

# MINERALOGICAL NOTES

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## Mineral nomenclature: imogolite

IMOGOLITE was originally inadequately described by Yoshinago and Aomine (1962). During the 1962-1967 period, the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association (CNMMN) rejected the name imogolite (Hey, 1967). Fleischer (1983) has given imogolite as a variety of allophane. The Nomenclature Committee of the Association Internationale pour l'Etude des Argiles (AIPEA) approved imogolite as a species (Bailey, 1980). In 1986, the CNMMN reversed their original decision and approved that imogolite is a valid species.

Imogolite has a chemical formula of  $\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{OH})_4$  (Cradwick *et al.*, 1972) in contrast to  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 1.3-2.0\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2.5-3.0\text{H}_2\text{O}$  for allophane (Wada, 1977). Imogolite has a two dimensional tabular structure with  $b$  5.1 Å and  $c$  8.4 Å (Cradwick *et al.*, 1972) compared to allophane, which is noncrystalline as shown by powder X-ray diffraction data as follows:

Allophane		Imogolite	
$d\text{Å}$	$I$	$d\text{Å}$	$I$
		16vb	100
		7.9	70
		5.6	35
		4.4	10
		4.1	10
		3.7	20
3.3vb	100	3.3vb	65
		3.1	5
		2.6	5
2.25vb	30	2.25vb	25

Goodman *et al.* (1985) show structural differences by nuclear magnetic resonance.

*Acknowledgement.* Dr E. H. Nickel, vice-chairman of CNMMN, provided advice.

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KEYWORDS: imogolite, allophane, nomenclature, mineral species.

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## Mineral nomenclature: glushinskite

GLUSHINSKITE,  $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , an oxalate, was inadequately described by Zhemchuzhnikov and Ginzberg (1960). During the 1962-1967 period, the Commission on New Mineral and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association (CNMMN) rejected the name glushinskite (Hey, 1967). Subsequently, Wilson *et al.* (1980) have described another occurrence. In addition, glushinskite has been found at a new locality on the Island of Rhum in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. Glushinskite occurs as a weathering product resulting from the activity of crustose lichens on magnesium-rich rocks. In 1986, the CNMMN reversed their original decision and approved that glushinskite is a valid species.

*Acknowledgement.* Dr E. H. Nickel, vice-chairman of CNMMN, provided advice.

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KEYWORDS: glushinskite, nomenclature, mineral  
species.

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