

*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	Schuetteite
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.

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 Marcwald (1906); Rutherfordite of Shepard (1851) is an ill-defined rare-earth mineral.

Hematite, not oligiste	Valentinite, not exitèle
Hemimorphite, not calamine	Wernerite to be the species name,
Magnesite, not giobertite	scapolite to be the name of the
Torbernite, not chalcocite	group

It was agreed to recommend the following names, preferred by a majority of the Commission:

Arsenopyrite rather than mispickel	Rhodochrosite rather than dialo-
Bromargyrite rather than bromyrite	gite
Chlorargyrite rather than cerargyrite	Siderite rather than chalybite ¹ or siderose
Gibbsite, not hydrargillite	Sphalerite rather than blende ¹
Iodargyrite rather than iodyrite	Stilbite rather than desmine
Orthoclase rather than orthose	

No decision was reached on the following (in each case the first name will continue to be standard usage in Min. Mag.):

Allanite or orthite	Kyanite, cyanite, or disthene
Baryte, barite, barytine, barytite, or schwerspath	Natron or soda
Blödite or astrakhanite ²	Niccolite or nickeline
Chalcocite, chalcosine, or chalcosite	Sphene or titanite
Celestine or celestite	Stibnite, stibine, or antimonite
Idocrase, vesuvianite, or vesuvian	Szjábelyite or ascharite

For the several forms of CaSiO₃, the names wollastonite (low-temperature form) and pseudowollastonite (high-temperature form) were agreed unanimously; it was also recommended that the name parawollastonite be dropped, and the several stacking polymorphs distinguished as wollastonite-1Tc, -2M, and -od (partially disordered).

¹ Chalybite and blende will continue to be standard usage in this volume of Min. Mag., but will be cross-indexed as siderite (of Haidinger) and sphalerite.

² The variants bloedite and astrakanite were unanimously rejected.