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## Mineral nomenclature: scapolite

ACCORDING to Shaw (1960), the names scapolite and wernerite were introduced in 1800 by d'Andrada. In most European countries, wernerite was used as a family name throughout most of the nineteenth century, and scapolite was used either synonymously with wernerite or as a varietal name. Following Tschermak (1883) and Dana (1892), scapolite has come into more general use as the group name.

After Winchell (1924), scapolite compositions have generally been expressed in terms of the end-members marialite ( $\text{Na}_4\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{24}\text{Cl}$ ) and meionite ( $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{CO}_3$ ). The sodian meionite ( $\text{Ca}_3\text{NaAl}_5\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{24}\text{CO}_3$ ) of Evans *et al.* (1969) does not lie exactly between the end-member compositions, and substantial  $\text{SO}_4$  solid substitution for  $\text{CO}_3$  is also possible. Intermediate members of the marialite (Ma)–meionite (Me) series are given by Strunz (1970) as dipyre ( $\text{Ma}_8\text{Me}_2$ – $\text{Ma}_5\text{Me}_3$ ) and mizzonite ( $\text{Ma}_5\text{Me}_5$ – $\text{Ma}_2\text{Me}_8$ ).

During the 1959–60 period, the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association (CNMMN) decided that scapolite should be used as a group name, and wernerite should be used as the species name (Hey, 1962). This terminology is confusing since the compositional limits of wernerite were not specified, and therefore the name can presumably apply over the entire compositional range for marialite to meionite. This usage appears to make the name wernerite into a group name synonymous with scapolite. Probably because of this confusion, the name wernerite does not appear to have been widely used as a species name after publication of the decision by the CNMMN.

In order to eliminate the confusion in the scapolite nomenclature, the CNMMN has approved in 1986 the proposals as follows:

- the name scapolite should be retained as a group name to encompass minerals in the marialite–meionite series;
- the names of marialite ( $\text{Na}_4\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{24}\text{Cl}$ ) and meionite ( $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{CO}_3$ ) be given species status;
- the names of dipyre and mizzonite be regarded as varietal names;
- the name wernerite be discarded as being synonymous with scapolite.

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KEYWORDS: dipyre, marialite, meionite, mizzonite, scapolite, wernerite, nomenclature, mineral species.

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## Mineral nomenclature: rozenite

ROZENITE,  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , was originally inadequately described by Kubisz (1960). During the 1959–1960 period, the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association (CNMMN) rejected the name rozenite (Hey, 1962). Subsequently, Jambor and Traill (1963) have described another occurrence of rozenite and differentiated rozenite from siderotil,  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . In 1986, the CNMMN reversed their original decision and approved that rozenite is a valid name.

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