Tenth list of new mineral names; with an index of authors.[1]

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Acarbodavyne. G. Cesàro, 1911. *See* Akalidavyne.

Acrochordite. *See* Akrochordite.

Afwillite. J. Parry & F. E. Wright, 1925. Min. Mag., vol. 20, p. 277. Hydrous calcium silicate, $3CaO.2SiO_2.3H_2O$, as colourless, monoclinic crystals from Kimberley, South Africa. Named after Mr. Alpheus Fuller Williams, of Kimberley, by whom the mineral was found.

Akalidavyne. G. Cesàro, 1911. Mém. (in 8°) Acad. R. Belgique, Cl. des Sci., ser. 2, vol. 3, fasc. 2, p. 6. Criticizing F. Zambonini's Natrodavyne (1910; 6th List), it is pointed out that in all analyses of davyne there is an excess of sodium over potassium; if, therefore, 'natrodavyne' is to imply the absence of potassium, then *Akalidavyne* would be a more suitable name. Further, as carbon dioxide may be present or absent in davyne, it is necessary to distinguish between *carbodavyne* and *acarbodavyne*.

Akrochordite. G. Flink, 1922. Geol. För. Förh. Stockholm, vol. 44, p. 773 (Akrochordit), p. 776 (Akrochordite). Abstracts in Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 167, and Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., 1923, vol. 46, p. 74, give the form Acrochordite. Hydrated basic arsenate of manganese and magnesium, $Mn_3As_2O_8.MnOH.MgOH.5H_2O$, occurring

[1] Previous lists of this series have been given at the ends of vols. 11–19 (1897–1922) of this Magazine. An index to the ten lists will be included in the forthcoming general index to vols. 11–20 of this Magazine.

A Committee on Nomenclature of the Mineralogical Society of America has published two lists of 'recommended' mineral names (Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 51; 1924, vol. 9, p. 61), which are trivial and mostly unnecessay alterations

as small, reddish-brown, spherical aggregates at Långban, Sweden. The optical characters indicate monoclinic symmetry. Named from ἀκρο-χορδών, a wart. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 51.]

Alkali-spinel. H. von Eckermann, 1922. Geol. För. Förh. Stockholm, vol. 44, p. 757. A dark-green spinel from Mansjö Mt., Sweden, containing small amounts of alkalis (Na_2O 1·38, K_2O 1·31 %). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 185.]

Almeraite. L. Tomás & J. Folch, 1914. Butll. Inst. Catalana Hist. Nat., vol. 11, p. 11; L. Tomás, Els minerals de Catalunya, Treballs Inst. Catalana Hist. Nat. Barcelona, vol. for 1919–20, p. 221

of well-known and generally-accepted names. The following are not in Dana's System' (1892) or Chester's 'Dictionary' (1896):

Aanerödite = ånnerödite.
Alumianite = alumian.
Berzelite = berzeliite [of O. B. Kühn, 1840; not the berzelite of E. D. Clarke, 1818, or of A. Lévy, 1837].
Bismutospherite = bismutosphærite.
Botryogenite = botryogen.
Catapleite = catapleiite.
Chevkinite = tscheffkinite [see p. 449 below].
Clinochlorite = clinochlore.
Cuspidite = cuspidine.
Dioptasite = dioptase.
Dysanalite = dysanalyte.
Enigmatite = ænigmatite.
Eremeyevite = jeremejevite [see p. 452 below].
Euclasite = euclase [with the remark 'Not a feldspar'].
Eudialite = eudialyte.
Harmotomite = harmotome.
Hauynite = haüynite.
Huebnerite = hübnerite.
Hydrocerusite = hydrocerussite [French, hydrocérusite; from Latin cerussa].
Kornerupite = kornerupine.
Kroehnkite = kröhnkite.
Langbanite = långbanite.
Lueneburgite = lüneburgite.
Manganostibite = manganostibiite.
Metavoltite = metavoltine [T. Egleston, 1892, and A. H. Chester, 1896, give the more correct form Metavoltaite; cf. Voltaite].
Miniumite = minium.
Natronite = natron [Natronite = natrolite in A. H. Chester, 1896].
Nitratite = nitratine.
Nordenskioeldite = nordenskiöldine [of W. C. Brögger, 1887; not the nordenskiöldite of A. Kenngott, 1854].
Okermanite = åkermanite [cf. oakermanite, Amer. Min., 1920, vol. 5, p. 81; 9th List].
Phenicochroite = phœnicochroite.
Polycrasite = polycrase.
Pyrochlorite = pyrochlore [Not a chlorite].
Salammonite = sal-ammoniac.
Sapphirite = sapphirine [Not sapphire].
Schroetterite = schrötterite.
Selensulfur = selensulphur.
Spherite = sphærite.
Spherocobaltite = sphærocobaltite.
Sulfohalite = sulphohalite [Germ. Sulfohalit].
Sulfur = sulphur.
Troegerite = trögerite.
Tronite = trona.
Uranospherite = uranosphærite.
Woehlerite = wöhlerite.
Xenotimite = xenotime.
Zincosite = zinkosite.

(Almeraita, Almeraïta). The formula $KCl . NaCl . MgCl_2 . H_2O$ is deduced from an analysis of a reddish, semitransparent, crystalline, granular aggregate from the salt deposits at Suria, prov. Barcelona. The crystalline form could not be determined, and the mineral is given doubtfully as a new species allied to carnallite. Named after Dr. Jaume Almera, of Barcelona. Not to be confused with the Almeriite of S. Calderón, 1910 (6th List). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 116.]

Aluminium-epidote. M. Goldschlag, 1916. Doelter's Handbuch d. Mineralchemie, vol. 2 (part 2), p. 821. The isomorphous molecules $HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$ and $HCa_2Fe_3Si_3O_{13}$ which enter into the composition of epidote are distinguished as Aluminiumepidot and Eisenepidot respectively. F. Zambonini (Boll. Com. Geol. Italia, 1920, vol. 47, p. 81) has independently suggested Aluminioepidoto (= clinozoisite) and Ferriepidoto. Eisenepidot has been translated Iron-epidote (Min. Abstr., 1922, vol. 1, p. 346).

Alushtite. A. E. Fersman, 1914. *In* P. A. Dvoichenko, 'Minerals of the Crimea' (Russ.), Zap. Krym. Obshch. Est. i Lyub. Prir. (Mem. Crimean Soc. Sci. & Nat.), vol. 4, p. 105 (Алуштитъ); also published separately as a book, Petrograd, 1914; abstract in Zeits. Krist., 1923, vol. 57, p. 591 (Aluschtit). A hydrated aluminium silicate near to kaolinite, containing H_2O 13·7 % and a little magnesia. It occurs as bluish or greenish crusts, nests, and veins in quartz veins in black clay-slates near Alushta and elsewhere in the Crimea. Named from the locality.

Anhydrobiotite, Anhydromuscovite. F. Rinne, 1925. Zeits. Krist., vol. 61, p. 122 (Anhydrobiotit, Anhydromuscovit). Artificially dehydrated biotite and muscovite. Cf. Meta-. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 505.]

Argentojarosite. W. T. Schaller, 1923. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 1923 (June), vol. 13, p. 233. C. A. Schempp, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1923 (July), ser. 5, vol. 6, p. 73 (Argento-jarosite). A mineral from Utah resembling jarosite, but with silver in place of potassium, $Ag_2O . 3Fe_2O_3 . 4SO_3 . H_2O$. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 148.]

Arsenioardennite. F. Zambonini, 1922. Rend. R. Accad. Lincei, Cl. Sci. Fis., Roma, ser. 5, vol. 31, sem. 1, p. 151. The end-members of the ardennite series are distinguished as arsenioardennite and vanadioardennite according to the predominance of arsenic or vanadium. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 44.]

Baldaufite. F. Müllbauer, 1925. Zeits. Krist., vol. 61, p. 334 (Baldaufit). Hydrated phosphate of ferrous iron, &c. $(Fe,Mn,Ca,Mg)_3(PO_4)_2 . 3H_2O$, as flesh-red, monoclinic crystals resembling wenzelite (q.v.), from Hagendorf, Bavaria. Named after Dr. Richard Baldauf, of Dresden, who possesses the only specimen of the mineral yet found. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 418.]

Bardolite. J. Morozewicz, 1924. Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., vol. 47, p. 49; Spraw. Polsk. Inst. Geol. (= Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologne), 1924, vol. 2, p. 217 (bardolit). A dark-green, chlorite-like mineral occurring as a primary constituent in diabase at Bardo, central Poland. It resembles biotite in the high potash (K_2O 4·67 %) but contains H_2O 20 %. Empirical formula $K_2O . 5MgO . FeO . 2Fe_2O_3 . Al_2O_3 . 12SiO_2 . 21H_2O$. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 343, 417, 433.]

Barroisite. G. Murgoci, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 175, pp. 373, 426. A dark-green amphibole intermediate between glaucophane and hornblende. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 221.]

Befanamite. A. Lacroix, 1923. Minéralogie de Madagascar, vol. 3, p. 311. The scandium end-member of the thortveitite group (containing also zirconium) from Befanamo, Madagascar, as distinct from the Norwegian thortveitite which contains much yttrium-earths. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 146.]

Benjaminite. E. V. Shannon, 1924. Proc. United States National Museum, vol. 65, art. 24, p. 1. A sulphobismuthite of lead, silver, and copper, $Pb_2(Ag,Cu)_2Bi_4S_9$, belonging to the klaprotholite group, and occurring as grey masses in white quartz from Nevada. Named after Dr. Marcus Benjamin, of the United States National Museum. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 337.]

Berthonite. H. Buttgenbach, 1923. Ann. Soc. Géol. Belgique, vol. 46, Bull. p. 212. Sulphantimonite of lead and copper $5PbS . 9Cu_2S . 7Sb_2S_3$ or $2(Pb,Cu_2)S . Sb_2S_3$ occurring as finely granular masses filling fissures in iron-ore at Slata, Tunisia. Named after Mr. Louis Berthon, Chief Engineer of the Department of Mines, Tunisia. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 149.]

Borgströmite. M. Saxén, 1921, Meddel. Geol. Fören. Helsingfors, for 1919–20, p. 20 (borgströmit). The spelling Borgstroemite is given in Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 187. A basic ferric sulphate $Fe_2O_3 . SO_3 . 3H_2O$, occurring as a yellow, earthy weathering product of pyrites deposits at

Otravaara, Finland. Named after Prof. Johan Leonard Henrik Borgström, of Helsingfors. E. Posnjak and H. E. Merwin, Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1922, vol. 44, p. 1977, suggest that this is identical with their artificial salt $3Fe_2O_3 . 4SO_3 . 9H_2O$, slightly contaminated with limonite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 10.]

Bosphorite. P. A. Dvoichenko, 1914. ['Minerals of the Crimea' (Russ.), Zap. Krym. Obshch. Est. i Lyub. Prir. (Mem. Crimean Soc. Sci. & Nat.), vol. 4, pp. 113–114; also published separately as a book, Petrograd, 1914]; abstract in Zeits. Krist., 1925, vol. 61, p. 586 (Bosphorit). Hydrated ferric phosphate $3Fe_2O_3 . 2P_2O_5 . 17H_2O$, as a compact yellow encrustation on limonite from Yanysh-Takil, Kerch Peninsula. As an alteration product of vivianite, it had been described by S. P. Popov (Trav. Mus. Géol. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 1911, vol. 4, p. 173; abstract in Zeits. Kryst. Min., 1913, vol. 52, p. 611).

Cahnite. C. Palache, 1921. 'Holdenite and cahnite, two new minerals from Franklin Furnace, N. J.' (title only), Amer. Min., 1921, vol. 6, p. 39. Named after Mr. Lazard Cahn, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Calcioancylite. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, p. 60 (кальцио-анцилит); Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8), Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 16, 41, 68, 72 (кальциоанцилит). G. P. Chernik, Bull. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1923, ser. 6, vol. 17, p. 83 (кальциевый анцилит, Calcioancylite). A variety of ancylite with strontium partly replaced by calcium (CaO 4·36 %). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 262–3, 407.]

Calciothomsonite. S. G. Gordon, 1923. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 75, p. 273; Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 126. A variety of thomsonite from Franklin, New Jersey, with $CaO : Na_2O = 5 : 1$. Also applied (S. G. Gordon, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1924, vol. 76, p. 107) to the hypothetical end-member $CaO . Al_2O_3 . 2SiO_2 . 3H_2O$ of the thomsonite series. The terms Kalkthomsonit and Natronthomsonit had previously been applied by C. F. Rammelsberg (Handbuch d. Mineralchemie, 2nd suppl., 1895, p. 389) to the end-members $CaAl_2(SiO_4)_2 . 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ and $Na_2Al_2(SiO_4)_2 . 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ of the thomsonite group. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 361, 528.]

Canbyite. A. C. Hawkins & E. V. Shannon, 1924. Amer. Min., vol. 9, p. 1. Hydrated ferric silicate, $H_4Fe'''_2Si_2O_9 . 2H_2O$; the crystalline

equivalent of the amorphous hisingerite. Named after William M. Canby (*fl.* 1864–1898), of Wilmington, Delaware. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 253.]

Carbodavyne. G. Cesàro, 1911. *See* Akalidavyne.

Cergadolinite. W. C. Brøgger, 1922. Vid.-Selsk. Skrifter, Kristiania, I. Mat.-Nat. Kl., 1922, no. 1, p. iii (Cergadolinit). A gadolinite from Fyrrisdal, Norway, rich in cerium oxides (Ce_2O_3 23·40 %). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 25.]

Chalcoalumite. E. S. Larsen & H. E. Vassar, 1925. Amer. Min., vol. 10, p. 79. Hydrous aluminium copper sulphate, $CuSO_4 . 4Al(OH)_3 . 3H_2O$, forming turquoise-green, botryoidal crusts on limonite stalactites from Bisbee, Arizona. Perhaps anorthic. Named from the chemical composition. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 520.]

Chalkopissite. (R. Koechlin, Min. Taschenbuch, Wien, 1911, p. 20; P. Niggli, Lehrbuch Min., Berlin, 1920, p. 648 (Chalkopissit).) The same as Pitchy-copper-ore = Copper-pitchblende = Kupferpecherz. A mixture of chrysocolla and limonite. Evidently from χαλκός, copper, and πίσσα, pitch.

Chapmanite. T. L. Walker, 1924. Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser., no. 17, p. 5; preliminary abstract in Amer. Min., vol. 9, p. 66. Hydrous ferrous silico-antimonate $5FeO . 5SiO_2 . Sb_2O_5 . 2H_2O$, as an olive-green, pulverulent material (probably orthorhombic) with native silver from South Lorrain, Ontario. Named after Edward John Chapman (1821–1904), formerly Professor of Mineralogy at Toronto, Canada. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 336.]

Chevkinite. Committee on Nomenclature, Amer. Min. 1924, vol. 9, pp. 61, 62; L. J. Spencer, Min. Mag., 1925, vol. 20, p. 357. Another spelling for Tschewkinit of G. Rose, 1839. The form Tscheffkinite in common use is a mixed German and French transliteration; but, curiously, German authors (W. Haidinger, 1845; C. F. Naumann, 1846; P. Groth, 1898) have generally used the French *ff*, whilst French authors (A. Dufrénoy, 1845; A. Des Cloizeaux, 1862; A. Lacroix, 1913) have taken the German *w*. The Russian form is Чевкинитъ, after the Russian General, Konstantin Vladimirovich Chevkin (Константинъ Владиміровичъ Чевкинъ, 1802–1875), Chief of the Department of Mines of Russia. A Spanish form is Cherfquinita.

Chinkolobwite. A. Schoep, 1923. Bull. Soc. Belge Géol., vol. 33, p. 87; Bull. Soc. Chim. Belgique, vol. 32, p. 345; Bull. Soc. Belge

Géol. Bruxelles, 1924, vol. 33 (for 1923), p. 186. Hydrated silicate of uranium, perhaps dimorphous with soddite (9th List) from which it differs in its optical characters. Named from the locality Chinkolobwe, Katanga, Belgian Congo. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 250, 342.]

Chlorophoenicite. W. F. Foshag & R. B. Gage, 1924. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 14, p. 362. Basic arsenate of manganese, zinc, &c., $R_3As_2O_8 . 7R(OH)_2$, as monoclinic crystals from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. The crystals are pale-green by daylight and pale purplish-red in artificial light; hence the name, from *χλωρός*, green, and *φοῖνιξ*, *φοίνικος*, purple-red. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 337.]

Chloroxiphite. L. J. Spencer, 1923. Min. Mag., vol. 20, p. 75. Oxychloride of lead and copper, $2PbO . Pb(OH)_2 . CuCl_2$, occurring as green, blade-like, monoclinic crystals embedded in mendipite from the Mendip Hills, Somerset. Named from *χλωρός*, green, and *ξίφος*, a blade or straight sword. An abstract in Amer. Min., 1924, vol. 9, p. 96, gives, somewhat unnecessarily, the spelling chloro-ziphite.

Chloro-ziphite. *See* Chloroxiphite.

Chromepidote. F. Zambonini, 1920. Boll. Com. Geol. Italia, vol. 47, p. 80 (cromepidoto). An alternative name for tawmawite (5th List).

Clino-amphibole. P. Eskola, 1922. Journ. Geol. Chicago, vol. 30, p. 293. A collective name for the monoclinic amphiboles, analogous to Clinopyroxene (3rd List).

Clinoenstenite. A. N. Winchell, 1923, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 6, p. 512. A species name for the isomorphous series $MgSiO_3 - FeSiO_3$ of monoclinic pyroxenes, comprising clinoenstatite and clinohypersthene. *See* Enstenite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 220.]

Clinoptilolite. W. T. Schaller, 1923. Report of meeting in Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 94. Further mentioned in Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 169; Proc. U. S. National Museum, 1924, vol. 64, art. 19, p. 8. A monoclinic zeolite dimorphous with the orthorhombic ptilolite, $(Ca,Na_2)O . Al_2O_3 . 9SiO_2 . 6H_2O$, and distinct from mordenite. Crystals from Wyoming, described by L. V. Pirsson (1890) as mordenite, are referred to this species. So named because the optical extinction is inclined (*κλίνω*).

Cobalt-pyrite. K. Johansson, 1924. Arkiv Kemi, Min. Geol., vol. 9, no. 8, p. 2 (Koboltpyrit). Octahedra of pyrite containing

13·90 % Co from Gladhammer, Sweden. Not cobalt-pyrites, a synonym of linnæite. Compare Cobaltnickelpyrite of M. Henglein, 1914 (7th List). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 339.]

Davyno-cavolinite. G. Cesàro, 1914. Bull. Acad. R. Belgique, Cl. des Sci., 1914, p. 268; Mém. (in-8°) Acad. R. Belgique, Cl. des Sci., 1920, ser. 2, vol. 4, pp. 20, 57. Hexagonal crystals from Vesuvius with positive birefringence (0·0053) intermediate between the values for davyne and cavolinite.

Diaboleite. L. J. Spencer, 1923. Min. Mag., vol. 20, p. 78. Oxychloride of lead and copper, $2Pb(OH)_2 . CuCl_2$, occurring as bright-blue, tetragonal crystals with chloroxiphite (q. v.). Named from διά, apart or distinct from boleite.

Dipyrite. A. N Winchell, 1924. Amer. Min., vol. 9, p. 110. The well-known mineral name Dipyre disguised and confused with pyrite by adding *-ite*. Not the Dipyrite of T. A. Readwin, 1867 (a synonym of pyrrhotine).

Dumontite. A. Schoep, 1924. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 179, p. 693. Hydrated phosphate of uranium and lead, $2PbO . 3UO_3 . P_2O_5 . 5H_2O$, as ochre-yellow, orthorhombic crystals from Katanga. Named after the Belgian geologist André Hubert Dumont (1809–1857). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 383.]

Dussertite. J. Barthoux, 1925. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 180, p. 299. Hydrated arsenate of ferric iron and calcium $Ca_3Fe_3(OH)_9(AsO_4)_2$, as minute hexagonal crystals and green crystalline crusts from Algeria. [Not proved to differ from arseniosiderite.] Named after Mr. — Dussert. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 419.]

Eastonite. A. N. Winchell, 1925. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 9, p. 323. The theoretical 'magnesium di-alumina mica' with the composition $H_4K_2Mg_5Al_4Si_5O_{24}$. A biotite from Easton, Pennsylvania, approximates to this formula (analysis by J. Eyerman, 1904). This name has been earlier applied (1899; 2nd List. S. G. Gordon, Mineralogy of Pennsylvania, 1922, pp. 109, 119) to a silver-white vermiculite occurring as an alteration-product of biotite at this locality.

Egyrinaugite. A. N. Winchell, 1923. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 6, pp. 518, 519. An incorrect form of Aegirine-augite [from Ægir].

Eisenepidot. M. Goldschlag, 1915. Anzeiger Akad. Wiss. Wien, Jahrg. 52, p. 270. *See* Aluminium-epidote. [Min. Abstr., vol. 1, p. 346.]

Elatolite. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, p. 59; Bull. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1923, ser. 6, vol. 17, p. 251; Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8), Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 16, 32 (элатолит). Primary (magmatic) calcium carbonate corresponding to the α-calcium carbonate (stable above 970° C.) of H. E. Boeke [This has, however, not been confirmed, Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 218]. Named from ἐλάτη, fir, and λίθος, stone, on account of the dendritic form of the skeletal crystals. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 262–4, 381.]

Ellsworthite. T. L. Walker & A. L. Parsons, 1923. Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser., no. 16, p. 13. Hydrated metatitanoniobate of uranium, calcium, and iron, $RO . Nb_2O_5 . 2H_2O$, occurring as yellow or brown, optically isotropic masses in pegmatite at Hybla, Ontario. Named after Dr. Hardy Vincent Ellsworth, of the Geological Survey of Canada. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 248, 280.]

Enstenite. A. N. Winchell, 1923. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 6, p. 506. A species name for the isomorphous series $MgSiO_3$—$FeSiO_3$ of orthorhombic pyroxenes. A contraction of enstatite-hypersthene. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 220.]

Epidote-orthite. V. M. Goldschmidt, 1911. Centralblatt Min., 1911, p. 5 (Epidot-Orthite); Vid.-Selsk. Skrifter, Kristiania, I. Mat.-Nat. Kl., 1912, for 1911, no. 1, p. 416 (Epidot-Orthit). T. Vogt, Vid.-Selsk. Skrifter, Kristiania, I. Mat.-Nat. Kl., 1922, no. 1, p. 24; J. Schetelig, ibid., p. 138 (Epidotorthit). Orthite-like minerals from Norway which in their optical characters are intermediate between orthite and epidote. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 25.]

Eremeyevite. Committee on Nomenclature, Amer. Min., 1924, vol. 9, pp. 61, 62. Another spelling for Jeremejevite (Jéréméiéwite of A. Damour, 1883), named after the Russian mineralogist Pavel Vladimirovich Eremyeev (Павелъ Владиміровичъ Еремѣевъ, 1830–1899). The Russian form is Еремѣевитъ (Eremyeevite, according to the system of transliteration adopted in this Magazine).

Errite. J. Jakob, 1923. Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt., vol. 3, p. 231 (Errit). A variety of parsettensite (q. v.) containing an extra $Mn(OH)_2$

group, the formula being $7MnO . 8SiO_2 . 9H_2O$. Named from the locality, Val d'Err. Grisons. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 251.]

Feloid. E. T. Hodge, 1924. Univ. Oregon Publ., vol. 2, no. 7, p. 35. 'A group of minerals comprising the feldspars and felspathoids.' Compare Quarfeloids. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 439.]

Ferriepidote. F. Zambonini, 1920. *See* Aluminium-epidote.

Ferrisymplesite. T. L. Walker & A. L. Parsons, 1924. Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser., no. 17, p. 17. Hydrous ferric arsenate, $3Fe_2O_3 . 2As_2O_5 . 16H_2O$, occurring as amber-brown, resinous particles in erythrite from Cobalt, Ontario. Named on account of its relation to symplesite ($3FeO . As_2O_5 . 8H_2O$), of which it is perhaps an oxidation product. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 382.]

Finnemanite. G. Aminoff, 1923. Geol. För. Förh. Stockholm, vol. 45, p. 160 (Finnemanit). Chloro-arsenite of lead, $3Pb_3(AsO_3)_2 . PbCl_2$, found at Långban, Sweden, as hexagonal prisms resembling mimetite (from which it differs in being an arsenite and not an arsenate). Named after Mr. K. J. Finneman, of Långban, by whom it was first noticed. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 147.]

Floridin, Floridine. Trade-name for fuller's earth worked by the Floridin Company at Quincy, Florida, and used largely for decolorizing mineral-oils (6th Ann. Rep. Florida State Geol. Survey, 1914, p. 34). The form Floridine has been used in Russia (Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 465). Floridite (E. T. Cox, 1891) was earlier applied to the phosphate-rock of Florida.

Fluortamarite. (G. Murgoci, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 1922, vol. 175, p. 373, in explanation to diagram only.) A soda-iron amphibole. The name, of which no explanation is given, is no doubt an error for Fluotaramite. (*See* Taramite.) [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 221.]

Fluotaramite. J. Morozewicz, 1923. *See* Taramite.

Foshagite. A. S. Eakle, 1925. Amer. Min., vol. 10, pp. 66, 97. Hydrous calcium silicate, $H_2Ca_5(SiO_4)_3 . 2H_2O$, as a white, compact, fibrous, orthorhombic mineral filling veins in idocrase, from Crestmore, California. Named after Dr. William F. Foshag, of the United States National Museum at Washington, D.C. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 520.]

Fourmarierite. H. Buttgenbach, 1924. Ann. Soc. Géol. Belgique, annex to vol. 47 (for 1923–24) (Publ. Congo Belge), p. c 41 (Four-

mariérite). A hydrated uranium lead mineral containing perhaps also silica, as minute, red, orthorhombic crystals from Katanga. J. Mélon (Ann. Soc. Géol. Belgique, 1924, vol. 47, Bull. p. B 200) gives the formula $PbO . 5UO_3 . 10H_2O$; and A. Schoep (Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., 1924, vol. 47, p. 157) gives $PbO . 4UO_3 . 5H_2O$ or $(UO_2,Pb)O . H_2O$. Named after the Belgian geologist Prof. Paul Fourmarier. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 343, 384, 541.]

Freirinite. W. F. Foshag, 1924. Amer. Min., vol. 9, p. 30. Hydrated copper, sodium, and calcium arsenate, $6(Cu,Ca)O . 3Na_2O . 2As_2O_5 . 5H_2O$, as a bluish-green (tetragonal?) mineral from Freirina dept., Chile. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 337.]

Germanite. O. Pufahl, 1922. Metall und Erz, Halle, vol. 19, p. 324 (Germanit); F. W. Kriesel, ibid, 1923, vol. 20, p. 257; J. Lunt, South African Journ. Sci., 1923, vol. 20, p. 157; J. S. Thomas and W. Pugh, Journ. Chem. Soc. London, 1924, vol. 125, p. 816; E. Thomson, Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser., 1924, no. 17, p. 62. Sulphide of copper, iron, and germanium (Ge 5·10-8·71 %), as a massive, reddish-grey mineral intergrown with tennantite at Tsumeb, South-West Africa. E. W. Todd (*in* E. Thomson) suggests the formula $10Cu_2S . 4GeS_2 . As_2S_3$. Named from the element germanium. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 12, 252, 344, 410.]

Gladite. K. Johansson, 1924. Arkiv Kemi, Min. Geol., vol. 9, no. 8, p. 17 (Gladit), Sulpho-bismuthite of lead and copper, $2PbS . Cu_2S . 5Bi_2S_3$, as lead-grey to tin-white, prismatic crystals from Gladhammar, Sweden. Named, with hammarite (q. v.), from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 340.]

Goongarrite. E. S. Simpson, 1924. Journ. R. Soc. Western Australia, 1924, vol. 20, p. 65. A sulphur-salt of lead and bismuth, $4PbS . Bi_2S_3$, occurring as fibrous to platy masses (monoclinic?) near Lake Goongarrie, Western Australia. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 336.]

Grodnolite. J. Morozewicz, 1924. Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., vol. 47, p. 46; Spraw. Polsk. Inst. Geol. (= Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologne), 1924, vol. 2, p. 223 (grodnolit). Colloidal calcium phosphate with carbonate, &c., $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2 . CaCO_3 . Ca(OH)_2 + \frac{1}{4}H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$, occurring as concretions in Cretaceous marls in Grodno, Poland. It differs from the crystalline dahllite and podolite in being optically isotropic and amorphous. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 343, 417.]

Hammarite. K. Johansson, 1924. Arkiv Kemi, Min. Geol., vol. 9, no. 8, p. 11 (Hammarit). Sulpho-bismuthite of lead and copper '$5PbS.3Bi_2S_3$', as steel-grey, prismatic (monoclinic?) crystals from Gladhammar, Sweden. Named, with gladite (q. v.), from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 340.]

Heptaphyllite. A. N. Winchell, 1925. Amer. Min., vol. 10, p. 53; Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 9, pp. 315, 428. The micas fall into two classes, the fundamental units of which contain seven or eight atoms (omitting O, H, F), e. g. KAl_3Si_3 and KMg_3AlSi_3. These are called respectively the heptaphyllite or muscovite-lepidolite system and the octophyllite or biotite system. They correspond roughly with the light-coloured and dark micas.

Hoelite. I. Oftedal, 1922. Result. Norske Stats. Spitsbergeneks-peditioner, Kristiania, vol. 1, p. 14. Yellow, orthorhombic needles identical with anthraquinone ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) formed by the burning of a coal-seam in Spitsbergen. Named after Mr. Adolf Hoel, the leader of the Norwegian Scientific Expedition to Spitsbergen. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 10.]

Högtveitite. A radioactive mineral from a felspar quarry on the farm Högtveit, Evje parish, in Sætersdalen, Norway. A specimen so designated was purchased by the British Museum, in 1910, from Dr. L. Eger, of Vienna. J. Schetelig (Videnskapsselsk. Skrift. Mat.-naturv. Kl. Kristiania, 1922, no. 1, p. 144 (Høgtveitit)) considers it to be identical with alvite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 26.]

Holdenite. C. Palache, 1921. Title only in Amer. Min., 1921, vol. 6, p. 39. Passing references in Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 35; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1923, vol. 75, p. 271. An undescribed mineral from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. Named after Albert Fairchild Holden (1866–1913), whose mineral collection, the Holden Collection, is now in Harvard University.

Iosiderite. *See* Iozite.

Iozite. A. Brun, 1924. Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat. Genève, ser. 5, vol. 6, pp. 253, 263; Compt. Rend. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève, vol. 41, p. 94; Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt., vol. 4, p. 355. Ferrous oxide (FeO) present in a free state as minute black granules in volcanic rocks. On p. 253 (foot-note) the more correct form *Iosidérite* (from *ἰὸς σιδήρου*, rust of iron) is also mentioned, but preference is given to the shorter form *Iozite*. As a generic term *iozites* includes gradations to magnetite

containing an excess of FeO. A German form of the name is Jozit (Abstr. in Chem. Zentr., 1924, vol. 2, p. 2519). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 383.]

Iron-åkermanite. A. N. Winchell, 1924. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 8, p. 382 (iron-akermanite). The hypothetical molecule $Ca_2Fe''Si_2O_7$, corresponding with åkermanite ($Ca_2MgSi_2O_7$), assumed to explain the composition of minerals of the melilite group. The same as Eisen-Åkermanit of K. Hofman-Degen, 1919 (9th List). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 427.]

Iron-cordierite. L. L. Fermor, 1923. Abstr. Proc. Geol. Soc. London, for 1922–23, p. 96. A violet-coloured cordierite rich in ferrous oxide and almost devoid of magnesia. The same as Eisen-cordierit (H. Bücking, 1900; 3rd List).

Iron-epidote. *See* Aluminium-epidote.

Iron-gehlenite. A. N. Winchell, 1924. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 8, p. 382. The hypothetical molecule $Ca_2Fe'''_2SiO_7$, corresponding with gehlenite ($Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$), assumed to explain the composition of minerals of the melilite group. The same as Ferri-gehlenite of P. Niggli, 1922 (9th List). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 427.]

Iron-pyrochroite. Abstract in Amer. Min., 1922, vol. 7, p. 214. Translation of Eisenpyrochroit (G. Flink, 1919; 9th List).

Ishikawaite. K. Kimura, 1922. Journ. Geol. Soc. Tōkyō, vol. 29, p. 316. Y. Shibata and K. Kimura, Journ. Chem. Soc. Japan, 1922, vol. 43, pp. 301, 648; Japanese Journ. Chem., 1923, vol. 2, p. 17. A niobate and tantalate of uranium, iron, &c., $10RO . R_2O_3 . 6(Nb,Ta)_2O_5$, occurring as black, orthorhombic crystals at Ishikawa, prov. Iwaki, Japan. It differs from samarskite in containing more UO_2 (21·88 %) and less rare-earths (8·40 %). R. Ōhashi (Journ. Geol. Soc. Tōkyō, 1924, vol. 31, p. 166) shows a crystallographic relation to yttrotantalite and samarskite. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 9, 380, 381.]

Josen. F. Machatschki, 1924. Zeits. Krist., vol. 60, p. 130 (Josen). A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{30}$, extracted from lignite from Köflach, Styria, and recrystallized as triclinic-pedial (asymmetric) crystals. Identical with hartite, also from Styria. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 474.]

Jozit. *See* Iozite.

Kalithomsonite. S. G. Gordon, 1924. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 76, p. 261. A variety of thomsonite containing 6·05 % K_2O, occurring as a loose aggregate of minute orthorhombic needles in augite-syenite at Narsarsuk, Greenland. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 385.]

Kalkowskyn. E. Rimann, 1925. Centralblatt Min., Abt. A, 1925, p. 18 (Kalkowskyn). Titanate (and silicate) of iron (cerium, &c.), $(Fe,Ce)_2O_3 . 4(Ti,Si)O_2$, found as minute, black, platy grains in a concentrate from Brazil. Named after Prof. Louis Ernst Kalkowsky, of Dresden. [This termination is also found in Razoumovskyn (J. F. John, 1814).] [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 419.]

Kalkthomsonit. C. F. Rammelsberg, 1895. *See* Calciothomsonite.

Kayserite. K. Walther, 1922. Zeits. Deutsch. Geol. Gesell., vol. 73 (for 1921), p. 316 (Kayserit). Aluminium hydroxide, $Al_2O_3 . H_2O$, stated, on optical grounds, to be monoclinic, and therefore dimorphous with diaspore. Occurs as an alteration product of corundum at Cerro Redondo, Uruguay. Named after Prof. Friedrich Heinrich Emanuel Kayser, of Marburg. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 12.]

Keeleyite. S. G. Gordon, 1922. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 74, p. 101. Sulphantimonite of lead, $2PbS . 3Sb_2S_3$, occurring as acicular (orthorhombic?) crystals at Oruro, Bolivia. Named after Mr. Frank J. Keeley, of Philadelphia, Pa. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 11.]

Kempite. A. F. Rogers, 1924. Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 5, vol. 8, p. 145. Preliminary abstract in Amer. Min., vol. 9, p. 66. Hydrous manganese oxychloride, $MnCl_2 . 3MnO_2 . 3H_2O$, as small, emerald-green, orthorhombic crystals in manganese-ore from California. Named after Prof. James Furman Kemp, of Columbia University, New York. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 338.]

Kentsmithite. A local name for a black vanadium-bearing sandstone found, on the claim of Mr. J. Kent Smith, in Paradox Valley, Colorado. A specimen so labelled was received at the British Museum in 1914, and the name has appeared in Amer. Min., 1921, vol. 6, p. 171, and Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1924, no. 750–D, p. 64. *See* Vanoxite.

Kievite. V. I. Luchitsky, 1912. Izvyestiya Varshav. Polytechn. Inst., vol. 2 (for 1911); also published as a book 'Rapakivi Kievskoi gubernii . . .' (Russ.), Warsaw, 1912, pp. 73–77 (Кіевитъ). A colourless

or very pale yellowish-green hornblende, with $c:\gamma = 13°$ to $15°$, $a = 1{\cdot}665$, $\gamma = 1{\cdot}710$, negative sign, feeble pleochroism, and prism-cleavage 55° 30′, occurring with biotite, common hornblende, and olivine in the rapakivi-granite of govt. Kiev and of Finland. The grains or fibres are surrounded by green hornblende, the parallel intergrowth sometimes showing a pegmatoid structure. It is allied to cummingtonite and to grünerite, but differs from these in its paragenesis and in some of its characters. Named from the locality.

Klinaugite. F. Rinne, Centralblatt Min., 1917, p. 74 (Klinaugite, *plur.*). Variant of Klinoaugite (F. Rinne, 1900; 3rd List).

Kochite. S. Kōzu, K. Seto, & K. Kinoshita, 1922. Journ. Geol. Soc. Tōkyō, vol. 29, pp. 1, 148; Sci. Rep. Tôhoku Univ., Ser. 3, 1924, vol. 2, p. 1 (kôchite). Hydrated aluminium silicate, $2Al_2O_3 . 3SiO_2 . 5H_2O$, occurring as a granular aggregate of minute cubic crystals, at Kōchimura, prov. Rikuchū, Japan. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 51, 521.]

Kolovratite. V. I. Vernadsky, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1922, p. 37 (Коловратит). P. N. Chirvinsky, Min. Mag., 1925, vol. 20, p. 290. Vanadate of nickel occurring as amorphous or finely crystalline, yellow or greenish-yellow encrustations and botryoidal crusts on siliceous and carbonaceous slates of Silurian age in Fergana, Russian Turkestan. Named after the late L. S. Kolovrat-Chervinsky (Л. С. Коловрат-Червинский), a Russian radiologist. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 417.]

Kossmatite. O. H. Erdmannsdörffer, 1925. Centralblatt Min., Abt. A, p. 69 (Kossmatit). A mineral of the brittle mica group, with the composition $Si_7O_{42}Al_6Mg_3Ca_7H_{18}F$, occurring as optically positive, white scales in crystalline dolomite in southern Serbia. Named after Prof. Franz Kossmat, Director of the Geological Survey of Saxony. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 418.]

Kuckersite. M. D. Zalessky, 1916. Geol. Vestnik, Petrograd, vol. 2, p. 227 (Кукерсить); Centralblatt Min. Geol., 1920, p. 77 (Kuckersit). H. Bekker, The Kuckers stage of the Ordovician rocks of N.E. Estonia, Tartu, 1921, p. 5 (kuckersite); Geol. Mag., 1922, vol. 59, p. 361. P. N. Koggerman, Acta et Comm. Univ. Dorpat, 1922, vol. 3 (Kukersite). E. H. C. Craig, Journ. Inst. Petroleum Techn. London, 1922, vol. 8, p. 349; Chem. News, 1922, vol. 125, p. 121 (Kukkersite). An oil-shale occurring in the Kuckers beds (Ordovician) in Esthonia. Named from the locality, Kukruse (= Kuckers).

Kurskite. V. N. Chirvinsky, 1918. The phosphorites of Ukraine. Ukrainian and Russian editions: Kiev, 1918, p. 48 (курскіт); Petrograd, 1919, p. 50 (курскить). A phosphorite mineral with the composition $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2 . CaF_2 . CaCO_3$, occurring as a constituent of the phosphorite nodules of Kursk and elsewhere in Russia. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 54.]

Lehnerite. F. Müllbauer, 1925. Zeits. Krist., vol. 61, p. 331 (Lehnerit). Hydrated basic phosphate of ferrous iron with small amounts of manganese and magnesium, $Fe_7(OH)_2(PO_4)_4 . 5H_2O$, as apple-green, monoclinic crystals with perfect basal cleavage, from Hagendorf, Bavaria. Named after Mr. Ferdinand Lehner, a mineral collector, of Pleystein, near Hagendorf. Perhaps identical with ludlamite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 417.]

Lindströmite. K. Johansson, 1924. Arkiv Kemi, Min. Geol., vol. 9, no. 8, p. 14 (Lindströmit). Sulpho-bismuthite of lead and copper, $2PbS . Cu_2S . 3Bi_2S_3$, as lead-grey to tin-white, prismatic crystals from Gladhammar, Sweden. Named after Gustaf Lindström (1838–1916), formerly of the Riksmuseum, Stockholm. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 340.]

Lithio-mangano-triphylite. E. T. Wherry, 1915. Proc. United States National Museum, vol. 49, p. 467. The same as Lithiophilite ($LiMnPO_4$). On the same plan, Triphylite ($LiFePO_4$) is called Lithio-ferro-triphylite, and it is further suggested that the name Natrophilite ($NaMnPO_4$) should be discarded. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 471.]

Loparite. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, p. 59; Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8), Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 17, 68 (лопарит); [I. G. Kuznetzov, Dokl. Min. Obshch., . . .]. Titanate of rare-earths, sodium, and calcium, as black, cubic crystals with metallic lustre and complex twinning. Related to the perovskite group. From the Kola Peninsula. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 264.]

Lubeckite. J. Morozewicz, 1919. Bull. Intern. Acad. Sci. Cracovie, Cl. Sci. Math. Nat., Ser. A, for 1918, p. 185 (Lubeckit). A wad-like mineral, $4CuO . \frac{1}{2}Co_2O_3 . Mn_2O_3 . 4H_2O$, occurring as small spherules in malachite from Poland. Named after Prince Franciszez Xawery Lubecki (1778–1846), a Polish statesman. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 52.]

Mafite. A. Johannsen, 1917. Journ. Geol. Chicago, vol. 25, p. 70; Essentials for the microscopical determination of rock-forming minerals, Chicago, 1922, p. 41. A term to include not only the 'mafic' (i.e. ferromagnesian) minerals, but also some other dark-coloured rock-forming minerals.

Magnalite. S. Richarz, 1920. Zeits. Deutsch. Geol. Gesell., vol. 72, Abh. pp. 36, 41 (Magnalit). A bole- or kerolite-like mineral containing both magnesium and aluminium hydrated silicate (though admittedly a mixture), occurring as an alteration-product of basalt in Oberpfalz, Bavaria. Named from the constituents, in analogy to 'magnalium', an alloy of magnesium and aluminium. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 54.]

Mangandolomite. C. F. Naumann, 1874. Elemente der Mineralogie, 9th edit., p. 289 (Mangandolomit), quoting W. T. Rœpper, 1870, 'Manganesian dolomite' for a mineral intermediate between calcite and rhodochrosite (calciferous rhodochrosite in Dana), to which A. Kenngott in 1872 gave the name Röpperit (not the Rœpperite of J. G. Brush, 1872). In C. Doelter's Handbuch der Mineralchemie, 1911, vol. 1, pp. 360, 376, Mangandolomit is given as a synonym of manganiferous dolomite.

Mangan-neptunite. S. M. Kurbatov, 1923. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1923, p. 59 (марганцевый нептунит, neptounite manganifère), p. 60 (manganneptounite). A. E. Fersman, Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8), Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 16, 69, 73 (манган-нептунит), p. 57 (манганно-нептунит). A variety of neptunite containing MnO 9·95 with FeO 5·16%, from the Kola Peninsula. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 263–4.]

Manganolangbeinite. F. Zambonini & G. Carobbi, 1924. Rend. Accad. Sci. Fis. Mat. Napoli, ser. 3, vol. 30, p. 126. Manganese and potassium sulphate, $2MnSO_4 . K_2SO_4$, as minute, pale-rose tetrahedra from Vesuvius. Named from analogy to langbeinite ($2MgSO_4 . K_2SO_4$). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 383.]

Manganomossite. Rep. Dept. Mines, Western Australia, 1923, for 1922, p. 120. An angular pebble from Yinnietharra, Western Australia, which gave an analysis Ta_2O_5 44·53, Nb_2O_5 34·64, TiO_2 3·92, MnO 12·02, FeO 4·64, H_2O 0·26 = 100·01, sp. gr. 6·21, is doubtfully referred to manganomossite rather than to manganocolumbite. [Cf. E. S. Simpson, Min. Mag., 1917, vol. 18, p. 108.]

Mayaite. H. S. Washington, 1922. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., vol. 8, p. 325. The 'jade' of worked objects left by the ancient Mayas in Central America grades from tuxtlite (q.v.) to nearly pure albite. The name mayaite, from the Maya nation, is applied to this series of rocks. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 67.]

Mesodialyte. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, p. 59: Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8), Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 16, 69 (мезодиалит). An optically-isotropic, intermediate member of the eudialyte-eucolite series. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 262, 264.]

Metabiotite. F. Rinne, 1921. Die Kristalle als Vorbilder des feinbaulichen Wesens der Materie, Berlin, p. 79 (Metabiotit); English translation, London, 1924, p. 152. Synonym of bauerite (F. Rinne, 1911; 6th List).

Metachabazite. F. Rinne, 1921. Die Kristalle als Vorbilder des feinbaulichen Wesens der Materie, Berlin, p. 81 (Meta-Chabasit); 2nd edit., 1922, p. 166 (Metachabasit); English translation, London, 1924, p. 153 (metachabasite). Artificially dehydrated chabazite showing a change in the optical characters.

Metacinnabar. W. H. Cropp, 1923. Proc. Austr. Inst. Min. Met., new ser., no. 52, p. 259. Variant of Metacinnabarite. Another recent and unnecessary change in this name is Metazinnabarit (q. v.). [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 491.]

Metakaolin, Metanacrite. F. Rinne, 1925. Zeits. Krist., vol. 61, p. 119 (Metakaolin, Metanakrit). Artificially dehydrated kaolin and nacrite. Cf. Anhydro-. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 505.]

Metavariscite. E. S. Larsen & W. T. Schaller, 1925. Amer. Min., vol. 10, p. 23. Hydrated aluminium phosphate, $Al_2O_3 . P_2O_5 . 4H_2O$, orthorhombic and dimorphous with variscite; the distinction depending apparently on the optical data as determined under the microscope. This is the 'crystallized variscite' from Lucin, Utah, described by W. T. Schaller in 1911, 1912, and 1916; his 'lucinite' (1914 and 1916; 7th List) is now referred to variscite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 421.]

Metazinnabarit. P. Groth & K. Mieleitner, 1921. Mineralogische Tabellen, p. 21. Variant of Metacinnabarite. *See* Metacinnabar.

Meyersite. C. Elschner, 1922. Kolloid-Zeits., vol. 31, p. 95 (Meyersit). Hydrated aluminium phosphate containing a little more water than variscite, and forming banded, agate-like masses in lava on a guano island of the Hawaii group. Named after Mr. H. H. Meyers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 11.]

Miedziankite. J. Morozewicz, 1923. Spraw. Polsk. Inst. Geol. (= Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologne), 1923, vol. 2, p. 1 (miedziankite), p. 3 (miedziankit); [Compt. Rend. Congrès Géol. Intern., Sess. XIII, 1922, Bruxelles]; abstract in Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., [1923], vol. 45 (for 1922), p. 255. A sulpho-salt of copper and zinc, $2Cu_3AsS_3 . ZnS$, allied to tennantite. Occurs as granular masses at Miedzianka, Poland, where by its alteration it gives rise to staszicite (q. v.). Named from the locality.

Mullite. N. L. Bowen, J. W. Greig, & E. G. Zies, 1924. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 14, p. 183; Journ. Amer. Ceramic Soc., vol. 7, p. 244. Aluminium silicate, $3Al_2O_3 . 2SiO_2$, as orthorhombic crystals with optical constants differing only slightly from those of sillimanite. It is the artificially-prepared 'sillimanite', and it occurs naturally in the 'sillimanite-buchite' (inclusions of fused phyllite in igneous intrusions) of the island of Mull, Scotland. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 303, 377.]

Murmanite. A. E. Fersman, 1923. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, p. 63 (мурманит). An undescribed mineral from the Kola Peninsula. Named from the Murman Coast. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 263.]

Natronthomsonit. C. F. Rammelsberg, 1895. *See* Calciothomsonite.

Octophyllite. A. N. Winchell, 1925. *See* Heptaphyllite.

Oranite. H. L. Alling, 1921. Journ. Geol. Chicago, vol. 29, p. 237. Intergrowths of potash-felspar (orthoclase or microcline) and a plagioclase (near anorthite), analogous to perthite (in which the plagioclase is near albite). A contraction of *or*thoclase-*an*orth*ite*.

Orthamphibole. F. Rinne, Centralblatt Min., 1917, p. 80 (Orthamphibole, *plur.*). A collective name for the orthorhombic amphiboles, analogous to Orthaugite (q. v.).

Orthaugite. F. Rinne, Centralblatt Min., 1917, p. 76 (Orthaugite, *plur.*). Variant of Orthoaugite (F. Rinne, 1900; 3rd List).

Paravauxite. S. G. Gordon, 1922. Science, New York, vol. 56, p. 50; Amer. Min., vol. 7, p. 108; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1923, vol. 75, p. 265. Hydrated phosphate of iron and aluminium, $5FeO . 4Al_2O_3 . 5P_2O_5 . 26H_2O + 21H_2O$, occurring as colourless, triclinic crystals of prismatic habit on wavellite from the tin mines of Llallagua, Bolivia. *See* Vauxite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 148.]

Parsettensite. J. Jakob, 1923. Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt., vol. 3, p. 227 (Parsettensit). Hydrated manganese silicate, $3MnO . 4SiO_2 . 4H_2O$, forming copper-red masses with platy basal cleavage (pseudo-hexagonal), allied to friedelite. Named from the locality, Alp Parsettens, Val d'Err, Grisons. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 251.]

Parsonsite. A. Schoep, 1923. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 176, p. 171; Bull. Soc. Belge Géol. Bruxelles, 1924, vol. 33 (for 1923), p. 195. Hydrated phosphate of lead and uranyl, $2PbO . UO_3 . P_2O_5 . H_2O$, occurring as a brownish, crystalline powder (monoclinic or triclinic) on torbernite from Kasolo, Katanga. Named after Prof. Arthur Leonard Parsons, of Toronto, Canada. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 50, 342.]

Pisekite. A. Krejčí, 1923. Časopis Min. Geol. Prague, vol. 1, p. 2 (Písekit). B. Ježek, ibid., p. 69. An optically isotropic mineral containing Nb, Ta, Ti, U, Ce, Yt, Yb, Th, as monoclinic crystals resembling monazite. It is perhaps isomorphous with or pseudomorphous after monazite. Named from the locality, Písek in Bohemia. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 335–6.]

Pseudogymnite. P. Groth & K. Mieleitner, 1921. Mineralogische Tabellen, p. 100 (Pseudogymnit). The same as Pseudodeweylite (of F. Zambonini, 1908; 5th List).

Pseudowavellite. H. Laubmann, 1922. *In* F. Henrich, Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Gesell., vol. 55, Abt. B, p. 3016 (Pseudo-wavellit); Geognost. Jahresh. München, 1923, vol. 35 (for 1922), p. 203 (Pseudowavellit). Hydrated phosphate of aluminium with lime, ferric iron, and rare-earths; occurring as white encrustations (trigonal needles) on limonite and wavellite at Amberg, Bavaria. So named because of its resemblance to wavellite, of which it is perhaps an alteration product. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 13, 522.]

Pufahlite. — Ahlfeld, 1925. Metall u. Erz, Halle, vol. 22, p. 135 (Pufahlit). Sulpho-stannate of lead (and zinc) as black (orthorhombic or monoclinic) scales from Bolivia. [No doubt identical with Teallite.]

Named after Prof. Otto Pufahl (1855–1924), of Berlin. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 520.]

Quarfeloids. A. Johannsen, 1917. Journ. Geol. Chicago, vol. 25, p. 70; essentials for the microscopical determination of rock-forming minerals, Chicago, 1922, p. 41. A portmanteau-word from quartz, felspar, and felspathoids. Compare Feloid.

Radiophyllite. A. Brauns & R. Brauns, 1924. Centralblatt Min., p. 551 (Radiophyllit). Hydrated calcium meta-silicate, $CaSiO_3 . H_2O$, as small, white globules sometimes showing a radial-scaly structure. Belongs to the group of micaceous zeolites, near gyrolite. Named on account of the structure [from Latin *radius*, and Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] [Compare Crestmoreite, A. S. Eakle, 1917; 8th List.] [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 341.]

Ramsayite. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, p. 59; Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8), Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 16, 36, 73. E. E. Kostyleva, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1923, p. 55 (рамзаит, ramsayite). Sodium titanosilicate, $Na_2O . 2SiO_2 . 2TiO_2$, occurring as brown, orthorhombic crystals resembling sphene in nepheline-syenite-pegmatite in the Kola Peninsula. Named after Prof. Wilhelm Ramsay, of Helsingfors. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 250, 262–4, 399.]

Rauvite. F. L. Hess, 1922. Engin. Mining Journ. New York, vol. 114, p. 274; Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey, 1924, no 750-D, p. 68 (rauvite; p. 70, raw'vite; on plate X, raubite). Hydrous vanadate of uranium and calcium, $CaO . 2UO_3 . 6V_2O_5 . 20H_2O$, as a purplish impregnation in sandstone from Utah. Named from the chemical symbols Ra, U, and V. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 420.]

Rimpylite. G. Murgoci, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 175, p. 429 (rimpylites). Certain green or brown amphiboles, very rich in sesquioxides, and which fall outside the group of those poorer in magnesia, are named rimpylites, from one of the localities, Rimpy [not stated where]. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 221.]

Salammonite. Committee on Nomenclature, Amer. Min., 1923, vol. 8, p. 52; 1924, vol. 9, p. 61. An adaptation of sal-ammoniac.

Salmoite. E. S. Larsen. Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, no. 679, p. 135. An undetermined mineral (the optical characters only being stated)

occurring as colourless grains with spencerite from Salmo, British Columbia. Presumably the 'new basic zinc phosphate', mentioned by A. H. Phillips, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1916, ser. 4, vol. 42, p. 278.

Sapromyxite. M. D. Zalessky, 1915. *See* Tomite.

Schallerite. R. B. Gage, E. S. Larsen, & H. E. Vassar, 1925. Amer. Min., vol. 10, p. 9. Hydrated arseno-silicate of manganese, $9MnSiO_3 . Mn_3As_2O_8 . 7H_2O$, as light-brown masses; optically uniaxial with perfect basal cleavage. From Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. Named after Dr. Waldemar Theodore Schaller, of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 419.]

Schoepite. T. L. Walker, 1923. Amer. Min., vol. 8, pp. 55, 67. A. Schoep, Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., [1924], vol. 46 (for 1923), p. 9; ibid., 1924, vol. 47, p. 147. At first suggested to be a carbonate of uranium, but later stated by A. Schoep to have the same composition, $UO_3 . 2H_2O$, as becquerelite (A. Schoep, 1922; 9th List). Both minerals are found in Katanga as minute, yellow, orthorhombic crystals; they are distinguished by their optical characters. Named after Prof. Alfred Schoep, of Ghent. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 147, 249, 383–4.]

Sklodowskite. A. Schoep, 1924. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 179, p. 413; Bull. Soc. Franç. Min., 1924, vol. 47, p. 162. Hydrated silicate of uranium and magnesium, $MgO . 2UO_3 . 2SiO_2 . 7H_2O$, as citron-yellow, orthorhombic needles from Katanga. Named after Madame Marie Curie, *née* Sklodowska. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 341, 384.]

Staszicite. J. Morozewicz, 1918. Bull. Intern. Acad. Sci. Cracovie, Cl. Sci. Math. Nat., Ser. A, for 1918, p. 4 (Staszycyt, Staszicit). Basic arsenate of calcium, copper, and zinc, $R_3(AsO_4)_2 . 2R(OH)_2$, forming yellowish-green, botryoidal masses with radially-fibrous (orthorhombic?) structure. From Miedzianka, Poland. Named after Stanisław Staszic (1755–1826), a Polish statesman. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 51.]

Subhydrocalcite. M. Copisarow, 1923. Journ. Chem. Soc. London, Trans. vol. 123, p. 792. The same as Trihydrocalcite, $CaCO_3 . 3H_2O$, [5th List].

Swedenborgite. G. Aminoff, 1924. Zeits. Krist., vol. 60, p. 262 (Swedenborgit). Antimonate of aluminium and sodium, $NaAl_2SbO_6$, as colourless, hexagonal crystals, from Långban, Sweden. Named after the Swedish philosopher, Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772). [Min Abstr., vol. 2, p. 338.]

Taramite. J. Morozewicz, 1923. Spraw. Polsk. Inst. Geol. (= Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologne), vol. 2, p. 6 (Taramit). A soda-iron amphibole occurring in nepheline-syenite (mariupolite) at Wali-tarama, Mariupol, Ukraine. A fluotaramite (p. 8, fluotaramit) contains fluorine 1·75–2·40 %. Named from the locality.

Tinzenite. J. Jakob, 1923. Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt., vol. 3, p. 234 (Tinzenit). Silicate of manganese, aluminium, and calcium, $Mn_2O_3 . Al_2O_3 . 2CaO \cdot 4SiO_2$, forming yellow, monoclinic crystals. Named from the locality, Tinzen, Grisons. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 251.]

Tomite. M. D. Zalessky, 1915. Geol. Vestnik, Petrograd, vol. 1 (for 1914–15), p. 234; Mém. Comité Géol. Petrograd, 1915, n. ser., livr. 139, p. 6 (*томитъ*), p. 44 (*Tomite*). A variety of coal showing algae in its micro-structure, from the river Tom, Tomsk, Siberia. In the second paper, the name is altered to *sapromyxite* (p. 6, *сапромикситъ*; p. 44, *sapromyxite*), evidently derived from *σαπρός*, putrid, and *μύξα*, slime.

Traversoite. A. D'Ambrosio, 1924. Ann. Museo Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, vol. 51, p. 253. A variety of chrysocolla containing alumina (and lime), and admitted to be a mixture of chrysocolla and gibbsite; found as bright blue, amorphous masses at Arenas, Sardinia. Optically isotropic (Amer. Min., 1925, vol. 10, p. 108). Named in memory of the mining-engineer Giovanni Battista Traverso (1843–1914) of Genova. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 521.]

Trevorite. A. F. Crosse, 1921. Journ. Chem. Metall. & Mining Soc. S. Africa, vol. 21, p. 126. T. L. Walker, Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser., 1923, no. 16, p. 53. Oxide of nickel and ferric iron, $NiFe_2O_4$. An opaque black mineral with metallic lustre and strongly magnetic, from Barberton, Transvaal. Named after Major Tudor G. Trevor, Inspector of Mines for the Pretoria district. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 249.]

Truscottite. P. Hövig, 1914. Jaarboek van het Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indië, Batavia, 1914, vol. 41 (for 1912), Verhand. p. 202 (p. 116 in reprint) (Truscottiet). A hydrous calcium silicate containing SiO_2 62·52, CaO 30·20, H_2O 3·85 % [near $CaO . 2SiO_2 . \frac{1}{2}H_2O$], as pearly white scales from the Lebong Donok gold-silver mine, Benkulen, Sumatra. Named after Prof. Samuel John Truscott, of the Royal School of Mines, London, formerly manager of the mine where the mineral was found. [Material presented to the British Museum by Prof. Truscott in 1925 shows micaceous cleavage, and is optically uniaxial and negative with $\omega < 1·55$; sp.gr. 2·48.]

Tunnerite. F. Cornu, 1909. Zeits. Chem. Indust. Kolloide, vol. 4, p. 297 (Tunnerit). The 'Zinkmanganerz' of A. Brunlechner (1893, 1st List) regarded as a colloidal psilomelane or wad with adsorbed zinc oxide. P. Groth (Tab. Übers. Min., 1898, p. 64; P. Groth & K. Mieleitner, Min. Tab., 1921, p. 47) regarded it as perhaps identical with chalcophanite.

Tuxtlite. H. S. Washington, 1922. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., vol. 8, p. 321. A pyroxene ('jade' from Tuxtla, Mexico) with the diopside and jadeite molecules in about equal amounts; previously referred to as diopside-jadeite (9th List). Named from the locality. *See* Mayaite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 67.]

Vanadioardennite. F. Zambonini, 1922. *See* Arsenioardennite.

Vanadio-laumontite. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Trav. Musée Géol. Min. Pierre le Grand, Russ. Acad. Sci. [ser. 2], vol. 2 (for 1916), p. 311 (ванадіо-ломонтитъ). A vanadiferous laumontite, containing V_2O_5 2·5%, as yellowish-red, botryoidal masses from Fergana. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 299.]

Vanoxite. F. L. Hess, 1924. Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey, no. 750–D, p. 63 (vanoxite; p. 67, van-ox'ite). Vanadate of vanadyl, $2V_2O_4 . V_2O_5 . 8H_2O$, as a black impregnation in sandstone from Colorado. Derivation presumably from vanadium and oxygen. *See* Kentsmithite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 420.]

Vauxite. S. G. Gordon, 1922. Science, New York, vol. 56, p. 50; Amer. Min., vol. 7, p. 108; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1923, vol. 75, p. 261. Hydrated phosphate of iron and aluminium, $4FeO . 2Al_2O_3 . 3P_2O_5 . 24H_2O + 3H_2O$, occurring as radial aggregates of sky-blue, strongly pleochroic, triclinic crystals on wavellite from the tin mines of Llallagua, Bolivia. Named after Mr. George Vaux, junior, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. *See* Paravauxite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 148.]

Violarite. W. Lindgren & W. M. Davy, 1924. Econ. Geol., vol. 19, p. 318; A. F. Buddington, ibid., p. 527. 'Polydymite' from Key West mine in Nevada and from Vermilion mine in Ontario differs from the original polydymite from Westphalia. Deducting iron as admixed pentlandite, the composition approximates to NiS_2. Named from the Latin *violaris*, of violets, in allusion to the violet-grey colour of the mineral on polished sections. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 338, 447.]

Warthite. Mem. Geol. Survey India, 1913, vol. 43, p. 124. Synonym of blödite. Named after Dr. Henry Warth, formerly of the Geological Survey of India, who discovered the mineral in the Punjab salt mines.

Weinschenkite. (1) H. Laubmann, 1922. *In* F. Henrich, Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Gesell., vol. 55, Abt. B, p. 3013; Geognost. Jahresh. München, 1923, vol. 35 (for 1922), p. 201 (Weinschenkit). Hydrated phosphate of rare-earths, $(Er,Y)PO_4,2H_2O$, occurring as white spherules and radiating needles (monoclinic) on limonite at Auerbach, Bavaria. Named after Prof. Ernst Heinrich Oskar Kasimir Weinschenk (1865–1921) of Munich. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 12, 522.]

—— (2) G. Murgoci, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 175, pp. 373, 428. A dark-brown hornblende of the magnesium-calcium group, but rich in sesquioxides and water, and poor in ferrous oxide. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 221.]

Wenzelite. F. Müllbauer, 1925. Zeits. Krist., vol. 61, p. 333 (Wentzelit). Hydrated phosphate of manganese, &c. $(Mn,Fe,Mg)_3(PO_4)_2 . 5H_2O$, as rosettes of pale rose-red, monoclinic crystals from Hagendorf, Bavaria. Named after *Pater* Hieronymus Wenzel (not Wentzel), of Münnerstadt, Bavaria, formerly of Pleystein, who discovered the phosphate minerals at Pleystein. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 418.]

Weslienite. G. Flink, 1923. Geol. För. Förh. Stockholm, vol. 45, p. 567 (Weslienit). Antimonate of calcium, ferrous iron, and sodium, $Na_2O . FeO . 3CaO . 2Sb_2O_5$ or $5RO . 2Sb_2O_5$, occurring as small cubic crystals with optical anomalies, at Långban, Sweden. Named after Mr. J. G. H. Weslien, manager of the Långban mines. Near atopite. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 252.]

Wittite. K. Johansson, 1924. Arkiv Kemi, Min. Geol., vol. 9, no. 9, p. 2 (Wittit). Sulpho- and seleno-bismuthite of lead, $5PbS . 3Bi_2(S,Se)_3$, lead-grey with a good cleavage in one direction (orthorhombic or monoclinic?). Named after Mr. Th. Witt, a former engineer of the Falu mine, Fahlun, Sweden, where the mineral was found. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, p. 340.]

Wölkérite. A. Lacroix, Minéralogie de Madagascar, 1922, vol. 1, p. 364. Error for Voelckerite (named after J. A. Voelcker; 6th List).

Yuksporite. A. E. Fersman, 1922. Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1922, p. 60 (юкспорит); Trans. Northern Sci. Econ. Exped., no. 16 (Sci. Techn. Dept. Supreme Council of National Economy, no. 8),

Moscow & Petrograd, 1923, pp. 16, 52, 68, 73; [E. E. Kostyleva, Acad. Sci. Russie . . .]. Hydrous silicate of calcium, potassium, sodium, and ferric iron, as rose-red, fibrous, and lamellar masses from Yukspor in the Kola Peninsula, Russian Lapland. It belongs to the pectolite group. Named from the locality. [Min. Abstr., vol. 2, pp. 262, 264.]

SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF NEW MINERALS.[1]

Sulphide.

Violarite, NiS_2 (?).

Sulpho-salts.

Gladite, $2PbS.Cu_2S.5Bi_2S_3$.
Keeleyite, $2PbS.3Sb_2S_3$.
Lindströmite, $2PbS.Cu_2S.3Bi_2S_3$.
Benjaminite, $2PbS.(Ag,Cu)_2S.2Bi_2S_3$.
Hammarite, $5PbS.3Bi_2S_3$ (?).
Wittite, $5PbS.3Bi_2(S,Se)_3$.
Berthonite, $2(Pb,Cu_2)S.Sb_2S_3$.
Germanite, $10Cu_2S.4GeS_2.As_2S_3$.
Miedziankite, $3Cu_2S.ZnS.As_2S_3$.
Goongarrite, $4PbS.Bi_2S_3$.
Pufahlite, (Sn,Pb,Zn,S).

Haloids.

Chloroxiphite, $2PbO.Pb(OH)_2.CuCl_2$.
Diaboleite, $2Pb(OH)_2.CuCl_2$.
Kempite, $MnCl_2.3MnO_2.3H_2O$.
Almeraite, $KCl.NaCl.MgCl_2.H_2O$.

Oxides.

Iozite, FeO.
Trevorite, $NiFe_2O_4$.

Hydroxides.

Kayserite, $Al_2O_3.H_2O$.
Lubeckite, $4CuO.\frac{1}{2}Co_2O_3.Mn_2O_3.4H_2O$.
Schoepite, $UO_3.2H_2O$.

Carbonates.

Elatolite, α-$CaCO_3$.
Calcioancylite, var. of ancylite.

Sulphates.

Manganolangbeinite, $2MnSO_4.K_2SO_4$.
Borgströmite, $Fe_2O_3.SO_3.3H_2O$.
Argentojarosite, $Ag_2O.3Fe_2O_3.4SO_3.H_2O$.
Chalcoalumite, $CuSO_4.4Al(OH)_3.3H_2O$.

Uranate.

Fourmarierite, $PbO.4UO_3.5H_2O$.

Phosphates, Arsenates, &c.

Swedenborgite, $Na_2O.2Al_2O_3.Sb_2O_5$.
Weslienite, $Na_2O.FeO.3CaO.2Sb_2O_5$.
Kurskite, $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaCO_3.CaF_2$.
Grodnolite, $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaCO_3.Ca(OH)_2$.
Dumontite, $2PbO.3UO_3.P_2O_5.5H_2O$.
Parsonsite, $2PbO.UO_3.P_2O_5.H_2O$.
Rauvite, $CaO.2UO_3.6V_2O_5.20H_2O$.
Vanoxite, $2V_2O_4.V_2O_5.8H_2O$.
Metavariscite, $Al_2O_3.P_2O_5.4H_2O$.
Meyersite, hyd. phosp. Al.
Pseudowavellite, hyd. phosp. Al, &c.
Vauxite, $4FeO.2Al_2O_3.3P_2O_5.27H_2O$.
Paravauxite, $5FeO.4Al_2O_3.5P_2O_5.47H_2O$.
Akrochordite, $Mn_3As_2O_8$ $MnOH.MgOH.5H_2O$.
Lehnerite, $Fe''_7(OH)_2(PO_4)_4.5H_2O$.
Baldaufite, $(Fe,Mn,Ca,Mg)_3(PO_4)_2.3H_2O$.
Wenzelite, $(Mn,Fe,Mg)_3(PO_4)_2.5H_2O$.
Bosphorite, $3Fe_2O_3.2P_2O_5.17H_2O$.

[1] Only a selection of the names given in the preceding alphabetical list is here included.

Chlorophoenicite, $R_3As_2O_8.7R(OH)_2$;
[R = Mn,Zn, &c.].
Staszicite, $R_3As_2O_8.2R(OH)_2$;
[R = Ca,Cu,Zn].
Dussertite, $Ca_3Fe_3(OH)_9As_2O_8$.
Ferrisymplesite, $3Fe_2O_3.2As_2O_5.16H_2O$.
Freirinite,
$6(Cu,Ca)O.3Na_2O.2As_2O_5.5H_2O$.
Weinschenkite, $(Er,Y)PO_4.2H_2O$.
Kolovratite, vanadate Ni.

ARSENITE.

Finnemanite, $Pb_5Cl(AsO_3)_3$.

NIOBATES, &c.

Ishikawaite, $10RO.R_2O_3.6(Nb,Ta)_2O_5$;
[R = U,Fe, rare-earths, &c.].
Ellsworthite, $RO.Nb_2O_5.2H_2O$;
[R = U,Ca,Fe].
Manganomossite.
Pisekite.

SILICATES.

Mullite, $3Al_2O_3.2SiO_2$.
Barroisite
Fluotaramite
Kievite
Rimpylite
Taramite
Weinschenkite } Amphibole group.
Tuxtlite = diopside-jadeite.
Iron-gehlenite, $Ca_2Fe'''_2SiO_7$.
Iron-åkermanite, $Ca_2Fe''Si_2O_7$.
Iron-cordierite, var. of cordierite.
Cergadolinite, var. of gadolinite.
Arsenioardennite
Vanadioardennite } var. of ardennite.
Mesodialyte, eudialyte group.
Befanamite, var. of thortveitite.
Tinzenite, $Mn_2O_3.2CaO.Al_2O_3.4SiO_2$.
Parsettensite, $3MnO.4SiO_2.4H_2O$.
Errite, $7MnO.8SiO_2.9H_2O$.
Sklodowskite, $MgO.2UO_3.2SiO_2.7H_2O$.
Chinkolobwite, hyd. sil. U.
Kochite, $2Al_2O_3.3SiO_2.5H_2O$.
Alushtite, near kaolinite.
Magnalite, hyd. sil. Mg,Al.
Canbyite, $H_4Fe'''_2Si_2O_9.2H_2O$.
Traversoite, var. of chrysocolla.
Bardolite,
$K_2(Mg,Fe)_6(Fe,Al)_6Si_{12}O_{38}.21H_2O$.
Kossmatite, $H_{18}FCa_7Mg_3Al_6Si_7O_{42}$.
Afwillite, $3CaO.2SiO_2.3H_2O$.
Foshagite, $5CaO.3SiO_2.3H_2O$.
Radiophyllite, $CaO.SiO_2.H_2O$.
Truscottite, $CaO.2SiO_2.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.
Yuksporite, hyd. sil. Ca,K,Na,Fe'''.
Chapmanite, $5FeO.5SiO_2.Sb_2O_5.2H_2O$.
Schallerite, $12MnO.9SiO_2.As_2O_5.7H_2O$.

Zeolites.

Clinoptilolite,
$(Ca,Na_2)O.Al_2O_3.9SiO_2.6H_2O$.
Calciothomsonite,
$CaO.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.3H_2O$.
Kalithomsonite,
$CaO.(K,Na)_2O.2Al_2O_3.5SiO_2.5H_2O$.
Vanadio-laumontite.

TITANATES (TITANO-SILICATES).

Ramsayite, $Na_2O.2SiO_2.2TiO_2$.
Mangan-neptunite, var. of neptunite.
Loparite, tit. Ce,Na,Ca.
Kalkowskyn, $(Fe,Ce)_2O_3.4(Ti,Si)O_2$.

HYDROCARBONS.

Josen (= hartite), $C_{18}H_{30}$.
Hoelite (= anthraquinone), $C_{14}H_8O_2$.

INDEX TO THE AUTHORS OF MINERAL NAMES.

This index supplements that previously given to Lists 1–5 (Min. Mag., 1910, vol. 15, p. 436), and so brings up to date the very useful index given in A. H. Chester's 'A Dictionary of the names of minerals' (New York, 1896). A few additional entries and corrections to the previous index are here included.

Carbodavyne (1911)
Davyno-cavolinite (1914)
CHIRVINSKY (P. N.)
Parathenardite (1906)
CHIRVINSKY (V. N.)
Kurskite (1918)
CLARKE (F. W.)
Pseudo-jadeite (1906)
COLOMBA (L.)
Speziaite (1914)
COPISAROW (M.)
Subhydrocalcite (1923)
CORNU (F.)
Geldiadocite (1909)
Gelfischerite (1909)
Gelpyrophyllite (1909)
Gelvariscite (1909)
Tunnerite (1909)
Uhligite (1909)
CORTI (H.)
Chubutite (1918)
CROSSE (A. F.)
Trevorite (1921)

D'AMBROSIO (A.)
Traversoite (1924)
DAVIS (C. W.) *v.* LIND (S. C.)
DAVY (W. M.) *v.* LINDGREN (W.)
DERBY (O. A.)
Caldasite (1917)
DESVAUX (A. N.)
Naphthine (1834)
DOELTER (C.)
Eisengedrit (1913)
DOHT (R.) and HLAWATSCH (C.)
Jadeite-aegirite (1913)
DOSS (B.)
Kundaite (1914)
Melnikovite (1911)
DÜLL (E.)
Klino-pyroxene (1902)
Ortho-pyroxene (1902)
DÜRR (—)
Terpitzite (1811)
DÜRRFELD (V.)
Hügelite (1913)
DVOICHENKO (P. A.)
Bosphorite (1914)

EAKLE (A. S.)
Crestmoreite (1917)
Foshagite (1925)
Hydro-wollastonite (1917)
Jurupaite (1921)
Neocolemanite (1911)
Riversideite (1917)
Vonsenite (1920)
—— and ROGERS (A. F.)
Wilkeite (1914)
ECKERMANN (H. VON)
Alkali-spinel (1922)
Fluor-diopside (1922)
Mansjöite (1922)
ELLSWORTH (H. V.) and POITEVIN (E.)
Camsellite (1921)
ELSCHNER (C.)
Meyersite (1922)
Nauruite (1913)
ERDMANNSDÖRFFER (O. H.)
Kossmatite (1925)
ESKOLA (P.)
Clino-amphibole (1922)

FARRINGTON (O. C.)
Geraesite (1912)
Minasite (1912)
Paredrite (1916)
Phosphorus (1903)
FERMOR (L. L.)
Iron-cordierite (1923)
Pseudo-manganite (1909)
FERNÁNDEZ NAVARRO (L.) and CASTRO BAREA (P.)
Bolivarite (1921)
FERSMAN (A. E.)
Alushtite (1914)
Calcioancylite (1922)
Elatolite (1922)
Ferronemalite (1911)
Loparite (1922)
Mesodialyte (1922)
Murmanite (1923)
Ramsayite (1922)
Vanadio-laumontite (1922)
Yuksporite (1922)
FLINK (G.)
Akrochordite (1922)
Dixenite (1920)
Eisenpyrochroit (1919)
Ektropite (1917)
Katoptrite (1917)
Platynite (1910)
Pyrobelonite (1919)
Sphenomanganite (1919)
Trigonite (1920)
Weibullite (1910)
Weslienite (1923)
FOLCH (J.) *v.* TOMÁS (L.)
FOOTE (W. M.)
Zirkite (1916)
FORD (W. E.) and BRADLEY (W. M.)
Margarosanite (1916)
Pyroxmangite (1913)
Skemmatite (1913)
FOSHAG (W. F.)
Freirinite (1924)
Plazolite (1920)
—— and GAGE (R. B.)
Chlorophoenicite (1924)
—— *v.* LARSEN (E. S.)
FRENCH (A. G.)
Canadium (1911)
FREUDENBERG (W.)
Titanbiotite (1919)
Wodanite (1919)
FROSSARD (—)
Pouzacite (1890)

GAGE (R. B.), LARSEN (E. S.), and VASSAR (H. E.)
Schallerite (1925)
—— *v.* FOSHAG (W. F.)
GAUTIER (A.)
Minervite (1893)
GAVELIN (A.)
Högbomite (1916)
GEIJER (P.)
Törnebohmite (1921)
GEORGE (R. D.)
Empressite (1914)
GILLET (C.) *v.* BUTTGENBACH (H.)
GLENN (M. L.) *v.* LARSEN (E. S.)
GLOCKER (E. F.)
Poliopyrites (1839)
Uranopissite (1847)
GLÖCKNER (F.)
Zittavite (1912)
GOLDSCHLAG (M.)
Aluminiumepidot (1916)
Eisenepidot (1915)
GOLDSCHMIDT (V. M.)
Epidote-orthite (1911)
GONNARD (F.)
Lassolatite (1876)
Natromontebrasite (1913)
GORDON (S. G.)
Calciothomsonite (1923)
Kalithomsonite (1924)
Keeleyite (1922)

KROLL (V. A.)
Hilgenstockite (1911)
Silico-carnotite (1911)
Steadite (1911)
Thomasite (1911)
KURBATOV (S. M.)
Mangan-neptunite (1923)
KÜSTEL (G.)
Belmontite (1911)
KUNZ (G. F.)
Morganite (1911)

LACROIX (A.)
Ambatoarinite (1916)
Ampangabeite (1912)
Befanamite (1923)
Betafite (1912)
Chizeuilite (1910)
Chromohercynite (1920)
Cobaltoadamite (1910)
Cokeite (1910)
Cuproadamite (1910)
Doelterite (1913)
Egueiite (1910)
Faratsihite (1915)
Ferrobrucite (1909)
Ferropicotite (1910)
Ferrorhabdite (1909)
Flajolotite (1910)
Fluocollophanite (1910)
Fornacite (1916)
Foucherite (1910)
Furnacite (1915)
Imerinite (1910)
Lechatelierite (1915)
Losite (1911)
Manandonite (1912)
Manganobrucite (1909)
Metathenardite (1910)
Minguetite (1910)
Pseudoheterosite (1910)
Pseudo-låvenite (1911)
Pseudowollastonite (1895)
Quercyite (1910)
Reaumurite (1908)
Rosieresite (1910)
Samiresite (1912)
Soumansite (1910)
Torendrikite (1920)
Vilateite (1910)
LANG (R.)
Bütschliite (1914)
LARSEN (E. S.)
Eakleite (1917)
Salmoite (1921)
LARSEN (E. S.) and BROWN (G. V.)
Gilpinite (1917)
—— and FOSHAG (W. F.)
Merwinite (1921)
—— and GLENN (M. L.)
Cobalt-chalcanthite, etc. (1920)
Cobalt-melanterite, etc. (1920)
—— and HICKS (W. B.)
Searlesite (1914)
—— and SCHALLER (W. T.)
Cebollite (1914)
Hinsdalite (1911)
Metavariscite (1925)
—— and STEIGER (G.)
Griffithite (1917)
Sulphatic cancrinite (1916)
—— and VASSAR (H. E.)
Chalcoalumite (1925)
—— and WELLS (R. C.)
Creedite (1916)
—— v. GAGE (R. B.)
—— v. UMPLEBY (J. B.)
LAUBMANN (H.)
Pseudowavellite (1922)
Weinschenkite (1922)
—— and STEINMETZ (H.)
Fluormanganapatite (1920)
Kreuzbergite (1920)
Phosphoferrite (1920)
Phosphophyllite (1920)
Xanthoxenite (1920)
LAZAREVIČ (M.)
Schadeite (1909)
LEE (T. H.)
Caldasite (1917)
Oliveiraite (1917)
Orvillite (1917)
—— and MORAES (L. F. DE)
Ferrazite (1919)
LEWIS (W. J.)
Wiltshireite (1910)
LEYMERIE (A.)
Mauleonite (1867)
LIND (S. C.) and DAVIS (C. W.)
Lambertite (1919)
LINDGREN (W.)
Melanovanadite (1921)
—— and DAVY (W. M.)
Violarite (1924)
LOUGHLIN (G. F.) and SCHALLER (W. T.)
Crandallite (1917)
LUCHITSKY (V. I.)
Kievite (1912)
LUZI (W.)
Graphitite (1891)

MCCAUGHEY (W. J.) v. CAMERON (F. K.)
MACHATSCHKI (F.)
Josen (1924)
MANASSE (E.)
Zincorhodochrosite (1911)
MARTIN (D. S.)
Schernikite (1912)
Winchellite (1912)
MEANS (A. H.)
Arsenobismite (1916)
MEIGEN (W.)
Vaterite (1911)
—— v. HENGLEIN (M.)
MEISTER (A.)
Angaralite (1910)
Tatarkaite (1910)
MERWIN (H. E.) v. HILLEBRAND (W. F.)
MEUNIER (S.)
Zoesite (1911)
Grossouvreite (1902)
Patagosite (1917)
MIELEITNER (K.) v. GROTH (P.)
MIHAILESCU (M. A.) v. ISTRATI (C. I.)
MILLOSEVICH (F.)
Paternoite (1920)
MORAES (L. F. de) v. LEE (T. H.)
MOROZEWICZ (J.)
Bardolite (1924)
Fluotaramite (1923)
Grodnolite (1924)
Lublinite (1907)
Lubeckite (1919)
Miedziankite (1923)
Staszicite (1918)
Taramite (1923)
MÜLLBAUER (F.)
Baldaufite (1925)
Lehnerite (1925)
Wenzelite (1925)
MUÑOZ DEL CASTILLO (J.)
Guadarramite (1906)
MUNTEANU-MURGOCĬ (G.) = MURGOCI (G.)
MURGOCI (G.)
Barroisite (1922)
Fluortamarite (1922)
Laneite (1906)