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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.

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Table 1. Classification of planar hydrous phyllosilicates.

Layer type	Interlayer material[1]	Group	Octahedral character	Species[2]
1:1	None or H_2O only ($x \approx 0$)	Serpentine-kaolin	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral Di,trioctahedral	Lizardite, berthierine, amesite, cronstedtite Kaolinite, dickite, nacrite, halloysite (planar) Odinite
2:1	None ($x \approx 0$)	Talc-pyrophyllite	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Talc, willemseite, kerolite, pimelite Pyrophyllite, ferripyrophyllite
	Hydrated exchangeable cations ($x \approx 0.2-0.6$)	Smectite	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Saponite, hectorite, sauconite, stevensite, swinefordite Montmorillonite, beidellite, nontronite, volkonskoite
	Hydrated exchangeable cations ($x \approx 0.6-0.9$)	Vermiculite	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Trioctahedral vermiculite Dioctahedral vermiculite
	Non-hydrated mono- or divalent cations ($x \approx 0.6-0.85$)	Interlayer-deficient mica	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Wonesite[3,4] none[4]
	Non-hydrated monovalent cations, ($\geqslant 50\%$ monovalent, $x \approx 0.85-1.0$ for dioctahedral)	True (flexible) mica	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Phlogopite, siderophyllite, aspidolite Muscovite, celadonite, paragonite
	Non-hydrated divalent cations, ($\geqslant 50\%$ divalent, $x \approx 1.8-2.0$)	Brittle mica	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Clintonite, kinoshitalite, bityite, anandite Margarite, chernykhite
	Hydroxide sheet (x = variable)	Chlorite	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral Di,trioctahedral Tri,dioctahedral	Clinochlore, chamosite, pennantite, nimite, baileychlore Donbassite Cookeite, sudoite none
2:1	Regularly interstratified (x = variable)	Variable	Trioctahedral Dioctahedral	Corrensite, aliettite, hydrobiotite, kulkeite Rectorite, tosudite, brinrobertsite
1:1, 2:1			Trioctahedral	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 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.

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