

## 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

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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

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DOI: 10.1346/CCMN.2007.0550611

Table 1. Classification of planar hydrous phyllosilicates.

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

<sup>1</sup>  $x$  is net layer charge per formula unit, given as a positive number

<sup>2</sup> not an exhaustive list of species; in general, listed in order of abundance

<sup>3</sup> net layer charge may be  $<0.6$ , but this is an exception

<sup>4</sup> 'series' names are given in Rieder *et al.* (1998) as a convenient way to describe incompletely investigated micas. For example, biotite is a trioctahedral true-mica series name for certain dark micas that may be used as a field term, and illite is a dioctahedral interlayer-deficient series name to describe certain micas after only optical microscopic data become available. Other dioctahedral 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. Vulković *et al.*, in the list of authors, please replace Aleksandra Milutinović with Aleksandra Milutinović-Nikolić.