

Structural Chemistry of Copper and Zinc Minerals. Part I. Veszelyite, $(\text{Cu,Zn})_2\text{ZnPO}_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: A Novel Type of Sheet Structure and Crystal Chemistry of Copper-Zinc Substitution

SUBRATA GHOSE, SANDRA R. LEO, AND CHE'NG WAN

Department of Geological Sciences, University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Abstract

To elucidate the crystal-chemical role of copper and zinc in mixed copper-zinc minerals, the crystal structure of vezhelyite from Arakawa Mine, Japan, (Cu/Zn ratio 1.43) has been determined. The cell dimensions are: $a_o = 9.828(3)$, $b_o = 10.224(3)$, $c_o = 7.532(2)$ Å, $\beta = 103.18(2)^\circ$; space group: $P2_1/a$, $Z = 4$. The structure had been refined to an R -factor of 0.044 using 1691 reflections collected on an automatic single crystal diffractometer. Both Cu(1) and Cu(2) have tetragonally distorted octahedral coordination. Cu(1) has 4 (OH) ions in a square plane (Cu-OH av. 1.98 Å), while O(3) and H₂O(2) at distances of 2.47 and 2.62 Å complete the octahedron. Cu(2) has 3 (OH) and one O in a square plane (Cu-O, OH av. 2.00 Å), while H₂O(1) and H₂O(2) occur at 2.47 and 2.35 Å respectively. The ZnO₃(OH) and PO₄ ions are nearly regular tetrahedra, with average Zn-O 1.95 Å and P-O 1.54 Å.

The Cu(1) and Cu(2) octahedra share edges to form a novel type of open octahedral sheet containing eight-membered octahedral rings. Zinc and phosphorus tetrahedra share corners to form a tetrahedral sheet which has four- and eight-membered rings. In each ring, half the tetrahedra point up, the apices sharing corners with the octahedral sheet above, while the other half of the tetrahedra point down, the apices sharing corners with the octahedral sheet below. The tetrahedral sheet is comparable to the silicate sheet formed of four- and eight-membered rings in a number of framework silicates, e.g., paracelsian, BaAl₂Si₂O₈. Both sheet structures are parallel to the (001) plane. Further substitution of copper by zinc is possible at Cu(1) and Cu(2) sites, resulting in more regular octahedra.

Introduction

Stereochemistry of the divalent copper (d^9) ion is of great interest, because d^9 ions cause distortions in regular octahedral or tetrahedral coordination according to the Jahn-Teller effect. In addition to the distorted octahedral or tetrahedral coordination, Cu²⁺ can also adopt square planar, trigonal bipyramidal, and square pyramidal coordinations. Due to this variety of coordination which can be adopted by divalent copper, the structural chemistry of copper minerals is very complex (Zemann, 1961, 1972; Ghose, 1966).

The Zn²⁺ ion, on the other hand, has a filled d^{10} shell and is very similar to Mg²⁺ ion in many respects. However, in addition to the regular octahedral coordination, Zn²⁺ ion has a strong tendency to adopt regular tetrahedral coordination. Zinc in mixed coordination is found in a number of zinc minerals. Zinc sometimes also adopts the trigonal bipyramidal or square pyramidal coordination. As a result, the structural chemistry of zinc minerals is also rather complex (Brehler, 1969).

In spite of the stereochemical differences between Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺ ions, zinc is known to replace copper in a number of basic copper minerals. The crystal chemistry of the copper-zinc substitution cannot be understood, unless details of these mineral structures are known. In this series of papers we plan to examine the details of the structural chemistry of copper and zinc minerals including the mixed varieties. In Part I of this series, we present the crystal structure of a mixed copper zinc phosphate mineral, namely, vezhelyite, $(\text{Cu, Zn})_3\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Crystal Data and Experimental

Bluish green vezhelyite crystals from Arakawa Mine, Japan (varietal name, arakawaite) Cu_{1.77} Zn_{1.24} PO₄(OH)₃ · 2 H₂O (Wakabayashi and Komada, 1921; in Palache, Berman, and Frondel, 1951) were used for the structure determination. The cell dimensions have been determined and refined by the method of least squares using 15 high angle reflections measured on an automatic single crystal diffractometer.

The crystal data are: monoclinic, $2/m$; space group,

$P2_1/a$; $a_0 = 9.8275$ (22), $b_0 = 10.2244$ (30), $c_0 = 7.5322$ (28) Å, $\beta = 103.18$ (2)°; cell content, $4[\text{Cu}_{1.77}\text{Zn}_{1.24}\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$; density, g/cm^3 , 3.4 (meas), 3.42 (calc); μ for $\text{MoK}\alpha$, 95.86 cm^{-1} ; cleavage, {001}. The foregoing cell dimensions are in good agreement with those measured by Berry (1948) for crystals from Moravičza.

A crystal sphere (0.297 mm in diameter) was prepared using a Bond type sphere grinder (Bond, 1951) and mounted on a Syntex P1 automatic single crystal diffractometer in an arbitrary orientation. The orientation matrix was found automatically. A total of 1691 reflections were collected by the $2\theta:\theta$ method within a sphere of $2\theta = 60^\circ$, using $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation, graphite monochromator, and a solid state detection system. The scan rate was variable, the minimum rate being $1^\circ/\text{min}$. The intensity data have been corrected for Lorentz, polarization, and absorption factors ($\mu R = 1.42$). The infrared spectrum of veszelyite has been recorded on a Perkin Elmer (model 13) spectrometer with CaF_2 prism using a Nujol mull technique.

Determination and Refinement of the Structure

A three dimensional Patterson synthesis (P_{uvw}) showed Patterson peaks concentrated in sections at $v = 0, 1/6, 1/3$, and $1/2$. Three minimum function ($M2$) maps (Buerger, 1959) were prepared using these sections and three peaks presumably of the type $2x, 2y, 2z$ as points of superposition. These three peaks were chosen on the basis of their consistency with the Harker section at $v = 1/2$ and Harker line at $1/2 v0$. Structure factor calculations using the three

sets of heavy atom positions obtained from the $M2$ maps yielded R factors of 0.56, 0.58, and 0.36. The set of heavy atom positions giving the lowest R -factor apparently was correct. Three dimensional Fourier and difference-Fourier syntheses, based on the phases determined by these heavy atom positions, revealed the locations of phosphorus and all the oxygen atoms. The refinement of the structure was carried out using the full matrix least squares program RFINE (Finger, 1969) on a CDC 6400 computer. The observed structure factors (F_o 's) were weighted by $1/\sigma^2(F_o)$, where $\sigma(F_o)$ is the standard deviation based on counting statistics. The scattering factors for Cu, Zn, P, and O were taken from Cromer and Mann (1968). Corrections for anomalous dispersion have been made (Cromer, 1965). Copper and zinc were assigned on the basis of site geometry at the heavy atom locations. No attempt was made to refine the site occupancies at the Cu(1) and Cu(2) sites, although about 10 percent of the copper is thought to be replaced by zinc at these positions according to the chemical analysis (Wakabayashi and Komada, 1921; cited in Palache, Berman, and Frondel, 1951). For the least squares refinement, these two positions were considered to be completely filled by copper. Three cycles of least square refinement using anisotropic temperature factors reduced the R factor to 0.052 (weighted) and 0.044 (unweighted) for all reflections. The final atomic parameters with standard deviations are listed in Table 1. The r.m.s. displacements and the orientation of thermal ellipsoids are listed in Table 2. The interatomic distances and angles with

TABLE 1. Atomic Parameters for Veszelyite

Atom	x	y	z	B eq.	β_{11}^*	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu(1)	.12991(8)	.07328(7)	.49115(10)	.982(15)	318(8)	172(7)	583(14)	-70(6)	224(8)	-78(7)
Cu(2)	.35837(8)	.25318(8)	.45957(9)	.946(14)	321(8)	165(6)	527(13)	-62(6)	211(8)	-39(8)
Zn	.21036(7)	.07612(7)	.06936(9)	.990(14)	308(8)	184(7)	534(13)	-20(5)	149(7)	-40(7)
P	.41433(16)	.29884(15)	.06551(21)	.835(24)	273(15)	155(13)	451(25)	2(11)	166(16)	21(15)
O(1)	.03230(45)	.15904(45)	.97475(60)	1.209(71)	324(45)	322(42)	553(78)	120(36)	168(47)	17(47)
O(2)	.35754(46)	.16623(44)	.98344(60)	1.237(73)	466(49)	152(39)	712(82)	-88(35)	253(52)	-69(46)
O(3)	.46803(44)	.28632(43)	.27424(57)	1.076(70)	434(49)	237(41)	352(72)	-56(35)	176(47)	-21(43)
O(4)	.29531(46)	.39994(43)	.02472(64)	1.315(74)	365(46)	190(40)	904(90)	91(37)	231(51)	179(49)
OH(1)	.26853(45)	.08673(42)	.33723(57)	1.030(68)	424(46)	189(39)	450(73)	-14(35)	270(48)	-13(43)
OH(2)	.23522(43)	.21782(42)	.62330(57)	1.008(69)	332(44)	220(41)	487(74)	-75(34)	211(47)	-41(43)
OH(3)	.46392(41)	.40724(40)	.60096(56)	.853(64)	210(40)	161(38)	563(75)	-27(33)	149(44)	-26(43)
OH ₂ (1)	.03710(49)	.38414(51)	.65793(71)	1.929(87)	395(50)	373(49)	1254(106)	4(40)	107(58)	-19(57)
OH ₂ (2)	.19138(50)	.40815(51)	.31930(65)	1.815(85)	569(56)	450(51)	780(92)	34(42)	301(57)	1(53)

$$*\beta_{ij} \times 10^{-5}; \text{ form of temperature factor, } \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 h_i h_j \beta_{ij} \right\}$$

standard errors (including the errors in cell dimensions) have been calculated using the ERROR program (Finger, private communication) and are listed in Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 4.

Description of the Structure

Stereochemistry of the Cupric Ions

Both Cu(1) and Cu(2) have tetragonally distorted, octahedral coordination (Fig. 1). Cu(1) is surrounded by four (OH) ions, roughly in a square planar arrangement at distances of 1.99, 1.94, 2.00, and 1.98 Å; one oxygen, O(3), and a water molecule, H₂O(2), complete the octahedron at distances of 2.47 and 2.62 Å. Likewise, the Cu(2) ion is bonded to one oxygen and three (OH) ions in a square plane at distances of 1.98, 2.05, 1.95, and 2.04 Å; two water molecules, H₂O(1) and H₂O(2), at distances of 2.47 and 2.35 Å, respectively, complete the octahedron.

TABLE 2. Magnitudes and Orientations of Thermal Ellipsoids for Veszeilyite

Atom	Axis	rms amplitude (Å)	angles (°) of r _i with		
			a	b	c
Cu(1)	1	.086	59.2(10.5)	35.2(6.5)	81.8(9.1)
	2	.094	58.4(10.5)	110.2(9.4)	50.3(11.7)
	3	.145	46.8(2.4)	113.5(1.7)	138.6(3.0)
Cu(2)	1	.085	60.2(5.8)	38.4(3.6)	75.5(5.7)
	2	.099	62.5(6.1)	113.4(5.6)	48.2(6.9)
	3	.137	37.5(3.3)	110.2(1.8)	132.0(4.0)
Zn	1	.096	88.4(5.1)	15.0(5.5)	104.8(5.8)
	2	.109	48.8(8.8)	84.1(6.5)	54.9(8.8)
	3	.128	45.9(5.8)	107.1(3.5)	142.8(6.8)
P	1	.088	67.4(29.5)	43.7(27.7)	61.9(30.7)
	2	.095	56.6(38.1)	120.8(30.8)	58.9(36.9)
	3	.123	37.0(10.6)	84.2(6.2)	139.4(10.9)
O(1)	1	.094	46.8(12.0)	118.3(10.6)	67.5(16.5)
	2	.122	92.4(17.6)	66.4(23.1)	25.7(21.5)
	3	.149	50.5(13.1)	39.5(13.1)	98.5(14.6)
O(2)	1	.082	75.3(9.1)	14.7(8.7)	92.5(11.0)
	2	.122	57.8(17.0)	94.3(10.2)	45.6(17.2)
	3	.159	30.9(16.4)	108.2(7.8)	126.4(22.0)
O(3)	1	.089	108.7(19.2)	92.8(20.6)	148.0(19.7)
	2	.108	105.4(13.5)	164.5(15.7)	84.2(25.7)
	3	.146	19.4(11.6)	108.8(12.0)	97.8(8.5)
O(4)	1	.083	103.8(12.8)	18.8(13.6)	74.6(11.6)
	2	.121	140.2(14.7)	95.7(11.9)	116.1(14.6)
	3	.168	72.6(8.6)	65.1(8.9)	154.4(9.8)
OH(1)	1	.085	118.4(30.6)	89.2(27.6)	138.4(30.6)
	2	.100	93.7(20.8)	176.3(18.4)	89.5(31.7)
	3	.148	15.2(11.4)	94.5(9.7)	117.6(11.6)
OH(2)	1	.090	127.2(51.4)	113.3(26.2)	122.4(53.5)
	2	.104	85.4(43.9)	139.1(53.8)	52.1(57.1)
	3	.140	36.5(15.3)	119.4(14.0)	120.7(17.4)
OH(3)	1	.086	46.3(70.5)	53.4(58.7)	76.1(48.2)
	2	.095	57.3(67.5)	131.6(70.4)	67.7(55.8)
	3	.127	72.9(14.9)	100.8(14.4)	168.4(16.2)
OH ₂ (1)	1	.135	14.0(36.0)	96.9(81.2)	91.0(9.0)
	2	.140	95.9(78.4)	173.9(70.2)	87.0(12.8)
	3	.188	103.0(7.5)	92.6(7.3)	153.7(7.5)
OH ₂ (2)	1	.128	120.7(17.4)	83.6(12.3)	135.5(17.7)
	2	.154	83.5(21.4)	165.8(20.8)	103.8(21.8)
	3	.170	24.3(30.1)	72.3(26.0)	118.5(28.5)

TABLE 3. Interatomic Distances and Bond Angles in Veszeilyite

Bond Lengths (Å)		Bond Angles (°)	
Cu(1) Octahedron			
Cu(1) - OH(1)	1.985(4)	OH(1) - Cu(1) - OH(2)	87.7(2)
Cu(1) - OH(2)	1.943(4)	OH(2) - Cu(1) - OH(3)	95.8(2)
Cu(1) - OH(3)	2.000(4)	OH(3) - Cu(1) - OH(3)'	82.6(2)
Cu(1) - OH(3)'	1.980(4)	OH(3)' - Cu(1) - OH(1)	100.4(2)
Cu(1) - O(3)	2.465(4)	O(3) - Cu(1) - OH(1)	89.9(2)
OH(2) - OH(3)	2.927(6)	O(3) - Cu(1) - OH(2)	94.9(2)
OH(3) - OH(3)'	2.628(8)	O(3) - Cu(1) - OH(3)	75.7(2)
OH(3)' - OH(1)	3.045(6)	O(3) - Cu(1) - OH(3)'	95.1(2)
OH(1) - OH(2)	2.624(6)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(1) - OH(1)	84.2(2)
OH ₂ (2) - OH(2)	2.962(7)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(1) - OH(2)	89.9(2)
OH ₂ (2) - OH(3)	3.014(6)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(1) - OH(3)	110.4(2)
OH ₂ (2) - OH(3)'	3.013(6)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(1) - OH(3)'	80.7(2)
OH ₂ (2) - OH(1)	3.118(6)	O(3) - Cu(1) - OH ₂ (2)	171.9(2)
O(3) - OH(2)	3.266(6)		
O(3) - OH(3)	2.763(6)		
O(3) - OH(3)'	3.296(6)		
O(3) - OH(1)	2.942(6)		
Cu(2) Octahedron			
Cu(2) - OH(1)	2.038(4)	OH(1) - Cu(2) - O(3)	94.2(2)
Cu(2) - OH(2)	1.949(4)	OH(2) - Cu(2) - OH(1)	82.2(2)
Cu(2) - OH(3)	2.047(5)	OH(3) - Cu(2) - OH(2)	97.3(2)
Cu(2) - O(3)	1.978(4)	O(3) - Cu(2) - OH(3)	86.7(2)
Cu(2) - OH ₂ (1)	2.468(5)	OH ₂ (1) - Cu(2) - OH(1)	88.5(2)
Cu(2) - OH ₂ (2)	2.352(5)	OH ₂ (1) - Cu(2) - O(3)	95.6(2)
OH(3) - OH(2)	2.927(6)	OH ₂ (1) - Cu(2) - OH(3)	85.2(2)
OH(2) - OH(1)	2.621(6)	OH ₂ (1) - Cu(2) - OH(2)	88.3(2)
OH(1) - O(3)	2.942(6)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(2) - OH(1)	100.0(2)
O(3) - OH(3)	2.763(6)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(2) - O(3)	90.2(2)
OH ₂ (1) - OH(3)	3.072(7)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(2) - OH(3)	86.2(2)
OH ₂ (1) - OH(2)	2.642(7)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(2) - OH(2)	86.5(2)
OH ₂ (1) - OH(1)	2.812(6)	OH ₂ (2) - Cu(2) - OH ₂ (1)	169.3(2)
OH ₂ (1) - O(3)	3.311(7)		
OH ₂ (2) - OH(3)	3.014(6)		
OH ₂ (2) - OH(2)	2.962(7)		
OH ₂ (2) - OH(1)	3.118(6)		
OH ₂ (2) - O(3)	2.923(7)		
Zn - Tetrahedron			
Zn - OH(1)	1.971(4)	OH(1) - Zn - O(1)	112.4(2)
Zn - O(1)	1.929(4)	O(1) - Zn - O(2)	110.4(2)
Zn - O(2)	1.946(4)	O(2) - Zn - OH(1)	104.5(2)
Zn - O(4)	1.932(4)	O(4) - Zn - OH(1)	113.9(2)
O(4) - O(1)	2.516(6)	O(4) - Zn - O(1)	109.1(2)
O(1) - O(2)	2.489(6)	O(4) - Zn - O(2)	106.3(2)
O(2) - O(4)	2.503(6)		
OH(1) - O(4)	3.271(6)		
OH(1) - O(2)	3.098(6)		
OH(1) - O(1)	3.241(6)		
P - Tetrahedron			
P - O(1)	1.536(5)	O(1) - P - O(3)	111.0(2)
P - O(2)	1.541(5)	O(3) - P - O(4)	109.1(3)
P - O(3)	1.546(3)	O(4) - P - O(1)	109.8(2)
P - O(4)	1.539(4)	O(2) - P - O(1)	108.1(3)
O(4) - O(2)	2.503(6)	O(2) - P - O(3)	110.1(2)
O(2) - O(1)	2.489(6)	O(2) - P - O(4)	108.8(3)
O(1) - O(4)	2.516(6)		
O(3) - O(4)	2.512(6)		
O(3) - O(2)	2.530(6)		
O(3) - O(1)	2.540(6)		

The [Cu(1)(OH)₄O(H₂O)]⁴⁺ octahedron shares one edge, OH(3)-(OH)3', with a centrosymmetrically related Cu(1) octahedron, and the opposite edge, OH(1)-(OH)2, with a Cu(2) octahedron. Furthermore, it shares two edges, namely O(3)-(OH)3 and OH(3)-(OH)2, with two centrosymmetrically related Cu(2)-octahedra (Fig. 2).

The [Cu(2)O(OH)₃(H₂O)₂]³⁺ octahedron shares two adjacent edges, namely O(3)-(OH)3 and O(3)-OH₂(2), with two Cu(1)-octahedra on the one side and one

TABLE 4 Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for Veszyliite*

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F</i> _{obs}	<i>F</i> _{calc}	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F</i> _{obs}	<i>F</i> _{calc}	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F</i> _{obs}	<i>F</i> _{calc}	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F</i> _{obs}	<i>F</i> _{calc}							
1	0	0			1	4	66.210	69.274	0	-9	0	-9	6.549	6.151	4	5	38.239	35.567	1	-7	46.110	44.745	4	-9	27.659	27.680
1	0	0			1	5	82.049	86.270	0	-9	0	-9	26.413	26.112	4	6	62.713	62.612	1	-8	10.077	9	0	8	4.965	4.855
1	0	0			1	6	23.709	24.000	0	-9	0	-9	25.742	25.463	4	7	17.009	17.009	1	-7	18.809	18.809	0	0	38.260	38.260
1	0	0			1	7	135.810	135.683	0	-9	0	-9	118.894	118.894	4	8	14.992	14.992	1	-6	23.295	23.295	0	-9	17.941	17.941
1	0	0			1	8	34.812	36.812	0	-9	0	-9	34.812	36.812	4	9	31.057	31.057	1	-5	66.615	66.615	0	-9	11.082	11.082
1	0	0			1	9	28.083	28.083	0	-9	0	-9	28.083	28.083	4	10	13.056	13.056	1	-4	86.645	86.645	0	-9	2.954	2.954
1	0	0			1	10	29.746	34.817	0	-9	0	-9	9.172	9.287	3	-11	30.066	28.959	1	-3	66.615	66.615	0	-9	36.747	36.747
1	0	0			1	11	32.496	32.496	0	-9	0	-9	32.496	32.496	3	-10	19.081	21.933	1	-2	118.028	123.817	0	0	42.394	42.394
1	0	0			1	12	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.496	32.496	3	-9	13.056	13.056	1	-1	89.536	89.536	0	0	44.115	44.115
1	0	0			1	13	21.227	21.419	0	-9	0	-9	34.155	35.215	3	-8	36.522	37.874	1	0	79.014	79.014	0	0	40.115	40.115
1	0	0			1	14	20.861	20.861	0	-9	0	-9	34.155	34.155	3	-7	37.874	38.000	1	1	84.513	84.513	0	0	24.503	24.503
1	0	0			1	15	4.863	4.863	0	-9	0	-9	19.717	19.717	3	-6	36.522	37.874	1	2	62.622	62.622	0	0	17.982	17.982
1	0	0			1	16	26.077	26.077	0	-9	0	-9	35.044	35.044	3	-5	40.115	40.115	1	3	79.014	79.014	0	0	31.233	31.233
1	0	0			1	17	84.805	84.805	0	-9	0	-9	35.044	35.044	3	-4	44.115	44.115	1	4	24.503	24.503	0	0	17.982	17.982
1	0	0			1	18	37.598	37.598	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	-3	48.115	48.115	1	5	37.598	37.598	0	0	11.082	11.082
1	0	0			1	19	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	-2	52.115	52.115	1	6	24.503	24.503	0	0	4.965	4.965
1	0	0			1	20	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	-1	56.115	56.115	1	7	17.982	17.982	0	0	2.954	2.954
1	0	0			1	21	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	0	60.115	60.115	1	8	11.082	11.082	0	0	1.945	1.945
1	0	0			1	22	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	1	64.115	64.115	1	9	4.965	4.965	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	23	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	2	68.115	68.115	1	10	1.945	1.945	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	24	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	3	72.115	72.115	1	11	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	25	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	4	76.115	76.115	1	12	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	26	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	5	80.115	80.115	1	13	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	27	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	6	84.115	84.115	1	14	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	28	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	7	88.115	88.115	1	15	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	29	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	8	92.115	92.115	1	16	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	30	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	9	96.115	96.115	1	17	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	31	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	10	100.115	100.115	1	18	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	32	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	11	104.115	104.115	1	19	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	33	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	12	108.115	108.115	1	20	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	34	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	13	112.115	112.115	1	21	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	35	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	14	116.115	116.115	1	22	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	36	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	15	120.115	120.115	1	23	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	37	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	16	124.115	124.115	1	24	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	38	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	17	128.115	128.115	1	25	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	39	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	18	132.115	132.115	1	26	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	40	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	19	136.115	136.115	1	27	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	41	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	20	140.115	140.115	1	28	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	42	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	21	144.115	144.115	1	29	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	43	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	22	148.115	148.115	1	30	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	44	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	23	152.115	152.115	1	31	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	45	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	24	156.115	156.115	1	32	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	46	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	25	160.115	160.115	1	33	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	47	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	26	164.115	164.115	1	34	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	48	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	27	168.115	168.115	1	35	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	49	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	28	172.115	172.115	1	36	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	50	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	29	176.115	176.115	1	37	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	51	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	30	180.115	180.115	1	38	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	52	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	31	184.115	184.115	1	39	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	53	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	32	188.115	188.115	1	40	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	54	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	33	192.115	192.115	1	41	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	55	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	34	196.115	196.115	1	42	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	56	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	35	200.115	200.115	1	43	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	57	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	36	204.115	204.115	1	44	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	58	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	37	208.115	208.115	1	45	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	59	34.812	34.812	0	-9	0	-9	32.466	32.466	3	38	212.115	212.115	1	46	0.936	0.936	0	0	0.936	0.936
1	0	0			1	60	19.888	19.888	0	-9	0	-9														

TABLE 4, Continued

#	A	Fobs	Fcalc	#	A	Fobs	Fcalc	#	A	Fobs	Fcalc	#	A	Fobs	Fcalc	#	A	Fobs	Fcalc
1	1	24.315	24.623	1	-10	4.549	*	7	-6	67.863	63.236	3	1	10.039	10.444	1	-3	66.605	66.804
1	1	6.613	6.688	1	-9	92.350	92.279	7	-6	71.922	71.036	3	2	26.921	27.795	1	-2	5.995	* 2.613
1	1	35.183	35.183	1	-8	14.782	14.778	7	-5	21.266	21.266	3	4	10.207	10.207	1	0	22.161	22.161
1	1	78.175	76.622	1	-7	25.224	24.177	7	-3	3.246	* 4.728	3	4	21.943	21.931	1	0	65.287	63.547
1	1	56.315	55.725	1	-6	3.172	* 3.333	7	-2	146.298	12.348	3	5	26.297	26.422	1	1	36.799	37.850
1	1	47.559	44.864	1	-5	10.687	* 11.305	7	-1	11.305	12.984	3	1	56.783	56.914	1	0	49.174	49.162
1	1	28.212	18.988	1	-4	84.796	86.537	7	0	94.397	95.804	3	7	12.654	10.531	1	3	51.331	51.955
1	1	31.051	31.025	1	-3	34.422	35.623	7	0	74.538	76.541	3	-10	27.770	26.489	1	0	56.802	56.190
1	1	49.142	39.220	1	-2	6.202	* 34.621	7	0	144.981	11.355	3	1	3.794	* 2.284	1	5	3.616	* 1.754
1	1	16.964	16.269	1	-1	44.227	* 61.636	7	3	65.828	67.135	3	-9	36.927	34.801	1	6	5.377	* 2.960
1	-10	34.602	14.269	1	0	121.777	123.984	7	4	36.276	34.452	3	-9	3.794	* 2.284	1	0	22.042	21.328
1	-9	17.834	17.864	1	1	68.051	71.046	7	5	9.922	8.544	3	-9	19.527	18.772	1	0	19.527	17.346
1	-8	39.280	31.814	1	2	26.679	29.940	7	3	9.194	8.920	3	-9	105.931	104.737	1	6	2.822	* 2.908
1	-7	13.801	19.718	1	3	81.864	2.613	7	4	37.392	36.498	3	-4	1.373	* 4.265	1	1	5.568	* 1.655
1	-6	43.252	43.727	1	4	16.765	15.740	7	4	3.764	* 1.834	3	-3	39.932	40.205	1	6	61.530	60.282
1	-5	27.785	15.146	1	5	22.772	25.598	7	5	30.229	29.979	3	-2	48.970	49.614	1	6	24.451	23.577
1	-4	152.053	151.406	1	6	5.371	* 2.444	7	-9	11.895	8.609	3	-2	45.199	46.353	1	6	9.978	* 7.956
1	-3	14.406	14.874	1	7	12.819	14.817	7	-9	11.895	11.043	3	-2	24.694	25.294	1	6	46.303	47.706
1	-2	59.573	59.241	1	7	12.819	14.817	7	-8	47.059	47.170	3	-2	26.876	26.460	1	6	64.132	63.149
1	-1	19.167	18.752	1	8	14.365	14.826	7	-3	26.571	26.185	3	-2	50.890	50.294	1	-1	78.591	79.695
1	0	44.801	44.007	1	9	10.596	10.596	7	-2	66.377	65.288	3	2	22.886	22.766	1	0	96.237	99.714
1	0	23.300	22.163	2	-12	3.868	*	6	-2	81.457	80.020	3	4	19.988	20.667	1	0	35.338	35.375
1	0	65.961	65.955	2	-11	28.021	21.880	6	0	58.078	58.923	3	5	9.150	8.663	1	2	21.525	21.910
1	0	7.284	6.933	2	-10	26.695	23.677	6	0	17.695	17.296	3	2	30.162	29.771	1	2	14.117	14.143
1	0	23.519	23.519	2	-9	55.777	55.589	6	0	17.695	17.296	3	2	30.162	29.771	1	2	14.117	14.143
1	0	36.988	31.440	2	-7	18.951	12.679	6	3	24.134	20.734	3	-10	32.307	31.991	1	2	5.937	* 1.413
1	0	34.440	31.955	2	-6	64.588	62.524	6	3	24.134	20.734	3	-10	32.307	31.991	1	2	5.937	* 1.413
1	0	40.147	37.793	2	-5	26.963	20.352	6	3	26.888	27.786	3	-8	71.152	70.445	1	6	11.187	9.374
1	0	49.549	45.997	2	-4	17.476	9.169	6	3	18.808	18.450	3	-7	39.974	39.075	1	-10	63.245	60.820
1	0	36.117	30.235	2	-3	64.288	61.680	6	3	28.113	26.113	3	-10	28.113	26.113	1	0	5.601	* 1.872
1	0	47.959	44.208	2	-2	105.157	103.817	6	3	6.017	* 2.192	3	-5	39.168	39.395	1	0	92.752	99.795
1	0	16.145	16.599	2	-1	83.320	67.382	6	-9	42.957	43.154	3	-4	41.726	41.740	1	6	7.961	* 7.232
1	0	60.417	63.225	2	0	36.531	37.590	6	-9	3.995	* 3.680	3	-2	20.678	19.855	1	-5	4.826	* 6.241
1	0	10.027	10.027	2	0	21.672	21.672	6	-9	3.995	* 3.680	3	-2	20.678	19.855	1	-5	29.255	30.047
1	0	24.538	28.581	2	0	91.473	92.367	6	-9	44.078	41.243	3	-4	41.666	41.243	1	6	9.618	9.936
1	0	48.377	48.377	2	0	53.318	53.318	6	-9	17.772	19.358	3	1	8.886	* 7.974	1	0	11.922	11.922
1	0	115.619	116.246	2	0	15.643	15.643	6	-9	15.481	15.481	3	1	4.886	* 7.974	1	0	44.646	62.655
1	0	5.954	* 5.152	2	5	34.293	35.759	6	3	34.448	39.615	3	3	3.995	* 4.236	1	1	9.199	8.613
1	0	72.755	72.204	2	7	11.228	11.228	6	3	49.346	50.312	3	3	11.228	11.228	1	0	8.921	* 7.287
1	0	29.299	29.430	2	7	18.851	19.656	6	3	49.346	50.312	3	3	11.228	11.228	1	0	14.192	14.239
1	0	7.624	5.407	2	9	19.991	14.274	6	4	48.816	50.567	3	5	55.678	54.937	1	3	9.811	7.344
1	0	34.521	38.639	2	9	17.318	17.318	6	4	28.113	26.113	3	-10	28.113	26.113	1	0	7.287	* 3.908
1	0	26.234	24.997	3	-11	19.281	17.786	10	-6	7.924	*	5	5	58.322	56.992	1	3	45.295	44.770
1	0	60.706	60.334	3	-10	109.959	109.642	10	-6	13.772	14.734	5	-8	47.632	47.646	1	3	11.654	11.646
1	0	34.920	34.921	3	-9	9.073	108.367	10	-5	13.772	14.734	5	-8	47.632	47.646	1	3	15.288	15.044
1	0	3.939	* 2.019	3	-8	44.999	48.437	10	-5	13.772	14.734	5	-8	47.632	47.646	1	3	6.158	15.044
1	0	28.655	25.532	3	-7	20.582	18.748	10	-5	22.959	23.826	5	-6	7.950	7.492	1	0	9.714	7.617
1	0	28.886	25.659	3	-6	20.705	17.631	10	-1	13.859	11.266	5	-5	5.298	* 6.964	1	-7	17.590	12.959
1	0	18.090	18.758	3	-5	6.746	6.175	10	-1	4.935	*	5	-3	33.922	31.762	1	0	67.824	66.561
1	0	16.800	16.800	3	-4	29.393	29.393	10	-1	9.824	9.824	5	-4	7.324	* 31.762	1	0	12.473	12.473
1	0	33.719	33.570	3	-3	36.132	36.929	10	-2	24.801	25.758	5	-2	53.372	53.532	1	0	20.152	24.577
1	0	77.288	77.288	3	-2	92.088	93.950	10	-2	24.801	25.758	5	-2	53.372	53.532	1	0	15.613	15.613
1	0	44.475	42.777	3	-1	92.088	93.950	10	-2	24.801	25.758	5	-2	53.372	53.532	1	0	57.987	57.571
1	0	51.563	50.694	3	-1	21.680	20.190	10	-2	15.819	16.330	5	-2	11.856	15.037	1	-1	94.248	99.153
1	0	21.219	20.246	3	-1	21.680	20.190	10	-2	15.819	16.330	5	-2	11.856	15.037	1	-1	20.254	19.637
1	0	27.882	26.714	3	2	126.665	129.391	11	-1	31.941	* 32.6	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	65.655	62.341
1	0	15.094	36.235	3	2	21.680	23.696	11	-1	31.941	* 32.6	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	25.679	26.409
1	0	14.971	15.763	3	2	79.941	82.777	11	-1	15.842	16.419	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	19.942	19.749
1	0	12.037	11.207	3	3	21.716	22.777	11	-1	15.842	16.419	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	19.942	19.749
1	0	34.511	32.643	3	3	3.388	* 2.975	11	-1	15.842	16.419	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	31.074	31.074
1	0	33.701	34.952	3	3	3.388	* 2.975	11	-1	15.842	16.419	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	19.942	19.749
1	0	7.023	6.932	3	7	26.492	19.395	11	-1	15.842	16.419	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	25.640	25.939
1	0	12.330	12.330	3	7	2.467	* 2.211	11	-1	15.842	16.419	6	3	11.944	11.912	1	0	7.159	7.159
1	0	55.959	52.913	4	-10	11.920	11.920	10	-10	21.478	20.884	7	-5	46.224	46.037	1	6	33.828	32.502
1	0	42.194	41.152	4	-9	95.274	94.549	10	-9	189.040	183.623	7	-5	46.224	46.037	1	6	63.322	62.945
1	0	35.186	35.186	4	-8	28.088	28.088	10	-9	189.040	183.623	7	-5	46.224	46.037	1	6	49.730	49.187
1	0	13.633	12.585	4	-7	46.820	44.502	10	-6	20.997	21.261	7	-2	6.495	* 1.963	1	0	49.999	48.273
1	0	52.467	52.743	4	-6	19.619	18.782	10	-6	20.997	21.261	7	-2	6.495	* 1.963	1	0	36.187	36.187
1	0	3.984	* 3.864	4	-5	94.676	92.686	10	-6	42.460	44.985	7	0	41.198	41.217	1	-3	3.468	* 1.934
1	0	3.934	* 4.466	4	-4	25.939													

fourth corner, O(3) is shared by Cu(1) and Cu(2) octahedra (Fig. 2).

The Complex Sheet Structure

The structure of veszelyite can be considered to consist of two types of connected sheets parallel to (001): (a) an octahedral sheet formed of edge-sharing [Cu(1)(OH)₄O(H₂O)] and [Cu(2)O(OH)₃(H₂O)₂] octahedra, and (b) a mixed tetrahedral sheet formed of [ZnO₃(OH)] and [PO₄] tetrahedra sharing corners.

(a) Octahedral Sheet

The open octahedral sheet is a novel type (Fig. 3) that consists of eight-membered rings of alternating Cu(1) and Cu(2) octahedra. The eight-membered octahedral ring is stretched and is oriented the same way as the eight-membered tetrahedral ring (Fig. 4). Open channels pass through these eight-membered rings to accommodate the water molecules, which are thus somewhat zeolitic in character, though they are definitely bonded, albeit loosely, to the cupric ions. Consistent with this environment, the water molecules show large thermal vibration (Table 2).

(b) Mixed Tetrahedral Sheet

The tetrahedral sheet is composed of tetrahedral chains with alternating [PO₄] and [ZnO₃(OH)] tetrahedra running parallel to the *a* axis. Tetrahedra

in alternate chains point up and down. These chains share corners to form a sheet parallel to (001) (Fig. 4). The interconnection of the chains results in the formation of four- and eight-membered rings. In each ring, half the tetrahedra are pointing up and the other half pointing down. Such a sheet formed of four- and eight-membered rings is common in silicate structures, particularly framework silicates, namely feldspars and zeolites (Smith and Rinaldi, 1962). Such a silicate sheet has recently been found in the vanadium silicate, cavansite (Evans, 1973). A zincate-phosphate sheet of this type has not been encountered before, though a comparable beryllate-phosphate sheet has been found in hurlbutite, CaBe₂(PO₄)₂ (Bakakin and Belov, 1960).

The tetrahedral sheets are connected to the octahedral sheets by sharing apical oxygens of Zn- and P-tetrahedra, namely OH(1) and O(3), with Cu-octahedra. The tetrahedra pointing up are connected to the octahedral sheet above, while those pointing down are connected to the octahedral sheet below (Fig. 2). The good {001} cleavage is easily explained by the sheet structure parallel to the (001) plane.

Hydrogen Bonding

An infra-red spectrum of veszelyite from Moravičza shows (in the 3μ region) the following peaks due to O-H stretching vibration: 3530 cm⁻¹ (sharp), 3270

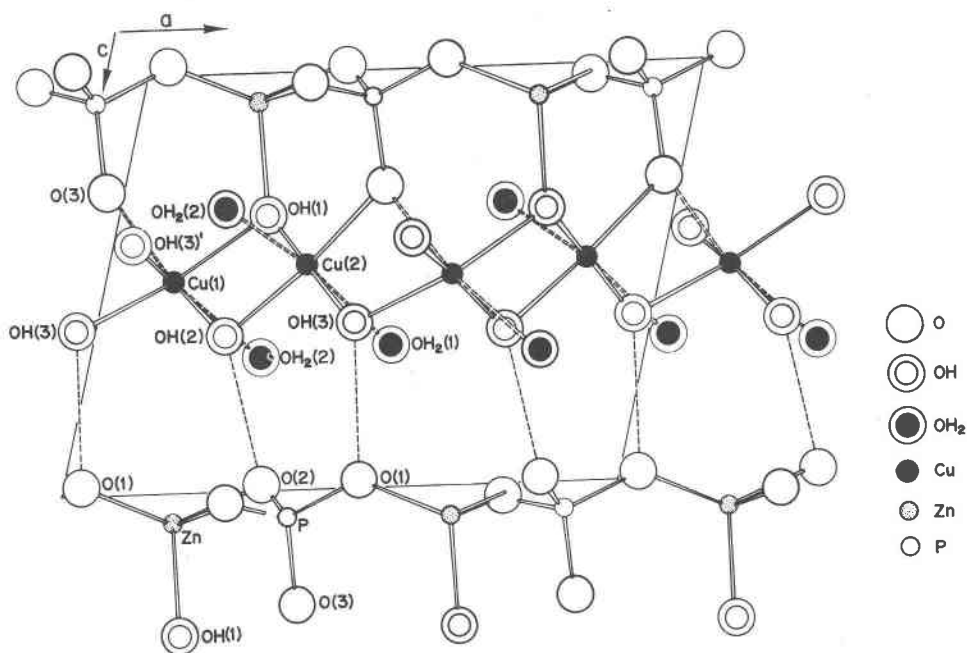


FIG. 1. Partial projection of the veszelyite structure down the *b* axis.

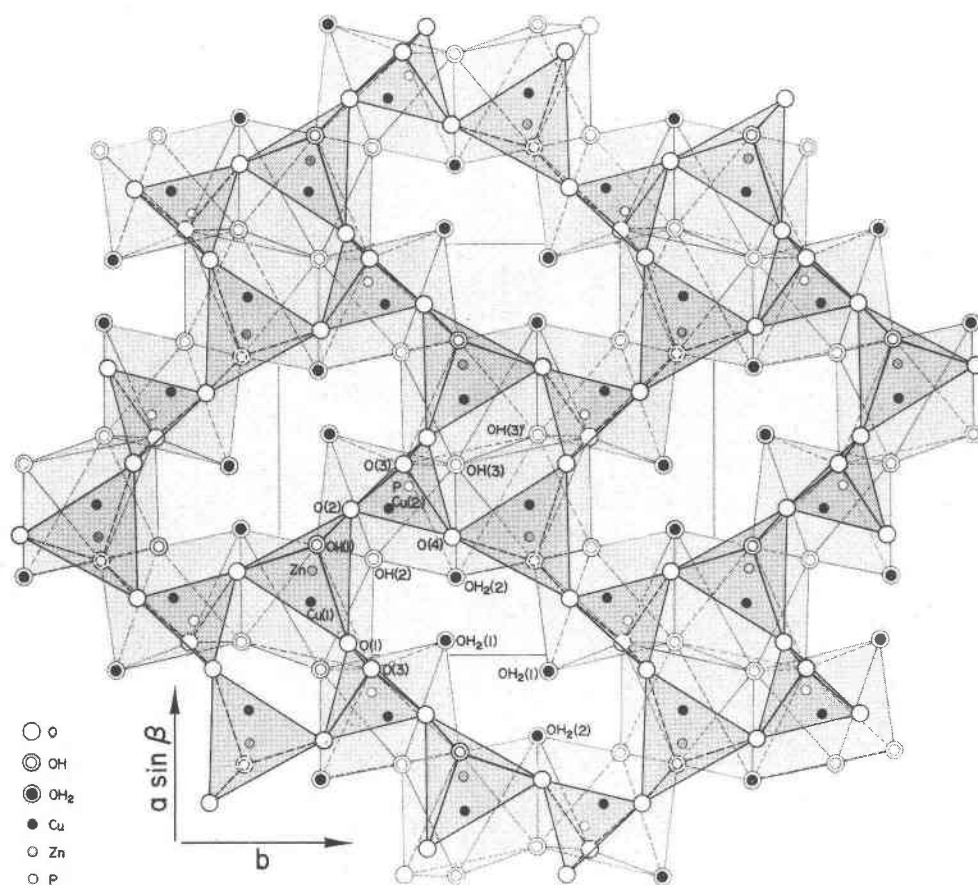


FIG. 2. A view of the veszelyite structure down the c axis, showing interconnection of the octahedral and tetrahedral sheets.

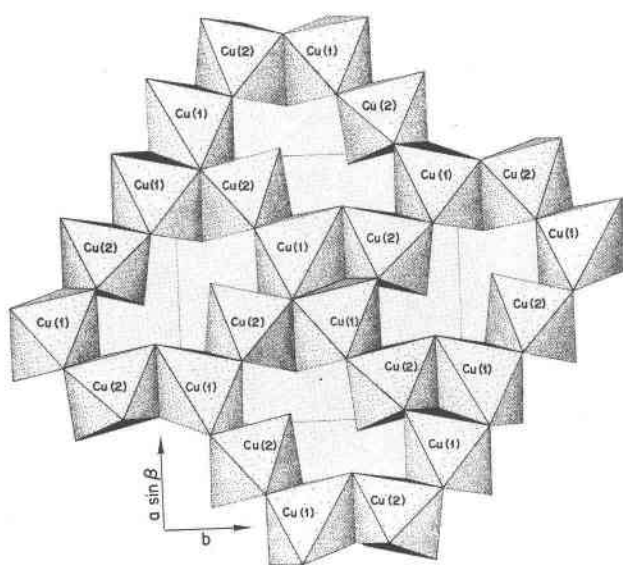


FIG. 3. Copper octahedral sheet in the veszelyite structure viewed down the c axis.

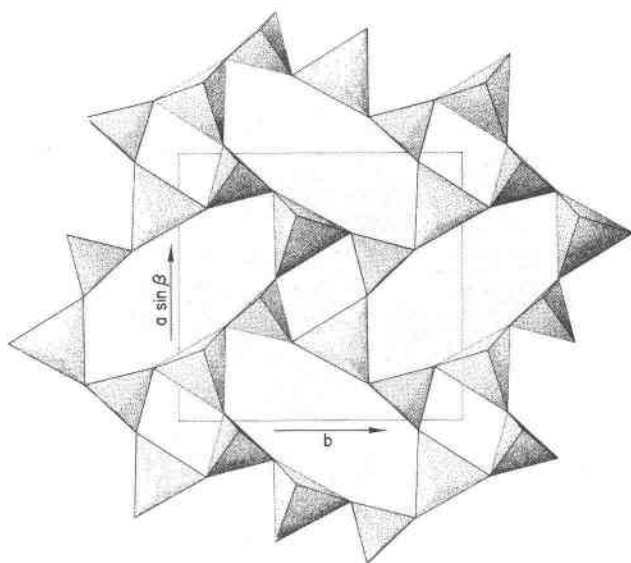


FIG. 4. Mixed tetrahedral sheet in the veszelyite structure viewed down the c axis. Larger tetrahedra: $\text{ZnO}_2(\text{OH})$; smaller tetrahedra: PO_4 .

cm^{-1} (broad) with broad shoulders on either side at 3350 cm^{-1} and 3170 cm^{-1} . The sharp peak at 3530 cm^{-1} indicates O-H radicals virtually free of hydrogen bonding, while the other broad peaks indicate hydrogen bonds of variable strength for OH and H_2O .

OH(1) is bonded to Zn, Cu(1), and Cu(2), located at the corners of a triangle. The O-H bond is presumably pointing away from this triangle and does not appear to be hydrogen bonded. OH(2) and OH(3) are bonded to two copper ions each. OH(2)-O(2) distance is 2.77 \AA , while OH(3)-O distance is 2.84 \AA . These distances indicate that hydrogen bonds connect the octahedral sheet to the tetrahedral sheet (Fig. 1). These hydrogen bonds are also stereochemically reasonable, assuming a tetrahedral (sp^3) charge distribution around the oxygen. The hydrogen bonding of the water molecules is not very clear. $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$ is bonded only to Cu(2). It shows two close approaches, one to OH(2) at 2.64 \AA and the other to OH(1) at 2.82 \AA , that may indicate hydrogen bonds, though stereochemically they are not very favorable. $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ is bonded to both Cu(1) and Cu(2). Its close approach to O(4)—namely, 2.65 \AA —probably indicates a strong hydrogen bond. The other hydrogen seems to be free.

Crystal Chemistry of Copper-Zinc Substitution

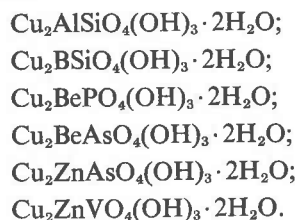
Veszelyite is known to have variable Cu/Zn ratio, which is reported to be 1.43 (Arakawa Mine, Japan), 1.44–1.38 (Moravičza), 1.27 (Kipushi), and 0.96 (Kamioka Mine, Japan) (Guillemin, 1955). The composition of the Arakawa specimen is close to $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnPO}_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, which is presumably an end member composition. Substitution of copper by zinc at Cu(1) and Cu(2) positions is possible, which would involve movement of apical oxygen atoms, namely O(3), $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$, and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$. From the stereochemistry of Cu(1) and Cu(2) atoms, it appears that Cu(2), which is less distorted, would be more amenable to replacement by zinc than Cu(1), since this would involve movement of two water molecules only and would cause least structural distortion. Progressive replacement of copper by zinc would result in more regular octahedra.

Veszelyite: A New Structure Type

The octahedral sheet found in veszelyite is unique, since it is formed of eight-membered octahedral rings, which are topologically difficult to construct using regular octahedra. This difficulty probably explains why complete substitution of copper by zinc at the Cu(1) and Cu(2) sites does not take place.

Because the copper coordination octahedra are so highly distorted, it is topologically impossible to form a regular hexagonally close-packed brucite-type sheet using copper octahedra. Instead, a variety of octahedral sheets have been found in basic copper compounds, whose building block is the tetragonally distorted copper octahedron. Thus, a corrugated sheet structure has been found in $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ (Jaggi and Oswald, 1961) and serpierite, $\text{Ca}(\text{Cu}, \text{Zn})_4(\text{OH})_6(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Sabelli and Zanazzi, 1968). The octahedral sheet found in brochantite, $\text{Cu}_4(\text{OH})_6\text{SO}_4$ (Cocco and Mazzi, 1959), and a number of other basic copper compounds is formed of two types of octahedral chains; one chain is formed by copper octahedra sharing edges of the square plane, and the other formed by the octahedra sharing the bipyramidal edges. Pseudomalachite, $\text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ shows yet another type of octahedral sheet with holes, above which occur the phosphate groups (Ghose, 1963). The pseudomalachite type sheet is formed of two types of octahedral chains: one chain is formed of one Cu(1) and two Cu(2) octahedra, each kind sharing four and three edges alternately; the other chain is formed of Cu(3) octahedra sharing edges of the square plane. Spangolite, $\text{Cu}_6\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{12}\text{Cl} \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ has an octahedral layer structure, containing cations in the proportion Cu₆Al (Rosenzweig *et al.*, 1971). Although the copper octahedra show the usual tetragonal distortion, the octahedral layer is very similar to that found in kaolinite, and the Cu and Al atoms lie within 0.1 \AA of the average plane drawn through them.

Analogs of mixed tetrahedral sheet are common in silicate structures as mentioned earlier. Replacement of cations in the tetrahedral sheet should be possible, provided the valence balance is maintained. The following compounds conceivably would have the veszelyite structure:



Acknowledgments

We are indebted to the following for donation of veszelyite samples: Dr. M. Bunno, Mineralogical Institute, Tokyo; Professor H. Strunz, Technische Universität, Berlin; and Mr. J. S. White, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Marguerite Stroh prepared the diagrams.

References

- BAKAKIN, V. V., AND N. V. BELOV (1960) The crystal structure of hurlbutite. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R.* **135**, 587-590. (in Russian).
- BERRY, L. B. (1948) Structural crystallography of lazulite, scorzalite and veszelyite (abstr.). *Am. Mineral.* **33**, 750.
- BOND, W. L. (1951) Making small spheres. *Rev. Sci. Instr.* **22**, 344-345.
- BREHLER, B. (1968) Crystal chemistry of zinc. In *Handbook of Geochemistry*, **30A**. Springer Verlag, New York.
- BUERGER, M. J. (1959) *Vector Space and Its Application in Crystal Structure Analysis*. John Wiley, New York.
- COCCO, G., AND F. MAZZI (1959) La struttura della brochantite. *Period. Mineral.*, 121-149.
- CROMER, D. T. (1965) Anomalous dispersion corrections computed from self-consistent field relativistic Dirac-Slater wave functions. *Acta Crystallogr.* **18**, 17-23.
- , AND J. B. MANN (1968) X-ray scattering factors computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave function. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A24**, 321-324.
- EVANS, H. T., JR. (1973) The crystal structures of cavansite and pentagonite. *Am. Mineral.* **58**, 412-424.
- FINGER, L. W. (1969) Determination of cation distribution by least-squares refinement of single crystal X-ray data. *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Book*, **67**, 216-217.
- GHOSE, S. (1963) The crystal structure of pseudomalachite, $\text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$. *Acta Crystallogr.* **16**, 124-128.
- (1966) Crystal chemistry of basic copper phosphate and arsenate minerals. *Fortschr. Mineral.* **42**, 244.
- GUILLEMIN, C. (1955) *Contribution a la Minéralogie des Arséniates, Phosphates et Vanadates de Cuivre*. Thesis, University of Paris.
- JAGGI, H., AND H. R. OSWALD (1961) Die Kristallstruktur des Kupferhydroxyds, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$. *Acta Crystallogr.* **14**, 1041-1045.
- PALACHE, C., H. BERMAN, AND C. FRONDEL (1951) *Dana's System of Mineralogy*, Vol. 2, John Wiley, New York, p. 916-918.
- ROSENZWEIG, A., C. K. HUANG, A. C. LARSON, AND D. T. CROMER (1971) Layer structure copper minerals: the structure of spangolite (abstr.). *Am. Crystallogr. Assoc. Winter Meeting Program Abstracts*, p. 46.
- SABELLI, C., AND P. F. ZANAZZI (1968) The crystal structure of serpierite. *Acta Crystallogr.* **B24**, 1214-1221.
- SMITH, J. V., AND F. RINALDI (1962) Framework structures formed from parallel four- and eight-membered rings. *Mineral Mag.* **33**, 202-212.
- ZEMANN, J. (1961) Die Kristallchemie des Kupfers. *Fortschr. Mineral.* **39**, 59-68.
- (1972) Crystal chemistry of copper. In *Handbook of Geochemistry*, **29A**, Springer Verlag, New York.

Manuscript received, August 31, 1973; accepted for publication, January 18, 1974.