

International Mineralogical Association: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names

IN previous reports (*Min. Mag.* 1962, **33**, 260; 1967, **36**, 131; 1968, **36**, 1143) the recommendations of this Commission regarding new mineral names and suggested identities were reviewed. It has now become the general practice, when a new mineral, a redefinition, or a discrediting of a mineral species has had the prior approval¹ of the Commission, to note the fact when publishing. The present report therefore covers the Commission's voting on those new mineral names, redefinitions, or suggested identities that were published during 1967 and 1968 without prior approval of the Commission; it will be seen that a majority of these new names were considered unworthy of species or named variety status.

It has also seemed opportune, in view of the unavoidable delay in collecting and voting on new names published without prior approval, to note certain names recently published without the Commission's approval.

The Commission has approved the proposal of A. A. Levinson (*Amer. Min.* 1966, **51**, 152) for the nomenclature of rare-earth minerals; when a new mineral only differs in the principal rare earth present from one already named, no new name should be given, the new species being distinguished by appending the chemical symbol of the principal rare earth, in parentheses (this is not, of course, applicable when the established name specifies one particular rare earth, as, for example, yttrifluorite).

Subcommittees have been appointed to attempt to rationalize the nomenclature of the pyrochlore and amphibole groups, and will be reporting shortly; a subcommittee for the nomenclature of the pyroxenes is being formed (the Editor would be glad of suggestions for suitable members of this Committee).

A brief account of the work of the Commission is also included in the *Papers and Proceedings of the 5th General Meeting of the I.M.A., Cambridge, 1966* (London, Min. Soc., 1968), pp. x-xii.

One of the original tasks of the Commission was to endeavour to attain international uniformity in nomenclature so far as may be practicable. The Commission has made recommendations in respect of 38 minerals for which two or more names are in common use; since full agreement on the few remaining such names seems unlikely in the near future, these recommendations are also summarized below (it is unfortunate that many journals have failed to enforce these decisions).

¹ Authors wishing to propose a new name should submit a reasoned case to the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. M. Fleischer, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Names published in 1967-8 approved by a large majority (60% or more) of the Commission (excluding names approved before publication)

Imhofite	Nimite	Sogdianite
Manganbabingtonite	Nowackiite	Wallisite
Monsmedite	Plumbopyrochlore	Willemseite

Names rejected by a large majority (60% or more) of the Commission

Balavinskite	Dhanrasite	Plumalsite
Barium alumopharmacosiderite	Ferrobabingtonite	Plumbozincocalcite
Barium pharmacosiderite	Hydronaujakasite	Protopartzite
Blanchardite	Manganseverginite	Roseite
Bohdanowiczite	Matorolite	Stibiodufrenoyite
Chlorhastingsite	Metaliebigite	Teremkovite
Chromdisthene	Orthozoisite	Vallachite
	Phosphothorogummite	

Redefinitions of species, approved by the Commission

Planchéite and Shattuckite (M.C. Van Oosterwyck-Gastuche; M.A. 19-54; 19-221).

Species discredited, approved by the Commission

Ameletite = sodalite + nepheline (M.M. 36-438)
 Barsanovite = eucolite (A.M. 54-1499)
 Bergamaskite = hornblende + calcite + chlorite (A.M. 53-1066 and 2106)
 Bialite = wavellite (M.M. 37-123)
 Cocinerite = chalcosine + Ag + Cu (A.M. 52-1214)
 Epidesmine = stilbite (A.M. 53-1060)
 Ferrostibian = lāngbanite (A.M. 53-1779)
 Gamsigradite = hornblende (A.M. 53-2106)
 Högtveitite = thalenite (A.M. 54-329)
 Johnstonotite = spessartine (A.M. 53-1065)
 Lamprostibian = melanostibian (A.M. 53-1779)
 Medmontite = chrysocolla + mica (A.M. 54-994)
 Minguettite = stilpnomelane (A.M. 54-1223)
 Pendletonite = carpathite (A.M. 54-329)
 Raphisiderite = hematite (A.M. 53-1060)
 Tavistockite = apatite (M.M. 37-123)

Names recently published without submission to the Commission. They will be voted on in due course, and in the Editor's opinion will probably be found invalid (included in the 26th list of new mineral names, Min. Mag. 1970, 37, 954):

Aromite (Mueller, 1964)	Chrominium (Adib and Ottemann, 1970)
Bernalite (Mueller, 1964)	Fersilicite
Carbonite (Mueller, 1964)	Ferdisilicite
Carnevallite (Geier and Ottemann, 1970)	Hydronatrojarosite (Kashkai, 1969)

Khuniite (Adib and Ottemann, 1970)	Plumboalunite (Kashkai, 1969)
Maigruen (Geier and Ottemann, 1970)	Scheibzite (Mücke, 1970)
Manganotalocolumbite (Kosals, 1967)	Tanzanite (Platt (?), 1967)
Mutabilite (Mueller, 1964)	Titanoludwigite (Konev <i>et al.</i> , 1970)
Olefinite (Mueller, 1964)	Udokanite (Yurgenson <i>et al.</i> , 1968)
Oxonio-alunite (Kashkai, 1969)	Wolframixiolite (Ginzburg <i>et al.</i> , 1969)
Paraffinite (Mueller, 1964)	Yttroepidote (Lutta and Mineev, 1967)
Plumangite (Adib and Ottemann, 1970)	Zincalunite (Kashkai, 1969)

Name published contrary to the recommendation of the Russian New Minerals Commission

Aktashite (Vasilev, 1968)

Recommendations of the Commission on minerals for which more than one name is in common use

Analcime, not analcite	Nontronite, not chloropal
Anatase, not octahedrite	Orthoclase, not orthose†
Arsenopyrite, not mispickel	Phosphosiderite, not metastrengite or clinostrengite
Baryte, not barite, barytine, barytite, or schwerspath	Piemontite, not piedmontite
Bornite, not erubescite	Rhodochrosite, not dialogite
Bromargyrite, not bromyrite	Rutherfordine, not rutherfordite‡
Celestine, not celestite, coelestine, cölestin, or zölestin	Siderite, not chalybite§
Chlorargyrite, not cerargyrite	Spessartine, not spessartite*
Deville, not devillite or herregrundite	Sphalerite, not blende
Digenite, not neodigenite	Sphero-cobaltite, not cobaltocalcite or sphaerocobaltite
Feldspar or feldspath, not felspar, etc.	Spodumene, not triphane
Gibbsite, not hydrargillite	Stilbite, not desmine
Grossular, not grossularite*	Tenorite, not melaconite (but paramelaconite remains)
Hematite, not haematite, Hämatit, or oligiste	Tetrahedrite, not panabase or fahlerz
Hemimorphite, not calamine	Torbernite, not chalcolite
Iodargyrite, not iodyrite	Uranite (group name), not uranmica or Uranglimmer
Magnesite, not giobertite	Valentinite, not exitèle
Metavariscite, not clinovariscite	Wernerite to be the species, scapolite the group name
Natron, not soda	
Nickeline, not niccolite or nickelite	

* Grossularite and spessartite are particularly undesirable because they are also rock names.

† But orthose will continue to be used in France.

‡ For the mineral of Marckwald (1906); rutherfordite of Shepard (1851) is an ill-defined rare-earth mineral.

§ For the siderite of Haidinger; siderite is also in current use, following Daubrée, for iron meteorites. Either name may be used in *Min. Mag.*, and will be cross-indexed.

|| Either name may be used in *Min. Mag.*, and will be cross-indexed.

No firm decision has been taken by the Commission in respect of the following pairs or groups of names; in each case the first name will be used in Min. Mag.

Allanite or orthite	Pyrrhotine or pyrrhotite
Blödite, bloedite, or astrakhanite	Sahlite or salite
Chalcosine, chalkosin, chalcocite, or chalcosite	Sphene or titanite
Idocrase, idokras, vesuvian, or vesuvianite	Stibnite, stibine, or antimonite
Kyanite, cyanite, cianite, or disthene	Talmessite, belovite (of Nefedov), or arsenate-belovite

The following names are in common use in two senses; the Commission has recommended that grossularite and spessartite should not be used as mineral names, but the other pairs remain

Grossularite and spessartite, each used for a mineral and for a rock mainly composed of that mineral.

Siderite (of Haidinger), is FeCO_3 ; siderite (of Daubrée) is a current name for the class of iron meteorites.

Wehrlite (of Huot) is near BiTe ; wehrlite (of Kobell) is a current rock name.