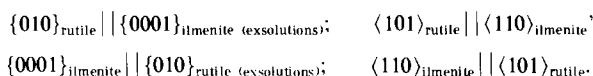


Abstracts of Forthcoming Articles

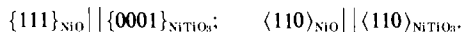
Dimorphisme du Disulfure de Lanthane LaS₂. SIMONE BENAZETH, MICHELINE GUITTARD, AND JEAN FLAHAUT, Laboratoire de Chimie Minérale Structurale, Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques de Paris V, 4, avenue de l'Observatoire, 75270 Paris Cédex 06, France. The stoichiometric lanthanum disulfide LaS₂ presents a reversible phase transition at about 750°C. The α low-temperature form is monoclinic with the LaSe₂ type of structure. All the crystals are twinned with the same twin law (100). The cell parameters are $a = 8.18$; $b = 8.13$; $c = 4.03$ Å; $\gamma = 90^\circ$, space group $P2_1/a$. The β high-temperature form has the orthorhombic structure previously described with the parameters $a = 8.13$; $b = 16.34$; $c = 4.14$ Å, space group $Pnma$. The two structures are compared.

The Structure of Quartz at 25 and 590°C Determined by Neutron Diffraction. A. F. WRIGHT AND M. S. LEHMANN, Institut Laue Langevin, 156X, 38042 Grenoble Cédex, France. Analysis of single-crystal data on the α to β transformation in quartz, which takes place at 573°C, showed that the model which, until now, has best agreed with available X-ray data does not hold for the neutron data. In the earlier model both oxygen and silicon atoms move to special positions (6j and 3c in the space group $P6_22$). The new data for β -quartz were best explained by assuming a disorder for the oxygen atom around the 6j position, and in order to keep regular SiO₄ tetrahedra, a corresponding small disorder in the silicon atom is assumed.

Phase Relations and Exsolution Phenomena in the System NiO-TiO₂. THOMAS ARMBRUSTER, Institut für Mineralogie der Ruhr-Universität, D-4630, Bochum, West Germany. The phase relations in the system NiO-TiO₂ were studied between 1000 and 1600°C using quenched powder specimens, DTA runs, and single-crystal diffusion couples. Quenching experiments establish the stable phases TiO₂ (rutile), NiTiO₃, an ilmenite structure type, Ni_{2(1+x)Ti_{1-x}O₄} ($x > 0.16$), a cation-excess spinel, and Ni_{1-2x}Ti_xO (rock salt structure type). DTA runs reveal the existence of an additional nonstoichiometric ilmenite phase Ni_{1-2x}Ti_{1+x}O₃ ($x < 0.03$) above 1260°C. In quenched (1500°C, 1450°C) or slowly cooled single-crystal diffusion couples, mutual oriented exsolutions occur in the rutile guest crystal and in the ilmenite diffusion zone. Orientation relations are:



The cation-excess spinel decomposes below 1375°C into oriented intergrowth of NiTiO₃ (ilmenite) and NiO:



Mise en Evidence de l'Entité Sb₂F₄O dans un Composé d'Addition Moléculaire avec l'Urée: Etude Structurale de ((NH₂)₂CO)₂·Sb₂F₄O. M. BOURGAULT, R. FOURCADE, AND G. MASCHERPA, Laboratoire de Chimie Minérale D, Université des Sciences et Techniques du Languedoc, Place Eugène Bataillon, 34060 Montpellier Cédex, France. The X-ray structure determination of |(NH₂)₂CO|₂·Sb₂F₄O shows the existence of linked units urea-Sb₂F₄O which show the Sb₂F₄O entity, not yet known. Crystal structure was solved with a single-crystal X-ray diffraction study (the final R value is 0.046). The Sb₂F₄O unit is composed of a symmetric and short Sb-O-Sb bridge, and of four fluorine atoms, two being bonded to each antimony atom and situated in "trans" position relative to the Sb-O-Sb bridge. The bridge bond strength is assigned to a $p\pi d\pi$ overlap.

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of tris (ortho-Aminobenzoato)aquoyttrium(III). Y(H₂NC₆H₄COO)₃·H₂O. SHARON M. BOUDREAU AND HELMUT M. HAENDLER, Department of Chemistry, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. tris(ortho-Aminobenzoato)aquoyttrium(III), Y(H₂NC₆H₄COO)₃·H₂O, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group, C2/c, with eight molecules in a unit cell of dimensions: $a = 30.89(1)$ Å, $b = 9.09(1)$ Å, $c = 14.85(1)$ Å, and $\beta =$