

CORRIGENDA

CORRIGENDUM 1

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEES RELEVANT TO CLAY MINERALOGY: REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ETUDE DES ARGILES (AIPEA) NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE FOR 2006

S. GUGGENHEIM^{1,*}, J. M. ADAMS², D. C. BAIN³, F. BERGAYA⁴, M. F. BRIGATTI⁵, V. A. DRITS⁶,
M. L. L. FORMOSO⁷, E. GALÁN⁸, T. KOGURE⁹ AND H. STANJEK¹⁰

¹ Chairman, AIPEA Nomenclature Committee, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, 845 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Illinois 60607, USA

² (*ex officio*, Principal Editor of *Clay Minerals*), Department of Engineering, School of Engineering and Computer Science, University of Exeter, Harrison Building, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QF, UK

³ (*ex officio*, Editor-in-Chief, *Clays and Clay Minerals*), Macaulay Institute, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen AB15 8QH, Scotland, UK

⁴ Centre de Recherche de la Matière Divisée (CRMD), National Center of Scientific Research, University of Orléans, 1b Rue de la Fêrolierie, 45 071 Orléans Cedex 2, France

⁵ Department of Earth Sciences, University of Modena, L.GO. S. Eufemia 19, I-41100, Modena, Italy

⁶ Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Science, 7 Pyzerskii Per, Moscow J-17, Russia

⁷ 9500, Ave Bento Gonçalves, Campus do Vale, Institute of Geosciences, University Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre - RS - Brazil, CEP - 91540-000

⁸ Departamento de Cristalografía y Mineralogía, Facultad de Química, Universidad de Sevilla, 41071 Sevilla, Spain

⁹ Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁰ Clay and Interface Mineralogy, Aachen University, Wuellnerstrasse 2, D-52056 Aachen, Germany

In Table 2 entitled 'Classification of planar hydrous phyllosilicates' of the paper by Guggenheim *et al.* (p. 765 of December 2006 issue), the trioctahedral and dioctahedral species for interlayer-deficient mica were inadvertently reversed. In addition, the listed species: lepidolite, illite, glauconite and brammalite, are more appropriately series names and series names should not be included under species. Both corrections are provided in the revised table below (Table 1). Other minor changes are given also.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Covadonga Brime, Universidad de Oviedo (Spain), and Celso Gomes, University of Aveiro (Portugal), for noting the errors.

REFERENCES

- Rieder, M., Cavazzini, G., D'yakonov, Y.S., Frank-Kamenetskii, V.A., Gottardi, G., Guggenheim, S., Koval, P.V., Müller, G., Neiva, A.M.R., Radoslovich, E.W., Robert, J.-L., Sassi, F.P., Takeda, H., Weiss, Z. and Wones, D.R. (1998) Nomenclature of the micas. *Clays and Clay Minerals*, **46**, 586–595.

* E-mail address of corresponding author:

xtal@uic.edu

DOI: 10.1346/CCMN.2007.0550611

Table 1. Classification of planar hydrous phyllosilicates.

Layer type	Interlayer material ¹	Group	Octahedral character	Species ²
1:1	None or H ₂ O only ($x \approx 0$)	Serpentine-kaolin	Trioctahedral Diocetahedral Di,triocetahedral	Lizardite, berthierine, amesite, cronstedtite Kaolinite, dickite, nacrite, halloysite (planar) Odinite
2:1	None ($x \approx 0$)	Talc-pyrophyllite	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Talc, willemseite, kerolite, pimelite Pyrophyllite, ferripyrophyllite
	Hydrated exchangeable cations ($x \approx 0.2-0.6$)	Smectite	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Saponite, hectorite, saconite, stevensite, swinefordite Montmorillonite, beidellite, nontronite, volkonskoite
	Hydrated exchangeable cations ($x \approx 0.6-0.9$)	Vermiculite	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Triocetahedral vermiculite Diocetahedral vermiculite
	Non-hydrated mono- or divalent cations ($x \approx 0.6-0.85$)	Interlayer-deficient mica	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Wonesite ^{3,4} none ⁴
	Non-hydrated monovalent cations, ($\geq 50\%$ monovalent, $x \approx 0.85-1.0$ for diocetahedral)	True (flexible) mica	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Phlogopite, siderophyllite, aspidolite Muscovite, celadonite, paragonite
	Non-hydrated divalent cations, ($\geq 50\%$ divalent, $x \approx 1.8-2.0$)	Brittle mica	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Clintonite, kinoshitalite, bityite, anandite Margarite, chernykhite
	Hydroxide sheet ($x = \text{variable}$)	Chlorite	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral Di,triocetahedral Tri,diocetahedral	Clinochlore, chamosite, pennantite, nimite, baileychlore Donbassite Cookeite, sudoite none
2:1	Regularly interstratified ($x = \text{variable}$)	Variable	Triocetahedral Diocetahedral	Corrensite, alietite, hydrobiotite, kulkeite Rectorite, tosudite, brinrobertsite
1:1, 2:1			Triocetahedral	Dozyite

¹ x is net layer charge per formula unit, given as a positive number

² not an exhaustive list of species; in general, listed in order of abundance

³ net layer charge may be <0.6 , but this is an exception

⁴ 'series' names are given in Rieder *et al.* (1998) as a convenient way to describe incompletely investigated micas. For example, biotite is a triocetahedral true-mica series name for certain dark micas that may be used as a field term, and illite is a diocetahedral interlayer-deficient series name to describe certain micas after only optical microscopic data become available. Other diocetahedral interlayer-deficient micas of a series type are glauconite and brammallite.

CORRIGENDUM 2

In the paper 'The influence of acid treatment on the composition of bentonite' from *Clays and Clay Minerals*, vol. **54** (2006), 699–704, by A. Vuković *et al.*, in the list of authors, please replace Aleksandra Milutinović with Aleksandra Milutinović-Nikolić.