mn_{3.25}Mg_{1.95}Fe^{3+}_{0.64})(Si_{3.75}Fe^{3+}_{0.17}Al_{0.08})O_{10.2}(OH)_{7.8}$ and is based on the assumption that gonyerite is a chlorite and all iron is ferric. Gonyerite occurs in low-grade metamorphic, silicate-rich manganese deposits, such as that at the Harstigen Mine, Pajsberg, Värmland, Sweden.

graminite an obsolete term for nontronite

greenalite a modulated 1:1 layer silicate based on the serpentine structure, with an approximate ideal composition of $Fe^{2+}_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$. Mn, Mg, and Al can substitute for Fe. There is an apparent excess of Si and an apparent deficiency in octahedral composition on the basis of 7 oxygen atoms. Earlier literature erroneously described greenalite as an iron serpentine, similar to the structure of lizardite. The 1*T* polytype (space group *P31m*) is dominant and the 1*M* polytype (space group *Cc*) is often intergrown. Greenalite is an “island” structure where Si-rich tetrahedra of a given layer have apical oxygen atoms coordinate to one octahedral sheet and others to the adjacent sheet (Guggenheim and Eggleton, 1998). The islands are saucer-shaped with some islands inverted, and the islands are domed. Island diameters depend on composition with larger-diameter islands having smaller average octahedral cation sizes (4 tetrahedral-ring diameters in greenalite, 3 rings in the Mn analogue, caryopilite). Island domains are randomly displaced within layers. Greenalite is commonly found in Precambrian iron formations. *Cf.*, caryopilite

griffithite a poorly described material, possibly chlorite, from Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California, USA

groutellite “Groutellite” is a poorly defined phase that had been found in heating experiments as

an intermediate phase from ramsdellite to groutite with a possible composition of $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{OH}$. The phase is a synthesis product only, although it has been anticipated that it may occur in nature.

groutite Groutite is a manganese oxyhydroxide, $\alpha\text{-MnO(OH)}$, and is isostructural with diaspore. The manganese is trivalent and coordinated with O to form edge-sharing Mn^{3+}O_6 octahedra, which are linked three-dimensionally by sharing vertices. The three dimensional structure is comprised of tunnels, with the sizes of these tunnels determined by the chain widths. In groutite, the edge-sharing octahedra form double chains, whereas in manganite ($\gamma\text{-MnO(OH)}$; isostructural with rutile) the edge-sharing octahedra form single chains. Jahn-Teller distortions (Kohler et al., 1997) affect the octahedral shape with four short and two long Mn-O bond lengths and determine partially where the hydrogen links the octahedral chains to form the overall topologies. Groutite may be described as a distorted derivative of ramsdellite (MnO_2 , with Mn^{4+} and a double octahedral chain; isostructural with gibbsite) and manganite as a distorted derivative of pyrolusite, $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$ (and a single octahedral chain with Mn^{4+} ; isostructural with rutile). Feitknechtite, $\beta\text{-MnO(OH)}$, has not been well described. Pyrolusite occurs in low temperature hydrothermal deposits and as replacement after other Mn oxide minerals. Groutite and ramsdellite are rare, often altering to pyrolusite, and occur in low temperature hydrothermal deposits. Feitknechtite occurs as fine-grained mixtures with hausmannite.

grovesite a discredited name, now known to be a Mn-rich chlorite, pennantite

grundite an obsolete term for illite

grüner Chrysopraserde an obsolete term for poorly described Ni- and Mg-rich phyllosilicates, generally characterized as “garnierite”

guidottiite the Mn-analogue of cronstedtite, a serpentine. Guidottiite has an ideal composition of $(\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}^{3+})(\text{SiFe}^{3+})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Guidottiite- $2H_1$ and - $2H_2$ were reported by Wahle et al. (2010) with random interstratified polytype intergrowths and stacking disorder common. The sample comes from the Kalahari Manganese field, South Africa, and forms from hydrothermal solutions.

gumbellite an obsolete term for illite- $2M_2$

gymnite see “deweylite”

gyrolite see reyerite group

hallerite a poorly defined material, possibly paragonite and lithian muscovite

hallite an obsolete name for altered material, probably vermiculite

halloysite a member of the kaolin group, with a chemical composition of ideally $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_{4-x}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$. Varying amounts (x) of H_2O may be present in the interlayer, and the terms halloysite (7 Å) and halloysite (10 Å) were recommended for general usage to quantify the

amount of H₂O present between layers. Values of $x \sim 0$ [halloysite (7 Å)] are near kaolinite and $x \sim 2$ is halloysite (10 Å). Gentle heating of the halloysite (10 Å) phase will produce halloysite (7 Å), and this is a non-reversible reaction. Halloysite (10 Å) requires storage in water to prevent (partial) dehydration. Halloysite commonly has considerable stacking disorder although a “well crystallized” sample may have an approximate two-layer ($2M_1$) structure for halloysite (7 Å) for a limited stacking sequence of 6-7 layers. Atomic coordinates for interlayer H₂O are not known, although H₂O within the silicate ring and H₂O in a discontinuous plane between the layers have been suggested. Halloysite layers may be planar, curved, rolled (tubular), and partly spherical to spherical, and these morphologies appear to be related to crystallization conditions and chemical composition. There is no way to conclusively differentiate between halloysite and kaolinite without knowing the history of the sample, although suggestions have included the evidence of the $2M_1$ polytype and various treatments involving intercalation as ways to identify halloysite (7 Å). Cf., dickite, kaolin, kaolinite, nacrite

haughtonite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

hausmannite Hausmannite, Mn₃O₄, is tetragonal and has a deformed cubic spinel structure. Each Mn cation (Jarosch, 1987) in octahedral coordination is affected by Jahn-Teller distortions with two long Mn-O distances and four short distances. The Mn-O₄ tetrahedra have equal Mn-O bond lengths. Hausmannite is isostructural with the Fe₃O₄ inverse spinel structure (magnetite). Hausmannite occurs in metamorphic manganese deposits, for example at Langban, Sweden, and Postmasburg, South Africa.

hectorite Hectorite is the Mg- and Li-rich trioctahedral member of the smectite group. It has the ideal chemical composition of $(M^+_{y} \cdot nH_2O)(Mg_{3-y}Li_y)Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$ where M is the exchangeable cation, y is the Li content, and n is variable. The M (interlayer) cation is assumed here as univalent, but it may have other valence states also. F substitution for (OH) has been documented. Stacking of natural samples is generally turbostratic. Fluorohectorite, with $M = Na, K, Rb,$ and Cs and with $y = 0.5$ was synthesized by Breu et al. (2003), and the well-ordered, one-layer structure of the Cs phase was determined (space group $C2/m$, $1M$ polytype). Cf., swinefordite

helvetan a poorly defined material, possibly decomposed biotite

hendricksite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $KZn_3AlSi_3O_{10}(OH)_2$. The Zn content must be greater or equal to 1.5.

henrymeyerite see hollandite

heterophyllite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

hexagonal mica a poorly defined material, possibly a mica

hisingerite Hisingerite is a natural ferric kaolin, analogous to halloysite, that forms partly spherical to spherical morphologies approximately 60-200 Å in diameter.

hollandite Hollandite (Post et al., 1982) is a manganese oxide mineral within the hollandite supergroup (Biagioni et al., 2012) with a general chemical composition of $A_{0.2}B_8(O,OH)_{16}$, where $A = Ba^{2+}$ and $B = (Mn^{4+}_6Mn^{3+}_2)$ in hollandite. The B cations form edge sharing double chains of B -O octahedra, with each double chain forming a wall of a four-sided tunnel. The large A cations, in ideally eight-coordinated sites, reside in the tunnel and offset any undersaturated charge on the octahedra. The supergroup is divided further into the coronadite group (Mn^{4+} dominates the B cations and includes hollandite) and the priderite group (Ti^{4+} dominates).

Other minerals in the coronadite group include (A cations) K^+ in cryptomelane [ideally $B = (Mn^{4+}_7Mn^{3+})$], Sr^{2+} in strontiomelane [ideally $Sr(Mn^{4+}_6Mn^{3+}_2)O_{16}$], Pb^{2+} in coronadite [ideally $B = (Mn^{4+}_6Mn^{3+}_2)$], and Na^+ in manjiroite [ideally $B = (Mn^{4+}_7Mn^{3+})$]. Ferrihollandite is $BaMn^{4+}_6Fe^{3+}_2O_{16}$. Other B cations in natural samples can include Ti^{4+} , Fe^{3+} , Al^{3+} , Si^{4+} , Mg^{2+} or additionally, in synthetic phases, Zn^{2+} , In^{4+} , Ni , Cr , and many others. Likewise, A -cation substitutions include Ca , Sr , H_2O , vacancies, etc. Priderite is $(K,Ba)_{0.2}(Ti^{4+}_7Fe^{3+})_8O_{16}$ and other members of the priderite group are redledgeite [$Ba(Ti^{4+}_6Cr^{3+}_2)O_{16}$], mannardite [$Ba(Ti^{4+}_6V^{3+}_2)O_{16} \cdot H_2O$], henrymeyerite [$Ba(Ti^{4+}_7Fe^{2+})O_{16}$]. The presence or absence of H_2O does not define a hollandite-like species. Hollandite-supergroup mineralization occurs in oxidized zones of manganese ores, in hydrothermal deposits, and in some soils. The tunnel topology allows for these minerals to be good ionic conductors for batteries.

holmesite an obsolete term for clintonite

holmite an obsolete term for clintonite

honessite see hydrotalcite group

hormite a term used in industry referring to palygorskite and/or sepiolite. This term should not be used in the scientific literature.

hullite a poorly defined material, found as infillings in cavities in basic igneous rocks, possibly an altered chlorite or a chlorite + smectite mixture

hyalite see opal

hydrobiotite a regular interstratification of biotite-like layers with vermiculite-like layers. The ratio of vermiculite-like layers (i.e., one 2:1 layer and one interlayer capable of limited swelling) to biotite (i.e., one 2:1 layer) is 1:1 (Brindley et al., 1983).

hydrohausmannite a discredited term for a mixture of hausmannite and feitknechtite (beta- $MnOOH$)

hydrohonessite see hydrotalcite group

hydromicas an obsolete term for interlayer-deficient micas

hydromuscovite an obsolete term for illite

hydroparagonite an obsolete term for brammallite

hydrophlogopite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified phlogopite and vermiculite

hydropolyolithionite a poorly defined material, possibly altered lepidolite

hydrotalcite see hydrotalcite group

hydrotalcite group Hydrotalcite-like and manasseite-like minerals occur as polytypes in rhombohedral and hexagonal forms, respectively. The general formula is $[\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{OH})_2]^{x+} [(\text{CO}_3)_{x/2} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}]^{x-}$, where $x = 0.25$ to 0.33 (Drits et al., 1987). In general, the structure is a brucite-like positively charged layer separated by CO_3 anions and H_2O as interlayer material, but substitutions are common. The International Mineralogical Association recognizes different species (below), based primarily on chemical differences, although there are many other unnamed forms. These minerals occur in saline deposits, pegmatites, and serpentinites. Hydrothermal synthesis is relatively easy, as is anion exchange. *Cf.*, anionic clay (Part A), double metal hydroxides (Part A)

barbertonite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

carrboydite $(\text{Ni,Cu})_{5.90}\text{Al}_{4.48}(\text{OH})_{21.69}(\text{SO}_4,\text{CO}_3)_{2.78} \cdot 3.67(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

chlormagaluminite $(\text{Mg}_{3.55}\text{Fe}^{2+}_{0.27}\text{Na}_{0.05})(\text{Al}_{1.93}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.07}\text{Ti}_{0.01})(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot \text{Cl}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

coalingite $\text{Mg}_{10}\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{OH})_{24}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$; $\text{Mg}_{16}\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{OH})_{36}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

desautelsite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Mn}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

honestite $[\text{Ni}_{5.55}\text{Mg}_{0.10}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{2.35}(\text{OH})_{16}](\text{SO}_4)_{1.18} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$

hydrohonestite $[\text{Ni}_{5.43}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{2.57}(\text{OH})_{16}](\text{SO}_4)_{1.28} \cdot 6.95\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 0.98\text{NiSO}_4$

hydrotalcite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$; $\text{Mg}_4\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{12}\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

iowaite $\text{Mg}_{4.63}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{1.32}(\text{OH})_{12}\text{Cl}_{1.33} \cdot 1.95(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

manasseite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$; $\text{Mg}_4\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{12}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

meixnerite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

motukoreaite $[\text{Mg}_{1.82}\text{Mn}_{0.03}\text{Zn}_{0.02}\text{Al}_{1.12}(\text{OH})_{5.15}] \cdot [\text{Na}_{0.07}\text{K}_{0.07}(\text{CO}_3)_{0.40}(\text{SO}_3)_{0.41} \cdot 2.7(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$

mountkeithite

$[(\text{Mg}_{8.15}\text{Ni}_{0.85})(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{1.31}\text{Cr}_{1.02}\text{Al}_{0.65})(\text{OH})_{24}](\text{CO}_3)_{1.11}(\text{SO}_4)_{0.38}(\text{Mg}_{1.76}\text{Ni}_{0.18})(\text{SO}_4)_{1.94}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{9.39}$

pyroaurite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$; $\text{Mg}_4\text{Ni}^{2+}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

reevesite $\text{Ni}_6\text{Fe}^{2+}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

sjögrenite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

stichtite $\text{Mg}_6\text{Cr}_3(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$; $[\text{Mg}_{5.94}(\text{Cr}_{1.29}\text{Al}_{0.51}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.25})(\text{OH})_{15.1}][(\text{CO}_3)_{1.47} \cdot 3.7(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$

takovite $\text{Ni}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3\text{OH} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$; $[\text{Ni}_5\text{Mg}_{0.10}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.13}\text{Al}_{2.81}(\text{OH})_{14.42}](\text{CO}_3)_{2.27} \cdot 5.4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$;

$\text{Ni}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{SO}_4\text{OH} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$

wermlandite $[\text{Mg}_{3.55}(\text{Al}_{0.57}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.41})_2(\text{OH})_{18}](\text{Ca}_{0.6}\text{Mg}_{0.4})(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

woodwardite $\text{Cu}_4\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{12}\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2-4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

hydroxyl-annite an obsolete term for annite

hydroxyl-biotite an obsolete term for biotite

iberite a poorly defined material, possibly altered cordierite and zeolite

illite Illite was a term proposed in 1937 by Grim et al. as a “group” name for the mica-like, clay-size mineral constituents in argillaceous sediments. Bailey et al. (1984) indicated that illite, as a species, must meet the following characteristics: (1) the structure is not expansible, (2) the 2:1 layer is dioctahedral, and (3) there are compositional criteria. Rieder et al. (1998) gave a representative formula and typical ranges as: $K_{0.65}Al_{2.0}(Al_{0.65}Si_{3.35})O_{10}(OH)_2$ where $^{vi}R^{2+}/(^{vi}R^{2+} + ^{vi}R^{3+}) \leq 0.25$ and $^{vi}Al/(^{vi}Al + ^{vi}Fe^{3+}) \geq 0.6$ and this differs from muscovite, a closely related mica with an end-member formula and ranges of $KAl_2(AlSi_3)O_{10}(OH)_2$ where $^{iv}Si: 3.0 - 3.1$, $^{vi}Al: 1.9 - 2.0$, $K: 0.7 - 1.0$ (interlayer cations ≥ 0.85), $^{vi}R^{2+}/(^{vi}R^{2+} + ^{vi}R^{3+}) < 0.25$, and $^{vi}Al/(^{vi}Al + ^{vi}Fe^{3+}): 0.5 - 1.0$. The interlayer deficiency observed in illite is considered an important part of the definition. Rieder et al. defined illite as a “series” name, and series names designate that additional research may be warranted. The clay-size aspects and an occurrence in argillaceous sediments are not considered acceptable criteria to define a mineral. When illite is being referred to as a mineral species, it is advisable to make a clear statement to that effect. Non-pure illite, i.e., material containing an expansible component, is referred to as “illitic”.

illite/smectite or illite-smectite a phase or mixture of two phases (the status remains unknown) generally showing a non-regular interstratification of illite-like layers with smectite-like layers. The ratio of smectite-like layers (i.e., one 2:1 layer and one interlayer capable of swelling) to illite-like layers (i.e., one 2:1 layer) may vary. Regularity in stacking may be found at specific ratios of layers (I = illite-like, S=smectite-like), for example, ISISIS... or IIIISIISIIS..., but these patterns of regularity are not of a sufficient long-range nature to designate a separate species. Commonly abbreviated as “I/S” or “I-S”.

imogolite a poorly crystallized (i.e., lacks long-range atomic order) hydrous aluminosilicate of approximate composition of $(OH)_3Al_2O_3SiOH$, with a natural-samples range of $Al_2(OH)_3(SiO_2)_{1.0-1.2}(H_2O)_{2.3-3.0}$. The Si/Al ratio is near 0.5. The structure consists of nanotubes, often occurring in closest packing arrangements about 2nm in diameter and to several micrometers in length, typically forming bundles 10 to 30 nm across. The morphology makes imogolite potentially useful in industry for contaminant sorption, gas storage, as an oxidation catalyst, and as an electron emitter. Imogolite has a gibbsite-like structure with Si tetrahedra spanning the vacant octahedral sites, and because of the mismatch in size between the vacant site and the tetrahedron, the gibbsite-like sheet rolls. Imogolite forms from weathered volcanic ash, but may also occur in podzolized soils and in pumice. *Cf.*, allophane

indianaite an obsolete, local term for a halloysite from Lawrence County, Indiana, in beds to 3 meters thick; may have been used as a rock name for these beds

innsbruckite a modulated 1:1 layer silicate with a continuous edge-sharing, Mn-rich octahedral sheet, and an interstratified continuous tetrahedral sheet consisting of 8-, 6-, 5-, and 4-member tetrahedral rings that cross link the octahedral sheet (Krüger et al., 2014). The chemical composition is ideally $Mn_{33}(Si_2O_5)_{14}(OH)_{38}$. The type locality, near Tyrol, Austria, is located between a serpentinite and chert body, and it appears that the Mn-rich sediments were deposited in deep water and metamorphosed. *Cf.*, bementite, pyrosmalite, varennite

ionite an obsolete, local term for a kaolin forming crusts in the Ione sandstone, California, USA

iowaite see hydrotalcite group

iron mica an obsolete term for annite, siderophyllite, biotite, and hematite

iron muscovite an invalid name for a hypothetical end member

iron-sericite an obsolete varietal term for ferrian illite

irvingite an obsolete varietal term for lithian muscovite

isinglas an obsolete term for muscovite

ivigtite a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite or sodian ferruginous mica

jefferisite an obsolete name for altered material, probably vermiculite

jennite see tobermorite

kalifersite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of $(K,Na)_5Fe^{3+}_7(Si_{20}O_{50})(OH)_6 \cdot 12(H_2O)$. The kalifersite shows a regular alternation of structural components of sepiolite and palygorskite Ferraris et al. (1998). See palygorskite-sepiolite group

kaliglimmer an obsolete term for muscovite

kandite a name previously proposed for the kaolin/serpentine group. The name has not been approved for use by any mineralogical nomenclature committee and its use should be discontinued.

kaolin (1) Mineralogically, a group name for Al-rich minerals of layer type 1:1 which are dioctahedral and planar (i.e., not modulated). Species include kaolinite, dickite, nacrite, halloysite (planar). (2) Petrologically, a soft, dispersible, usually white or nearly white claystone composed primarily of minerals of the kaolin group, principally kaolinite. Sometimes described as non-plastic. The mixture often contains a variable proportion of, e.g., mica, quartz. Kaolin is white or nearly white on firing; a porcelain clay or natural (unwashed) china clay; and used in the manufacture of ceramics, refractories, and paper. Type locality: Kao-ling (meaning "high hill"), a hill in Kiangsi province, SE China. See also Part 1 of the Glossary. *Syn.*, kaoline, white clay, bolus alba, *Cf.*, dickite, halloysite, kaolinite, nacrite

kaolinite a member of the kaolin group (1:1 layer, dioctahedral), and polymorphic with dickite and nacrite. The chemical composition is $Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$. In kaolinite, the vacant octahedral site is located in the "B" site in each layer to form a triclinic structure. The "B" and "C" sites would be related by a mirror plane if both sites were occupied identically within the same layer, whereas the "A" site resides on the mirror plane (Bish and Von Dreele, 1989). Kaolinite forms under

diagenetic and hydrothermal conditions, and may transform to dickite at higher temperatures. At very high temperatures, kaolinite transforms to “metakaolinite”. In early publications, kaolinite was used as the group name, now known as kaolin. *Cf.*, dickite, halloysite, kaolin, nacrite

kaolinite/smectite or kaolinite-smectite a non-regular interstratification of kaolinite-like layers with smectite-like layers. Alternatively, the smectite-like layer may be replaced with other expandable layers (e.g., vermiculite). Found in paleosols. May be abbreviated K/S or K-S, and has been referred to as an “kaolinite/expandable” interstratification, K/E (Hughes et al., 1993).

Kaopectate® see Part 1 of the Glossary

kellyite a platy serpentine mineral of ideal composition of $Mn_2Al(Si,Al)O_5(OH)_4$, and thus, the Mn^{2+} analogue of amesite. Mg and Fe^{2+} have been found to substitute for Mn and Al. Natural occurrences are rare; the type locality is Bald Knob, North Carolina, USA. Stacking disorder is common but, two-layer ($2H_2$) and six-layer polytypes are known to occur. *Cf.*, amesite, zinalsite

kenyaite see magadiite

kerolite a variety of talc, but with H_2O either in the interlayer or associated with the broken bonds at the edges of the particles. As a variety of talc, “kerolite” should not be used as a mineral name in a strict sense. Brindley et al. (1977) reported the composition as $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2 \cdot nH_2O$ with $n = 0.8 - 1.2$. Stacking is turbostratic and particle size is < 5 layers. After weeks under ethylene glycol, kerolite swells slightly, whereas talc does not. Kerolite occurs in weathering profiles (Brindley et al., 1977), in palustrine environments (Pozo and Casas, 1999), and in microbial mats in Hawaiian caves (Léveillé et al., 2002), and may be derived from sepiolite (Stoessel, 1988). Older literature may use the spelling of “Cerolite”. *Cf.*, pimelite, talc

kerrite an obsolete term for a local variety name of vermiculite

killinite an obsolete term for illite

kimolite an obsolete term for a kaolin, but probably a mixture, described from Kimolos, Greece. *Syn.* cimolite, pelikanite (from Kiev, Russia, also obsolete)

kinoshitalite a trioctahedral member of the brittle mica group. The end-member formula is: $BaMg_3Al_2Si_2O_{10}(OH)_2$. Typical site substitutions include: $Ba > K$; Mn^{2+} , Mn^{3+} , Al, Fe, Ti for Mg; and F for OH.

klementite an obsolete term for chamosite (chlorite)

kmaite an obsolete term for celadonite, ferrian celadonite

kotschubeite an obsolete term for a Cr-containing chlorite from the Ural mountains

kryptotile a poorly defined material, probably not a mica

kulkeite a regular interstratification of talc-like layers and trioctahedral (tri, trioctahedral) chlorite in a ratio of 1:1 (Abraham et al., 1980). The ideal formula is $Mg_8Al(Si_7Al)O_{20}(OH)_{10}$, although substitutions of $NaAl = Si$ to about $Si_{0.4}$ are known.

kupletskite see astrophyllite group

lamprophyllite see astrophyllite group

Laponite® see Part 1 of the Glossary

lassallite an obsolete name for a poorly defined material from Haute-Loire, France, possibly palygorskite-sepiolite

laumontite see zeolite

ledikite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

lembergite an obsolete varietal term for Fe^{2+} -rich saponite

lennilenapeite Mg analogue of stilpnomelane, see stilpnomelane

lennilite an obsolete name for altered material, probably vermiculite

lepidocrocite see boehmite

lepidolite a series name for trioctahedral micas on or close to the trilithionite-polyolithionite join. Also used to describe light-colored micas with a significant amount of lithium. Lepidolite is useful as a field term for micas that have not been completely analyzed compositionally, that are commonly found in pegmatite, that have a pink or whitish color. In general, lepidolite, as distinguished from muscovite, commonly crystallizes as the $1M$ polytype, whereas muscovite is commonly the $2M_1$ polytype. Lithium is not a chromophore and does not impart the pink color to lepidolite; the presence of Mn probably imparts the pink color to lepidolite.

lepidomelane an obsolete varietal term for annite, siderophyllite, tetra-ferri-annite, and biotite

lepidomorphite an obsolete term for phengite

leptochlorite an obsolete term for an iron-rich chlorite

lesleyite a poorly defined material, possibly margarite or a mineral mixture

leucophyllite an obsolete term for aluminoceladonite

leuchtenbergite an obsolete term for a near iron-free chlorite from the Ural mountains

leverrierite a poorly defined material, probably not a mica, possibly containing halloysite

lilalite an obsolete term for lepidolite

lilalith an obsolete term for lepidolite

lime mica an obsolete term for margarite

lithia mica an obsolete term for lepidolite, zinnwaldite

lithioneisenglimmer an obsolete term for zinnwaldite

lithionglimmer an obsolete term for lepidolite

lithionit an obsolete term for lepidolite

lithionite an obsolete term for lepidolite

lithionitesilicat an obsolete term for lepidolite

lithiophorite Lithiophorite, $\text{LiAl}_2(\text{Mn}^{4+}_2\text{Mn}^{3+})\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_6$, has a structure that contains alternating sheets of $(\text{Al},\text{Li})(\text{OH})_6$ octahedra and sheets of $(\text{Mn}^{3+},\text{Mn}^{4+})\text{O}_6$ octahedra. The Al,Li sheet chemistry has an ideal ratio of Al:Li of 1:2, but may vary with charge balance being maintained by the Mn oxidation state. Sheets are held together by hydrogen bonding. Lithiophorite occurs in oxidized zones of Mn ore deposits, acidic soils, and low-temperature hydrothermal environments. Lithiophorite has been identified in nodules from Hawaiian soils.

lithium muscovite an obsolete term for trilithionite, lithian muscovite

lithium phengite an obsolete varietal term for lithian muscovite

lithomarge an obsolete term for a massive, compact, often impure kaolin

lizardite a platy trioctahedral member of the serpentine group. The ideal, end-member formula is: $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Typical site substitutions include Al and Fe^{3+} for Si and Mg. The most common form of lizardite is the *1T* polytype (space group *P31m*), followed by the *2H₁* polytype (space group *P6₃cm*). Lizardite is the most abundant serpentine and forms from the weathering (hydration) of ultramafic rocks, primarily composed of olivine and pyroxene.

lobanovite see astrophyllite group

loughlinite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $\text{Na}_4\text{Mg}_6(\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30})(\text{OH})_4(\text{OH}_2)_4$. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

lucianite a poorly described material originally thought to be a “swelling” talc in old literature,

but probably saponite, and now considered as an obsolete term

lussatine see opal

lutécine an obsolete name for opal, see opal

lutécite an obsolete name for opal, see opal

mackensite an obsolete term for an iron-rich chlorite

maconite an obsolete term for a poorly defined material perhaps related to vermiculite

macrolepidolite an obsolete term for lepidolite

magadiite a platy, hydrous alkali silicate of composition approximating $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 14\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with exchange properties, and which forms by precipitation from alkaline lakes rich in carbonate/bicarbonate brines, such as that found at Lake Magadi, Kenya. Suggested formulae include $\text{NaSi}_7\text{O}_{13}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaSi}_6\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})$. The latter formula, which differs somewhat from the chemical ratio (due to supposed impurities), is derived from a proposed structure model (Garcés et al., 1988) based on the zeolites in the mordenite group: the model consists of continuous sheets of six-fold SiO_4 rings of tetrahedra and adjacent five-fold rings pointing away from the sheet surfaces. Other structure models are possible. Kenyaite, with an approximate formula of $\text{NaSi}_{11}\text{O}_{20.5}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms under a similar environment as magadiite and is probably a layer structure also.

magnesia mica an obsolete term for phlogopite

magnesiomargarite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

magnesium sericite an obsolete varietal term for magnesian illite

mahadevite a poorly defined material, possibly Al-rich biotite

manjiroite see hollandite

manandonite a boron-rich serpentine (Ranoroosa et al., 1989), often confused with a boron-rich chlorite in older literature. Manandonite has an ideal chemical composition of $\text{Li}_2\text{Al}_4(\text{Si}_2\text{AlB})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$ and occurs in the $2H_2$ polytype. Manandonite occurs in the Antandrokomby pegmatite, Manadona River, near Antsirabe, Madagascar. *Cf.*, borocookeite, boromuscovite

manasseite see hydrotalcite group

manganarsite see pyrosmalite

manganite see groutite

mangan-muscovite an obsolete term for manganoan muscovite

manganese muscovite an obsolete term for manganoan muscovite

manganese mica an obsolete varietal term for biotite

manganglauconite an obsolete varietal term for glauconite

manganmuscovite an obsolete term for manganoan muscovite

manganophyll an obsolete varietal term for biotite

manganophyllite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

manganosite Manganosite, $Mn_{1-x}O$, is a wustite-type oxide, isostructural with NaCl occurring in low-temperature hydrothermal environments.

manganphlogopite an obsolete varietal term for manganoan phlogopite

manganpyrosmalite see pyrosmalite

mannardite see hollandite

margarite a dioctahedral member of the brittle mica group. The end-member formula is: $CaAl_2\Box Al_2Si_2O_{10}(OH)_2$. Typical site substitutions include: $Ca > Na, K$; $\Box > Li$; $^{iv}Al \approx Si$; $^{iv}Al > Be$

margarodite an obsolete term for muscovite

marienglas an obsolete term for muscovite

mariposite an obsolete term for chromian phengite and chromian muscovite

marmolite an obsolete varietal term for a thinly foliated form of green-white serpentine

marsjatskite an obsolete term for Mn-bearing glauconite from the Urals

marsyatskite an obsolete term for glauconite

masutomilite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $KLiAlMn^{2+}AlSi_3O_{10}F_2$. Typical ranges in composition are: $Mn^{2+} = 1.0 - 0.5$, $Li = 1.0 - 1.5$, $Si = 3.0 - 3.5$, $^{iv}Al = 1.0 - 0.5$ (Rieder et al., 1998).

maufite a discredited term describing a randomly interstratified Ni-bearing lizardite and

clinochlore

mcGillite see pyrosmalite

medmontite discredited name for a copper-rich smectite, now known to be a mixture of chrysocolla and mica

meerschaum an older term for a variety of sepiolite often used to make pipes. Some meerschaum samples may contain amorphous material of similar composition to sepiolite. *Cf.*, sepiolite

meixnerite see hydrotalcite group

melanglimmer a poorly defined material, possibly biotite, stilpnomelane, or cronstedtite

melanolite an obsolete term used for an iron chlorite

meroxene an obsolete varietal term for biotite

metabiotite a poorly defined material, possibly a weathering product of biotite

metahalloysite obsolete term for less hydrated form of halloysite, now halloysite (7 Å)

metajennite see tobermorite

metasericite an obsolete term for muscovite

Mg-illite-hydromica a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified phlogopite and vermiculite

mica see Part 1 of the Glossary

microlepidolite an obsolete term for lepidolite

miloschite an obsolete term for a Cr-bearing kaolinite

minehillite see reyerite group

minguetite (or minguétite) a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

minnesotaite a modulated 2:1 layer silicate with a continuous octahedral sheet and a tetrahedral sheet that forms linked hexagonal 6-fold tetrahedral rings along strips along the [010] direction (Guggenheim and Eggleton, 1986). Some of the tetrahedra are partially inverted to form a chain along the [010], and this chain links adjacent 2:1 layers. There are two varieties of minnesotaite

that are based on strip widths and chemical composition: a *P* cell is Mg-rich and is formed where 10 tetrahedra span 9 octahedra along the [010] whereas a *C* cell, which is Fe-rich, forms with 9 tetrahedra spanning 8 octahedra. The ideal chemical composition for the *P* cell is $(\text{Fe,Mg})_{30}\text{Si}_{40}\text{O}_{96}(\text{OH})_{28}$ and $(\text{Fe,Mg})_{27}\text{Si}_{26}\text{O}_{86}(\text{OH})_{26}$ for the *C* cell. Early workers incorrectly considered minnesotaite as the Fe analogue of talc. Minnesotaite occurs in low grade metamorphic silicate iron formations.

modified chlorite structure a Fe-,Mg-rich chlorite, heat treated in air for one-hour at 550 °C to produce a chlorite-like structure (Guggenheim and Zhan, 1999) with a strong *d*(001) peak (14 Å) and weak or absent higher order 00*l* peaks. The chlorite-to-modified chlorite reaction allows the identification of mixtures of 7 Å phases (e.g., kaolin minerals) and Fe-,Mg-rich chlorite after heating samples of clay mixtures that may contain chlorite with moderate to high amounts of Fe by revealing the possible presence of 7Å peaks in an oriented clay mineral aggregate.

moganite Moganite, a polymorph of quartz, has lower symmetry than quartz (*I2/a*) and a triclinic superstructure commonly occurs. The structure was described by Miede and Graetsch (1992) as comprised of sections of right- and left-handed quartz alternating at the unit cell level to form a framework of corner sharing tetrahedra. The framework has 4-, 6- and 8-fold rings, and there is no open tunnel as found in alpha quartz. The nanoscale alternation follows the Brazil twin law, but because it is periodic at the unit cell level, moganite represents a (metastable) mineral phase. Moganite occurs as intergrowths with (alpha) quartz in chert, quartzine, flint, and chalcedony, thus indicating that these latter varieties are not minerals, but rock names. Any H₂O present in moganite is not structurally required.

monrepite an obsolete term for ferrian annite

montdorite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The ideal formula is $\text{KFe}^{2+}_{1.5}\text{Mn}^{2+}_{0.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$ and this formula does not represent an end-member species. A typical range in composition is: $\text{Fe}^{2+} > \text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{Mg}$ (Rieder et al., 1998). Robert and Maury (1979) originally described montdorite-1*M* from a peralkaline rhyolite of the Mont-Dore massif, France, in space group *C2/m*.

montmorillonite a dioctahedral member of the smectite group of minerals. A representative formula is: $R_{0.33}(\text{Al}_{1.67}\text{Mg}_{0.33})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Montmorillonite is Al-rich and capable of cation exchange (the exchangeable cation is depicted as *R* in the formula, *n* is a rational number, not necessarily an integer). The origin of the layer charge is in the octahedral sheet. In older literature, montmorillonite was used as a group name, which is replaced by the group name, smectite. See also Part 1 of the Glossary for terms that are obsolete: Wyoming-type, Otay-type, Chambers-type, Tatatila-type, beidellite-type (ideal and non-ideal), and non-ideal montmorillonite. *Cf.*, smectite

mordenite see zeolite

morencite an obsolete term for nontronite from Morenci, Arizona, USA

motukoreaite see hydrotalcite group

mountkeithite see hydrotalcite group

muscovite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KAl}_2\text{□AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Typical range in composition is: $\text{Si} = 3.0 - 3.1$, $^{\text{iv}}\text{Al} = 1.9 - 2.0$, $\text{K} = 0.7 - 1.0$ (although the interlayer site is defined in true micas as $\text{I} \geq 0.85$), $^{\text{vi}}\text{R}^{2+}/(^{\text{vi}}\text{R}^{2+} + ^{\text{vi}}\text{R}^{3+}) < 0.25$, $^{\text{vi}}\text{Al}/(^{\text{vi}}\text{Al} + ^{\text{vi}}\text{Fe}^{3+}) = 0.5 - 1.0$ (Rieder et al., 1998).

Na brittle mica an obsolete term for preiswerkite

Na-eastonite an obsolete term for preiswerkite

nacrite (Thomson) an obsolete term for muscovite

nacrite a member of the kaolin group, which consists of the dioctahedral and aluminous rich 1:1 phyllosilicates. Nacrite has a chemical composition of $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Nacrite is distinguished from the other polymorphs, kaolinite and dickite, by the vacant octahedral site regularly alternating from layer to layer across “B” and “C” sites and by a different stacking sequence of layers (Zheng and Bailey, 1994). The “B” and “C” sites would be related by a mirror plane if both sites were occupied identically within the same layer, whereas the “A” site resides on the mirror plane. Dickite and nacrite have a similar alteration of vacant sites, but kaolinite does not. Nacrite differs from dickite by the different stacking sequence. In nacrite the stacking is similar to the $6R$ polytype, but the vacancy produces monoclinic symmetry. The choice of axes produces a two-layer, monoclinic structure. Nacrite is considered the high-temperature kaolin form, occurring in hydrothermal and pneumatolytic environments. *Cf.*, dickite, halloysite, kaolin, kaolinite

nafertisite see astrophyllite group

nalivkinite see astrophyllite group

nanpingite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{CsAl}_2\text{□AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.

sodium illite an obsolete term for brammallite

natro-alumobiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite and sodian siderophyllite

natro-ferrophlogopite an obsolete varietal term for biotite and sodian phlogopite

natronbiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

natronmargarite an obsolete term for calcic paragonite, calcic ephesite

natronphlogopite an obsolete varietal term for sodian phlogopite

nelenite see pyrosmalite

nemalite an obsolete, varietal name for fibrous brucite, possibly brucite intergrown with chrysotile

nemaphyllite a poorly described material, possibly a finely divided mixture of serpentine and a Na-containing phase, from Tyrol, Austria

népouite a Ni-rich, planar serpentine where Ni is greater than 50% of the octahedral substitution (Brindley and Wan, 1975), typically $\text{Ni}_x\text{Mg}_{3-x}\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Nepouite forms a series with lizardite, the Mg (platy) end member. Stacking disorder dominates, but specimens may approach monoclinic and orthorhombic stacking sequences. Occurrences are complex, but generally involve weathered ultramafics that produce serpentinites followed by lateritic weathering, as is the case for the Ni deposits of New Caladonia. *Syn.*, nepouite.

nickel-gymnite a discredited term, a mixture of pimelite and Ni-rich serpentine

nickel phlogopite an obsolete varietal term for nickeloan phlogopite

nimesite an obsolete name, see brindleyite

nimite the Ni-rich trioctahedral member of the chlorite group. See chlorite

niobokupletskite see astrophyllite group

niobophyllite see astrophyllite group

nontronite Fe^{3+} -bearing and dioctahedral member of the smectite group of minerals. A representative formula is: $R_{0.33}\text{Fe}_3+2(\text{Si}_{3.67}\text{Al}_{0.33})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where R refers to the exchangeable cation, commonly Na, Ca and Mg, and n is a rational number, not necessarily an integer. The layer charge originates by substitution primarily in the tetrahedral sheet. One of the dominant minerals along mid-ocean ridges. *Cf.*, smectite

nordstrandite a polymorph of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ that occurs in bauxites and soils and rarely in dolomitic marls. Nordstrandite is a two-layer, dioctahedral structure of Al octahedra (similar to layers found in gibbsite), but with displacements between the layers. Ideally, adjacent layers are superposed in bayerite, offset in nordstrandite, and reversed in gibbsite, presumably because of strong polarization effects of the OH. *Cf.*, gibbsite, bayerite

norrishite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KLiMn}^{3+}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}$.

nsutite Nsutite was originally described as one in a series of similar manganese oxide phases

called "gamma MnO₂". Zwicker et al. (1962) showed that the samples they studied have a chemical formula more typical of a hydrous component, e.g., Mn(O,OH)₂. S. Turner (1982), in a PhD. thesis (Arizona State University), as described in Post (1999), showed that the samples he studied are comprised of random intergrowths of pyrolusite (MnO₂) and ramsdellite (MnO₂) or a ramsdellite-like phase and, therefore, classification of nsutite as a mineral is questionable. Samples have numerous structural defects and grains commonly have crystallite boundaries. Large deposits occur near Nsuta, Ghana; it has been noted in marine nodules and as residual oxidation products of Mn-rich carbonates. *Cf.*, vernadite

odinite a Fe⁺³-rich, green, 1:1 serpentine type clay mineral that is intermediate between dioctahedral and trioctahedral, approximately (Fe³⁺, Fe²⁺, Mg, Al, Ti, Mn²⁺)_{2.5}(Si,Al)₂O₅(OH)₄. Odinite forms primarily as 1*M* (space group *Cm*) with lesser amounts of 1*T* (trigonal or hexagonal) polytypes. Octahedral cation totals range from 2.30 to 2.54 cations per 3.0 sites for samples described. Apparently forms in association with organic material on shallow marine shelves and reef lagoonal areas in tropical latitudes.

oblique mica an obsolete term for muscovite

odenite an obsolete term for biotite

odinit an obsolete term for biotite

odith an obsolete term for biotite

oellacherite an obsolete term for barian muscovite

oncophyllite an obsolete term for muscovite

oncosine a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite with quartz and/or other phases

onkophyllit an obsolete term for muscovite

onkosin a poorly defined material, possibly muscovite with quartz and/or other phases

onkosine a poorly defined material, possibly with muscovite, quartz and/or other phases

opal Opals are microcrystalline or noncrystalline forms (Graetsch, 1994) of SiO₂ or SiO₂ · *n*H₂O. The H₂O is not structurally required. Opal-C (synonym: lussatine) refers to a form with a disordered cristobalite (C) structure, opal-CT (synonym: lussatite, common opal) refers to disordered cristobalite/tridymite intergrowths (CT), and opal-AG (synonym: precious opal) is comprised of cubic- or hexagonal-stacking of closest-packed silica spheres (amorphous spheres of equal size, ~0.0003 mm), where A = amorphous, G = gel-like. Precious opal exhibits opalescence or play of colors in reflected, white light. Opal-AG (synonym: potch opal) lacks opalescence because of disorder in the stacking of planes of the closest-packed spheres. Opal-AN (synonym: hyalite) occurs as botryoidal masses, where N = network or glass-like forms.

opal, common an obsolete term for opal-CT, see opal

opal, potch see opal

opal, precious see opal

orlymanite see reyerite group

owenite a poorly defined material, possibly an altered iron-rich chlorite, from near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, USA

oxykinoshitalite a member of the brittle mica group, with an ideal chemical composition of $\text{Ba}(\text{Mg}_2\text{Ti}^{4+})\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{12}$. Oxykinoshitalite is the Ti and oxygenian dominant analogue of kinoshitalite. Oxykinoshitalite-1M forms in the $C2/m$ space group with Ti primarily in the $M2$ site. It occurs in an olivine nephelinite from Fernando de Noronha Island, Pernambuco, Brazil (Kogarko et al., 2005).

pagodite an obsolete term for pyrophyllite or a mixture with dominant pyrophyllite

palygorskite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $(\text{Mg}_{5-y-z}\text{R}^{3+}\square_z)(\text{Si}_{8-x}\text{R}^{3+}_x)\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_2(\text{OH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{R}^{2+}_{(x-y+2x)/2}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$, where R are cations, \square are vacancies, and x, y, and z are compositional parameters. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

palygorskite-sepiolite group The palygorskite-sepiolite group consists of palygorskite, sepiolite, falcondoite, kalifersite, loughlinitite, raite, tuperssuatsiaite, yofortierite, windhoekite, and an un-named species, $\sim\text{NaCa}(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Al}, \text{Mn})_5[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{19}(\text{OH})](\text{OH})_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Palygorskite and yofortierite are dioctahedral and all others are trioctahedral. The palygorskite-sepiolite group has infinitely extending tetrahedral sheets involving 6-fold rings of tetrahedra. Tetrahedral sheets have a continuous basal oxygen-atom plane, but the palygorskite-sepiolite group has apical oxygen atoms pointing in opposing directions within a continuous sheet. Each section of like-pointing tetrahedra form a strip or ribbon pattern, and each ribbon consists of a tetrahedral ring (or two pyroxene-like chains) in palygorskite and 1.5 rings (or three pyroxene-like chains) in sepiolite. In palygorskite and sepiolite, the octahedra, which are linked via edge sharing, form strips that are not continuous sheets. In sepiolite, the octahedral strips are eight octahedra wide, whereas strips that are five octahedra in width occur in palygorskite. The terminal anion at the edges of the octahedral strip involves four OH_2 groups per formula unit and are required for charge balance. Because these groups are well bonded to the octahedral metal cation and not isolated, they are not referred to as H_2O . Vacant regions, zeolitic H_2O , and exchangeable cations may reside in the channels formed at the edges of the octahedral strips in palygorskite and sepiolite. Exchange reactions with organic molecules are possible if the size of the organic cations is appropriate, because steric constraints control what can enter this channel. Larger molecules also may be adsorbed by the structure, but this is probably because of defects. Environments of formation range from low-temperature aqueous solutions to high-temperature hydrothermal ($< 350^\circ\text{C}$) conditions, and natural solutions tend to be alkali-rich with $(\text{Na} + \text{K})/\text{Al}$

> 1. See individual species for chemical compositions.

palysepiole a name introduced to replace palygorskite-sepiolite. This name has not been accepted by the International Mineralogical Association (or any nomenclature committee) and therefore should not be used.

paragonite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{NaAl}_2\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Typical range in composition is: $\text{K} < 0.5$, $\text{Ca} \leq 0.11$. (Rieder et al., 1998)

parsettensite a modulated 2:1 layer silicate with continuous Mn-rich octahedral sheets and 6-fold tetrahedral rings forming islands three rings wide. These islands have inter-island linkages, some of which have inverted tetrahedra, involving 12-fold tetrahedral rings and double four-member rings, which act to link adjacent tetrahedral sheets (Eggleton and Guggenheim, 1994). A structural formula for parsettensite is $M_{7.5}(\text{Mn},\text{Mg})_{49}(\text{Si}_{64.5}\text{Al}_{7.5})_{\Sigma=72}\text{O}_{168}(\text{OH})_{50} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Parsettensite occurs in (low grade to very low grade) metasedimentary manganese ore deposits in Val d'Err, Oberhalbstein, Graubünden, Switzerland and on surfaces of pegmatite minerals by either hydrothermal or pneumatalytic processes at the Foote mine, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, USA, and in a very low grade metagraywacke and argillite near Otago, New Zealand. *Cf.*, stilpnomelane

partridgeite an obsolete term for the Fe-free variety of bixbyite, $\alpha\text{-(Fe,Mn)}_2\text{O}_3$

pattersonite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

paucilithionite an obsolete term for trilithionite

pearl-mica an obsolete term for margarite

pecoraite the nickel analogue of chrysotile

pelikanite an obsolete term for a kaolin, but probably a mixture, described from Kiev, Russia. *Syn.* kimolite (from Kimolos, Greece, also obsolete), cimolite

pennantite the Mn-rich trioctahedral member of the chlorite group. See chlorite

pennine an obsolete varietal term for clinochlore

penninite a discredited trioctahedral Mg- and Si-rich chlorite, now referred to as clinochlore. See chlorite

perlite see Part 1 of the Glossary.

perraultite see astrophyllite group

pimelite a kerolite-like phase where $\text{Ni} > \text{Mg}$

pinguite an obsolete term for nontronite

perglimmer an obsolete term for margarite

phengite a series name to describe potassium-rich dioctahedral micas between or close to the muscovite-aluminoceladonite join and the muscovite-celadonite join (i.e., Al,Mg,Fe-containing).

philadelphite a poorly defined material, possibly a decomposition product of biotite and vermiculite

phillipsite see zeolite

phlogopite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KMg}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Fe^{2+} for Mg substitution is common nearly to the Fe end member (annite). Mn and Ti and minor V and Cu substitution is less common. Octahedral vacancies are more prevalent in Fe-containing phlogopite. Phlogopite is defined as having <50% Fe substitution for Mg along the Mg/Fe join. When Fe and Mg content has not been determined, the series name, biotite, is appropriate. Tetrahedral Al substitution tends to be limited to <1.5 cations per formula unit (Fleet, 2003) and Fe^{3+} and Ti can occupy the tetrahedral site if there is a deficiency in Si.

pholerite an obsolete and poorly defined term describing material from Fins, France, similar to kaolin but with apparently excess H_2O

pholidolite a poorly defined material, possibly phlogopite or saponite

picrolite an obsolete varietal term for a fibrous to columnar form of green serpentine, often referring to antigorite. The original locality is from Taberg, Sweden, and this material was shown to be carlosturanite. The material from Bare Hills, Maryland, USA, was called baltimorite and is considered an obsolete term also.

picrophengite an obsolete varietal term for magnesian muscovite

pimelite not a valid mineral species, but is often used to describe Ni-rich, 2:1 layer silicates with additional structural H_2O . *Cf.*, kerolite

pinite a poorly defined material, possibly a pseudomorph mostly of mica after cordierite, nepheline, or scapolite

piotine an obsolete term for saponite

plombièreite see tobermorite 14Å

polianite The obsolete term "polianite" was once used to refer to crystalline pyrolusite, which was assumed to be a different species than earthy to "crusty" pyrolusite.

poly-irvingite an obsolete varietal term for lepidolite

polyolithionite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KLi}_2\text{AlSi}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$.

potash mica an obsolete term for muscovite

potash margarite an obsolete varietal term for margarite

pregrattite an obsolete term for paragonite

preiswerkite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{NaMg}_2\text{Al}(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.

priderite see hollandite

prochlorite a discredited name for an often iron-rich, but Si-poor chlorite

protolithionite an obsolete varietal term for zinnwaldite, lithian annite, and lithian siderophyllite

pseudobiotite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite or interlayer-deficient biotite

pseudo-lussatine an obsolete name for opal, see opal

pseudophite an obsolete term for a compact, massive chlorite that resembles serpentine

pseudo-quartzine an obsolete name for opal or quartzine

pseudosteatite an obsolete term for poorly defined material, impure halloysite

pseudothuringite an obsolete term for low-Si chlorite

psilomelane an obsolete manganese oxide name, now known as cryptomelane, see hollandite. Also, a term used to describe any massive, gray to black, hard, fine-grained manganese oxide material. Often, the latter material is romanechite. *Cf.*, wad, romanechite

pterolite a poorly defined material, possibly a decomposition product of hornblende consisting of mica and alkali pyroxene

pycnochlorite a poorly defined material, found as infillings in cavities in basic igneous rocks, possibly an altered chlorite or an iron-rich clinochlore

pycnophyllite an obsolete term for fine-grained muscovite or illite

pyknophyllit an obsolete term for fine-grained muscovite or illite

pyroaurite see hydrotalcite group

pyrochroite Pyrochroite, $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$, structurally forms sheets of $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_6$ octahedra and is isostructural with brucite. The structure is hexagonal closest packed. Pyrochroite occurs in low-temperature hydrothermal environments. *Cf.*, brucite

pyrolusite see groutite

pyrophyllite the dioctahedral member of the talc-pyrophyllite group. The ideal composition is $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrophyllite forms as a prominent *1A* polytype (where *A* = anorthic, older literature refers to this polytype as *1Tc*) and a less prominent, poorly crystalline *2M* polytype. The stacking of 2:1 layers in pyrophyllite (Lee and Guggenheim, 1981) is not constrained by an interlayer cation as in the micas, but is related to Si^{4+} to Si^{4+} repulsions across the vacant interlayer region. Thus Si tetrahedra between adjacent layers are shifted by $\sim a/3$ so that there are no six-fold or twelve-fold interlayer sites available for interlayer cations, as in mica. Ferripyrophyllite is the ferric iron analogue of pyrophyllite. Pyrophyllite occurs in highly Al-rich metapelites, including metabauxites and metaquartzites, and under hydrothermal conditions. *Cf.*, talc

pyrosclerite an obsolete name for altered material, probably vermiculite

pyrosmalite a modulated 1:1 layer silicate with a continuous, planar octahedral sheet and a general chemical composition of $M^{2+}_8T_6O_{15}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_{10}$. Pyrosmalite is the *M* = Mn, Fe series, manganopyrosmalite is *M* for Mn > Fe, and ferropyrosmalite is *M* for Fe > Mn. Friedelite is the Mn end member and a disordered (polytypic) equivalent of mcGillite. In addition, mcGillite has several additional polytypes. The pyrosmalite structure has an equal number of tetrahedra coordinating to two adjacent octahedra sheets via tetrahedral apical oxygen atoms (Kato and Takéuchi, 1983). Each tetrahedral sheet is composed of 4-, 6-, and 12-fold tetrahedral rings linked laterally, with half of the tetrahedra in the 4- and 12-fold rings inverted. Schallerite and nelenite are polymorphs and similar to friedelite, but apparently with As_3O_6 molecules within the 12-fold rings. Arsenite analogues of pyrosmalite-type minerals (*T* = As) occur: manganarsite (analogue manganopyrosmalite), and unnamed arsenite equivalents of schallerite and friedelite. Phase assemblages and occurrences are complex. Pyrosmalite occurs in greenschist facies manganiferous rocks. A near Fe-rich end member was reported from low-grade Fe- and Mn-rich sulfide deposits near Mt. Isa, Queensland, Australia. Friedelite occurs in low-grade metamorphic rocks and is Cl bearing.

quartz Quartz, SiO_2 , is comprised of two chains, both spirals of SiO_4 tetrahedra parallel to the *c* axis. In the alpha-quartz structure (low temperature form to 573 °C at 1 bar), these chains are kinked and the structure has trigonal symmetry. In the beta-quartz structure (high temperature form, above 574.3 °C), the chains expand (the tetrahedra are not twisted) and the symmetry is hexagonal with a more open structure than the alpha form. The beta form is non-quenchable and not found under ambient conditions. An intermediate phase between 573 - 574.3 °C is known to

exist. Quartz is a common associated phase in clay, but generally forms grains larger than clay particles (about 0.2 - 0.4 micrometers) and therefore quartz particles can be removed by size separation.

quartzine Quartzine is a rock term to describe a mixture of a fibrous [0001] variety of microcrystalline (length slow) quartz and moganite. *Cf.*, chalcedony

rabenglimmer an obsolete term for zinnwaldite

raite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $\text{Na}_3\text{Mn}_3\text{Ti}_{0.25}(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20})(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

ramesdellite see groutite

ranceite see birnessite

rastolyte a poorly defined material, possibly an altered biotite or interlayer-deficient biotite

rectorite a regular interstratification of dioctahedral mica-like layers and dioctahedral smectite-like layers in a ratio of 1:1 (Brown and Weir, 1963). The structure may be described more completely as pairs of dioctahedral 2:1 layers with alternate interlayers that are mica-like and montmorillonite-like. Mica-like layers may be paragonite-like and the smectite-like layers may be beidellitic. The non-swelling mica interlayers contain about 0.85 univalent cations per mica formula unit and the swelling interlayers about 0.35 univalent cations (e.g., Na, K, but divalent Ca is known also) per smectite formula unit (Bailey, 1982). In the older literature, the name "allevardite" has been used (Bailey, 1982), but the term rectorite has priority.

redledgeite see hollandite

reevesite see hydrotalcite group

rensselaerite an obsolete, local term for talc pseudomorphic after pyroxene from northern New York state and Canada

retinalite an obsolete term for a resinous, massive, yellow to green serpentine

revdanskite a discredited name of a material that is primarily pimelite

reyerite see reyerite group

reyerite group Reyerite is comprised of a sheet of edge-sharing Ca octahedra with adjacent tetrahedral sheets of Si_8O_{20} and a double tetrahedral sheet of $\text{Si}_{14}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{38}$, and an overall chemical composition of $(\text{Na},\text{K})_2\text{Ca}_{14}\text{Si}_{22}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{58}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Merlino, 1988a). The tetrahedral sheets are formed from 6-fold rings of tetrahedra with some tetrahedra pointing up and some down. Na, K, and H_2O occupy partially filled sites within the double tetrahedral sheet network. Truscottite,

$\text{Ca}_{14}(\text{Si}_{24}\text{O}_{58})(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is similar to reyerite, but with alkali and aluminum generally absent, although a limited amount of K and Al can be present and the composition can approach reyerite. Gyrolite, $\text{Ca}_{16}\text{Si}_{24}\text{O}_{60}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot (14+x)\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has a Ca octahedral sheet bounded by Si_8O_{20} tetrahedral sheets as a unit (layer charge may vary from -4 to -5 depending on Al content) separated from other similar units by an interlayer of $2\text{Ca} + \text{Na}$ octahedra (Merlino, 1988b). Fedorite, $\text{K}_2(\text{Ca}_5\text{Na}_2)\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{38}(\text{OH},\text{F})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, has a sheet of edge-sharing Ca octahedra with double tetrahedral sheets, $\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{38}$, on adjacent sides. Minehillite, $(\text{K},\text{Na})_2\text{Ca}_{28}\text{Zn}_5\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{40}\text{O}_{112}(\text{OH})_{16}$, has a central edge sharing Ca octahedral sheet with a single tetrahedral sheet on one side (similar to reyerite), but a complex slab that differs from reyerite on the other. The structure of cairncrossite, $\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_{7-x}\text{Na}_{2x}(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10})_4(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{15-x}$, where x is between 0 and 1, forms a unit consisting of edge-sharing Ca octahedral sheets with adjacent Si tetrahedral sheets. These units are cross linked by SrO_8 polyhedra. The structure of orlymanite (chemical composition approximately $\text{Ca}_4\text{Mn}_3\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), which has not been determined, is believed related to reyerite. Synthetic (“K-phase”, “Z-phase”) phases with structural similarities to reyerite are known. Reyerite group minerals are potentially important in cements used to case geothermal wells where phases form at elevated temperatures and pressures in a steam-rich environment.

rhombenglimmer an obsolete varietal term for phlogopite, biotite

rhombic mica an obsolete varietal term for phlogopite, biotite

ricolite an obsolete varietal term for a banded form of green serpentine

riemannite a discredited name for allophane from Gräfenal, Thuringia, Germany

ripidolite a discredited name for an iron-rich, Si-poor chlorite. See chlorite

riversideite see tobermorite

romanechite The structure of romanechite, $(\text{Ba},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{Mn}^{4+},\text{Mn}^{3+})_5\text{O}_{10}$, forms large, rectangular-shaped tunnels bounded by double- and triple-chains of edge sharing MnO_6 octahedra. The Mn^{3+} cations are located in the octahedra at the edges of the triple chains, and the Ba and H_2O are located in the tunnels, often in a ratio of 1 to 2. Romanechite occurs in oxidized zones in Mn-rich ore deposits.

roscoelite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KV}_2\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.

röttisite a discredited name for material primarily containing pimelite

rubellan a poorly defined material, possibly altered biotite or interlayer-deficient biotite, and/or vermiculite

rumpfite a poorly defined term, possibly for a Si-poor chlorite

saliotite Saliotite is a regular interstratification (mixed layer) of cookeite-like and paragonite-like layers in a ratio of 1:1 (Goffé et al., 1994). The ideal chemical composition is $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{Al}_3(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_5$ and it occurs in high-pressure, low-temperature metamorphic rocks (estimated at 280-330 °C, 8 kbar) in Andalusia, Spain. *Cf.*, interstratification

sandbergite an obsolete term for barian muscovite

saponite Saponite is ideally $(M^{+}_{x-y} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{Mg}_{3-y}\text{R}^{3+}_y)(\text{Si}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ where M is the exchangeable cation in the interlayer (univalent example given here), R^{3+} are y trivalent cation substitutions in the octahedral site, x is the number of substitutions for Si by Al in the tetrahedral sites, and n is variable. Natural samples (Moore and Reynolds, 1997) may show < 0.66 Al tetrahedral atoms per asymmetric unit [$\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$] to produce a large negative charge in the tetrahedral sheet which is balanced by positive charge in the octahedral sites (R^{3+} cations) and interlayer exchangeable (M) cations. Octahedral site vacancies may also occur (Newman and Brown, 1987). Suquet et al. (1975) determined that the two-layer hydrate structure (two planes of H_2O) of a Na-saturated sample is C centered with $a = 5.333$, $b = 9.233$, $c = 15.42 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 96.66^\circ$. The sample approximates a $1a-2$ polytype. The $d(001)$ values of saponite commonly range from 13.5 (air dry) to 16.8 Å (ethylene glycol treatment). Dehydrated K-exchanged saponite shows a mica-like structure with stacking described as either a $1M$ or $3T$ structure. Saponite with a Mg-rich octahedral sheet is usually, but not limited to, a weathering product involving volcanic rocks (see Guggenheim, 2011 for a literature review of natural and synthetic saponite). Ferrian saponite (e.g., Kodama et al., 1988) with a composition of $(M^{+}_{0.61} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{Mg}_{1.39}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.85}\text{Al}_{0.17}\text{Mn}_{0.03})(\text{Si}_{3.49}\text{Al}_{0.51})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ and ferrosaponite (Chukanov et al., 2003), $(\text{Ca}_{0.31}\text{Na}_{0.04}\text{K}_{0.01} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{Fe}^{2+}_{1.54}\text{Mg}_{0.85}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.45})_{\Sigma=2.84}(\text{Si}_{2.87}\text{Al}_{1.01}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.12})\text{O}_{9.67}(\text{OH})_{2.33}$, occur in a gabbro saprolite and as a hydrothermal mineral in basaltic pillow lavas, respectively. *Cf.*, smectite

sarospatakite an obsolete term for illite

sauconite The Zn^{2+} -rich trioctahedral smectite (Ross, 1946) with the ideal composition of $(M^{+}_x \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{Zn}_3(\text{Si}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ where M is the exchangeable cation in the interlayer (univalent example given here), x is the number of substitutions for Si by Al in the tetrahedral sites, and n is variable. Zn content may vary commonly from 1.48 to 2.89 atoms per $\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$, and the octahedral site may contain vacancies. Mg, Fe^{3+} , and Al are known to replace Zn (Faust, 1951).

scale stone an obsolete term for lepidolite

schallerite see pyrosmalite

schernikite an obsolete term for muscovite

schrötterite an obsolete term for what is believed to be a mixture of opal and allophane

schuchardite an obsolete term, probably a nickel-bearing chlorite

schuppenstein an obsolete term for lepidolite

seidozerite see astrophyllite group

seladonite an obsolete term for celadonite

sepiolite A member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $(\text{Mg}_{8-y-z}\text{R}^{3+}_y\text{□}_z)(\text{Si}_{12-x}\text{R}^{3+}_x)\text{O}_{30}(\text{OH})_4(\text{OH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{R}^{2+}_{(x-y+2z)2}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8$, where *R* are cations, □ are vacancies, and *x*, *y*, and *z* are compositional parameters. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

sepiolite-palygorskite group see Part 1 of the Glossary

sericite a poorly defined term, commonly used in the past to describe an optical microscopic fine-grained aggregate of mica-like phases

serpentine see serpentine-kaolin group

serpentine/chlorite (or serpentine-chlorite) a general term used to describe randomly interstratified layers (= “mixed layers”) of two types: 1:1 layers (i.e., serpentine-like, 7-Å spacing) and 2:1 layers + interlayer (i.e., chlorite-like, 14-Å spacing). The “random” (non-periodic) aspect is important because such a structure will not produce basal X-ray reflections expected by the Bragg equation. A non-periodic structure, i.e., a structure with random interstratifications, is not defined as a mineral (and cannot be given a mineral name). Serpentine-chlorite structures form most commonly under diagenetic conditions as authigenic material associated with pore-linings and fillings, peloids, and replacement phases.

serpentine/kaolin see Part 1 of the Glossary

seybertite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

shafranovskite a 2:1 hydrous phyllosilicate with continuous sheets of Mn and Na octahedra between two types of tetrahedral sheets. One sheet has isolated $\text{Si}_{13}(\text{O},\text{OH})_{37}$ islands whereas the other has similar islands with $\text{SiO}_3(\text{OH})$ tetrahedra linkages between islands. The 2:1 layers are apparently not cross linked. The ideal chemical composition is $\text{K}_2\text{Na}_3(\text{Mn},\text{Fe},\text{Na})_4[\text{Si}_9(\text{O},\text{OH})_{27}](\text{OH})_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, with $n \sim 2.33$. Shafranovskite occurs in the pegmatites of the Khibiny and Lovozero alkaline complexes, Kola peninsula, Russia.

sheridanite a discredited name for a trioctahedral Mg-rich (Fe-poor), Si-poor chlorite. See chlorite

shilkinite an obsolete varietal term for ferroan muscovite, ferroan illite

shirokshinite a trioctahedral member of the mica group characterized by Na occurring in the octahedral sheet in the *M1* site. The ideal chemical composition is $\text{K}(\text{NaMg}_2)\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$. It is found in the apatite mine, Kukisvumchorr Mountain, Khibiny massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia, as

a late hydrothermal phase in a small hyperalkaline pegmatite and it forms in the 1M polytype (Pekov et al., 2003).

siderischer-fels-glimmer an obsolete term for lepidolite

siderophyllite A trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KFe}^{2+}_2\text{Al}(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.

silica Silica refers to the chemistry only, SiO_2 , and not a specific structure or phase. *Cf.*, silica, amorphous; cristobalite, tridymite, opal

sinopite an obsolete term for an iron-rich red clay used as a pre-history ochre in the Black sea region

sjögrenite see hydrotalcite group

skolite an obsolete term for glauconite

smectite The group name for the 2:1 phyllosilicate minerals with a net negative layer charge between approximately -0.2 and -0.6 per formula unit on the layer. A generalized formula is $X_{0.3}Y_{2-3}Z_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where *X* is the exchangeable cation (e.g., Ca/2, Na, K, Mg/2), *Y* is a small to medium size cation (e.g., Al, Cr^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Li, Mg, Ni, Zn), *Z* = Si, Al, and *n* is a rational number, not necessarily an integer). Smectite is often characterized by solvating polar organic molecules into the interlayer causing pronounced swelling between the layers [perpendicular to the (001) plane]. Smectite is commonly referred to as a “swelling clay”, as is vermiculite. The rock term, bentonite, refers to a smectite-rich material. See further discussion under Part 1, smectite and obsolete terms: Wyoming-type, Otay-type, Chambers-type, Tatatila-type, beidellite-type (ideal and non-ideal), and non-ideal montmorillonite. *Cf.*, bentonite, swelling clay, beidellite, hectorite, montmorillonite, nontronite, saponite, sauconite, stevensite, swinefordite, volkonskoite, yakhontovite

soda mica an obsolete term for paragonite

soda glauconite an obsolete varietal term for glauconite

soda margarite an obsolete term for calcic paragonite, calcic ephesite

sodium phlogopite an obsolete term for aspidolite

sodium illite an obsolete term for brammallite

spodiophyllite a poorly described material, possibly a mica related to tainiolite

sterlingite an obsolete term for muscovite

stevensite Stevensite is a trioctahedral smectite with an ideal composition of $(M^{+}_{2y} \cdot nH_2O)$ $(Mg_{3-y} \square_y) Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$ where M is the exchangeable cation in the interlayer (given here as univalent), \square represents y vacancies, and n is variable. Stevensite is poorly defined, but the lack of Al, some octahedral vacancies, the high Si content, and the high Mg content are important characteristics. Brindley (1955) described the stevensite structure as two-layer with talc and saponite interstratifications, Faust et al. (1959) suggested that stevensite is a defect structure with two components of talc and talc-like domains, and Shimoda (1971) found stevensite to be composed only of swelling components like smectite minerals. Christidis and Mitsis (2006) studied a Ni-rich stevensite that appeared to confirm the smectite character of one layer type with turbostratic stacking and ethylene glycol intercalation capabilities. Stevensite has been shown to commonly alter from sepiolite, and a Ni-rich stevensite is reported from a supergene alteration of an ophiolite complex in Greece. A significant Al content would allow such a phase to be defined as saponite.

stichtite see hydrotalcite group

stilbite see zeolite

stilpnochlorane an obsolete term, possibly for nontronite or chlorite from Moravia

stilpnomelane a modulated 2:1 layer silicate with a continuous octahedral sheet and a modulated tetrahedral sheet (Eggleton, 1972). The tetrahedral sheet forms approximately hexagonal islands with 6-fold tetrahedral rings and island connectors are formed by an inverted single 6-fold ring with a near trigonal configuration. The islands are comprised of seven near-hexagonal tetrahedral 6-fold rings. The inverted rings also link adjacent layers across the interlayer. Trigonal rings also form by paired trigonal rings joined by the apical oxygen atoms along Z . The primarily ferrous form of stilpnomelane, often informally referred to as “ferrostilpnomelane”, has a structural formula of $K_5Fe^{2+}_{48}(Si_{63}Al_9)O_{168}(OH)_{48} \cdot 12H_2O$, whereas the analogous “ferristilpnomelane” has a structural formula of $K_5Fe^{3+}_{48}(Si_{63}Al_9)O_{216} \cdot 36H_2O$, although neither end-member forms have been found. The Mg-rich stilpnomelane is called lennilenapeite and the Mn-rich mineral is franklinphilite. Older literature incorrectly equates parsettensite as the Mn-rich version. Stilpnomelane occurs in many geological environments, including greenschist facies rocks, iron deposits, metal sulfide deposits, and in weathering profiles.

stolpenite an obsolete local name for a mixture of smectite and a Ca-rich phase(?), or Ca-montmorillonite, from Stolpen, Saxony, Germany

strigovite an obsolete term for an iron-rich chlorite from Striegau, Silesia (now Poland)

strontiomelane see hollandite

sudite a member of the chlorite group with a composition of $Mg_2(Al,Fe^{3+})_3(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_8$. The octahedral sheet of the 2:1 layer is dioctahedral, whereas the interlayer is trioctahedral; therefore this is a di, trioctahedral chlorite. It differs from cookeite in that it is essentially Li-free. *Cf.*, chlorite, cookeite, donbassite

suhailite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group with an approximate chemical composition of $(\text{NH}_4, \text{K})(\text{Fe}_{1.33}\text{Mg}_{0.71}\text{Al}_{0.42}\text{Ti}_{0.22})\text{Si}_{2.67}\text{Al}_{1.33}\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. The characterizing feature is the NH_4 ($\text{NH}_4 > \text{K}$) in the interlayer site and the trioctahedral sheet; the composition suggests that suhailite may be described as an ammonium-rich biotite. Difficulties in separating suhailite from impurity phases, stacking disorder and a high numbers of defects prevented structural characterization. Impurity phases and volatility of NH_4 limited the accuracy of the chemical analysis. Suhailite occurs in gneisses from the Betic Cordillera, Spain, and formed from primary annite during the annite to fibrolite transformation, probably at temperatures up to ~ 500 °C (Ruiz Cruz et al., 2009). *Cf.*, tobelite

sveinbergeite see astrophyllite group

svitalskite an obsolete varietal term for celadonite

swelling chlorite see corrensite and chlorite/smectite

swinefordite Swinefordite is the Mg- and Li-rich trioctahedral member of the smectite group, with the original workers (Tien et al., 1975) determining that the location of Li of the natural sample was split with $\sim 33\%$ in the interlayer and the remainder in the octahedral sheet, and with vacancies in the octahedral site, thereby making this a dioctahedral-trioctahedral intermediate. Köster (1982) redetermined the chemistry based on the cation exchange capacity and determined the composition to be $(M^{+}_{0.4} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{Li}_{1.06}\text{Al}_{0.99}\text{Mg}_{0.7}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.10})_{\Sigma=2.85}(\text{Si}_{3.87}\text{Al}_{0.13})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ where M is the exchangeable cation and n is variable. The M (interlayer) cation is assumed here as univalent, but it may have other valence states also. The vacancy content in the octahedral site (0.15) is consistent with other trioctahedral smectites (Güven, 1988). Swinefordite occurs as a pseudomorph after spodumene. *Cf.*, hectorite

taeniolite an obsolete term for tainiolite

tainiolite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $\text{KLiMg}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$.

takanelite see birnessite

takizolite a poorly described term for material from Yanokami Hill, Omi Province, Japan, possibly a kaolin or smectite

takovite see hydrotalcite group

talc Talc is a 2:1 layer silicate and ideally $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ with layers linked via van der Waals interactions (for a summary, see Evans and Guggenheim, 1988). Layer stacking is controlled by the avoidance of Si to Si electrostatic interactions across the interlayer to form a talc-1*A* polytype (where *A* = anorthic, older literature refers to this polytype as 1*Tc*). There are no six- or twelve-fold sites within the interlayer region as in the micas. The talc-2*M* polytype is poorly crystalline and rare. Talc is commonly near end-member compositions with more major substitutions of

Fe²⁺ and more minor substitutions of Al and F, with trace substitutions of Mn, Ti, Cr, and Ni. The mineral willemseite is defined for Ni > Mg. Talc occurs in Mg-rich rocks in metamorphosed ultramafic rocks and siliceous dolomites. Talc has also been rarely reported from evaporites, limestones, in beach sands, low-temperature hydrothermal environments, and seafloor sediments. Cf., kerolite, pyrophyllite, willemseite

talcite an obsolete term for muscovite

talc-pyrophyllite see Part 1 of the Glossary

tarasovite originally defined as a regular 3:1 interstratification of (three) dioctahedral mica and (one) smectite layers, but the material is insufficient in regularity to warrant a formal mineral name. The name is in reserve in case a sufficiently regular interstratification of the same type is found.

tetra-ferri-annite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $KFe^{2+}_3Fe^{3+}Si_3O_{10}(OH)_2$.

tetra-ferriphlogopite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $KMg_3Fe^{3+}Si_3O_{10}(OH)_2$.

tarbagataite see astrophyllite group

termierite an obsolete term for a clay of unknown composition resembling halloysite, from Haute-Loire, France

thermophyllite an obsolete term for a poorly defined serpentine phase, from Hoponsuo, Finland

thuringite a poorly defined material, found as infillings in cavities in basic igneous rocks, possibly an altered chlorite

titanbiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

titanglimmer an obsolete varietal term for biotite

titanmica an obsolete varietal term for biotite

titanobiotite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

tobelite a dioctahedral member of the true mica group. The end-member formula is $(NH_4)Al_2 \square AlSi_3O_{10}(OH)_2$, where \square are vacancies. Tobelite-1M (space group $C2/m$) was first described from Tobe, Japan by Higashi (1982). Single crystal X-ray analysis of tobelite showed the polytype to be $2M_2$ in space group $C2/c$ (Mesto et al., 2012). Other polytypes (e.g., $2M_1$, $3T$, $2O$) are known. Tobelite and most NH₄-rich micas form from diagenesis or in low grade metamorphic or hydrothermal environments, although suhailite is believed to occur at much

higher temperatures, in gneisses. *Cf.*, suhailite

tobermorite a mineral and mineral group name for a class of hydrated calcium silicate minerals with a strong resemblance to clay minerals, including variability of basal spacing with H₂O content, specific surface area, crystallinity, cation exchange (especially with Al substitutions), and polytypism. For example, tobermorite 9Å (chemical composition of Ca₅Si₆O₁₆(OH)₂), tobermorite 11Å (general formula of Ca_{4+x}Si₆O_{15+2x}(OH)_{2-2x} · 5H₂O), and tobermorite 14Å (Ca₅Si₆O₁₆(OH)₂ · 7H₂O; = plombièrite) refer to variations in basal spacings (*d*(002) values) and different degrees of hydration, which by successive heat treatments ultimately result in progressive dehydration (= “normal” tobermorite) to tobermorite 9Å. Some tobermorite 14Å samples do not dehydrate and are referred to as “anomalous”. Clinotobermorite also topotactically dehydrates upon heating to tobermorite 9Å. Tobermorites have sheets of 7-fold coordinated Ca polyhedra parallel to the (001) and silicate wollastonite-like tetrahedral chains, which link adjacent sheets in tobermorite 9Å, forming parallel to the *b* axis (Merlino et al., 1999). The tetrahedral chains form double-width chains in tobermorite 11Å and clinotobermorite, and the double-width chains form zeolitic-type sites for Ca and H₂O. Tobermorite is found in hydrothermal altered carbonates (skarns) and basalt vesicles. The tobermorite group is important in cement hydration. Other hydrated calcium silicate phases are also important in cement formation, including an amorphous cement gel (e.g., Ca₃SiO₅ and cation substituted forms). Other hydrated calcium silicate minerals include jennite (Ca₉Si₆O₁₈H₂(OH)₈ · 6H₂O) and metajennite, riversideite (?Ca₅Si₆O₁₆(OH)₂), and foshagite (Ca₄Si₃O₉(OH)₂).

todorokite Todorokite, (Ca,Na,K)_{0.3-0.5}(Mn⁴⁺,Mn³⁺,Mg)₆O₁₂ · 3-4.5H₂O, is comprised structurally of edge-sharing triple chains of MnO₆ octahedra which form tunnels of widths of three octahedra per wall (Post and Bish, 1988). The triple chains are connected by corner sharing. In addition to the 3 by 3 square tunnels, defects are common with tunnel sizes of 3 x 4, with variations to 3 x 9. Octahedra at the edges of the triple chains contain medium size cations, such as Mg or Mn³⁺, whereas tunnel cations are the larger cations, H₂O, and impurity cations. Todorokite occurs commonly in marine nodules, natural coatings, in oxidized portions in Mn ore deposits, and less commonly, in soils.

tosalite an obsolete varietal term for manganoan greenalite (or magnesian caryopilite)

tosudite a regular interstratification of dioctahedral chlorite-like layers and smectite-like layers in a ratio of 1:1. Tosudite must be dioctahedral *on average*, although tosudite may refer to smectite-like components that are of dioctahedral or trioctahedral character. Dioctahedral chlorite may be of the type di,dioctahedral or di,trioctahedral interstratified with either dioctahedral smectite-like or trioctahedral smectite-like layers. (Bailey, 1982; Frank-Kamenetskii et al., 1965).

tridymite Tridymite, a high temperature polymorph of SiO₂, has many structural modifications and these are described by Heaney (1994). Ideally, the basic structure is comprised of sheets of hexagonal tetrahedral rings with alternate tetrahedra around a ring with apices pointing in opposite directions from adjacent tetrahedra. Adjacent tetrahedral sheets are related by a mirror plane to form channels normal to the sheets. Stacking of the sheets follow ABAB... stacking with

A representing the initial sheet and B relating to its mirror image. Tridymite rarely occurs upon heating of SiO₂ without the presence of a flux. Tridymite occurs as a devitrification phase of obsidian. *Cf.*, cristobalite, quartz

trilithionite a trioctahedral member of the true mica group. The formula is $\text{KLi}_{1.5}\text{Al}_{1.5}\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$. This formula does not represent an end-member composition.

trioctahedral illite a poorly defined material, possibly interstratified biotite and vermiculite

truscottite see reyerite group

tuperssuatsiaite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $\text{Na}_{1.87}\text{Fe}_{2.14}\text{Mn}_{0.48}\text{Ti}_{0.14}(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20})(\text{OH})_2n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

uniaxial mica a poorly defined material, possibly biotite

unghwarit an obsolete term for nontronite or a mixture of nontronite and silica (opal-C?)

vaalite a poorly defined material, possibly vermiculite

varenesite a modulated layer silicate with a continuous Na and Mn octahedra sheet interstratified with a continuous tetrahedral sheet with pairs of 6-fold tetrahedral rings (Grice and Gault, 1995). Each pair of rings is linked to another pair with tetrahedra pointing in opposing direction so that adjacent sheets of octahedra are cross linked. Connecting pairs of tetrahedra are linked such that 4-fold tetrahedral rings and 10-fold rings are formed. The ideal chemical composition is $\text{Na}_8\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{25}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The mineral is extremely rare and occurs at the Demix-Varenes Quarry, Quebec, Canada in a peralkaline sill. *Cf.*, bementite, innsbruckite, pyrosmalite

voigtite a poorly defined material, possibly a weathering product of biotite or interlayer-deficient biotite

valuevite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

vanadinglimmer an obsolete term for roscoelite

vanadium mica an obsolete term for roscoelite

verdite an obsolete term for chromian muscovite

vermiculite Vermiculite refers to a mineral group and an industrial commodity (see part A for a description of both) and a mineral species. As a mineral species, the basic structure is a 2:1 layer [ideally $\text{Mg}_3(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}$] regularly interstratified with a partially completed interlayer [$\text{Mg}_{0.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$], thus with an overall composition of $\text{Mg}_3(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10} \cdot \text{Mg}_{0.5}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$ in either space group *Cc* or *C2/c*. Vermiculites are generally alteration products of (trioctahedral) mica or

chlorite and form in soils, with most vermiculite species being trioctahedral, although fine-grained soil varieties may be either dioctahedral or trioctahedral. The 2:1 layer has a net layer charge of -0.6 to -0.9 per formula unit, which is offset by the interlayer to achieve overall neutrality. Like smectite minerals, vermiculite has swelling capabilities. Stacking sequences depend on the H₂O and cation configurations of the interlayer. See also Part 1 of the Glossary.

vernadite Vernadite, MnO₂ · H₂O, is poorly crystalline and not well studied (Post, 1999). It is possibly isostructural with (layer-disordered) birnessite. Vernadite occurs in the oxidized zone of Mn ore deposits. In soils (Chukhrov et al., 1980), vernadite is believed to be related to microbial oxidation of Mn²⁺.

verona earth an obsolete term for celadonite

veronite an obsolete term for celadonite

viridite an obsolete term for an iron-rich chlorite

viterbite an obsolete term for a mixture of allophane and wavellite from Santa Rosa de Viterbo, Colombia

volkhonskoite see volkhonskoite

volkhonskoite a dioctahedral member of the smectite group with the dominant octahedral cation of Cr. The layer charge may originate by either tetrahedral or octahedral substitutions. *Syn.*, volkhonskoite

voron'ya slyuda an obsolete varietal term for zinnwaldite, lithian annite, lithian siderophyllite ('Raven mica' or 'crow mica' in Russian).

vredenburgite a discredited term for oriented intergrowths of hausmannite + jacobsite

wad a general term, now obsolete, to describe any poorly defined, fine grained manganese oxide with black or dark brown earthy, dull luster. *Cf.*, psilomelane

waddoite a poorly defined material, possibly a mica

walouewite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

waluewite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

walujewit an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

wermlandite see hydrotalcite group

white mica a field term used to describe a light-colored, mica, usually in metamorphic rocks,

such as muscovite and margarite, and also illite, phengite, and celadonite

willemseite Willemseite is the Ni-rich ($\text{Ni} > \text{Mg}$) member of the talc group. Willemseite occurs at Barberton Mountain Land, Transvaal.

williamsite an obsolete local, varietal term for antigorite serpentine of various colors, but typically green, from West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, USA

windhoekite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $(\text{Ca}_{1.68}\text{Mn}_{0.32})\text{Fe}^{3+}_{2.96}(\text{Si}_{7.87}\text{Al}_{0.08})\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_{1.98}\text{O}$. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

wodanite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

wonesite a trioctahedral mica that shows interlayer deficiency. It is a series name (Rieder et al., 1998) with a generalized composition of $\text{Na}_{0.5\text{--}0.5}\text{Mg}_{2.5}\text{Al}_{0.5}(\text{AlSi}_3)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. The formula indicates that it is not an end-member composition. Series names designate that additional research may be warranted.

woodwardite see hydrotalcite group

wotanite an obsolete varietal term for biotite

xanthophyllite an obsolete varietal term for clintonite

yakhontovite a copper-bearing, approximately dioctahedral, smectite with a chemical composition of $\text{Ca}_{0.20}\text{K}_{0.01}(\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.83}\text{Cu}_{0.84}\text{Mg}_{0.67}\text{Zn}_{0.02}\text{Al}_{0.01})_{\Sigma=2.37}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$. Yakhontovite occurs in highly oxidized sulfide-cassiterite ores at the Pridorozhnoye deposit of the Komsomolsk district, Khabarovskiy Kray, Far-Eastern Region, Russia (Postnikova et al., 1986).

yangzhumingite a member of the true mica group with an ideal composition of $\text{KMg}_{2.5}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$, with possible substitution of 30% Li in the interlayer site. It is characterized by the Mg dominance over Fe, which is characteristic of montdorite. Material suitable for single crystal study has not been found. The type locality is in metamorphosed carbonate rock from Bayan Obo, Inner Mongolia, China (Miyawaki et al., 2011).

yofortierite a member of the palygorskite-sepiolite group with a composition of approximately $\sim(\text{R}^{2+}, \text{R}^{3+}, \square)_5 \text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH}, \text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_7$, where Mn^{2+} dominates; R represents a cation and \square are vacancies. See palygorskite-sepiolite group

zebedassite a poorly defined term, fibrous in habit, possibly a serpentine or chlorite

zeolite In general, zeolite structures are fine grained and are comprised of negatively charged, three dimensional $(\text{Si}, \text{Al})\text{O}_4$ corner-sharing tetrahedral networks (“framework”) which form structural cavities and “extraframework sites”. The tetrahedra, with Al substituting Si, have a negative charge that is balanced by exchangeable cations in the extraframework sites. H_2O ,

which is polar, interacts with both the exchangeable cations and the framework, varying in number depending on relative humidity. Hydration and dehydration is generally continuous and reversible, and quite dynamic, although laumontite exhibits non-continuous behavior. Zeolites occur authigenically, in low-temperature secondary alterations, such as in soils, as hydrothermal alteration products, in altered volcanics, in sediments, and many other environments. See also Part 1 of the Glossary. There are about 75 natural zeolites, and the more common species are given here:

chabazite $(\text{Ca}_{0.5}, \text{Na}, \text{K})_4(\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{24}) \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

clinoptilolite $(\text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{Ca}_{0.5})_6(\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_{30}\text{O}_{72}) \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

erionite $\text{K}_2(\text{Ca}_{0.5}, \text{Na})_7(\text{Al}_9\text{Si}_{27}\text{O}_{72}) \cdot 28(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

laumontite $\text{Ca}_4(\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{48}) \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

mordenite $\text{Na}_3\text{Ca}_2\text{K}(\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_{40}\text{O}_{96}) \cdot 28(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

phillipsite $\text{K}_2(\text{Na}, \text{Ca}_{0.5})_3(\text{Al}_5\text{Si}_{11}\text{O}_{32}) \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

stilbite $\text{NaCa}_4(\text{Al}_9\text{Si}_{27}\text{O}_{72}) \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

zinalsite a platy serpentine mineral of ideal composition of $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al}(\text{Si}, \text{Al})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Zinalsite is the Zn analogue of amesite. Natural occurrences are rare. The type locality is from the oxidation zone of the Akdzhal deposit, Kazakhstan, and it is also known from Sterling Hill, New Jersey, USA. *Cf.*, amesite, kellyite

zinnwaldite a series name for trioctahedral micas on or close to the siderophyllite-polyolithionite join. Also used to describe dark micas with significant amounts of lithium.

zircophyllite see astrophyllite group

zussmanite a modulated trioctahedral 2:1 phyllosilicate with an ideal chemical composition of $RM_{13}T_{18}O_{42}(\text{OH})_{14}$, with $R = \text{Na}$ and K , $M = \text{Mg}$, Mn , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Al , and Ti , and $T = \text{Si}$ and Al . The structure of zussmanite (Lopes-Vieira and Zussman, 1969) has a continuous octahedral sheet with islands of tetrahedral 6-fold rings on both sites of the octahedral sheet. Each island of 6-fold rings is laterally linked to other islands of six-fold rings by inverted three-fold rings, and these three-fold rings are linked also to the six-fold island tetrahedral rings of the adjacent 2:1 layer. The 6-fold rings align across the interlayer region and form a mica-like interlayer site where the large R cation can reside. Coombsite is the Mn analogue of zussmanite. Zussmanite occurs in blueschist facies metamorphic regimes at the Laytonville Quarry, Mendocino County, California.

zweiaxiger glimmer an obsolete term for muscovite

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