TABLE II. *X-ray powder pattern of the Ballyclare cowlesite*

d_{obs} Å	*I*	*hkl*	d_{obs} Å	*I*
15.34	100	020	2.499	5
12.57	40	002	2.421	10
11.68	10	200, 201	2.378	10
8.51	80	202	2.322	10
7.63	10	040	2.285	10
6.92	5	141	2.220	20
6.16	5	241	2.164	5
5.61	90b	400, 124, 313	2.092	20
5.20 }	10	412	2.044	5
5.12 }		060	1.986	5
4.86	7	153, 304, 234	1.935	20
4.53	10	511, 352	1.909	10
4.23 }	10	171, 353	1.868	10
4.16 }		414, 415	1.837	15
3.91 }			1.762	20
3.82 }	20		1.693	10
3.78 }			1.644	5
3.66	5		1.619	7
3.44	10		1.605	7
3.38	10		1.538	20b
3.28	40	290, 614, 257	1.496	5
3.12	40	482	1.461	5
3.047	20		1.438	10
2.955	20b	490	1.414	10
2.828	80		1.374	10
2.751	10		1.348	20
2.587	5b		1.323	10

b = broad reflection; braces indicate unresolved reflections.

$d = 1.323$ Å as compared to 2.819 Å recorded previously. Also the new data is partially indexed on a unit cell which is doubled in all three dimensions.

Unit cell dimensions. The Ballyclare cowlesite was rotated about the elongation direction which was found to coincide with 24.92 Å repeat, twice the length of *c*-axis of Wise and Tschernich. The zero-level Weissenberg pattern shows a number of axial reflections but very few *hk*0 reflections which are difficult to index on account of spot-lengthening in the ω direction. There are even fewer spots on the first-level Weissenberg and the spot elongation is increased, so that it is not easy to determine the space group. the first level, however, does indicate the pattern of halvings so that *a* and *b* repeats can be determined. These were found to be $a = 23.17$ Å and $b = 30.58$ Å, both double the corresponding values given by Wise and Tschernich.

Probable space group. Examination of the zero and first-level Weissenberg photographs indicates that there are probably no restrictions on *hkl*, *hk*0 0*kl* and *h*0*l*. Thus if $l = 2n$ the probable space group should be $P222_1$, otherwise one of *Pmmm*, *Pmm*2, *P*2*mm*, or *P*222.

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Killinite is a di-octahedral hydromuscovite

KILLINITE was named as a new species by Taylor (1818) in allusion to the locality of Killiney, near Dublin. A note was published (Nawaz, 1980) stating that killinite was a hydromuscovite, but this proposal was not presented to the International Mineralogical Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names for approval prior to publication. This has now been done and the proposal has been accepted by fourteen votes to one, with one abstention. The proposal was based on information

published in 1980 and a new electron microprobe analysis of a specimen of killinite (Table I) from Killiney Bay, kindly made available for research by the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin (spec. No. NMI:G:647:1980). The X-ray powder diffraction pattern of this specimen was identical to that published in 1980 for another killinite from Killiney Bay. The data presented leaves little doubt that killinite is a dioctahedral hydromuscovite.

TABLE I. *Electron probe analysis of killinite from Killiney Bay calculated on an anhydrous basis of 22 oxygens**

SiO_2	50.35	Si	6.90
Al_2O_3	28.14	Al	4.55
Cr_2O_3	0.01	Fe	0.21
FeO	1.79	Mg	0.28
MgO	1.39	Mn	0.02
MnO	0.17	Ca	0.01
CaO	0.07	Na	0.04
Na_2O	0.14	K	1.66
K_2O	9.48	[OH]	4.00
H_2O	[8.46]	$[H_2O]$	1.87
Total	100.00		

* Analyst-Vezzalini, Modena; 0.46 Li_2O subtracted for spodumene.

Acknowledgements. Miss Farley and Dr Oriordan of the National Museum of Ireland kindly loaned the specimen and Dr Vezzalini of Modena kindly performed the probe analysis. The late Dr M. H. Hey was largely instrumental in preparing the proposal and circulating it amongst the IMA delegates.

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Rules of procedure of the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, International Mineralogical Association

1. Proposals for new minerals, changes in mineralogical nomenclature, discrediting and/or redefinition of existing minerals and mineral names, or matters dealing with mineral groups should be brought to the attention of the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, International Mineralogical Association (referred to hereafter as the Commission),

(*a*) through the appropriate National Committee where these exist, or

(*b*) directly to the Chairman of the Commission, if they are for new minerals, or

(*c*) to the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, with a copy to the Chairman, if they are for existing minerals, or

(*d*) to the Secretary of the Commission, with a copy to the Chairman, if they deal with mineral groups.

2. A proposal should include as much data as possible, so that the Commission can adequately judge the validity of the proposal. The Chairman is authorized to write to the author asking for more data when he considers this desirable, or he may point out possible objections either to the mineral or to the name. If the author so desires, the Chairman is required to submit a proposal to the Commission whether or not he approves of it. The Chairman's abstract of a proposal is sent by air mail to each member of the Commission and approximately 60 days are allowed for receipt of voting papers. In cases where a new name is proposed to replace an old one, the proposer of the new name must write to the original namer, if alive, and obtain his comments on the re-naming. These comments must be supplied with the proposal. The Chairman may also choose to correspond with original namers.

3. Members of the Commission are urged not only to vote but to comment in detail. The Chairman is authorized to suspend voting if, in his