

may be derived by stacking and in-filling of Kagomé nets perpendicular to a threefold axis, which includes the structures of the different types of Friauf-Laves phases. The symbol describing the layer sequence for MgNi_2 is: $\triangle \triangle \nabla \nabla$ and for the μ phase: $|\triangle 0|$. In our description the Kagomé nets are perpendicular to the plane of the paper containing the horizontal rows of secondary-net atoms. The Frank & Kasper symbols define our sequence in the vertical direction by replacing \triangle by L , ∇ by R and 0 by V .

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The Crystal Structure of Yugawaralite

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A single crystal of yugawaralite $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{32}\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was examined by X-rays and 1700 non-zero intensities were measured. An $N(z)$ test indicated the absence of a centre of symmetry and the space group Pc was adopted. Structural analysis has revealed an aluminosilicate framework consisting of 8-, 5- and 4-membered rings. In the course of the refinement the calcium cation appeared coordinated by four oxygen atoms and four water molecules, and aluminum and silicon were shown to be in an ordered arrangement from consideration of interatomic distances. With isotropic temperature factors the final reliability index was 0.065 and the $N(z)$ based on F_{calc} almost coincided with that of F_{obs} . Yugawaralite is a zeolite not belonging to any recognized family. It possesses a two-dimensional system of channels approximately $3.6 \times 2.8 \text{ \AA}$ free diameter.

Introduction

Yugawaralite was described by Sakurai & Hayashi (1952) as a mineral of the zeolite family having the formula $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_7\text{Si}_{20}\text{O}_{54}\cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and a density of 2.20 g.cm^{-3} . More recently a crystal of yugawaralite found at Heinabergsjökull, south-eastern Iceland, by Walker (1969) was used for further X-ray studies by Barrer & Marshall (1965). By means of Weissenberg and precession photographs they determined the unit cell as monoclinic with: $a = 6.73 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 13.95 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 10.03 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 111^\circ 30' \pm 2'$, giving unit-cell contents, with a certain degree of rounding, as $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{32}\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. They applied the statistical test of Howells, Phillips & Rogers (1950), and the $N(z)$ plot suggested the absence of a centre of symmetry. From this and the noting of systematic absences they proposed the space group Pc . The structure has been briefly described by Kerr & Williams (1967); in the present paper a full and final description of the structure is given which includes the ordering of aluminum and silicon, and the cation and water positions.

Experimental

The present investigation is a continuation of that of Barrer & Marshall (1965) with a crystal of size $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$ from the same source. A Buerger precession camera and Mo $K\alpha$ radiation were used for the systematic collection of three-dimensional X-ray intensity data. As it is not possible with a precession camera to use multiple film techniques, owing to the different angles of incidence of the two beams giving rise to the same diffraction spot, photographic data were obtained by taking a series of timed exposures of 27, 9, 3 and 1 hours and in some cases 20 minutes. The crystal was mounted so that it rotated about its b axis, thus enabling data to be collected up the two shorter axes without needing to remount the crystal. By use of a precession angle of 32.5° the following layers were taken: nkl where $n=0, 1, 2$ and 3, and hkn where $n=0, 1, 2, 3$ and 4.

A Joyce-Loebl integrating microdensitometer (of the flying spot scanner type) was used for measurement of all the data of about 6000 diffraction spots. It was found

necessary to measure the background beside each spot as well as the spot itself, since there was a non-uniform variation in background over the film. The difference then gave the integrated intensity, which was found to be reproducible. However, in comparing ratios from different exposures of the same diffraction, a certain non-linearity was encountered. The cause of this non-linearity is still not apparent, as the only diffractions measured were those falling in the linear range claimed by the manufacturers of both film and densitometer. The problem was overcome on this particular occasion by applying a correction function of the type:

$$I_{\text{correct}} = I_{\text{obs}} + aI_{\text{obs}}^2 + bI_{\text{obs}}^4$$

where a and b were constants derived by considering the overlapping data. This enabled film and interlayer ratios to be determined so that all diffractions could be put on a common scale and those measured more than once could be averaged.

Buerger-type-Lorentz and polarization factors were then applied resulting in a final list of 1700 non-zero structure amplitudes. On account of the low absorption coefficient of 0.96 mm^{-1} , correction for absorption was deemed unnecessary. All the calculations described in this paper were performed on the University of London Atlas computer.

Structural analysis

A statistical test was carried out on all the structure factor data, including those diffractions of negligible intensity. The graph of $N(z)$ appears in Fig. 1 and confirms the acentric nature of the yugawaralite data. At the same time a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson map was computed which showed Harker peaks due to the glide plane. These peaks enabled the y coordinates of most of the strongly scattering atoms to be determined, and groups of three atoms were readily picked out. The groups of three were then assembled in a number of trial structures, of which only one gave a sensible arrangement of six Al, Si atoms. The first Fourier synthesis was calculated on the basis of just six Al, Si positions and yielded five oxygen positions. These were included in the input for a second Fourier which showed the remaining two Al, Si atoms, six more oxygen atoms and a high peak attributed to calcium. The remaining five oxygen atoms were judiciously placed midway between Al, Si atoms lying about 3.2 \AA apart. It was subsequently realized that some of these oxygen atoms were placed rather badly compared with those revealed by the Fourier synthesis.

For the Fourier and subsequent least-squares calculations, semi-ionized scattering factors were used for aluminum, silicon and oxygen. These were taken from Volume III of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) interpolating where necessary. Non-ionized scattering factors were found not to give such good agreement as the semi-ionized. In the early stages a mean value was used for Al, Si, weighted in

accordance with the chemical formula. The fully ionized scattering factor was used for calcium, and water was represented by oxygen.

The least-squares refinement was undertaken weighting reflexions equally; except for a few of the very strongest which were given a lighter weight. In due course, four weak peaks surrounding the calcium ion appeared on an electron density map, and were attributed to partial or complete occupation by water. A check was kept of the Al, Si-O distances but it was not until twelve cycles of least-squares that two tetrahedra emerged with greater distances than the rest. From this point on, the respective scattering factors were used for aluminum and silicon. After four further cycles, refinement ceased with the reliability index equal to 0.065, with isotropic temperature factors. It was decided to try anisotropic factors on the calcium, aluminum and silicon atoms, but after three cycles of least-squares this again ceased to refine having brought about a negligible improvement with $R=0.061$.

Finally, the statistical test was applied to the calculated structure factors. The result is shown in Fig. 1 where it can be seen almost to coincide with that of F_{obs} .

Description of the structure and discussion

(a) General

The principal data concerning the structure of yugawaralite are listed in Tables 1-6. Table 1 contains the atomic coordinates with their standard deviations estimated from the shifts of the final two cycles of least-squares refinement. Tables 2 and 3 give distances and angles relating to the framework, Table 4 calcium environmental distances, Table 5 distances and angles concerning the water molecules and Table 6 the observed and calculated structure factors. A skeletal model of the framework is shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, viewed along the a , b and c axes respectively. The black tetrahedra represent aluminum and the remainder represent silicon atoms.

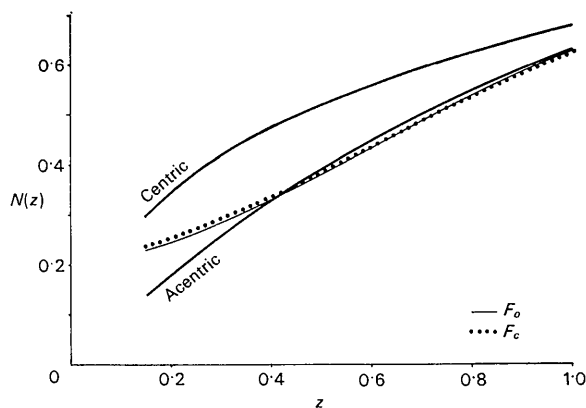


Fig. 1. The statistical $N(z)$ plot for the yugawaralite data. The F_{observed} (thin line) and $F_{\text{calculated}}$ (dotted line) are seen against the two reference curves.

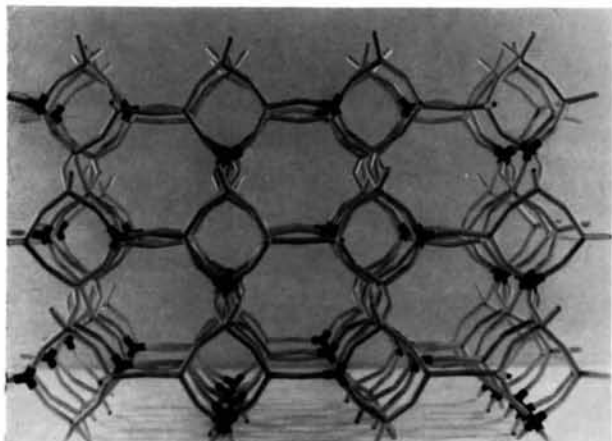


Fig. 2. A model of the framework of yugawaralite viewed down the a axis. The black apices represent Al while the lighter ones represent Si. Oxygen atoms must be imagined to be midway along each bond.

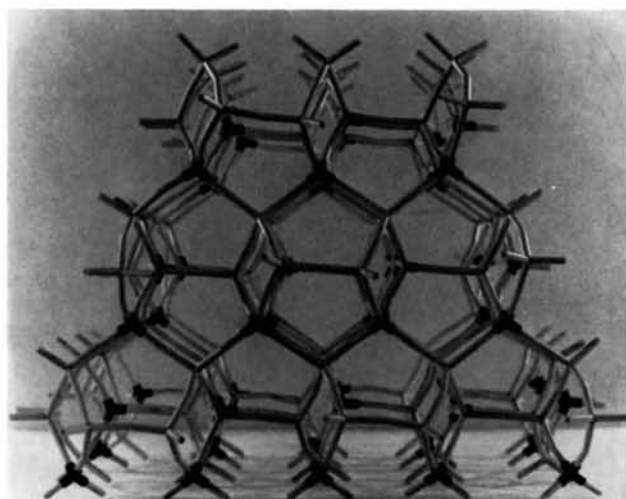


Fig. 3. Model viewed along the b axis.

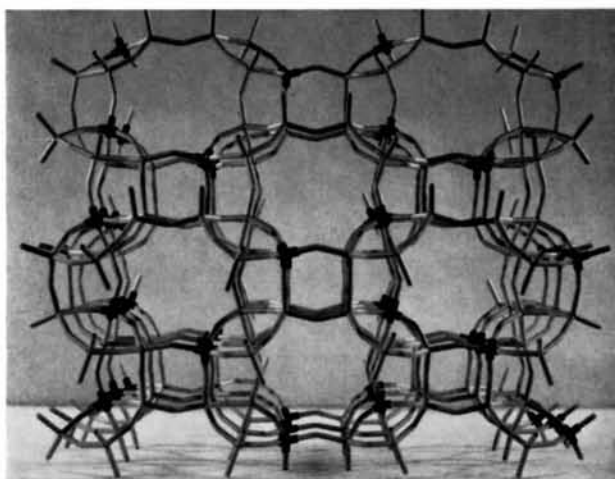


Fig. 4. Model viewed along the c axis.

Table 1. Atomic coordinates with standard deviations estimated from the shifts of the last two cycles of least-squares

	x	y	z	B (Å ²)
Ca	0.0439	0.2157	0.4253	0.95
σCa	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.09
Al(1)	0	0.0071	0	0.50
Al(2)	0.3947	0.3554	0.6540	0.60
σAl	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.05
Si(1)	0.3406	0.1489	0.9832	0.47
Si(2)	0.7103	0.0371	0.1923	0.52
Si(3)	0.4084	0.1253	0.6955	0.44
Si(4)	0.0265	0.4760	0.4401	0.44
Si(5)	0.3583	0.3733	0.9620	0.42
Si(6)	0.7398	0.4981	0.6231	0.50
σSi	0.0002	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.05
O(1)	0.1076	0.1067	0.9523	1.25
O(2)	0.8502	0.0463	0.0970	1.46
O(3)	0.1911	0.0756	0.5952	1.07
O(4)	0.5083	0.1093	0.1326	0.88
O(5)	0.4292	0.1212	0.8605	1.39
O(6)	0.6155	0.0726	0.6867	0.84
O(7)	0.8469	0.0651	0.3550	0.82
O(8)	0.3381	0.2636	0.0008	1.00
O(9)	0.4004	0.2324	0.6357	1.32
O(10)	0.1661	0.4290	0.9903	1.16
O(11)	0.8328	0.4837	0.4980	1.20
O(12)	0.1686	0.3817	0.5002	0.70
O(13)	0.5769	0.4104	0.0833	0.94
O(14)	0.3590	0.3906	0.8071	1.47
O(15)	0.6237	0.4007	0.6390	1.30
O(16)	0.9292	0.4705	0.2665	0.86
σO	0.0003	0.0001	0.0002	0.04
H ₂ O(1)*	0.9758	0.2536	0.1757	2.28
H ₂ O(2)*	0.9058	0.2319	0.6272	1.22
H ₂ O(3)	0.6945	0.2880	0.3365	2.05
H ₂ O(4)*	0.3396	0.1500	0.3627	2.86
σH ₂ O	0.0006	0.0001	0.0002	0.04

* These sites have an occupancy factor of 0.75.

Table 2. Interatomic distances (Å) within the framework

(a) Al-O distances

Al(1)-O(1)	1.715	Al(2)-O(9)	1.730
Al(1)-O(2)	1.728	Al(2)-O(12)	1.766
Al(1)-O(3)	1.734	Al(2)-O(14)	1.712
Al(1)-O(7)	1.761	Al(2)-O(15)	1.725
Mean	1.735	Mean	1.733

(b) Si-O distances

Si(1)-O(1)	1.598	Si(4)-O(10)	1.598
Si(1)-O(4)	1.610	Si(4)-O(11)	1.615
Si(1)-O(5)	1.600	Si(4)-O(12)	1.611
Si(1)-O(8)	1.612	Si(4)-O(16)	1.624
Mean	1.605	Mean	1.612

(b) Si-O distances

Si(2)-O(2)	1.575	Si(5)-O(8)	1.598
Si(2)-O(4)	1.622	Si(5)-O(10)	1.622
Si(2)-O(6)	1.652	Si(5)-O(13)	1.616
Si(2)-O(7)	1.603	Si(5)-O(14)	1.576
Mean	1.613	Mean	1.603

Si(3)-O(3)	1.601	Si(6)-O(11)	1.609
Si(3)-O(5)	1.612	Si(6)-O(13)	1.635
Si(3)-O(6)	1.609	Si(6)-O(15)	1.605
Si(3)-O(9)	1.603	Si(6)-O(16)	1.597
Mean	1.606	Mean	1.612

(c) O-O distances, AlO₄ tetrahedra

(1) O(1)-O(2)	2.770	(2) O(9)-O(12)	2.661
O(1)-O(3)	2.874	O(9)-O(14)	2.876
O(1)-O(7)	2.922	O(9)-O(15)	2.785
O(2)-O(3)	2.865	O(12)-O(14)	2.875
O(2)-O(7)	2.878	O(12)-O(15)	2.879
O(3)-O(7)	2.670	O(14)-O(15)	2.873
Mean	2.830	Mean	2.825

(d) O-O distances, SiO₄ tetrahedra

(1) O(1)-O(4)	2.645	(4) O(10)-O(11)	2.582
O(1)-O(5)	2.655	O(10)-O(12)	2.644
O(1)-O(8)	2.626	O(10)-O(16)	2.635
O(4)-O(5)	2.589	O(11)-O(12)	2.668
O(4)-O(8)	2.568	O(11)-O(16)	2.638
O(5)-O(8)	2.636	O(12)-O(16)	2.623
Mean	2.620	Mean	2.632

(2) O(2)-O(4)	2.610	(5) O(8)-O(10)	2.568
O(2)-O(6)	2.666	O(8)-O(13)	2.551
O(2)-O(7)	2.612	O(8)-O(14)	2.673
O(4)-O(6)	2.642	O(10)-O(13)	2.592
O(4)-O(7)	2.618	O(10)-O(14)	2.666
O(6)-O(7)	2.656	O(13)-O(14)	2.635
Mean	2.634	Mean	2.614

(3) O(3)-O(5)	2.636	(6) O(11)-O(13)	2.640
O(3)-O(6)	2.666	O(11)-O(15)	2.607
O(3)-O(9)	2.553	O(11)-O(16)	2.611
O(5)-O(6)	2.585	O(13)-O(15)	2.690
O(5)-O(9)	2.686	O(13)-O(16)	2.555
O(6)-O(9)	2.606	O(15)-O(16)	2.680
Mean	2.622	Mean	2.631

(e) Mean distances

Overall mean Al-O	1.734 ± 0.018
Overall mean Si-O	1.609 ± 0.016
Mean Si-O in Si-O-Al bonds	1.597 ± 0.013
Mean Si-O in Si-O-Si bonds	1.614 ± 0.014
Mean O-O in AlO ₄ tetrahedra	2.827 ± 0.083
Mean O-O in SiO ₄ tetrahedra	2.625 ± 0.039

Table 3. Angles of Al, Si-O-Si bonds, in degrees

Al(1)-O(1)-Si(1)	136.9	Al(2)-O(9)-Si(3)	152.2
Al(1)-O(2)-Si(2)	156.8	Si(4)-O(10)-Si(5)	139.4
Al(1)-O(3)-Si(3)	163.7	Si(4)-O(11)-Si(6)	152.5
Si(1)-O(4)-Si(2)	140.0	Al(2)-O(12)-Si(4)	134.6
Si(1)-O(5)-Si(3)	150.0	Si(5)-O(13)-Si(6)	141.3
Si(2)-O(6)-Si(3)	139.0	Al(2)-O(14)-Si(5)	153.4
Al(1)-O(7)-Si(2)	130.4	Al(2)-O(15)-Si(6)	143.4
Si(1)-O(8)-Si(5)	156.9	Si(4)-O(16)-Si(6)	146.1

Table 4. *Calcium environment, distances in Å*

Ca-O(3)	2.546
Ca-O(7)	2.449
Ca-O(9)	2.564
Ca-O(12)	2.486
Ca-H ₂ O(1)	2.435
Ca-H ₂ O(2)	2.530
Ca-H ₂ O(3)	2.414
Ca-H ₂ O(4)	2.474
Mean	2.487 ± 0.051

The yugawaralite framework can be described as a plane chequered pattern comprising separate 4-membered rings, which are linked to their nearest neighbours by the opposite corners of other 4-membered rings, turned so that their free corners lie out of the plane. Fig 2 shows the original 4-rings normal to the angle of viewing, while the linking rings are seen inclined. The latter rings are joined to layers above and below with their free corners and in doing so 5-mem-

Table 5. *Distances and angles relating to water molecules*

Those in heavy type are thought to be hydrogen bonds.

(a) Distances in Å

H ₂ O(1)-O(2)	3.037	H ₂ O(3)-O(4)	3.180
H ₂ O(1)-O(16)	3.210	H ₂ O(3)-O(7)	3.261
H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(3)	2.943	H ₂ O(3)-O(11)	3.140
H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(4)	2.875	H ₂ O(3)-O(12)	3.285
H ₂ O(2)-O(3)	3.002	H ₂ O(3)-O(13)	2.922
H ₂ O(2)-O(6)	3.160	H ₂ O(3)-O(16)	3.209
H ₂ O(2)-O(9)	3.302	H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(4)	3.157
H ₂ O(2)-O(12)	3.285	H ₂ O(4)-O(3)	3.039
H ₂ O(2)-O(15)	3.058	H ₂ O(4)-O(4)	2.980
H ₂ O(2)-H ₂ O(3)	2.850	H ₂ O(4)-O(9)	2.860

(b) Angles in degrees

O(2) — H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(3)	97.1	O(13) — H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(1)	69.0
O(2) — H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(4)	77.3	O(13) — H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(2)	157.9
H ₂ O(3) — H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(4)	106.9	H ₂ O(1) — H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(2)	109.6
O(3) — H ₂ O(2)-O(15)	174.9	O(3) — H ₂ O(4)-O(4)	149.0
O(3) — H ₂ O(2)-H ₂ O(3)	101.0	O(3) — H ₂ O(4)-O(9)	51.2
O(15) — H ₂ O(2)-H ₂ O(3)	75.1	O(4) — H ₂ O(4)-O(9)	149.1

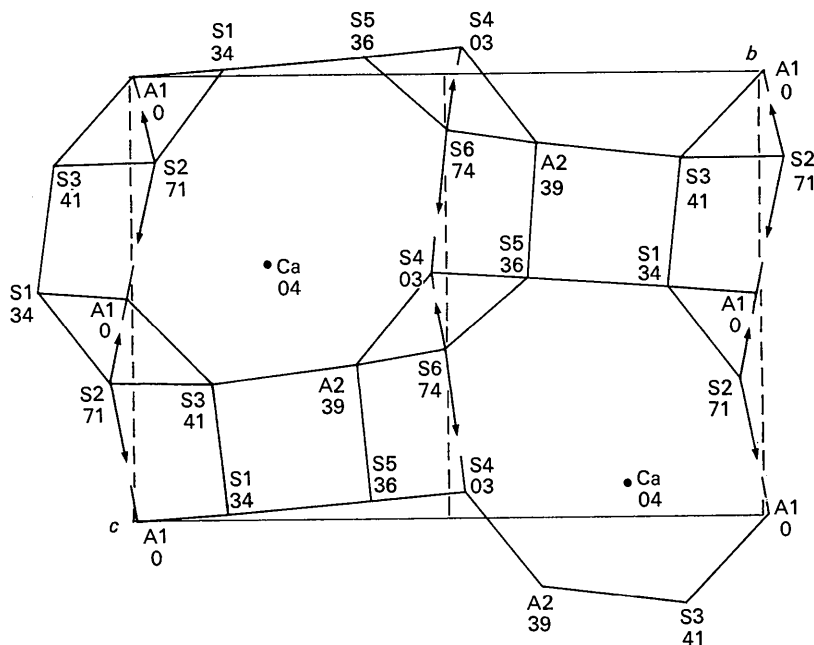


Fig. 5. Projection of yugawaralite onto the *bc* plane. The heights in hundredths of the *a* axis are indicated for Al, Ca and Si atoms. Al, S1 stand for Al(1), Si(1), etc.

Table 6. Observed and calculated structure factors

The latter are scaled up by five.

Table with 20 columns: H, K, L, PO, PC, H, K, L, PO, PC, H, K, L, PO, PC, H, K, L, PO, PC, H, K, L, PO, PC. Each row contains numerical values for these parameters, representing observed and calculated structure factors for various crystallographic reflections.

work, all of which belong to AlO_4 tetrahedra. The coordination sphere is completed by four water molecules so that altogether there are eight atoms lying at a mean distance of 2.49 \AA , as shown in Fig. 8

The cation environment is most similar to that occurring in gismondite (Fischer, 1963) where the Ca^{2+} is surrounded by 2 oxygen atoms and six water positions, of which only 5 can be occupied at a time. The mean Ca-O , H_2O distance is here 2.47 \AA . The environment in yugawaralite may also be likened to that of Na^+ in natrolite – 4 oxygen atoms and two water positions

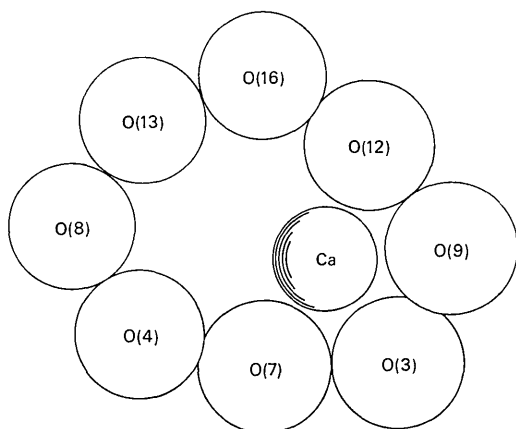


Fig. 7. A similar view of the 8-membered window constricting the a channel. This window is almost planar.

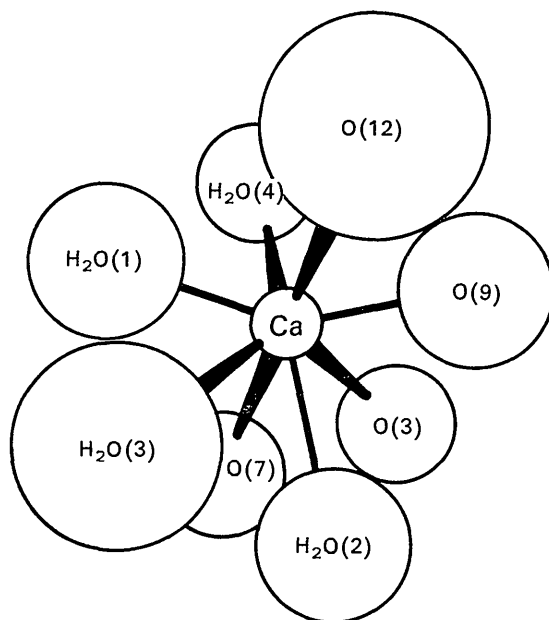


Fig. 8. The cation and its coordinating sphere of eight atoms.

(Meier, 1960), Sr^{2+} in brewsterite – 4 oxygen atoms and 5 water positions (Perrotta & Smith, 1964), Ba^{2+} in harmotome – 6 oxygen atoms and 4 water positions (Sadanaga, Marumo & Takéuchi, 1961) and Ca^{2+} in levynite where one highly occupied site is surrounded by 3 oxygen atoms and 3 water positions (Kerr, 1968).

In all the examples quoted above as being comparable to yugawaralite, the cation is coordinated partly by oxygen atoms of the framework and partly by water of hydration. A closer examination of these examples suggests a subdivision into two kinds of cation position. The first type occurs in yugawaralite, gismondite, harmotome and levynite, where the cation could be said to be attached to the cavity wall, while the second type occurs in natrolite and brewsterite, where owing to the smaller dimensions of the cavity or channel, the cation is situated centrally in the vacant space and has contact with framework oxygen atoms on opposite sides. In both cases the parts of the surface of the cation still exposed are coordinated by water.

A third type of cation position must also be mentioned here for distinction from those referred to above. It may occur in zeolites possessing large cavities where it is possible for a cation situated within the cavity to be insulated from direct contact with the framework by a sphere of hydration. Examples of this occur in levynite where a second less highly occupied site is coordinated by 9 water atoms and in the related mineral chabazite where the Ca^{2+} is reported as possessing an incomplete sphere of hydration (Smith, Rinaldi & Dent Glasser, 1963). All three Ca^{2+} ions in heulandite are situated in the channels practically surrounded by water (Merkle & Slaughter, 1967, 1968).

(c) Hydrogen bonds

The presence of hydrogen bonds is inferred from the close proximity between water molecules and other atoms. Fig. 9 is an interpretation of the situation giving distances and $\angle \text{OOO}$ angles. Since the positions of hydrogen atoms are not revealed by X-rays, conclusions cannot be drawn with certainty, for example there are three distances from $\text{H}_2\text{O}(4)$ to neighbouring oxygen atoms which fall within the range of hydrogen bonds. The longest bond may have to be discarded, or there may be an arrangement where both O(3) and O(9) are brought within the interaction of a single hydrogen atom.

The $\angle \text{OOO}$ angles show an unusually large spread about the expected mean value of 109° – the mean $\angle \text{HOH}$ angle. However, provided the two hydrogen bonds of each water molecule are bent equally, there is no need for $\angle \text{OHO}$ angles to be less than 160° which compares favourably with 154° in $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 156° in oxalic acid (Bacon & Curry, 1962). All the hydrogen bonds in yugawaralite must be described as long or very long. They are therefore weak and it is to be expected that weak bonds will be considerably bent (Hamilton, 1962) Yugawaralite may be a profitable mineral to study by neutron diffraction.

(d) Al, Si-ordering and conclusions

The discovery of the ordering of aluminum and silicon has been a notable result of the present investigation. In zeolites ordering has been convincingly proved by considering interatomic distances, only in the cases of natrolite and gismondite. Yugawaralite has a high density of 18.2 Al, Si per 1000 Å³ and the other two ordered zeolites have densities only slightly lower. Further research may reveal ordering in structures where the arrangement of Al, Si atoms was thought to be random, but it seems most likely that this will occur in zeolites with high Al, Si densities. One justification for this may be the influence upon ordering of a cation attached to the cavity wall. Owing to the larger Al-O distance in an Al-O-Si bond, the Si-O distance is slightly shortened from its mean value [see Table 2(e)].

It is difficult to place yugawaralite in any of the seven recognized groups of zeolites, although it shows certain similarities to both mordenite and heulandite in that all three structures have 4-, 5- and 8-membered rings. It does not, however, possess the zigzag layer which is characteristic of the mordenite group, nor the configuration of tetrahedra common to the heulandite group (Meier, 1968). Thus it may be that yugawaralite stands in a group on its own, unless some synthetic zeolites are found to join it.

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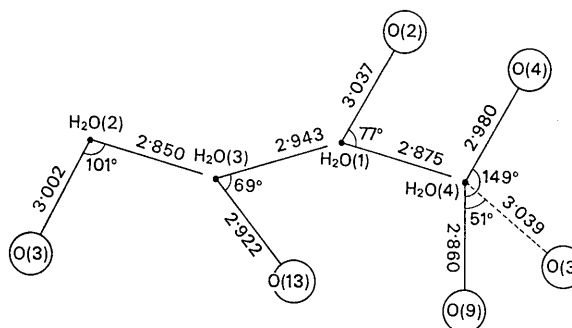


Fig. 9. Hydrogen bonds occurring in yugawaralite. This interpretation must be considered tentative until an investigation is done by neutron diffraction. There is much uncertainty concerning the status of the H₂O(4)-O(3) bond.

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