

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

AT the meeting of the Association at Copenhagen in 1960 the Council entrusted this Commission with three tasks: To review all proposed changes of nomenclature (new names, discredited minerals, and changes in definitions of names), before publication if possible, in order to avoid the publication of invalid or undesirable changes; to prepare annually a list of changes, vote on them, and publish the lists with indications of the Commission's approval or disapproval; and to endeavour to attain international uniformity in nomenclature as far as may be practicable.

The Commission has approved schedules of the desirable data and of the essential minimum data for acceptance of a proposed new mineral (Bull. Soc. franç. Min. Crist., 1961, vol. 84, p. 96), and is now ready to consider new mineral names or changes in nomenclature. Accordingly, such proposals will in future be submitted to the Commission for their consideration before publication in the Mineralogical Magazine, and if unanimously rejected by the Commission they will not be accepted by the Editor.

Two lists of changes in nomenclature, for 1959 and 1960, have been voted on by the Commission, and their views are summarized as follows:

New names¹ unanimously deemed acceptable:²

Alvanite	Fleischerite	Perite
Blixite	Gowerrite	Reedmergnerite
Canasite	Haiweeite	(20th list)
Chudobaite	Hellyerite	Satpaevite
Chukhrovite	Itoite	Schuetterite
Cobalt pentlandite	Ikunolite	Vaterite (6th list)
Coesite (20th list)	Loughlinitite (18th list)	Weeksite
Cornubite (21st list)	Ningyoite	Wyartite
Delhayelite	Orthopinakiolite	Yavapaiite
Delrioite	Paratellurite	Yoderite

¹ Except where otherwise indicated all these names are reported and commented on in the 22nd List of New Mineral Names (Min. Mag., vol. 32, p. 941).

² Where minerals were rejected because of an inadequate description, they will be reconsidered if a fuller description is published.

Names deemed acceptable by 60 % or more of the Commission:

Angelellite	Laitakarite	Pandaite
Baotite	Lueshite	Papagoite
Batisite	Metahaiweeite	Paulingite
Beryllsodalite	Metaschoderite	Rusakovite
Cafetite	Norsethite	Schoderite
Fenaksite	Novákite	Stranskiite
Honessite (21st List)	Orcelite	Talmessite
Hydroniumjarosite	Oregonite	Zincsilite

Names on which the Commission were divided (30–60 % in favour):

Bergenite ¹	Ranquilite	<i>p</i> -Veatchite
Calciotalc ²	Sakharovaitc	Yoshimuraitc
Karnasurtite	Strontioginorite	

Names rejected by 60 % or more of the Commission:

Dixeyite	Hydrocerite	Rozenite ⁴
Doverite (21st List)	Hydrosodalite	Shentulite
2M(Ce)-Calciumhilgardite	Igdloite ³	Sokolovite
	Kivuite	Strontioborite
3Te-Calciumhilgardite	Lazarevičite	1Te-Strontiohilgardite
	Manganosteenstrupine	Sulunite
Fenghuanglite	Magnesium szomolnokite	Wöhlerite ⁵ (Amer. Min. 46-244)
Gutsevichite	Rezhikite	
Hexastannite (Amer. Min. 46-1204)		
Hydroamesite		

Names unanimously rejected by the Commission:

Alumocobaltomelane	Hormites	Nickelemelane
Buryktalskite	Innelite	Niobozirconolite
Cobaltomelane	Jiningite	Paulite
Cryptonickelomelane	Mozambikite	
Ellweilerite	Nakaséite	

¹ = Barium-phosphuranylite. ² = Magnesium margarite.

³ = Lueshite. ⁴ = Siderotil.

⁵ = Carbonaceous matter in meteorites; not to be confused with wöhlerite (of Scheerer, 1843).

Discredited minerals, the evidence being unanimously accepted by the Commission:

Calcium-rinkite = götzenite	Kozhanovite = karnasurtite
Delatorreite = todorokite	Lesserite = inderite
Deltaite = a mixture	Manganomossite = columbite
Epianthinite = schoepite	Pilinite = bavenite
Foresite = a mixture	Plinthite = a mixture
Gajite = calcite + brucite	Pseudonatrolite = mordenite
Gearksite = gearksutite	Revoredite
Glottalite = chabazite	Uigite = thomsonite + gyrolite
Hydrocastorite = a mixture	Woodfordite = ettringite
Igalikite = analcime + muscovite	

Discredited minerals, the evidence being accepted by 60 % or more of the Commission:

Ampangabéite = samarskite	Delorenzite = tanteuxenite
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The Commission were divided on the question of erikite: type material has been shown to be monazite pseudomorphous after eudialyte (M. Danø and H. Sørensen (Amer. Min. **44**-329; M.A. **14**-370), but K. A. Vlasov, M. V. Kuzmenko, and E. M. Eskova (Amer. Min. **45**-1135; M.A. **15**-253) have revived the name for a mineral from Mt. Karnasurt, Kola peninsula. Some members were in favour of accepting this redefinition.

The Commission's third task was to endeavour to attain international agreement on mineral names, and at the Copenhagen (1960) and Washington (1962) meetings a number of minerals were considered:

Unanimously agreed:

Analcime, not analcite	Nontronite, not chloropal
Anatase, not octahedrite	Piemontite, not piedmontite
Bornite, not erubescite	Rutherfordine, not rutherfordite ¹
Deville, not devillite or herren- grundite	Spessartine, not spessartite
Digenite, not neodigenite	Sphero-cobaltite, not cobaltocalcite
Feldspar or feldspath, not felspar, &c.	Spodumene, not triphane
Grossular, not grossularite	Tenorite, not melaconite
	Tetrahedrite, not fahlerz or pana- base

¹ For the mineral described by Marckwald (1906); Rutherfordite of Shepard (1851) is an ill-defined rare-earth mineral.

