

*International Mineralogical Association: Commission  
on New Minerals and Mineral Names*

IN previous reports (Min. Mag., 1962, vol. 33, p. 260; 1967, vol. 36, p. 131) the recommendations of this Commission regarding new mineral names and suggested identities were reviewed. The present report covers the Commission's voting on new names, suggested identities, and redefinitions for the years 1965 and 1966. The Commission has been glad to note that more authors seek to obtain valid type material before suggesting the discrediting of a species. The preparation of a World Index of Type Material has been mooted, but it is unlikely that such an Index could be built up in any reasonable length of time—to check all possible type material in a collection of modest size is likely to prove a serious undertaking, and to do so for one of the world's major collections would be a Herculean task. For the foreseeable future, it must remain the duty of the author who would discredit a species to make thorough inquiries into the whereabouts of holotype, paratype, neotype, or topotype material.<sup>1</sup>

All the new names in this report are included in the 23rd, 24th, or 25th list of new mineral names (Min. Mag., vol. 33, p. 1125; vol. 35, p. 1126; this vol., pp. 1146-64).

*New names approved by a large majority (60 % or more) of the Commission :*

Antarcticite	Berryite	Coalingite
Aplowite	Borcarite	Coconinoite
Asbecasite	Briartite	Deerite
Babephite	Buergerite	Dellaite
Barytolamprophyllite	Cafarsite	Demesmaeckerite
Berndtite	Clinoholmquistite	Esperite

<sup>1</sup> The (single) holotype is the specimen on which the original description of a species was based; there are very few mineral species for which a true holotype can be traced, and even when the hand-specimen from which the material analysed and examined physically was taken can be found, there may be complications, as the example of mountainite and rhodesite (Min. Mag., vol. 31, pp. 607, 611) will show. Paratype material is material accepted by the original author as genuine, and may not be. Topotype material is material from the original locality and answering to the original description.

Where the original specimen has been lost or destroyed, it is legitimate to erect a neotype, answering to the original description; the fullest possible modern description of the neotype specimen should be given, and its place of preservation recorded.

Fedorite	Landauite	Sakhaite
Feitknechtite	Macallisterite	Sedovite
Fresnoite	Macdonaldite	Söhngéite
Gaspéite	Mackelveyite	Solanite
Getchellite	Mckinstryite	Sørensenite
Guilleminite	Magbasite	Thorbastnäsite
Hallimondite	Malayaite	Tinaksite
Hendricksite	Mawsonite	Traskite
Hollingworthite	Merenskyite	Tundrite
Howieite	Merrihueite	Tungusite
Huemulite	Meta-ankoleite	Tyretskite
Indium	Metazellerite	Ureyite
Irsarsite	Moctezumite	Verplanckite
Jaroslavite	Moorhouseite	Volkovskite
Jennite	Muirite	Volynskite
Jouravskite	Nickel hexahydrite	Walstromite
Kassite	Nissonite	Zellerite
Kitkaite	Ottemanite	Zircosulphate
Kostovite	Pabstite	Zussmanite
Krauskopfit	Roedderite	Zvyagintsevite
Kurchatovite	Rustumite	

*Names on which the Commission were divided (40–60 % in favour) :*

Barringtonite	Hydrochlorborite	Imhofite
Calcium seidozerite	Hydroscarbroite	Svidneite
Fluorbastnäsite		

*Names rejected by a large majority (60 % or over) of the Commission:*

Cerphosphorhuttonite	Miyashiroite	Silicomangan- berzeliite
Fairbanksite	Noonkanbahite	Strontium
Ferroalunite	Nowackiite	thomsonite
Ferrolizardite	Orthorhombic lamprophyllite	Sundiusite
Gentnerite	Orthorhombic	Thoroaeschynite
Hydrokassite	lävenite	Tucanite
Hydromolysite	Paraphane	Turite
Hydrosericite	Perryite	Uranoanatase
Hydroxyl-ascharite	Pseudo-aenigmatite	Vanuranilite
Hydroxyl-szajbelyite	Pseudoautunite	Wallisite
Magnodravite	Pseudo-rutile	
Metajennite		

*Discredited minerals, the evidence being accepted by a large majority (60 % or more) of the Commission :*

Adelpholite = samarskite (on topotype material) (A.M. 51-1553)<sup>1</sup>

Cacoclasite = grossular + calcite (on type material) (A.M. 52-929)

Cerolite = serpentine + stevensite (apparently not on type material)  
(A.M. 50-2111)

Didymolite = plagioclase (on type material) (A.M. 50-2111)

Hoeferrite (of Katzer) = chapmanite (on topotype material) (A.M. 50-2110)

Kamarezite = brochantite (type specimen has been destroyed; study of 5 specimens from the original locality, only 2 of which correspond to the original description) (A.M. 50-1450)

Karamsinite = tremolite (on type material) (A.M. 51-1552)

Tatarkaite = a chlorite near ripidolite (on type material) (A.M. 50-2111)

Uzbekite = volborthite (it is doubtful whether even topotype material was examined) (A.M. 50-2111)

*Redefinitions of species accepted by the Commission by a large majority (including erection of neotypes) :*

Aerugite (M.M. 35-72; neotype, from the type locality, in B.M. (Nat. Hist.))

Meymacite (Bull., 88-613; holotype meymacite proved to be ferri-tungstite, and the name is transferred to X-ray amorphous  $\text{WO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; neotype specimen from Meymac, Correze, in Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belg.)

Xanthiosite (M.M. 35-72; neotype, from the type locality, in B.M. (Nat. Hist.))

<sup>1</sup> A.M., Amer. Min.; Bull., Bull. Soc. franç. Min. Crist.; M.M., Min. Mag.

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