Grice, Ferguson and Hawthorne [1] describes the ixiolite of Bernic Lake, Manitoba, Canada. According to these authors, the ixiolite is part of the Ixiolite-Tantalite-Wodgnite system and crystallizes in space group Pbcn, with general formula MO$_2$, in a α-PbO$_2$ structure type. The structure of the mineral ixiolite from Volta Grande pegmatite, in Brazil, is herein described from high resolution (0.5Å) X-ray diffraction data using MoKα radiation. This mineral has formula MO$_2$, with M = Fe, Mn, Nb or Ta. Data were collected at 293 K and at 120 K from a well formed crystal (0.6 x 0.4 x 0.3 mm). 49868 reflections were collected at 293 K and 32294 reflections at 120 K. The structure of the ixiolite was well solved in both temperatures: at 293 K the mineral crystalized in the space group Cmcm, and the structure was refined to R(F$^2$) = 0.0476, from 728 independent reflections. At 120 K, the mineral crystalizes in space group Pbcn (same as reference), and the structure was refined to R(F$^2$) = 0.0537 from 1357 independent observations. It is interesting to notice that the different space groups of the herein described ixiolite at 120 K (Pbcn) and at 293 K (Cmcm) is related to the different occupations of oxygen sites, as expected from the high mobility of oxygen atoms.