A (seventh) list of new mineral names.[1]

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Aloxite. (The Mineral Industry, New York, vol. xxii for 1913, 1914, p. 1.) Trade-name for a form of fused crystalline alumina, or artificial corundum, manufactured by the Carborundum Company, and used for abrasive purposes.

Alumogel. O. Pauls, 1913. Zeits. prakt. Geol., Jahrg. xxi, p. 545. Amorphous aluminium hydroxide of indefinite composition forming the main constituent of bauxite. Compare Diasporogelite.

Amberine. (D. B. Sterrett, Gems and precious stones in 1913, Mineral Resources of the United States, for 1913, 1914, part ii, p. 652.) Local trade-name, used by Mr. Joseph Ward, of Barstow, California, for a yellowish-green chalcedony from the Death Valley region, California.

Angaralite. A. Meister, 1910. Explorations géologiques dans les régions aurifères de la Sibérie, Région aurifère d'Iénisséi, Livraison IX, 1910, p. 506 (ангаралить), p. 667 (Angaralite); abstract in Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liii, p. 597 (*Angaralith*). Silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, $2MgO.5(Al,Fe)_2O_3.6SiO_2$, occurring as thin, black plates (optically uniaxial and positive, and perhaps hexagonal) in metamorphosed limestone near the Angara river, Siberia. (*See* Tatarkaite.)

Aurobismuthinite. G. A. Koenig, 1912. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. xv, p. 423. A lead-grey, massive, cleavable mineral from unknown locality, consisting mainly of bismuth sulphide with Au 12·27 per cent. and Ag 2·32 per cent.; formula, $(Bi,Au,Ag_2)_5S_6$. This may represent a mixture of $(Bi,Au,Ag_2)S$, or possibly of a gold-silver alloy, and bismuthinite (Bi_2S_3). *See* Stibiobismuthinite.

[1] Previous lists of this series have been given at the ends of vols. xi–xvi (1897–1913) of this Magazine.

Barthite. M. Henglein and W. Meigen, 1914. Centralblatt Min., 1914, p. 353 (Barthit). A hydrated arsenate of zinc and copper, $3ZnO . CuO . 3As_2O_5 . 2H_2O$, occurring as grass-green, crystalline (monoclinic?) crusts in dolomite at Guchab, Otavi, South-West Africa. Named after Mr. — Barth, mining engineer at Guchab, who collected the material.

Baryt-Flussspath. *See* Fluobaryt.

Basitom-Glanz. A. Breithaupt, 1832. Vollständige Charakteristik des Mineral-Systems, 3rd edit., p. 267 (Staurotyper Basitom-Glanz). Apparently so named because of the supposed existence of a basal cleavage. An obsolete synonym of freieslebenite.

Bassetite. A. F. Hallimond, 1915. Mineralogical Magazine, vol. xvii, p. 221. A yellow 'uranium-mica' from the Basset mines, Redruth, Cornwall, hitherto referred to autunite, but now shown to be distinct from the original autunite from Autun in France. It is monoclinic with the probable composition $Ca(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 . 8H_2O$. Named after the locality.

Bazzite. E. Artini, 1915. Atti (Rend.) R. Accad. Lincei, Roma, ser. 5, vol. xxiv, sem. 1, p. 313. Minute, sky-blue, hexagonal prisms and barrel-shaped crystals occurring sparingly in the drusy cavities of the granite of Baveno, Piedmont. A preliminary chemical analysis shows them to consist of silicate of scandium with other rare-earth metals, iron, and a little sodium. Named after the engineer E. Bazzi, who collected the material.

Belbaite. V. I. Vernadsky, 1913. *See* Elbaite.

Bilinite. J. Šebor, 1913. [Sborník Klubu přírodovědeckého, Prag, 1913, no. II.] Abstract in Neues Jahrb. Min., 1914, vol. i, Ref. 395 (Bílinit). An iron-alum, $Fe''Fe'''_2S_4O_{16} . 24H_2O$, the iron analogue of halotrichite, occurring as white to yellowish, radially-fibrous masses in lignite at Schwaz, near Bilin, Bohemia.

Bisbeeite. W. T. Schaller, 1915. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. v, p. 7; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, p. 14. A fibrous, orthorhombic, pale-blue hydrated silicate of copper, $CuSiO_3 . H_2O$, resulting from the hydration of shattuckite (q.v.). Named from the locality, Bisbee, Arizona.

Bixbite. (A. Eppler, Die Schmuck- und Edelsteine, Stuttgart, 1912, p. 253 (Bixbit).) A gooseberry-red beryl found to the south-west of Simpson Spring, Utah.

Bütschliite. R. Lang, 1914. Neues Jahrb. Min., Beil.-Bd. xxxviii, p. 150 (Bütschliit). Amorphous calcium carbonate represented by the freshly precipitated material and also present in the hard parts of certain organisms. Named after Otto Bütschli, Professor of Zoology in the University of Heidelberg.

Calcio-carnotite. E. T. Wherry, 1914. Science, New York, new ser., vol. xxxix, p. 576; Bull. United States Geol. Survey, no. 580, p. 149. W. F. Hillebrand, H. E. Merwin, and F. E. Wright, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1914, vol. liii, p. 38. A synonym of tyuyamunite (sixth list). *See* Kalio-carnotite.

Calcioscheelite. E. T. Wherry, 1914. Proc. United States National Museum, vol. xlvii, p. 504. Synonym of scheelite.

Carbonate-marialite and **Carbonate-meionite.** L. H. Borgström, 1914. Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liv, p. 252. The chemical composition of the minerals of the scapolite group is explained by the isomorphous mixing of the following hypothetical molecules:

Chloride-marialite (Chloridmarialit)	$NaCl . 3NaAlSi_3O_8$
Sulphate-marialite (Sulfatmarialit)	$Na_2SO_4 . 3NaAlS_3O_8$
Carbonate-marialite (Karbonatmarialit)	$Na_2CO_3 . 3NaAlSi_3O_8$
Carbonate-meionite (Karbonatmejonit)	$CaCO_3 . 3CaAl_2Si_2O_8$
Sulphate-meionite (Sulfatmejonit)	$CaSO_4 . 3CaAl_2Si_2O_8$.

The existence of an *oxide-meionite* (oxydmejonit) molecule, $CaO . 3CaAl_2Si_2O_8$, assumed by G. Tschermak (1883), is doubted. R. Brauns (Neues Jahrb. Min., 1915, vol. ii, Ref. p. 141), however, suggests that there may be *oxydhydratmejonit* and *oxydhydratmarialith.* Compare Silvialite.

Cebollite. E. S. Larsen and W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 480. A hydrated silicate of calcium, aluminium, &c., $H_4Al_2Ca_5Si_3O_{16}$, forming a dull, compact, white to greenish, fibrous (orthorhombic?) aggregate. It occurs as an alteration product of melilite at Cebolla Creek, Gunnison Co., Colorado. Named after the locality. Compare Deeckeite.

Cerfluorite. T. Vogt, 1914. Neues Jahrb. Min., vol. ii, p. 15 (Cerfluorit). Artificial, cubic mixed crystals of calcium and cerium fluorides, $(Ca_3, Ce_2)F_6$, analogous to the mineral yttrofluorite (T. Vogt, 1911; sixth list), and mixed with this forming the mineral yttrocerite.

Chillagite. A. T. Ullmann, 1913. Journ. R. Soc. New South Wales, vol. xlvi (for 1912), p. 186; C. D. Smith and L. A. Cotton, ibid., p. 207. Tungstate and molybdate of lead, $PbWO_4 . PbMoO_4$, intermediate between stolzite and wulfenite, forming yellow, platy, tetragonal crystals. Named after the locality, Chillagoe, Queensland. In a mineral-dealer's circular (F. Krantz of Bonn, November 1912; advertisement in Nature, London, September 12, 1912) the name *Lionit* or *Lyonite* has been applied to this mineral, after Mr. D. Lyon, the manager of the Christmas Gift mine in which it was found.

Chloride-marialite. L. H. Borgström, 1914. *See* Carbonate-marialite.

Chloritite. J. Samojlov, 1906. Materialui Geol. Rossii (Imperial Mineralogical Society, Petrograd), vol. xxiii, p. 204 (Хлоритить); abstract in Neues Jahrb. Min., 1907, vol. ii, Ref. p. 196 (Chloritit). A name proposed for V. I. Vernadsky's hypothetical chlorite acid, $H_2Al_2SiO_6$ (Min. Mag., 1902, vol. xiii, p. 128). The name *α-chloritite* is applied to a scaly chloritic mineral, from the Donetz Basin in south-east Russia, approximating to the above in composition, $4Al_2O_3 . 5SiO_2 . 7H_2O$.

Chrome-idocrase. British Museum (Natural History), The Student's Index to the Collection of Minerals, 1914, 25th edit., p. 9. An emerald-green variety of idocrase containing chromium, from the Montreal Chromite pit, Black Lake, Megantic Co., Quebec, and from the Monetnaya estate, Ekaterinburg, Urals.

Cobaltnickelpyrite. M. Henglein, 1914. Centralblatt Min., 1914, p. 129 (*Kobaltnickelpyrit*). A member of the pyrites group containing considerable amounts of nickel (11·7–17·5 per cent.) and cobalt (6·6–10·6 per cent.), $(Fe,Ni,Co)S_2$; occurring as steel-grey, pentagonal-dodecahedral crystals at Müsen, Westphalia.

V. I. Vernadsky (Centralblatt Min., 1914, p. 494) points out that he had previously, in his Russian textbook on mineralogy (1910), applied this name to cobaltiferous (2·0–3·5 per cent.) and nickeliferous (2·2–5·8 per cent.) iron-pyrites. If these are not identical, he suggests that Henglein's mineral is perhaps $(Co,Ni,Fe)S_2$ intermixed with some iron-pyrites. The same name (Cobalt-nickel pyrites) has appeared, as a

synonym of linnaeite, in the British Museum Index of Minerals since 1863.

Custerite. J. B. Umpleby, W. T. Schaller, and E. S. Larsen, 1913, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxvi, p. 385; Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liii, p. 321. A monoclinic, hydrous fluosilicate of calcium, $Ca_2(OH,F)_2SiO_3$, occurring as finely granular masses, resembling greenish marble in appearance, at a limestone-granite contact in Custer County, Idaho. Named from the locality.

Deeckeite. J. Soellner, 1913. Mitt. Badischen Geol. Landesanstalt, vol. vii, p. 436 (Deeckëit). A hydrated silicate, $(H,K,Na)_2(Mg,Ca)(Al,Fe)_2(Si_2O_5)_5 . 9H_2O$, allied to ptilolite and mordenite, occurring as a pseudomorph after melilite in a dyke rock (bergalith) in the Kaiserstuhl, Baden. The characteristic 'peg-structure' of melilite is a result of the partial alteration of this mineral to deeckeite. Named after Professor Wilhelm Deecke, Director of the Geological Survey of Baden.

Diasporogelite. F. Tućan, 1913. Centralblatt Min., 1913, p. 768 (Diasporogelit). A more correct form of the name Sporogelite (sixth list). Similarly, *Pyritogelit, Limonitogelit, Hämatitogelit,* and *Gibbsitogelit,* for the colloidal forms corresponding to the minerals, pyrites, &c. E. T. Wherry (Centralblatt Min., 1913, p. 519) had previously proposed to distinguish these colloidal forms as *κ-Diaspor, κ-Pyrit,* &c., from the initial letter of *κόλλα.*

Dufreniberaunite. E. T. Wherry, 1914. Proc. United States National Museum, vol. xlvii, p. 509. A hydrated ferric (and manganic) phosphate from Hellertown, Pennsylvania, intermediate in composition between dufrenite and beraunite, and possibly a mixture of these species, but referred by the author to the species beraunite.

Elbaite. V. I. Vernadsky, 1913. Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liii, p. 283 (Elbait). The chemical composition of the tourmalines is expressed by the mixing of three hypothetical molecules (additive derivatives of the kaolin ring), namely $A = M'_8Al_4B_2Si_4O_{21}$, $B = M'_{14}Al_2B_2Si_4O_{21}$, and $C = M'_2Al_6B_2Si_4O_{21}$. These hypothetical components of tourmaline are named *kalbaite, belbaite,* and *elbaite* respectively. The pale red tourmaline from the Island of Elba consists of nearly pure elbaite, and that from DeKalb in New York of nearly pure kalbaite; hence these names. Belbaite is apparently from elbaite with *B* prefixed. The name elbaite has previously been applied (C. L. Giesecke, 1832) to ilvaite from Elba.

Empressite. R. D. George in MS., quoted by W. M. Bradley, 1914. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxviii, p. 163; ibid., 1915, vol. xxxix, p. 223. A telluride of silver, AgTe, found as pale bronze-coloured, finely granular masses in the Empress-Josephine mine, Kerber Creek district, Colorado.

W. T. Schaller (Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 1914, vol. iv, p. 497) suggests that this is identical with the muthmannite of F. Zambonini (1911, sixth list), being a pure muthmannite, whilst the original muthmannite should be called an auric muthmannite, (Ag,Au)Te.

Epidesmine. V. Rosický and S. J. Thugutt, 1913. Spraw. Tow. Nauk. Warsawa, vol. vi, pp. 225, 231; Centralblatt Min., 1913, p. 422 (Epidesmin). An orthorhombic zeolite, $3(Ca,Na_2,K_2)Al_2Si_6O_{16} . 20H_2O$, dimorphous with stilbite (Germ. Desmin), occurring as minute crystals at Schwarzenberg, Saxony. The name is suggested from the similar dimorphous pair epistilbite and heulandite (Germ. Stilbit).

β-Eukryptit. *See* Pseudo-eucryptite.

Faratsihite. A. Lacroix, 1915. Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxvii (for 1914), p. 231. A canary-yellow, compact mineral resembling nontronite in colour and kaolinite in structure, and intermediate in composition, $(Al,Fe)_2O_3 . 2SiO_2 . 2H_2O$, between these two species. Occurs with opal filling veins in decomposed phonolitic trachyte near Faratsiho, Madagascar. Named from the locality.

Fernandinite. W. T. Schaller, 1915. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. v, p. 7; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, p. 29. A massive, dull-green, hydrated vanadate of calcium and vanadyl, $CaO . V_2O_4 . 5V_2O_5 . 14H_2O$. From Minasragra, Peru. Named after Mr. Eulagio E. Fernandini, the former owner of the vanadium deposit at this locality.

Ferriallophane. F. A. Nikolaevski, 1914. Bull. Acad. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, ser. 6, vol. viii (1), p. 147 (Ферри-аллофанъ), p. 150 (Ферриаллофанъ). A variety of allophane containing much iron (Fe_2O_3 21–25 per cent.), occurring as dark-brown, colloidal masses in dolomite near Moscow. This and the ochreous clays, sinopite, melinite, ochran, and plinthite, are included in a group of *ferriallophanoids* (compare allophanoids, S. J. Thugutt, 1911; sixth list).

Ferrimolybdite. P. Pilipenko, 1914. [Festschrift V. I. Vernadsky, Beilage z. d. Mater. z. Kenntnis d. geol. Baues d. Russ. Reichs, Moskau.]

Abstract in Neues Jahrb. Min., 1915, vol. ii, Ref. 191 (Ferrimolybdit). The mineral long known as molybdic ochre or molybdite was shown by W. T. Schaller in 1907 to be a hydrated ferric molybdate ($Fe_2O_3 . 3MoO_3 . 7\frac{1}{2}H_2O$) rather than molybdenum trioxide, and he suggested that if the latter compound be ever found as a mineral the former should receive a distinctive name: this is now supplied by P. Pilipenko, whose analysis of material from Siberia leads to the formula $2Fe_2O_3 . 7MoO_3 . 19H_2O$. The analogous term ferritungstite has been introduced by Schaller (1911; sixth list) under similar circumstances.

Ferroprehnite. R. A. A. Johnston, 1913. Victoria Memorial Museum, Geol. Survey Canada, Bull. no. 1, p. 98; A List of Canadian mineral occurrences, Canada, Dept. of Mines (Geol. Survey), 1915, Memoir 74 (Geol. Ser. 61), p. 183. A variety of prehnite rich in iron (Fe_2O_3 6·58 per cent.) from Baffin Island, Arctic Canada.

Ferrorhabdite. (A. Lacroix, Minéralogie de la France, 1909, vol. iii, p. 618.) Synonym of rhabdite.

Fizelyite. (F. Krantz's Circular of January 1914, pp. 3, 5; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 30.) Black, striated, acicular crystals associated with semseyite, galena, sphaerosiderite, and quartz, from Kisbánya, Torda-Aranyos, Hungary. Said to be monoclinic and with the composition $5PbS . Ag_2S . 4Sb_2S_3$.

Fluobaryt. J. F. L. Hausmann, 1847. Handbuch der Mineralogie, vol. ii, p. 1441. A compact mixture of fluorite and barytes from Derbyshire analysed by J. Smithson (Ann. Phil., 1820, vol. xvi, p. 48). It was thought to represent a definite compound and was earlier referred to as *Fluss-Schwerspath* (Journ. für Chemie und Physik, 1821, vol. xxxi, p. 362), and *Baryt-Flussspath* (Berzelius's Jahres-Ber., 1822, vol. ii, p. 102).

Fremontite. W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 356; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 31. To replace the earlier name Natramblygonite or Natronamblygonit (W. T. Schaller, 1911; sixth list). Named from the locality, Fremont County, Colorado. *See* Natromontebrasite.

Furnacite. A. Lacroix, 1915. Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxviii, p. 198. Confused groups of small, dark olive-green crystals (monoclinic ?) occurring on dioptase from the French Congo. A preliminary examination suggests that the mineral is a basic chromo-arsenate of

lead and copper analogous to vauquelinite (chromo-phosphate of lead and copper). Named from 'furnax' [error for the Latin *fornax*] in honour of the colonial governor, Mr. Lucien Fourneau.

Galafatite. (Engineering and Mining Journ., New York, 1911, vol. xci, p. 261; Mining Magazine, London, 1911, vol. iv, p. 229; Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liv, p. 80; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 3.) Error for Calafatite (S. Calderón, 1910; sixth list).

Gibbsitogelit. *See* Diasporogelite.

Grossouvreite. S. Meunier, 1902. Bull. Soc. Géol. France, ser. 4, vol. ii, p. 250. A. Lacroix, Minéralogie de la France, 1913, vol. v, p. 50 (grossouvréite). To replace the preoccupied name vierzonite of Albert de Grossouvre (1901; third list) for a pulverulent opal from Vierzon, dép. Cher.

Grothine. F. Zambonini, 1913. Atti (Rend.) R. Accad. Lincei, Roma, ser. 5, vol. xxii, sem. 1, p. 801 (Grothina). Small, colourless, orthorhombic crystals found in metamorphic limestone at Nocera and Sarno, Campania, Italy. Qualitative tests point to a silicate of aluminium (with a trace of iron) and calcium. Named after Professor Paul Heinrich von Groth, of Munich. Not the Grothite of J. D. Dana, 1867.

Hämatitogelit. *See* Diasporogelite.

Halitkainit. *See* Thanite.

Hartsalzkainitit. *See* Thanite.

Hematogelite. (Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 37.) Another spelling of Haematogelite (F. Tućan, 1913; sixth list).

Hewettite. W. F. Hillebrand, H. E. Merwin, and F. E. Wright, 1914. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. liii, p. 32; Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liv, p. 209. An orthorhombic, hydrous vanadate of calcium, $CaO.3V_2O_5.9H_2O$, forming mahogany-red, silky aggregates of minute needles, and occurring as an oxidation product of patronite at Minasragra, Peru. Named after Mr. D. Foster Hewett, of the United States Geological Survey. An isomeric form is called *metahewettite* (q. v.).

Hodgkinsonite. C. Palache and W. T. Schaller, 1913. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iii, p. 474; ibid., 1914, vol. iv, p. 153; Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liii, pp. 529, 675. Hydrous silicate of

zinc and manganese, $MnO.2ZnO.SiO_2.H_2O$, occurring as pink, monoclinic crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. Named after Mr. H. H. Hodgkinson, of Franklin Furnace.

Holmquistite. A. Osann, 1913. Sitzungsber. Heidelberg. Akad. Wiss., Abt. A, Abh. 23 (Holmquistit; *Lithionglaukophan*). A blue amphibole with the optical characters of glaucophane, but containing lithium and little sodium (Li_2O 2·13, Na_2O 1·12 per cent.), occurring in a granulitic rock on the island of Utö near Stockholm. Named after Professor Per Johan Holmquist of Stockholm.

Hügelite. V. Dürrfeld, 1913. Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liii, p. 183 (Hügelit). A hydrated vanadate of lead and zinc occurring as yellow, monoclinic needles on corroded galena at Reichenbach, Baden. Previously described, but without a name, by the same author (loc. cit., 1912, vol. li, p. 278). Named after Baron Hügel.

Inyoite. W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 355; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 41. Hydrated calcium borate, $2CaO.3B_2O_3.13H_2O$, found as large, colourless, monoclinic crystals in the borate deposits in Inyo County, California. Named from the locality. The material is largely altered to Meyerhofferite (q. v.).

Jadeite-Aegirite. R. Doht and C. Hlawatsch, 1913. Verh. Geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 1913, p. 88 (Jadeit-Ägirin). An aegirite-like pyroxene from Golling, Salzburg, which, in addition to the aegirite molecule $NaFeSi_2O_6$, also contains the jadeite molecule $NaAlSi_2O_6$ in considerable amount.

Ježekite. F. Slavík, 1914. [Memoirs Bohemian Acad. Sci.]; Doelter's Handbuch der Mineralchemie, vol. iii, p. 491; Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxvii, p. 153. Colourless to white, monoclinic crystals, somewhat resembling epistilbite in appearance, occurring with lacroixite and roscherite (q. v.) in drusy cavities in lithionite-granite at Greifenstein, near Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony. It is a basic fluophosphate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium with a little lithium, $Na_4CaAl(AlO)P_2O_8F_2(OH)_2$, and is closely allied to morinite. Named after Dr. Bohuslav Ježek, of the Bohemian Museum at Prague.

Kalbaite. V. I. Vernadsky, 1913. *See* Elbaite.

Kalio-carnotite. E. T. Wherry, 1914. Science, New York, new ser., vol. xxxix, p. 576. The original carnotite containing potassium,

as distinct from calcio-carnotite (q. v.). In another place (Bull. United States Geol. Survey, 1914, no. 580, p. 149) the same author employs the term *potassio-carnotite.*

Kobaltnickelpyrit. *See* Cobaltnickelpyrite.

Koechlinite. W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 354; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 43. A molybdate of bismuth, $Bi_2O_3 . MoO_3$, as minute, greenish-yellow, orthorhombic plates, nearly square in outline with perfect platy cleavage, and resembling torbernite in appearance. From Schneeberg, Saxony. Detected on a single specimen preserved in the mineral collection of the Natural History Museum at Vienna. Named after Dr. Rudolf Koechlin, Curator of that collection.

Kundaite. B. Doss, 1914. Centralblatt Min., 1914, p. 613 (Kundait). A variety of grahamite distinguished by the brown colour of its powder and by its greater solubility in oil of turpentine and in chloroform. Named from the locality, Kunda, Esthonia.

Lacroixite. F. Slavík, 1914. [Memoirs Bohemian Acad. Sci.]; Doelter's Handbuch der Mineralchemie, vol. iii, p. 492; Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxvii, p. 157. Imperfect crystals with an orthorhombic aspect and resembling herderite, but probably monoclinic, occurring with ježekite and roscherite (q. v.) in drusy cavities in lithionite-granite at Greifenstein, near Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony. It is a hydrated basic fluophosphate of aluminium, calcium, manganese, and sodium, $3AlPO_4 . 4(Ca,Mn)O . 4Na(F,OH) . 2H_2O$. Named after Prof. Alfred Lacroix, of Paris. Not the Lacroisite of H. Lienau (1903; third list).

Laneite. G. Munteanu-Murgoci, 1906. Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. California, vol. iv, p. 384. A variety of amphibole occurring in riebeckite rocks. It is dark coloured with very strong pleochroism. Optically negative and uniaxial or with very small axial angle, the axial plane being perpendicular to the plane of symmetry; $c: \gamma = 13–26°$. Named after Prof. Alfred Church Lane, of Tuft's College, Massachusetts.

Lechatelierite. A. Lacroix, 1915. Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxviii, pp. 182, 198 (lechateliérite). Naturally occurring fused (amorphous) silica (silica glass), observed in fulgurites and in quartzose enclosures in volcanic rocks. Named after Professor Henri Le Chatelier, of Paris.

Limonitogelit. *See* Diasporogelite.

Lionit. *See* Chillagite.

Lithionglaukophan. *See* Holmquistite.

Lucinite. W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 355; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 46. Green, orthorhombic crystals of octahedral habit occurring with tabular orthorhombic crystals of variscite, with which they are identical in composition, $Al_2O_3 . P_2O_5 . 4H_2O$. Named from the locality, Lucin, Utah.

Lyonite. *See* Chillagite.

Magnesioscheelite. E. T. Wherry, 1914. Proc. United States National Museum, vol. xlvii, p. 504. A hypothetical magnesium tungstate, $MgWO_4$, isomorphous with scheelite.

Makinthosit. C. Doelter, Handbuch der Mineralchemie, 1913, vol. iii, p. 234. Error for Mackintoshite.

Metabrucite. F. Rinne, 1913. Fortschritte Min. Krist. Petr., vol. iii, p. 160 (Metabrucit); O. Westphal, Inaug.-Diss., Leipzig, 1913. Brucite, $Mg(OH)_2$, artificially dehydrated, but retaining its original crystalline structure.

Metahewettite. W. F. Hillebrand, H. E. Merwin, and F. E. Wright, 1914. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. liii, p. 33; Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liv, p. 209. An orthorhombic, hydrous vanadate of calcium, $CaO . 3V_2O_5 . 9H_2O$, occurring as a dark-red powdery impregnation in sandstone in Colorado and Utah. It differs slightly from hewettite (q.v.) in its behaviour during dehydration.

Meta-torbernite. A. F. Hallimond, 1916. Mineralogical Magazine, vol. xvii, p. 333. Synonym of Metakupferuranit (F. Rinne, 1901) and Metachalcolite (third list).

Meyerhofferite. W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 355; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 50. Hydrated calcium borate, $2CaO . 3B_2O_3 . 7H_2O$, occurring as colourless, triclinic crystals or as a white, fibrous alteration product of Inyoite (q.v.) in the borate deposits of Mt. Blanco district, Inyo Co., California. Named after Wilhelm Meyerhoffer (1864–1906), of Berlin, who, in association with J. H. van't Hoff, prepared the mineral artificially.

Minasragrite. W. T. Schaller, 1915. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. v, p. 7; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, p. 51. A hydrated acid vanadyl sulphate, $(V_2O_2)H_2(SO_4)_3 . 15H_2O$, probably monoclinic, occurring as a blue efflorescence on patronite at Minasragra, Peru.

Naphtolithe. P. Barbier, 1911. Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun, vol. xxiv, p. 115. A. Lacroix, Minéralogie de la France, 1913, vol. v, p. 24. A bituminous shale from Thelots, Saône-et-Loire.

Natromontebrasite. F. Gonnard, 1913. Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxvi, p. 120. To replace the name Natramblygonite or Natronamblygonit of W. T. Schaller (1911; sixth list), since the mineral is a hydrofluophosphate rather than a fluophosphate. *See* Fremontite.

Nauruite. C. Elschner, 1913. Corallogene Phosphat-Inseln Austral-Oceaniens und ihre Produkte, Lübeck, 1913, p. 54 (Nauruit). A resinous, colloidal calcium phosphate, probably $3Ca_3P_2O_8 . Ca(OH,F)_2$, encrusting the phosphate rock of Nauru or Pleasant Island, in the Pacific. Evidently a kind of phosphorite.

Nephediewit. (Chem. Zentralblatt, 1913, vol. ii, p. 1250. Fortschritte Min. Krist. Petr., 1914, vol. iv, p. 167.) Error for nefedieffite, nefedevite, нефедьевитъ (P. Puzuirevskij, 1872).

Nickelspeise. *See* Placodine.

Oxide-meionite. L. H. Borgström, 1914. *See* Carbonate-marialite.

Oxydhydratmarialith and **Oxydhydratmejonit.** R. Brauns, 1915. *See* Carbonate-marialite.

Pascoite. W. F. Hillebrand, H. E. Merwin, and F. E. Wright, 1914. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. liii, p. 49; Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liv, p. 209. A monoclinic (?), hydrous vanadate of calcium, $2CaO . 3V_2O_5 . 11(?)H_2O$, occurring as an orange-yellow, powdery efflorescence on vanadium ores at Minasragra, Cerro de Pasco, Peru. Named from the locality.

Pintadoite. F. L. Hess and W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 576. A hydrous vanadate of calcium, $2CaO . V_2O_5 . 9H_2O$, occurring as a thin, green efflorescence on sandstone at Cañon Pintado, San Juan Co., Utah. Named from the locality.

Placodine. A. Breithaupt, 1841. Ann. Phys. Chem. (Poggendorff), vol. liii, p. 631 (Plakodin, Placodinus niccoleus). A nickel arsenide

described as tabular (πλἄκώδης) crystals from the Jungfer mine, Müsen, Westphalia, but afterwards considered to be an artificial *Nickelspeise*. (For history and literature see C. Hintze, Handbuch der Mineralogie, 1900, vol. i, p. 621.) A. Rosati (Atti (Rend.) Accad. Lincei, Roma, 1913, ser. 3, vol. xxii, sem. 2, p. 243; Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liii, p. 389) proves it to be identical with the recently-described mineral maucherite, tetragonal Ni_3As_2 (F. Grünling, 1913; sixth list). *See* Temiskamite.

Potassio-carnotite. *See* Kalio-carnotite.

Pseudo-eucryptite. F. M. Jaeger and A. Šimek, 1914. [Verslagen k. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam, Wis- en Natuurk. Afd., vol. xxiii]; abstract in Neues Jahrb. Min., 1915, vol. ii, Ref. p. 146 (*pseudo-* or *β-Eukryptit*); Proc. Roy. Acad. Sci. Amsterdam, vol. xvii, p. 242. An artificial form of $LiAlSiO_4$ dimorphous with eucryptite.

Pseudowollastonite. In fourth list incorrectly attributed to E. T. Allen and W. P. White, 1906; apparently first used by A. Lacroix, Minéralogie de la France, 1895, vol. i, p. 624 (pseudowollastonite); 1910, vol. iv, p. 777 (pseudo-wollastonite). The artificially-produced, pseudo-hexagonal calcium metasilicate dimorphous with wollastonite. Earlier called *Bourgeoisite* (R. Breñosa, 1885; third list). C. Doelter, Handbuch der Mineralchemie, 1913, vol. ii, p. 250, refers to it as *β-Wollastonite*, in preference to α-Wollastonite of other authors, since it is the modification stable at the higher temperature.

Pyritogelit. *See* Diasporogelite.

Pyroxmangite. W. E. Ford and W. M. Bradley, 1913. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxvi, p. 169; Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liii, p. 225. A triclinic manganese pyroxene, $(Fe,Mn)SiO_3$, found as brown cleavage masses in South Carolina. Alters to Skemmatite (q. v.).

Roscherite. F. Slavík, 1914. [Memoirs Bohemian Acad. Sci.]; Doelter's Handbuch der Mineralchemie, vol. iii, p. 499; Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxvii, p. 162. Dark-brown, monoclinic crystals occurring with ježekite, lacroixite (q. v.), and childrenite in drusy cavities in lithionite-granite at Greifenstein, near Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony. It is a hydrated basic phosphate of aluminium, manganese, calcium, and iron, $(Mn,Ca,Fe)_2.Al(OH)P_2O_8.2H_2O$. Named after Mr. Walter Roscher, apothecary and mineral collector, of Ehrenfriedersdorf.

Rubidium-microcline. V. I. Vernadsky, 1913. Bull. Soc. franç. Min., vol. xxxvi, p. 263 (microcline rubidifère, Rubidiummikroklin, rubidievyj mikroklin). The microcline (Amazon-stone) of the Ilmen Mountains, Urals, was found to contain 3·12 per cent. of rubidium oxide corresponding to 10·89 per cent. of the silicate $RbAlSi_3O_8$.

Schaumopal. O. Hauser, 1911. Centralblatt Min., 1911, p. 436. A German name for porous opal. Synonym of Float-stone (Ger. Schwimmstein).

Searlesite. E. S. Larsen and W. B. Hicks, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 397; Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxviii, p. 437. A hydrated borosilicate of sodium, $NaB(SiO_3)_2 . H_2O$, occurring as small white spherulites (probably monoclinic) in clay at Searles Lake, San Bernardino Co., California. Named after Mr. John W. Searles, pioneer at this locality.

Serpentite. (C. U. Shepard, Contributions to Mineralogy, Amherst College, 1877.) Variant of Serpentine.

Shattuckite. W. T. Schaller, 1915. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. v, p. 7; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, p. 72. A massive, fibrous, blue hydrated silicate of copper, $2CuSiO_3 . H_2O$. From the Shattuck Arizona Copper Company's mine at Bisbee, Arizona. *See* Bisbeeite.

Silvialite. R. Brauns, 1914. Neues Jahrb. Min., Beil.-Bd. xxxix (Festschrift Max Bauer), p. 121; Neues Jahrb. Min., 1915, vol. ii, Ref. p. 141 (*Silvialith*). In the Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy (1915, p. 70) the name is spelt *Sylvialite*. A hypothetical molecule of the scapolite group, identical with L. H. Borgström's Sulphate-meionite, $CaSO_4 . 3CaAl_2Si_2O_8$. *See* Carbonate-marialite. Named after Dr. (Mrs.) Silvia Hillebrand, of Vienna, daughter of Gustav Tschermak.

Skemmatite. W. E. Ford and W. M. Bradley, 1913. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxvi, p. 169; Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liii, p. 225. Hydrated oxide of manganese and iron, $3MnO_2 . 2Fe_2O_3 . 6H_2O$, occurring as a black alteration product of pyroxmangite (q. v.). Named from *σκέμμα*, a question, because of the doubt whether the mineral really represents a distinct species.

Speziaite. L. Colomba, 1914. Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, vol. xlix, p. 625. A member of the amphibole group occurring as dark-green

fibres and acicular (monoclinic) crystals at Traversella, Piedmont, and with the ortho-silicate formula $5Fe'''_4(SiO_4)_3 + 12(Ca,Mg,Fe'',Na_2H_2)_2SiO_4$. Named after the late Professor Giorgio Spezia (1842–1911), of Turin.

Stibiobismuthinite. G. A. Koenig, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. xv, p. 424. Large, cleavable prisms resembling stibnite rather than bismuthinite in appearance, from Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico, consisting of bismuth sulphide with Sb 8·12 per cent.; formula $(Bi,Sb)_4S_7$. *See* Aurobismuthinite.

Stibiocolumbite. W. T. Schaller, 1915. Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, p. 74. Name proposed for the 'stibiotantalite' from Mesa Grande, California, described by S. L. Penfield and W. E. Ford (1906), because [in one analysis, cf. W. E. Ford, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1911, vol. xxxii, p. 287] the amount of niobium (columbium) is greatly in excess of the tantalum.

Sulphate-marialite and **Sulphate-meionite.** L. H. Borgström, 1914. *See* Carbonate-marialite.

Sulphate-scapolite. R. Brauns, 1914. Neues Jahrb. Min., Beil.-Bd. xxxix (Festschrift Max Bauer), pp. 83, 120 (Sulfatskapolith). Also named Silvialite (q. v.).

Sylvialite. *See* Silvialite.

Tartarkaite. (Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 76.) Error for Tatarkaite (q. v.).

Tatarkaite. A. Meister, 1910. Explorations géologiques dans les régions aurifères de la Sibérie, Région aurifère d'Iénisséi, Livraison IX, 1910, p. 498 (татаркаить); abstract in Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liii, p. 597 (Tatarkait). A hydrated silicate of aluminium, magnesium, &c., $R_2O \cdot 11RO \cdot 13R_2O_3 \cdot 30SiO_2 \cdot 19H_2O$, occurring as dark-grey, elongated plates (optically uniaxial and positive) in metamorphosed limestone near the Tatarka river, a tributary of the Angara, Siberia. *See* Angaralite.

Temiskamite. T. L. Walker, 1914. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxvii, p. 170. A nickel arsenide, Ni_4As_3, occurring as silver-white, radially-fibrous masses in the Temiskaming district, Ontario. According to C. Palmer (Economic Geology, 1914, vol. ix, p. 671; Chem. News, 1915, vol. cxi, p. 219; Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1915, vol. liv, p. 437) it is identical with maucherite. *See* Placodine.

Thanite. M. Rózsa, 1914. Zeits. Anorg. Chem., vol. lxxxviii, p. 328 (Thanit; *Hartsalzkainitit*), p. 332 (*Halitkainit*). A mixture of kainite and halite occurring in the salt deposits of the Werra district, Prussia. Named after the late Professor Karl von Than.

Toryanit. (Rozpr. Akad. Kraków, 1911, vol. xi, ser. A, p. 475; Bull. Intern. Acad. Cracovie, 1911, ser. A, p. 558.) A Polish form of Thorianite (W. R. Dunstan, 1904; fourth list).

Uranospathite. A. F. Hallimond, 1915. Mineralogical Magazine, vol. xvii, p. 221. A yellow or pale-green 'uranium-mica' from Redruth, Cornwall, hitherto classed as autunite. It is orthorhombic (pseudo-tetragonal), with the form of thin, rectangular plates; and is probably a hydrated uranyl salt. Named from uranium and $\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$, a broad blade. Compare Bassetite.

Ussingite. O. B. Bøggild, 1914. Meddelelser om Grønland, vol. li, p. 103; Zeits. Kryst. Min., vol. liv, p. 120 (Ussingit). A reddish-violet mineral from the pegmatite veins in the naujaite (sodalite-syenite) at Kangerdluarsuk, Greenland. It is a silicate, $HNa_2Al(SiO_3)_2$, showing certain relations to the zeolites. Triclinic, with one perfect and two poor cleavages. Named after the late Professor Niels Viggo Ussing (1864–1911), of Copenhagen.

Uvanite. F. L. Hess and W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 576; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 81. An orthorhombic, hydrous vanadate of uranium, $2UO_3 . 3V_2O_5 . 15H_2O$, occurring as a brownish-yellow powder disseminated in sandstone in Utah. The name is a contraction of the words uranium and vanadium with the termination *ite*.

Vegasite. A. Knopf, 1915. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. v, p. 501. A hydrated lead ferric sulphate, $PbO . 3Fe_2O_3 . 3SO_3 . 6H_2O$, differing slightly from plumbojarosite ($PbO . 3Fe_2O_3 . 4SO_4 . 6H_2O$, W. F. Hillebrand and S. L. Penfield, 1902; third list) in composition and optical characters. Occurs as straw-yellow, ochreous masses, consisting of minute fibres and six-sided plates (optically uniaxial), in Clark Co., Nevada. Named from Las Vegas, the principal town of the county.

Velardeñite. W. T. Schaller, 1914. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. iv, p. 355; Third Appendix to 6th edit. of Dana's System of Mineralogy, 1915, p. 82. A member of the melilite group with the composition $2CaO . Al_2O_3 . SiO_2$. It has been produced artificially, and this molecule occurs in large amount in 'gehlenite' from the Velardeña mining district, Mexico.

Vendeennite. A. E. A. Rivière, 1840. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. xi, p. 208. A. Lacroix, Minéralogie de la France, 1910, vol. iv, p. 640 (vendéennite). A fossil resin from the coal-measures of Vendée.

Wetherilite. (A. Danby, Natural Rock Asphalts, London, 1913, p. 5.) A difficultly fusible bitumen from Canada.

Wetherillite. W. S. Ward in MS., quoted by W. E. Ford and W. M. Bradley, Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1913, vol. liii, p. 219 (Wetherillit). Synonym of hetaerolite and wolftonite (sixth list). Named after the late Mr. W. C. Wetherill.

Wilkeite. A. S. Eakle and A. F. Rogers, 1914. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 4, vol. xxxvii, p. 262. A member of the apatite group containing calcium silicate, sulphate, carbonate, and oxide in addition to phosphate, $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 . CaCO_3 + 3Ca_3(SiO_4)(SO_4) . CaO$; occurring as pink, hexagonal crystals in blue crystalline limestone in Riverside Co., California. Named after Mr. R. M. Wilke, a mineral collector and dealer, of Palo Alto, California.

β-Wollastonite. *See* Pseudowollastonite.

Yukonite. J. B. Tyrrell and R. P. D. Graham, 1913. Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, ser. 3, vol. vii, sect. 4, p. 13. A brownish-black, resinous, amorphous mineral, resembling pitticite in appearance, consisting of hydrous arsenate of calcium and ferric iron, $(Ca_3,Fe'''_2)As_2O_8 . Fe'''_2(OH)_6 . 5H_2O$. Named after the locality, Yukon, Canada.

Zillerite. (A. Fersmann, Rozpr. České Akad., 1912, vol. xxi, no. 15, p. 2; Bull. Internat. Acad. Sci. Prague, 1912, vol. xvii, p. 118 (Zillerit).) A variant of zillerthite (J. C. Delamétherie, 1795). The name is here applied to the matted-fibrous asbestos (mountain-cork) belonging to the species tremolite-actinolite.

Zinc-dibraunite. K. Nenadkevič, 1911. Trav. Mus. Géol. Pierre le Grand, Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, vol. v, p. 37 (Цинкдибраунитъ); abstract in Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1914, vol. liii, p. 609 (Zinkdibraunit). A soft, earthy, chocolate-coloured mineral occurring in cavities in calamine ores at Olkush, Russia. Composition $ZnO . 2MnO_2 . 2H_2O$; this being a salt of a meta-manganese acid is called a braunite, whilst salts of the ortho-acid are called manganites. There is here some confusion between chemical and mineralogical names.

SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF NEW MINERALS.[1]

SULPHIDES, &c.

Temiskamite, Ni_4As_3.
Cobaltnickelpyrite, $(Fe,Ni,Co)S_2$.
Empressite, AgTe.
Aurobismuthinite, var. of bismuthinite.
Stibiobismuthinite, var. of bismuthinite.

SULPHO-SALTS.

Fizelyite, $5PbS . Ag_2S . 4Sb_2S_3$.

HALOIDS.

Cerfluorite, $(Ca_3,Ce_2)F_6$.

OXIDES.

Lechatelierite, SiO_2.
Skemmatite, $2Fe_2O_3 . 3MnO_2 . 6H_2O$.
Zinc-dibraunite, $ZnO . 2MnO_2 . 2H_2O$.

CARBONATES.

Bütschliite, $CaCO_3$.

SULPHATES.

Bilinite, $Fe''Fe'''_2S_4O_{16} . 24H_2O$.
Minasragrite, $(V_2O_2)H_2(SO_4)_3 . 15H_2O$.
Vegasite, $PbO . 3Fe_2O_3 . 3SO_3 . 6H_2O$.

MOLYBDATES.

Koechlinite, $Bi_2O_3 . MoO_3$.
Chillagite, $PbMoO_4 . PbWO_4$.
Ferrimolybdite, $2Fe_2O_3 . 7MoO_3 . 19H_2O$.

BORATES.

Inyoite, $2CaO . 3B_2O_3 . 13H_2O$.
Meyerhofferite, $2CaO . 3B_2O_3 . 7H_2O$.

PHOSPHATES, ARSENATES.

Wilkeite { $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 . CaCO_3$. / $3Ca_3(SiO_4)(SO_4) . CaO$.
Nauruite, var. of phosphorite.
Fremontite } = Natramblygo-
Natromontebrasite } nite.
Lucinite, $Al_2O_3 . P_2O_5 . 4H_2O$.
Ježekite, $Na_4CaAl(AlO)P_2O_8F_2(OH)_2$.
Lacroixite, $3AlPO_4 . 4(Ca,Mn)O . 4Na(F,OH) . 2H_2O$.
Roscherite, $(Mn,Ca,Fe)_2 . Al(OH)P_2O_8 . 2H_2O$.
Barthite, $3ZnO . CuO . 3As_2O_5 . 2H_2O$.
Yukonite, $(Ca_3,Fe'''_2)As_2O_8 . Fe'''_2(OH)_6 . 5H_2O$.
Furnacite, chromo-arsenate, Pb,Cu.
Bassetite, $Ca(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 . 8H_2O$.
Uranospathite, hyd. phosp. UO_2.

VANADATES.

Hewettite } $CaO . 3V_2O_5 . 9H_2O$.
Metahewettite }
Fernandinite, $CaO . V_2O_4 . 5V_2O_5 . 14H_2O$.
Pascoite, $2CaO . 3V_2O_5 . 11H_2O$.
Pintadoite, $2CaO . V_2O_5 . 9H_2O$.
Uvanite, $2UO_3 . 3V_2O_5 . 15H_2O$.
Hügelite, hyd. vanadate, Pb,Zn.

SILICATES.

Rubidium-microcline.
Lanceite, var. of amphibole.
Speziaite, var. of amphibole.
Holmquistite (Lithionglaukophan), var. of amphibole.
Pyroxmangite, $(Fe,Mn)SiO_3$.
Bazzite, sil. scandium, &c.
Angaralite, $2MgO . 5(Al,Fe)_2O_3 . 6SiO_2$.

[1] Only the more important names given in the preceding alphabetical list are here included.

Custerite, $Ca_2(OH,F)_2SiO_3$.
Silvialite (Sulphate-meionite), $CaSO_4 . 3CaAl_2Si_2O_8$.
Velardeñite, $Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$.
Grothine, sil. Al,Ca.
Chrome-idocrase, var. of idocrase.
Bisbeeite, $CuSiO_3 . H_2O$.
Shattuckite, $2CuSiO_3 . H_2O$.
Hodgkinsonite, $Zn_2MnSiO_5 . H_2O$.
Ussingite, $HNa_2Al(SiO_3)_2$.
Cebollite, $H_4Al_2Ca_2Si_3O_{16}$.
Deeckeite, $R'_2R''R'''_2(Si_2O_5)_5 . 9H_2O$.
Epidesmine, $Ca_3Al_2Si_6O_{16} . 20H_2O$.
Faratsihite, $(Al,Fe)_2O_3 . 2SiO_2 . 2H_2O$.
Tatarkaite, $R'_2R''_{11}R'''_{13}Si_{30}O_{111} . 19H_2O$.
Ferriallophane, var. of allophane.
Ferroprehnite, var. of prehnite.
α-Chloritite, $4Al_2O_3 . 5SiO_2 . 7H_2O$.
Searlesite, $NaB(SiO_3)_2 . H_2O$.

HYDROCARBONS.

Kundaite.
Naphtolithe.
Vendeennite.
Wetherilite.