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'Étude 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 $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_4\text{(OH)}_4$ (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allophane</th>
<th>Imogolite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$d$ Å</td>
<td>$l$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16vb</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3vb</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.25vb</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

REFERENCES


KEYWORDS: imogolite, allophane, nomenclature, mineral species.

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Mineral nomenclature: glushinskite

Glushinskite, $\text{Mg(C}_2\text{O}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 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.

REFERENCES

MINERALOGICAL NOTES


Keywords: glushinskite, nomenclature, mineral species.

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