KEYWORDS: bassanite, Lower Lias, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

Postgraduate Research Institute for Sedimentology, University of Reading, P.O. Box 227, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AB T. Worku A. Parker

MINERALOGICAL MAGAZINE, JUNE 1992, VOL 56, P. 260

## Comment on 'zoned hibonites from Punalur, South India'

SANTOSH et al. (1991) did not cite any of a large number of 'materials-science' papers on magnetoplumbites (the crystal class of which they rightly state hibonite is a member). Many papers cover the kinds of coupled-ion substitutions that they have observed in their mineral case. Thus we read, 'The theoretical (sic) REE end-member composition is therefore (my italics) REE  $R^{2+}Al_{11}O_{19}$ , when, indeed, not only is this a known structure, but  $LaR^{2+}Al_{11}O_9$ , where R =Mg, Co, Mn, Cu etc., have actually been refined by Gasperin et al. (1984) and site occupancies of the divalent atom were determined. Early work on these compounds was carried out at the Philips Lab. in Eindhoven for the purpose of making better phosphors for fluorescent lamps; these are now used world-wide and are probably right above the authors heads in their laboratories. One mini-review (Morgan and Miles, 1986,

KEYWORDS: hibonite, zoning, Punalur, India.

Rockwell International Science Centre 1049 Camino Dos Rios PO Box 1085 Thousand Oaks, Calif. 91358 U.S.A. containing 27 references) exists to more of these coupled-substitutions.

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[Manuscript received 24 September 1991]

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P. E. D. MORGAN