## **Common Ions**

CATIONS (+ve)			ANI	ANIONS (-ve)		
Name	Symbol/ Formula	Alternative*	Name	Symbol/ Formula	Alternative*	
Aluminum	Al <sup>3+</sup>		Bromide	Br <sup>-</sup>		
Ammonium	$NH_4^+$		Bromate (I)	BrO <sup>-</sup>	(Hypobromite)	
Arsenic (III)	As <sup>3+</sup>		Bromate (III)	BrO <sub>2</sub>	(Bromite)	
Arsenic (V)	As <sup>5+</sup>		Bromate (V)	BrO <sub>3</sub>	(Bromate)	
Barium	Ba <sup>2+</sup>		Bromate (VII)	BrO <sub>4</sub>	(Perbromate)	
Bismuth (III)	Bi <sup>3+</sup>		Carbonate	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
Bismuth (V)	Bi <sup>5+</sup>		Chlorate (I)	CIO	(Hypochlorite)	
Cadmium	Cd <sup>2+</sup>		Chlorate (III)	CIO <sub>2</sub>	(Chlorite)	
Calcium	Ca <sup>2+</sup>		Chlorate (V)	CIO <sub>3</sub>	(Chlorate)	
Chromium (II)	Cr <sup>2+</sup>		Chlorate (VII)	CIO <sub>4</sub>	(Perchlorate)	
Chromium (III)	Cr <sup>3+</sup>		Chloride	Cl		
Cobalt (II)	Co <sup>2+</sup>		Chromate	CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
Cobalt (III)	Co <sup>3+</sup>		Cyanide	CN <sup>-</sup>		
Copper (I)	Cu <sup>⁺</sup>	(Cuprous)	Dichromate	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$		
Copper (II)	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	(Cupric)	Dihydrogen Phosphate	$H_2PO_4^-$		
Hydrogen	H <sup>+</sup>		Ethanoate	$C_2H_3O_2^{-1}$	(Acetate)	
Hydronium	H₃O <sup>†</sup>		Fluoride	F <sup>-</sup>		
<u>lron (II)</u>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	(Ferrous)	Hydride	H <sup>-</sup>		
<u>lron (III)</u>	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	(Ferric)	<u>Hydrogen Carbonate</u>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	(Bicarbonate)	
Lead (II)	Pb <sup>2+</sup>	(Plumbous)	<u>Hydrogen Oxalate</u>	HC <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	(Binoxalate)	
<u>Lead (IV)</u>	Pb <sup>4+</sup>	(Plumbic)	Hydrogen Phosphate	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> -		
Lithium	Li <sup>†</sup>		Hydrogen Sulfate	HSO₄ <sup>-</sup>	(Bisulfate)	
Magnesium	Mg <sup>2+</sup> Mn <sup>2+</sup>		Hydrogen Sulfide	HS <sup>-</sup>	(Bisulfide)	
Manganese (II)	Mn <sup>-</sup> Mn <sup>4+</sup>		Hydrogen Sulfite	HSO <sub>3</sub>	(Bisulfite)	
Manganese (IV)		(Manaumaua)	Hydroxide	OH.	(I I) i dit - \	
Mercury (II)	Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup> Hg <sup>2+</sup>	(Mercurous)	lodate (II)	10 <sup>-</sup>	(Hypoiodite)	
Mercury (II)	⊓g Ni <sup>2+</sup>	(Mercuric)	lodate (III)	10 <sub>2</sub> -	(lodite)	
Nickel (II) Potassium	INI K <sup>†</sup>		lodate (V)	1O <sub>3</sub> - 1O <sub>4</sub> -	(lodate)	
Silver	Ag <sup>†</sup>		lodate (VII)	10 <sub>4</sub>	(Periodate)	
Sodium	Ag Na <sup>⁺</sup>		Manganate (VII)	I MnO₄⁻	(Permanganate)	
Strontium	Sr <sup>2+</sup>		Nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub>	(i eimanganate)	
Tin (II)	Sn <sup>2+</sup>	(Stannous)	Nitride	N <sup>3-</sup>		
Tin (IV)	Sn <sup>4+</sup>	(Stannic)	Nitrite	NO <sub>2</sub> -		
Zinc	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	(Otalillo)	<u>Oxalate</u>	$C_2O_4^{2-}$	(Ethandioate)	
Zillo	211		Oxide	O <sup>2-</sup>	(Ethanaloute)	
			Peroxide	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
			Phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub> 3-		
			Phosphide	P <sup>3-</sup>		
			Phosphite	PO <sub>3</sub> <sup>3-</sup>		
			Sulfate	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
			Sulfide	S <sup>2-</sup>		
			Sulfite	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
			Thiosulfate	$S_2O_3^{2-}$		
			Thiocyanate	SCN <sup>-</sup>		

<sup>\*</sup> In the case of the cations, the alternative names are generally redundant in modern chemistry, but the anions *sometimes* use the alternate names. E.g. the oxyhalogen ions (bromate, chlorate, iodate etc.) are usually referred to by the alternate names, but HSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is more commonly called Hydrogen Sulfite. In each case where two names are given, the more common one used in the United States is <u>underlined</u>.