Upon examination through the microscope, all the catapleiite can be seen to contain inclusions, both in the form of bubbles and foreign material. The optical properties as determined by the writer and confirming the identity of the mineral, (Tröger, 1959, p. 23–24.), are: $\alpha = 1.590$, $\beta = 1.592$, $\gamma = 1.627$, $r < v$ slight. The optic angle, $2V$, as visually estimated in interference figures, varies from 0 degrees to 40 degrees. Using the above indices and the formula, (Wahlstrom, 1962, p. 210):

$$\cos 2V_z = \frac{\epsilon - \delta}{\epsilon + \delta} - \frac{6\epsilon\delta}{(\epsilon + \delta)(n_z + n_x)}$$

the $2V$ was calculated to be 27° 20′.

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LATRAPPITE—A PROPOSED NEW NAME FOR THE PEROVSKITE-TYPE CALCIUM NIOBATE MINERAL FROM THE OKA AREA OF QUEBEC[1]

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In a recent paper, Nickel & McAdam (1963), in describing a perovskite-type mineral from the Oka area of Quebec that varies in niobium content from 14.5 to 44.9% Nb_2O_5, referred to all members of the series as niobian perovskite. In subsequent communications, Dr. M. Fleischer, Chairman of the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association, and Dr. M. H. Hey of the Department of Mineralogy of the British Museum (Natural History) both expressed the opinion that the name niobian perovskite should be restricted to perovskite with titanium predominating over niobium, and that it should not be used for minerals in which niobium predominates. They suggested, therefore, that a new name be given to the niobium-rich variety.

Nickel & McAdam did not propose a new mineral name because they wished to avoid adding unnecessarily to the number of mineral names already applied to perovskite-type minerals, and because there does not

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[1] Name approved by the I.M.A. Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names.

appear to be a compositional or structural break in the series from normal perovskite to the high-niobium variety. However, if Schaller's recommendations as to the use of modifiers are to be strictly followed, then a separate varietal name should, indeed, be given to those perovskites that contain more niobium than titanium.

The name "latrappite" is therefore proposed for the variety with a high niobium content, the name being derived from the small community of La Trappe, Quebec, about one-half mile from the deposit in which the mineral was discovered. Latrappite is hereby defined as follows: A mineral with the perovskite structure and a composition corresponding to the general formula ABO_3, in which the "A" and "B" cation sites are occupied predominantly (in excess of 50 mol. %) by calcium and niobium, respectively. The name niobian perovskite is to be retained for those niobium-bearing perovskites in which titanium predominates.

The latrappite at the type locality is generally found disseminated in calcite as black, pseudo-cubic crystals, most of which are less than 0.2 mm. to a side. The analyzed latrappite has a Nb_2O_5 content of 43.90%, and a composition that is expressed by the following formula:

$$(Ca_{0.75}Na_{0.21}R.E._{0.02})_{0.98}(Nb_{0.54}Ti_{0.21}Fe_{0.16}Mg_{0.08}Mn_{0.02})_{1.01}O_{3.00}.$$

It is orthorhombic, with $a = 5.448$, $b = 7.777$ and $c = 5.553$ Å. The specific gravity is 4.40. The niobian perovskite, which appears to form a complete solid-solution series with latrappite, is indistinguishable in appearance, although it has a smaller unit cell and can also be expected to have a lower specific gravity.

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NEW MINERALS AND MINERAL NAMES

At its meeting in Copenhagen in 1960, the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association voted that there should be an annual review of new mineral names and suggested changes of nomenclature, with indications of approval or disapproval. Voting on the 1959 and 1960 lists has been reported in this journal, volume 7, page 332. The results of the voting on the 1961 list of new mineral names and proposed changes in mineralogical nomenclature are reported below. Ten votes were received from representatives of the following member countries of I.M.A.: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, U.S.A.