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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Revised January, 1984

Abstract

Costs of printing and volume of material submitted to *The American Mineralogist* continue to increase, thus mandating measures to conserve space and money in order to minimize increases in page charges and dues. Authors are encouraged to follow carefully the instructions given herein and inside the back cover of most issues. This will reduce time lost during revision of manuscripts and help to assure rapid publication.

Introduction

The American Mineralogist, the journal of the Mineralogical Society of America, publishes the results of original scientific research in the general fields of mineralogy, crystallography, and petrology. Manuscripts are judged on the basis of significance, originality, appropriateness of subject matter, and clarity of presentation. The decision regarding acceptance or rejection of a manuscript is the responsibility of the Editor; it is based in large part on the reviews of associate editors and referees. Membership in the Mineralogical Society is not a prerequisite for publication in *The American Mineralogist*.

Authors are reminded that pressure on space in the journal is great, and publication costs are heavy (approximately $200 per page in 1983). They are therefore urged to write as concisely as is consistent with clarity, and to avoid unnecessary detail. Overlong manuscripts may require special arrangements prior to consideration for publication. A prospective contributor should study these instructions and examine recent issues of *The American Mineralogist* to become familiar with the style and requirements of the journal, and should note the limitations set by the page size and lay-out.

A letter of transmittal, including a statement that the manuscript has not been previously published and is not about to be published, wholly or in part, must accompany each manuscript. Three copies of the manuscript must be submitted in English. Authors are *strongly* advised to have their manuscripts reviewed by colleagues before submission; include in the letter of transmittal the names of those colleagues. Authors for whom English is not a native language *must* have the manuscript reviewed by a colleague for whom English is a native language. Referees are selected by associate editors, but authors may provide the names and addresses of persons outside their institution whom they think are qualified.

Page charges

Part of the publication costs will be billed, at the rate of $45 per published page, to the institution sponsoring the research. A form will be sent with the galley proof for the author to indicate where page charges are to be billed. Payment of page charges is not a condition for acceptance or for publication.

Authors who pay page charges will be furnished 100 free reprints without covers, as will authors of Memorials and speeches at Society functions. On the form accompanying the galley proof, the author indicates the total number of reprints desired, consolidating the orders for all coauthors and including the free reprints. This form is sent to the Business Office of the Mineralogical Society at the same time that proof is returned to the Editor. The MSA Business Office will bill later; any purchase order forms required by the author's institution may be sent later to the Business Office of the Mineralogical Society of America, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

General requirements

Manuscripts, including illustrations, must be submitted to the Editor, Michael J. Holdaway, *The American Mineralogist*, Department of Geological Sciences, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275. Original tables and figures should be retained by the author until called for by the Associate Editor or Editor. Manuscripts must be typewritten, *double-spaced throughout* (including title page, abstract, references, table and figure captions, and all footnotes except those to tables), with margins at least 1.5 inches on all sides of each page, on white paper about 8.5 × 11 inches in size; one side only of standard-weight paper must be used. Clear photocopies (one side only) are acceptable. Footnotes may be used if essential; they are typed at the bottom of the page on which they appear and are numbered in sequence.

New mineral names and redefinitions of existing names must be approved by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association (Fleischer, 1970) before publication. For this purpose a copy of the manuscript should be simultaneously (or previously) sent to Dr. J. A. Mandarino, Chairman, Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queens Park, Toronto, M5S 2CS, Canada. In general, manuscripts pro-

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posing new names for imperfectly or incompletely described minerals or new names for mere compositional varieties cannot be accepted. Writers naming new minerals should conform to the rules and principles set forth in Hey et al. (1961) and by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (1982). Additional information is given by Dunn (1977). Naming of regular interstratifications of clay minerals is discussed by Bailey (1982).

Obsolete, discredited, or superfluous mineral names may not be used. A useful guide is *1983 Glossary of Mineral Names* (Fleischer, 1983); if a mineral name does not appear therein, some explanation is usually necessary. This glossary is taken as the standard for the spelling of mineral names.

For crystallographic data, the recommendations of the Commission on Crystallographic Data of the International Union of Crystallography (Kennard et al., 1967) are standard in this journal. X-ray powder diffraction data (d or θ) may be tabulated if necessary to characterize the mineral. They may be illustrated only if essential features cannot be tabulated. If the data are similar to some already published or listed in the Powder Diffraction File, then a statement to that effect is usually sufficient without republishing either a table or a cut. Improvements to previously-available powder data can be contributed directly to the PDF without publication.[1] Powder patterns should be indexed, if at all possible, and unit cell parameters listed; if this is not possible, the reasons should be stated. If the space group is known or determined, a powder pattern whose extinctions are inconsistent with the space group should not be published without explanation of the inconsistent extinctions.

Title and abstract

The increased application of computer systems for information retrieval requires that both title and abstract be as brief and informative as possible, consistent with their respective lengths. Authors should avoid complex symbols in the title. To facilitate identification in indexing and abstracting, it is recommended that authors spell out one of their given names rather than precede surnames with initials only.

The abstract should state concisely, in 250 words or less, what was done and what was concluded; if possible, it should include important numbers (e.g., temperature range, main X-ray lines, chemical composition, etc.). Literature citation should not appear in the abstract.

[1] Address: Editor, Powder Diffraction File, Mary E. Mrose, National Bureau of Standards, A221, 223 MATLS, Washington, D.C. 20234. Standard forms for reporting data may be obtained from Mr. W. F. McClune, Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards, 1601 Park Lane, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania 19081.

Style

Use a separate page for the title and authorship; number it 1 on the top right-hand corner. Begin abstract, text, references, table and figure captions each on a new sheet. Subsections within the main text do not require new sheets. Paginate figure captions and tables after the references. Avoid beginning a sentence with numbers or symbols. As far as possible, use decimals rather than fractions. Place a zero before the decimal point in writing numbers with no integer, i.e., 0.25, not .25. Authors are responsible for indicating (by underlining) where italics are required in symbols and equations. Symbols which may be difficult to interpret should be explained in marginal pencil notes. Ionic charge is indicated by a superscript plus or minus sign following the symbol of the ion; for multiple charges an Arabic superscript numeral *precedes* the plus or minus sign, e.g., Na^+, Cl^-, Ca^{2+}, S^{2-}

American spelling and usage according to Webster's *Third New International Dictionary* are standard in *The American Mineralogist*. For questions of style not covered here, the answers can usually be found by examining a paper in the same field in a recent issue of *The American Mineralogist*. Excellent discussions of the preparation of manuscripts are *Geowriting* (Cochran et al., 1979), *Writing Scientific Papers in English* (O'Connor and Woodford, 1975), and *Suggestions to Authors* (U.S. Geological Survey, 1978). If authors would adhere to the recommendations in these books, the path to publication would be smoothed for all concerned.

The system of metric units known as SI (Système International) should be used, except that the ångström unit may be used instead of nanometer or picometer, bar and kilobar may be used instead of pascal, and degrees Celsius may be used instead of Kelvin. Joules (J) and kilojoules (kJ) are recommended instead of calories and kilocalories. Where 0, O, l, 1, Greek letters, or other typography may be ambiguous in the text, instruct the printer by writing in the margin in pencil "zero," "oh," "el," "one," etc. Avoid the use of subscripts and superscripts when possible, since they require expensive typesetting; parenthetical designations can often be used e.g., d(calc.).

Precision of measurement may be indicated as 1.781 ± 0.002, if 0.002 represents a subjective estimate of the measurement error. Where sufficient data permit calculation of the estimated standard deviation (*esd*), indicate it as 7.3012 *esd* 0.0002. To save space in tables, the shortened form 7.3012(2) or 7.3012(11) respectively indicates *esd's* of 0.0002 or 0.0011.

For acceptable symbols and abbreviations, see Table 1. Note also that all thermodynamic quantities e.g., S, H, G, W, f, X are italicized as are crystallographic quantities, I (intensity), F (structure factor), and R (residual). Vector quantities such as crystallographic axes are given as bold letters, e.g., **a, b, c,** shown by wavy underlines (Table 1).

Numbers, Greek letters, subscripts, and superscripts are not italicized. Only one level of superscripting or subscripting is provided (X_{Fe}, fO_2). Reactions and equations are numbered sequentially together using a number in parentheses at the right margin and referred to as "equation (3)" or "reaction (8)". Site labels and polytypes are not italicized (M1, M1(d), $2M_1$).

As a result of the proliferation of mineral abbreviations, several different abbreviations for a given mineral may be found in the same issue of the journal. Kretz (1983) has suggested a consistent set of abbreviations. Use of these abbreviations is recommended for subscripts, superscripts, equations, figures, and tables, but not to replace mineral names in the text.

Authors are requested to designate sections, e.g., experimental methods, for small print. The Editor may also suggest sections for small print.

Use of headings

Heads. When set in type, an article is more attractive and easier to read if it is divided into major headings. These first-order heads should show the basic organization of the paper, and might be, for example: **Introduction; Previous work; Methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusions and implications; Acknowledgements; References.** For a mineral-centered article they might be: **Introduction; Occurrence and associations; X-ray crystallography; Chemical composition; Physical and optical properties; Thermal study; Discussion; Conclusions; Acknowledgments; References.** These heads should be centered on the line; Only the first letter of the first word need be capitalized.

Subheads, or second-order heads. A major section of a paper may itself be divided by a subhead. For example, if some of the previously-cited major sections in the paper on a mineral seem too brief, they may be grouped together as second-order heads under a single first-order head. Thus, under the first-order head **Results,** there might be grouped the subheads: *X-ray crystallography; Chemical composition; Physical and optical properties.* The previous heading, "*Use of headings*," represents style of a second-order head. These heads should be typed flush left on the line and underlined to indicate italics.

Third-order heads. The three paragraphs of this subsection on heads begin with "third-order heads," which may be used when a further subdivision is needed. If, in the previous example, two or more minerals are being studied, under the second-order head, e.g., *Physical and optical properties*, the specific mineral names might be used as third-order heads. These heads should be indented at the beginning of the paragraph and underlined.

Tables

Tables should be submitted as camera-ready copy, which can be photographed and included in the article without being set in type. The author should retain the original tables until called for by the Associate Editor or Editor; three exact photocopies must be submitted with the original manuscript. To avoid undue delays or the necessity of retyping, use an electric typewriter with a carbon ribbon, and type each table on a separate sheet of white paper. Because tables must now be reduced to 50

Table 1. Abbreviations and symbols commonly used in *The American Mineralogist.*

Original typed version = 156 spaces = 13.0 in.

Physical Quantities

P ressure
bar
kbar = kilobars
atm = atmospheres

T emperature
K = Kelvin
°C = degrees Celsius

l ength
in. = inches
m = meter; cm = 10^{-2}m
mm = 10^{-3}m; μm = 10^{-6}m
nm = 10^{-9}m
Å = ångstrom

V olume
ml = milliliters
Å^3 = cubic ångstrom

t ime
sec = seconds
min = minutes
hr = hours
m.y. = million years

f = frequency (or ν)
J = joules; kJ = kilojoules
g = gram; kg = kilogram
μg = microgram
ppm = parts per million
pH
D = specific gravity
Z = unit cell content

I ntensity
I/I_o = relative intensity

d = interplanar spacing

hkl = X-ray indices**
(hkl) = face symbol
{hkl} = form symbol
[uvw] = edge or zone symbol

$MoK\alpha_1$ = radiation type

unit cell
a, b, c = edge lengths
a, **b**, **c** = vectors***
α, β, γ = angles

refr. ind. = refractive indices, or n, ε, ω, α, β, γ

principal vibrations:
X, Y, Z

optic axial angle:
$2V$, $2V_X$, $2V_Z$

r, v = dispersion

extinction angle: Z:c

perpendicular to = ⊥

parallel to = ||

Other Abbreviations

p. = page or pages
ca. = circa
calc. = calculated

et al. = et alii = and others
etc. = and other things

i.e. = that is
e.g. = for example
cf. = compare

meas. = measured
obs. = observed
vs. = versus

*The table title should be typed and should be the only material above the table itself. Other explanatory information can be placed as a footnote at the conclusion of the table, as done here. Instead of using letters or Arabic numerals, indicate footnotes by symbols such as *, **, †, ††. In this table the underlined portions of words indicate their standard abbreviations, and this underlining also instructs the printer to set the underlined materials in italics. All the abbreviations underlined above should be underlined in your manuscript, as they are customarily set in italics in print.

**Numbers are not italicized, hkl are.

***The wavy underlining calls for use of bold face type and is customarily used for vector quantities including crystallographic axes.

percent we require use of Letter Gothic or Artisan typefaces. If some other bold typeface is desired, please submit a sample to the Editorial Office for approval. Footnotes to the table are single-spaced. White correction fluid as well as light-blue guidelines, which will not photograph, are permissible.

Original (unreduced) typescript of tables for publication must have horizontal lines which measure:

6.0–6.5 in. for 1-column table
11.0–13.5 in. for 2-column table
14.0–17.5 in. for broadside table (table turned 90°, filling a whole page).

This allows us to photoreduce a table to approximately 50 percent of its original size, keeping within the format of the journal. For 1- and 2-column tables, maximum length (unreduced) is 17.5 inches. Broadside tables should be about 10.5 inches long for a 14-inch-wide table and 13.0 inches long for a 17.5-inch-wide table. To conserve space, authors should design tables for reduction to one column as much as possible.

Number the tables consecutively with Arabic numerals. About 3 mm above the column heads, use a smoothly-writing black pen to rule a double horizontal line,[2] the spacing between these two lines being about 2 mm. Immediately below the double line, type the individual column headings, capitalizing only the first letter of their first word. Draw a single horizontal line to separate the column heads from the data to follow below them. The material in the body of the table should be single-spaced, or if the presence of subscripts or superscripts prevents this, it may be double-spaced (or 1½-spaced if your typewriter has a ½-space ratchet). After every four or five lines of data within the single-spaced body of the table—or as the material demands to block together like with like—skip a line, to aid the eye to follow horizontally along a given line. Below the final data in the table draw a single horizontal line to signify termination of the table. If the table continues onto a following page or column, reserve this line so as to draw it only below the last line of data. Below this line of the table, type (single-spaced) all footnotes and general references; do not include such material in the table's title. Draw a single line after the footnotes to the table, to separate them from text.

See *The American Mineralogist*, Volumes 68 and 69, for examples of tables to guide authors. Note the judicious use of single and double spacing to block the data and guide the eye.

All titles for tables are to be listed on a separate sheet, double-spaced (as are figure captions), to facilitate typesetting. Tables should not be inserted in the text, but should follow sequentially after the references.

Data likely to interest only a few readers (e.g., individual hydrothermal runs, observed and calculated structure amplitudes, multiple chemical analyses, or supporting raw data) will be printed at the discretion of the Editor. Usually he will ask that these be deposited in the permanent file in the Business Office, Mineralogical Society of America. An original typescript or the original computer printout is required in order to make a readable microfiche. Microfiche of the tables will be sent to any reader, upon request, for a nominal fee. Such tables should be referred to in the manuscript by a footnote such as:

"To receive a copy of Table X, order Document AM-84-000 from the Business Office, Mineralogical Society of America, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. Please remit $5.00 in advance for the microfiche."

Illustrations

The principal criterion for accepting illustrations is the amount of important information they convey. The following types of illustrations can often be replaced by a short sentence in the text: photographs of a massive mineral or a simply bedded outcrop, graph of a linear calibration, routine X-ray diffraction or differential thermal analyses results, previously-published illustrations. On the other hand, a single line drawing can often be substituted for an extensive table.

The originals and all copies of illustrations must not exceed 8.5 × 11 inches; high contrast glossy black-and-white prints are preferred for ease of handling. The author must prepare all illustrations so that they will be legible when printed. Drawings and photographs generally will be reproduced at (A) 3.2 inches wide, (B) 6.5 inches wide, or (C) 8.5 inches wide. For type (C), which is broadside or side-turn figures, the reproduced length should be between 5.5 and 6.5 inches. Figures of types (A) and (B) may be up to 8.5 inches long reproduced length, including their captions. As much as possible, figures should be drafted with large enough lettering and heavy enough lines that they can be reduced to one column width. Original glossy photographs may be retained by the author until they are called for by the Associate Editor or Editor. Three sets of photocopies of the figures should be included with each manuscript submitted. *The American Mineralogist* does not accept color prints.

Lines less than 0.5 mm wide when reduced to published size, or lines that are not black enough, may be lost in reproduction. Shading reproduces badly; use stippling or cross-hatching. Graph paper does not reproduce well; draft graphs with either no grid or a very open grid. Figures combining line cuts and half-tone reproductions of photographs are expensive to reproduce; they should be avoided if possible. On photographs use a bar scale *on* the photograph, *not* outside of it, instead of a magnification factor in the legend. Numbers and letters on figures

[2] To facilitate the drawing of inked lines parallel to the line of the typing, the typist should type an underscore OUTSIDE the table's left and right boundaries at the level where these horizontal lines are to be drawn. A straight-edge joining of these beyond-camera marks will then locate the lines correctly.

should be drafted at a large enough size that reasonable reduction leaves them at least 2 mm in height.

Do not insert illustrations in the text. All illustrations are figures. Individual parts may be grouped as one figure having a single legend, providing they do not extend beyond one page. Each part of the figure should be identified by a neat letter in one corner of the figure itself (not in the margin); these letters will be reproduced with the figure when it is published. All captions for figures, including general legends for any group figures, should be typed double-spaced in paragraph form on a separate sheet, numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals.

References

The list of references *must be double-spaced.*

References are cited in the text by the name of the author(s) and the year of publication; if the citation has more than two authors, the first should be used followed by "et al.," as, for example, Cochran et al. (1979). Only references mentioned in the text (or tables or figures) are listed. Accurate and complete references are an indication of reliability of an author. *The author must check all parts of a reference listing against the original.* If the original was not seen, add "not seen; extracted from . . . ," as in Gvakhariya (1953) in the Appendix. Reference to books should include the relevant page numbers after the date in the text, rather than in the References (e.g., Cochran et al., 1979, p. 14).

References are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the senior author and placed at the end of the paper, as in the reference list below. For several publications of an author and coauthor(s), the following order should be used: publications of the single author, in sequence of publication dates; publications of the same author with one coauthor, in alphabetical order (*not* chronological order); publications of the author with two coauthors, in alphabetical order, etc. All authors should be listed last name, comma, initials; do not use a dash if an author's name is repeated. In order to avoid confusion with other authors' names, the first name should be spelled out wherever possible for any author who has a single initial. *Journal titles must be spelled out in full.* Accuracy of journal titles must be checked by authors.

References to unpublished material (manuscripts, reports, computer programs, personal communication, and the like) are made in the text or acknowledgments sections, not in the list of references. Specify the source person sufficiently (for instance by his institution) that he can be identified.

A report may be cited, and may be included in the list of references, if it is generally available. Reports from U.S. Government or government-sponsored research are most generally available through the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, and such a report should be referred to by the NTIS document number ("AD," "PB," etc.) as in Busing et al. (1962) in the Appendix.

Manuscripts *accepted* for publication, but which have not yet appeared in print, may be included in the list of references; see Haskin (1982) in the Appendix. Those which have been submitted but not yet accepted, and those which are under review or in the process of revision, should *not* be listed, but may be cited in the text as (ms.).

References to a presentation at a meeting should be to the published abstract, and should be identified as such just after the title of the paper; see Chernosky and Knapp (1977) in the Appendix.

Translations, whether individual or from a cover-to-cover translation journal, should be listed by the original source, followed by the translated source in parentheses; see Urusov (1967) in the Appendix.

Errata

Corrections to a paper that has already been published are to be sent in duplicate to the Editor; they will be published in an Errata section in the November–December issue. Check a previous issue to see the proper format for publication; like all material submitted for publication, they must be double-spaced.

References

Bailey, S. W. (1982) Nomenclature for regular interstratifications. American Mineralogist, 67, 394–398.

Cochran, Wendell, Fenner, Peter, and Hill, Mary (Eds.) (1979) Geowriting: A Guide to Writing, Editing and Printing in Earth Science, Third Ed. American Geological Institute, Falls Church, Virginia.

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Dunn, P. J. (1977) From unknown to known: The characterization of new mineral species. Mineralogical Record, 341–349.

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Fleischer, Michael (1983) 1983 Glossary of Mineral Species. Mineralogical Record. Tucson, Arizona.

Hey, M. H., Guillemin, Claude, Permingeat, Francois, and deRoever, J. P. (1961) Sur la nomenclature mineralogique. (in French) Bulletin de la Société Française de Minéralogie et de Cristallographie, 84, 96–104.

Kennard, Olga, Speakman, J. C. and Donnay, J. D. H. (1967) Primary crystallographic data. Acta Crystallographica, 22, 445–449.

Kretz, Ralph (1983) Symbols for rock-forming minerals. American Mineralogist, 68, 277–279.

O'Connor, Maeve and Woodford, F. P. (1975) Writing Scientific Papers in English. Elsevier, New York.

U.S. Geological Survey (1978) Suggestions to Authors, Sixth Ed. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Appendix: sample entries for list of references

Journal articles:

Akella, Jagannadham and Kennedy, G. C. (1971) Studies on anorthite + diopside$_{50}$–hedenbergite$_{50}$ at high pressures and temperatures. American Journal of Science, 270, 155–165.

Grove, T. L., and Raudsepp, Mati (1978) Effects of kinetics on crystallization of quartz-normative basalt 15597: An experimental study. Proceedings of the 9th Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, 585–599.

Gvakhariya, G. V. (1953) A barite-witherite association. Soobshcheniya Akademie Nauk Gruzinskoi, SSSR, 14, 5, 267–272 (not seen; extracted from Chemical Abstracts, 49, 2956).

Hays, J. F. (1967) Lime–alumina–silica. Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book, 65, 234–249.

Vornokov, A. A. and Pyatenko, Y. A. (1961) Crystal structure of vlasovite. (in Russian) Kristallografiya, 6, 937–943.

Wyllie, P. J. (1977) Crustal anatexis: an experimental review. Tectonophysics, 43, 41–71.

Wyllie, P. J. and Huang, W. L. (1975) Peridotite, kimberlite, and carbonatite explained in the system CaO–MgO–SiO_2–CO_2. Geology, 3, 621–624.

Wyllie, P. J. and Tuttle, O. F. (1959) Effect of carbon dioxide on the melting of granite and feldspars. American Journal of Science, 257, 648–655.

Translated articles:

Urusov, V. S. (1967) Chemical bonding in silica and silicates. Geokhimiya, 4, 399–412 (transl. Geochemistry International, 4, 350–362, 1967).

Abstracts:

Chernosky, J. V., Jr. and Knapp, L. A. (1977) The stability of anthophyllite plus quartz. (abstr.) Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, 9, 927.

Reports:

Busing, W. R., Martin, K. O., and Levy, H. A. (1962) ORFLS, a Fortran crystallographic least-squares refinement program. U.S. National Technical Information Service, ORNL-TM-305.

Books:

Bancroft, G. M. (1974) Mossbauer Spectroscopy. McGraw Hill, New York.

Deer, W. A., Howie, R. A. and Zussman, J. (1962) Rock-Forming Minerals, Vol. 1, Ortho- and Ring Silicates. Wiley, New York.

Articles in books:

Haskin, L. A. (1982) Petrogenetic modelling of the rare-earths. In P. Henderson, Ed., Rare-earth Geochemistry, in press, Elsevier, Amsterdam.

Holloway, J. R. (1977) Fugacity and activity of molecular species in supercritical fluids. In D. G. Fraser, Ed., Thermodynamics in Geology, p. 161–181. Reidel, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.

Perchuk, L. L. (1977) Thermodynamic control of metamorphic processes. In S. K. Saxena and S. Bhattacharji, Eds., Energetics of Geological Processes, p. 285–352. Springer-Verlag, New York.

Whaley, T. P. and Ferrara, L. W. (1973) Gravimetric analyses of phsophorus compounds. In E. J. Griffith et al., Eds. Environmental Phosphorus Handbook, p. 313–326. Wiley-Interscience, New York.

Dissertations and theses:

Dick, H. J. B. (1976) The Origin and Emplacement of the Josephine Peridotite of Southwestern Oregon. Ph.D. Thesis, Yale University, New Haven.

More than one entry for author:

Radtke, A. S. (1973) Preliminary geologic map of the Carlin gold mine, Eureka County, Nevada, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-537.

Radtke, A. S. and Dickson, F. W. (1975) Carlinite, Tl_2S, a new mineral from Nevada. American Mineralogist, 60, 559–565.

Radtke, A. S., Taylor, C. M., and Heropoulos, Chris (1973) Antimony-bearing orpiment, Carlin gold deposit, Nevada. Journal of Research of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1, 85–87.

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