

The crystal structure of chlorotionite, $\text{CuK}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{SO}_4$ *

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Auszug

Chlorothionit, $\text{CuK}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{SO}_4$ hat die Raumgruppe $Pnma$; die Gitterkonstanten sind $a = 7,732(15)$, $b = 6,078(1)$, $c = 16,292(3)$ Å; $Z = 4$. Die Struktur wurde mit direkten Methoden bestimmt. Atomparameter und anisotrope Temperaturfaktoren wurden nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate bis zu $R = 0,032$ für 893 beobachtete Reflexe verfeinert.

Die Koordination der Cu-Atome ist pseudooktaedrisch. Diese Pseudooktaeder vereinigen sich zu Doppelketten der Zusammensetzung ${}^\infty_1[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4]^{8-}$. Jedes SO_4 -Tetraeder beteiligt sich mit einer Kante an einem Cu-Pseudooktaeder. In der asymmetrischen Einheit befinden sich zwei verschiedene K-Atome. Die ${}^\infty_1[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4]^{8-}$ -Doppelketten sind durch diese miteinander verbunden.

Abstract

Chlorotionite, $\text{CuK}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{SO}_4$, is orthorhombic, space group $Pnma$ with $Z = 4$. The unit-cell dimensions are: $a = 7.732 \pm 0.0015$, $b = 6.078 \pm 0.001$, $c = 16.292 \pm 0.003$. The crystal structure has been determined by direct methods and refined by least-squares to an R value of 0.032 for 893 measured reflections.

Cu atom is surrounded by four chlorine and two oxygen atoms to form a pseudo-octahedron in $[4 + 2]$ coordination. $\text{Cl}(1) - \text{Cl}(1)$ edges are shared by $[\text{CuCl}_4\text{O}_2]$ pseudo-octahedra which build a double chain running along b axis, whose repeat unit is ${}^\infty_1[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4]^{8-}$. Cu pseudo-octahedra and SO_4 tetrahedra are linked via two oxygen atoms to form a more complex structural unit of composition ${}^\infty_1[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2]^{12-}$. The two symmetrically independent K atoms are six-coordinated by four oxygen and two chlorine atoms and provide the connection among the copper and sulphate polyhedra chains.

Introduction

Chlorotionite is an halogen sulphate of potassium and copper, first described by SCACCHI (1872). Owing to symmetry and colour similarity this mineral is sometimes mistaken for euchlorine. Natural

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crystals of chlorotlonite were chemically studied by SCACCHI (1872) and by ZAMBONINI (1935) and artificial ones by BELLANCA (1946). The chemical analyses are not in complete agreement, essentially with respect to the Cu and K content. For the artificial chlorotlonite BELLANCA deduced the following formula: $K_2SO_4CuCl_2$. Data on x-ray crystallography were provided also by BELLANCA, who assigned to chlorotlonite the space group *Pnma* and cell parameters $a = 6.105$, $b = 16.132$, $c = 7.697$ Å with $Z = 4$.

Experimental

The best crystals among those available for structural study were found in a sample coming from Vesuvius, eruption 1906 (Mineralogical Museum, University of Bari). They occur in crystalline aggregate associated with other unidentified minerals. As no x-ray powder pattern is quoted in the mineralogical files of JCPDS, chlorotlonite crystals were identified comparing our lattice parameters with those given by BELLANCA. Lattice constants were determined from Weissenberg photographs and refined by application of the least-squares method using data from x-ray powder pattern. The values so

Table 1. *X-ray powder pattern of chlorotlonite*

Philips powder diffractometer, Ni-filtered $CuK\alpha$ radiation, NaF as internal standard

<i>h k l</i>	d_{cal}	d_{obs}	<i>I</i>
1 0 1	6.980	6.98	9
0 1 1	5.698	5.69	29
1 1 1	4.589	4.58	12
0 0 4	4.073	4.073	8
0 1 3	4.049	4.049	12
2 0 1	3.760	3.761	14
2 1 0	3.263	3.262	29
2 0 3	3.149	3.149	21
0 2 0	3.039	3.039	100
0 2 2	2.846	2.847	33
1 2 2	2.671	2.672	14
2 0 5	2.491	2.491	21
2 2 3	2.187	2.187	71
2 0 7	1.994	1.994	19
2 2 5	1.927	1.927	14
3 1 5	1.918	1.918	12

determined are: $a = 7.732 \pm 0.0015$, $b = 6.078 \pm 0.001$, $c = 16.292 \pm 0.003$ Å. The indexed powder pattern is given in Table 1. Indexing was done taking into account the intensities of Weissenberg pictures. Our experimental density, obtained by the method of the heavy liquids, is 2.69 g cm^{-3} , which well agrees with 2.67 and 2.673 g cm^{-3} given by SCACCHI and BELLANCA. The sample used for the intensity data collection had a prismatic orthorhombic habit elongated in the [010] direction. The intensities were measured by Philips PW 1100 computer-controlled four-circles diffractometer, using $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation and graphite monochromator. The ω - 2θ scan technique was used. The rate of scanning was $0.05^\circ \text{ s}^{-1}$, and the scan range was 2° . The intensities were measured up to $2\theta = 60^\circ$. A total of 1212 independent reflections were measured. Of these 319 weak reflections with $(I_{\text{top}} - 2\sqrt{I_{\text{top}}}) < I_{\text{back}}$ were omitted (I_{top} is the intensity in counts s^{-1} measured at the maximum of reflection during the first scan, I_{back} is the mean of two preliminary background measurements of 5 sec). To unobserved reflections a conventional value equivalent to

Table 2. *Fractional atomic coordinates with standard deviations in parentheses*

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c
Cu	0.6212(1)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.4615(1)	S	0.6296(2)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.3024(1)
K(1)	0.3821(2)	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.2808(1)	O(1)	0.7758(7)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.3629(4)
K(2)	0.1193(2)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.4050(1)	O(2)	0.6324(7)	0.9481(6)	0.2518(3)
Cl(1)	0.6026(2)	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.5485(1)	O(3)	0.4752(7)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.3587(4)
Cl(2)	0.8402(2)	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.5526(1)				

Table 3. *Final anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms in chlorotitionite*

Standard deviations are in parentheses

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	β_{H}^*
Cu	0.0039(1)	0.0175(3)	0.0011(0)	0	0	0	1.55
K(1)	52(2)	111(4)	36(1)	0	4(1)	0	2.26
K(2)	57(2)	110(4)	15(1)	0	-1(1)	0	1.51
Cl(1)	57(3)	157(6)	13(1)	0	-4(1)	0	1.70
Cl(2)	63(3)	114(5)	14(1)	0	-7(1)	0	1.56
S	36(2)	81(4)	11(1)	0	-2(1)	0	1.07
O(1)	28(8)	0.023 (2)	14(2)	0	1(3)	0	1.89
O(2)	87(7)	0.0060(8)	17(1)	-0.0001(10)	-6(2)	-0.0007(3)	1.58
O(3)	31(8)	0.021 (2)	12(2)	0	5(3)	0	1.70

* β_{H} are the equivalent isotropic thermal parameters according to HAMILTON.

Table 4. (Continued)

h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c
1	4	7	193	-204	5	4	8	247	252	1	5	5	510	525	5	5	6	66	-60	1	6	14	183	-204	0	7	13	193	-196
8	5	47	-562	9	8	280	280	6	258	256	7	255	265	2	6	1	309	309	1	7	1	154	-167						
9	152	-149	10	85	84	7	222	-231	8	287	-292	3	643	623	5	307	-322												
10	171	-181	11	566	574	8	430	449	9	174	180	5	547	541	6	137	-137												
11	524	-553	12	191	201	9	126	-119	11	306	314	7	440	431	7	133	147												
12	149	-156	13	352	349	10	62	67	12	169	-173	11	96	99	8	249	-268												
13	334	-335	14	113	-117	11	384	-404	13	214	217	15	354	-346	9	71	82												
14	273	-287	16	89	102	12	65	58	14	110	106	3	6	-15	11	203	223												
17	127	-118	6	4	352	344	14	229	-231	15	67	-63	4	158	175	2	7	351	-340										
20	203	199	3	635	620	14	147	-260	6	5	845	-825	5	421	430	2	183	167											
2	4	1	455	-436	5	310	313	15	108	103	2	233	218	6	373	376	3	61	-53										
3	1129	-1083	6	36	29	2	5	905	879	3	169	-180	7	105	-123	8	71	73											
5	948	-904	7	399	402	2	487	-471	4	166	-157	8	372	387	10	434	-443												
7	784	-756	9	104	103	3	105	103	6	144	131	11	104	-88	12	104	108												
11	184	-188	11	188	189	4	353	345	10	157	-152	13	176	-180	3	7	4	88	90										
15	506	500	15	229	-222	6	211	-211	12	128	126	14	270	-285	5	336	-354												
17	282	282	7	4	2	184	193	8	105	108	7	5	2	171	180	4	6	1013	988	6	277	285							
5	4	344	-349	3	155	-167	10	439	427	3	145	149	1	65	-62	7	109	111											
5	663	-654	5	326	337	16	291	-289	8	70	70	2	126	125	8	203	217												
7	201	215	6	424	422	18	343	-346	6	282	290	6	250	-247	4	7	0	99	-97										
8	618	-610	8	571	570	3	5	2	41	-40	8	231	254	8	358	-359	3	187	185										
9	66	-64	9	77	80	4	169	-181	9	125	-126	12	329	-320	5	108	-95												
10	71	-54	10	76	81	5	559	570	11	138	149	13	56	65	7	94	93												
11	158	169	11	115	-120	6	501	-506	8	5	0	83	-86	5	6	1	280	285	9	221	-221								
12	73	-91	12	87	-94	7	188	-188	1	193	199	2	44	50	5	7	1	171	179										
13	282	279	13	123	-124	8	326	-336	3	224	221	3	105	103	2	114	-117												
14	390	398	8	4	785	793	13	170	-185	5	125	132	4	154	149	4	94	-98											
16	179	175	1	72	-65	13	127	-128	7	104	97	5	369	378	5	233	248												
17	136	130	3	115	123	14	314	327	0	6	0	1457	-1458	6	101	-102	7	156	-162										
18	108	118	4	186	185	16	102	92	2	192	-193	7	227	-230	6	7	0	413	409										
4	0	1540	-1496	6	80	-80	17	71	-77	4	269	-276	8	153	-156	2	67	-68											
1	83	71	8	164	-163	4	5	9	98	111	6	256	260	9	177	-176	3	80	95										
2	311	-312	10	82	82	1	177	-172	383	363	7	370	-368	0	8	0	695	712											
3	72	-68	9	4	1	293	305	2	99	91	10	160	179	12	140	-148	2	169	179										
4	571	-549	3	180	177	3	101	-92	12	464	470	6	6	1	234	-238	6	75	-62										
6	359	347	4	105	108	5	132	-141	14	174	184	3	399	-380	8	291	-328												
8	590	579	5	334	344	6	66	-61	16	126	124	5	191	-197	1	8	1	77	87										
9	44	-51	6	148	-143	8	58	-59	1	201	-210	7	238	-233	4	76	67												
12	533	522	7	255	-258	9	133	116	4	80	-54	7	6	2	108	-109	5	268	283										
13	106	-94	0	5	1	386	386	11	228	-223	5	449	-462	3	111	128	6	66	-86										
14	363	367	3	135	129	12	56	-45	6	173	178	4	188	-199	7	76	-85												
16	256	247	5	152	-133	13	439	-435	7	133	134	5	228	-238	2	8	1	82	-79										
5	4	495	-485	7	123	-137	15	55	63	8	314	331	6	266	-270	3	443	-453											
5	210	-204	11	268	264	5	5	10	-312	9	75	76	0	7	3	216	-223	5	180	-180									
4	188	-172	13	476	465	2	167	161	10	77	83	5	283	289	3	8	3	73	55										
5	557	-559	17	203	208	3	48	-53	11	307	324	7	68	-46	4	64	-67												
6	187	191	1	5	1	327	327	4	131	118	12	124	123	9	173	170	5	250	-262										
7	336	343	2	57	29	4	5	377	-393	13	214	216	11	285	-294														

the mean of the two minimum F_o measured values, was attributed. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. No correction for absorption was applied.

Structure determination

The systematic absences are consistent with the space groups $Pnma$ or $Pna2_1$. Intensity statistic tests clearly indicated the centrosymmetric space group. As this group would require a large percentage of atoms on special position a first attempt to find a solution to the structure was made in $Pna2_1$. The multisolution technique of GERMAIN, MAIN and WOOLFSON (1971) was used, with 180 reflections having $|E| \geq 1.30$ as input. The heavy-atom locations were derived from Fourier E map obtained using the solution for the highest figure of merit. The structure-factor calculation for this partial structure yielded an isotropic $R = \sum||F_o| - \Sigma|F_o||/|F_o|$ of 0.22 for the observed reflections. The oxygen atoms were located from F_o synthesis but the new R index reached 0.27. The structure was then refined in $Pnma$

Table 5. *Analysis of anisotropic thermal parameters*

α, β and γ are the angles of the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids with respect to the crystallographic axes

Atom	Root-mean-square	α	β	γ
Cu	0.120 Å	88°	90°	2°
	0.181	90	0	90
	0.108	2	90	92
K(1)	0.144	90	0	90
	0.222	86	90	4
	0.125	4	90	94
K(2)	0.141	105	90	15
	0.144	90	0	90
	0.130	15	90	75
Cl(1)	0.142	130	90	40
	0.172	90	0	90
	0.122	40	90	50
Cl(2)	0.146	90	0	90
	0.154	44	90	135
	0.120	45	90	45
S	0.122	104	90	14
	0.123	90	0	90
	0.102	14	90	75
O(1)	0.139	86	90	4
	0.209	90	0	90
	0.092	4	90	94
O(2)	0.145	56	107	39
	0.169	34	84	123
	0.100	85	18	73
O(3)	0.134	68	90	22
	0.197	90	0	90
	0.089	22	90	112

assuming that K, Cu, Cl, S and two O were on the symmetry plane. Atomic coordinates and anisotropic temperature parameters, in Tables 2 and 3 respectively, were refined by a modified version of the full-matrix least-squares program ORFLS (BUSING, MARTIN and LEVY,

Table 6. *Interatomic distances*
(with standard deviations in parentheses) in chlorotionite

Cu—Cl(1) (2 ×)	3.0467(2) Å	K(1)—Cl(2)	3.213 (3) Å
—Cl(1'')	2.237 (2)	—Cl(1)	3.262 (3)
—Cl(2)	2.252 (2)	—O(2') (2 ×)	2.716 (5)
—O(1)	2.001 (6)	—O(2) (2 ×)	2.719 (5)
—O(3)	2.019 (6)		
		K(2)—Cl(2'') (2 ×)	3.1320(6)
S—O(1)	1.500 (6)	—O(2') (2 ×)	2.828 (5)
—O(3)	1.506 (6)	—O(3)	2.853 (6)
—O(2) (2 ×)	1.460 (4)	—O*(1)	2.744 (6)

* indicates atoms of adjacent cells.

Table 7. *Interatomic angles in CuCl₄O₂ and in SO₄*
(with standard deviations in parentheses)

Cl(1)—Cu—Cl*(1)	171.83(6) °	Cl(2)—Cu—O(1)	94.6(2)
—Cl(1)	89.85(4)	O(1)—Cu—O(3)	70.7(2)
—Cl(2)	94.05(4)	O(1)—S—O(3)	101.3(3)
—O(1)	89.17(4)	—O(2) (2 ×)	112.2(2)
—O(3)	85.95(4)	O(3)—S—O(2) (2 ×)	111.8(2)
Cl(1)—Cu—Cl(2)	99.39(8)	O(2)—S—O(2)	111.2(3)
—O(3)	95.4(2)		

* indicates atoms of adjacent cells.

1962). The final R value is 0.032 for 893 observed reflections and 0.041 with the unobserved ones included. Observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 4. The analyses of the anisotropic thermal parameters are given in Table 5. Interatomic distances, angles and their standard deviations are in Tables 6 and 7.

Description of the structure

The complete atomic arrangement of chlorotionite is shown in Fig. 1. The crystal structure of chlorotionite is built up by three kinds of polyhedra: [CuCl₄O₂] pseudo-octahedra, SO₄ tetrahedra and KCl₂O₄ polyhedra.

Around Cu an irregular square-planar arrangement of ligand atoms occurs which involves two chlorine in *cis* position and two oxygen atoms, all placed on the mirror plane. The usual [4 + 2] coordination

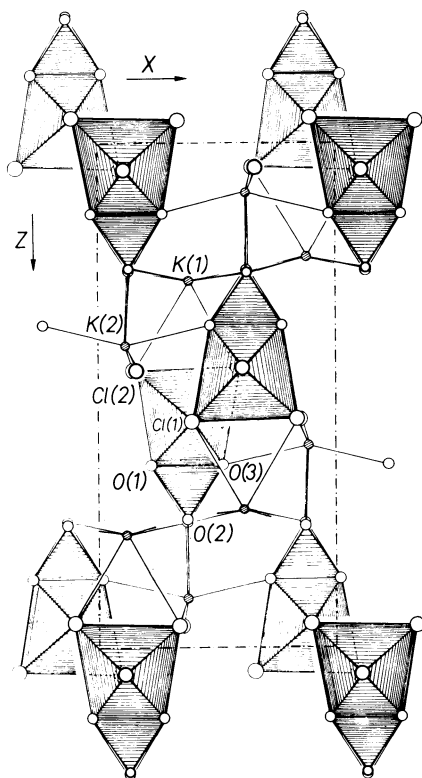


Fig.1. Projection of the chlorotienite structure on the xz plane. For clarity some atoms are slightly shifted from the positions symmetrically related by mirror plane

is completed by two chlorine atoms which are the apices of the pseudo-octahedron. The two closer chlorine neighbours have distances Cu—Cl(1) and Cu—Cl(2) of 2.24 and 2.25 Å respectively and the two more distant Cu—Cl(1) [$\times 2$] of 3.05 Å. These values can be usefully compared with those found by DUNITZ (1957) in CuPy_2Cl_2 , where each Cu has two closer chlorine atoms in *trans* configuration (2.28 Å) and two more distant (3.05 Å). As shown by Fig.2 the metal-oxygen distances are Cu—O(1) = 2.00 Å and Cu—O(3) = 2.02 Å. It is of interest that the bond angles around the copper atom are strongly distorted (see Fig.2 and 3). For example, O(1)—Cu—O(3) is almost 71° and Cl*(1)—Cu—Cl(1) is almost 172° . This last value is significantly different from that found in caledonite (GIACOVAZZO, MENCHETTI and

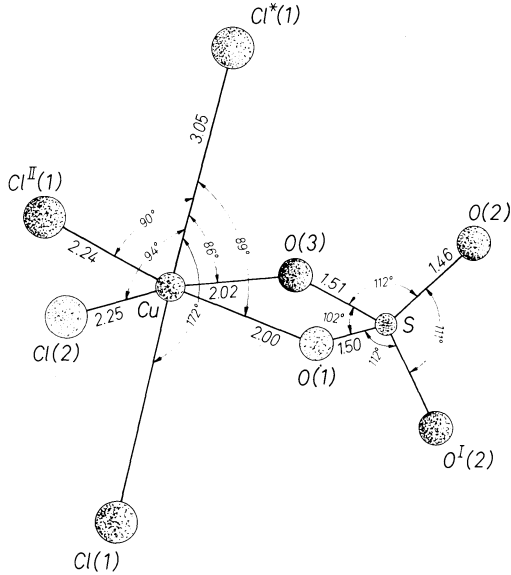


Fig. 2. Configuration and connection between $\text{Cu}[\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2]$ and SO_4 showing some metal-anions angles and distances

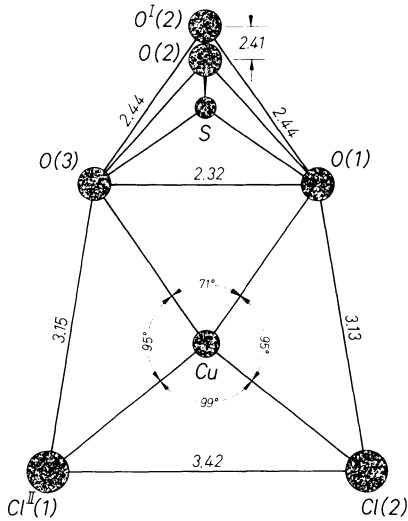


Fig. 3. The Cu-S configuration showing O-O distances and four Cu-anion angles

SCORDARI, 1973) and in copper dipyrindine dichloride (DUNITZ, 1957) which are 177° and 176° respectively.

The sulphate group shows a distorted tetrahedral configuration with two S—O(1) and S—O(3) longer distances (1.50 and 1.51 Å) and two shorter symmetry related S—O(2) ones (1.46 Å). SO₄ tetrahedra are linked by O(1)—O(3) edges with Cu pseudo-octahedra. Because of their electrostatic repulsion, S and Cu are pushed towards O(2)—O^I(2) and Cl^{II}(1)—Cl(2) edges respectively. Consequently O(1)—O(3) is the smallest (2.32 Å) of the O—O distances in the SO₄ tetrahedron against an average value of 2.43 Å, and O(1)—S—O(3) is the smallest angle (about 102°) against an average value of 112° . The electrostatic repulsion Cu—S and the steric effect due to two bulky Cl atoms in *cis* position seem to cause the above-mentioned distortion occurring in the Cu pseudo-octahedra.

In chlorotienite there are two symmetrically independent potassium atoms K(1) and K(2) lying on the mirror plane. Both K(1) and K(2) are surrounded by four oxygen and two chlorine atoms, but the coordination polyhedra are rather different: K(1) has four K(1)—O(2) distances of 2.71 Å and two K(1)—Cl with a mean value of 3.24 Å. It lies at the top of a four-sided pyramid, whose basis is made by four oxygen atoms; two additional chlorine atoms complete the environment. The resultant polyhedron is similar to a trigonal prism.

K(2) has three K(2)—O distances with a mean value of 2.84 Å, one K(1)—O(1) of 2.74 Å, and two K(2)—Cl(2) of 3.13 Å. These six anions form a polyhedron similar to a distorted pseudo-octahedron. K(2) is much more influenced by the S-electrostatic repulsion than K(1). In fact, K(2)—O distances are in the average larger than K(1)—O and K(2)—Cl shorter than K(1)—Cl.

The most interesting structural features in chlorotienite are chains running along the *b* axis: Cu[Cl₂O₂]Cl₂ pseudo-octahedra are connected via Cl(1) apices to form a straight chain. Two of these chains, shifted against each other by $\frac{1}{2}b$ are joined by common zigzag Cl(1)—Cl(1) edges to form a compact double chain (see Fig. 4) whose repeat unit is ${}^\infty_1[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2]^{12-}$. SO₄ tetrahedra are linked on opposite sides to Cu pseudo-octahedra by O(1)—O(3) edges. They constitute a "head-bridge" towards parallel Cu chains (Fig. 1). The double chains are connected by K polyhedra.

As well known, Cu pseudo-octahedra frequently form simple chains as in natrochalcite (RUMANOVA and VOLODINA, 1958), in caledonite (GIACOVAZZO, MENCHETTI and SCORDARI, 1973), in linarite (BACHMANN

and ZEMANN, 1961) etc., or sheets as in brochantite (COCCO e MAZZI, 1959), in dolerophanite (FLÜGEL-KAHLER, 1963), or three-dimensional networks as in cornetite (FEHLMANN *et al.*, 1964). This structure therefore reveals a rather unusual crystallochemical feature of Cu pseudo-octahedra.

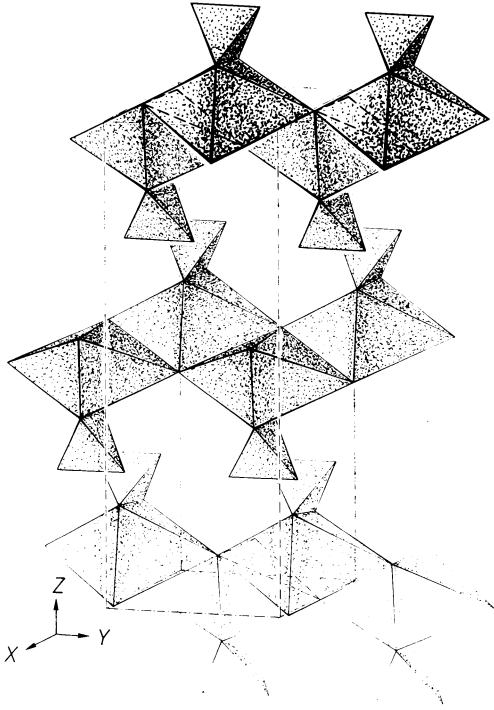


Fig.4. Partial clinographic projection of chlorotienite. Cu pseudo-octahedra are linked forming chains parallel to the b axis

Considering physical properties of chlorotienite, the structure explains

a) the prismatic habit elongated in $[010]$ direction. The direction of the Cu chains coincides in fact with b .

b) the easy cleavage on $\{100\}$, $\{101\}$, $\{001\}$. The cleavage planes $\{100\}$ and $\{001\}$ were already noticed by BELLANCA (1946) together with a $\{010\}$ easy cleavage plane. However, the structure does not explain this last one.

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