International Mineralogical Association: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names

IN previous reports (Min. Mag., 1962, vol. 33, p. 260; 1967, vol. 36, p. 131) the recommendations of this Commission regarding new mineral names and suggested identities were reviewed. The present report covers the Commission's voting on new names, suggested identities, and redefinitions for the years 1965 and 1966. The Commission has been glad to note that more authors seek to obtain valid type material before suggesting the discrediting of a species. The preparation of a World Index of Type Material has been mooted, but it is unlikely that such an Index could be built up in any reasonable length of time—to check all possible type material in a collection of modest size is likely to prove a serious undertaking, and to do so for one of the world's major collections would be a Herculean task. For the foreseeable future, it must remain the duty of the author who would discredit a species to make thorough inquiries into the whereabouts of holotype, paratype, neotype, or topotype material.[1]

All the new names in this report are included in the 23rd, 24th, or 25th list of new mineral names (Min. Mag., vol. 33, p. 1125; vol. 35, p. 1126; this vol., pp. 1146–64).

New names approved by a large majority (60 % or more) of the Commission :

Antarcticite	Berryite	Coalingite
Aplowite	Borcarite	Coconinoite
Asbecasite	Briartite	Deerite
Babefphite	Buergerite	Dellaite
Barytolamprophyllite	Cafarsite	Demesmaekerite
Berndtite	Clinoholmquistite	Esperite

[1] The (single) holotype is the specimen on which the original description of a species was based; there are very few mineral species for which a true holotype can be traced, and even when the hand-specimen from which the material analysed and examined physically was taken can be found, there may be complications, as the example of mountainite and rhodesite (Min. Mag., vol. 31, pp. 607, 611) will show. Paratype material is material accepted by the original author as genuine, and may not be. Topotype material is material from the original locality and answering to the original description.

Where the original specimen has been lost or destroyed, it is legitimate to erect a neotype, answering to the original description; the fullest possible modern description of the neotype specimen should be given, and its place of preservation recorded.

Fedorite
Feitknechtite
Fresnoite
Gaspéite
Getchellite
Guilleminite
Hallimondite
Hendricksite
Hollingworthite
Howieite
Huemulite
Indium
Irarsite
Jaroslavite
Jennite
Jouravskite
Kassite
Kitkaite
Kostovite
Krauskopfite
Kurchatovite
Landauite
Macallisterite
Macdonaldite
Mackelveyite
Mckinstryite
Magbasite
Malayaite
Mawsonite
Merenskyite
Merrihueite
Meta-ankoleïte
Metazellerite
Moctezumite
Moorhouseite
Muirite
Nickel hexahydrite
Nissonite
Ottemanite
Pabstite
Roedderite
Rustumite
Sakhaite
Sedovite
Söhngeïte
Solanite
Sørensenite
Thorbastnäsite
Tinaksite
Traskite
Tundrite
Tungusite
Tyretskite
Ureyite
Verplanckite
Volkovskite
Volynskite
Walstromite
Zellerite
Zircosulphate
Zussmanite
Zvyagintsevite

Names on which the Commission were divided (40–60 % in favour):

Barringtonite
Calcium seidozerite
Fluorbastnäsite
Hydrochlorborite
Hydroscarbroite
Imhofite
Svidneïte

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

Cerphosphorhuttonite
Fairbanksite
Ferroalunite
Ferrolizardite
Gentnerite
Hydrokassite
Hydromolysite
Hydrosericite
Hydroxyl-ascharite
Hydroxyl-szajbelyite
Magnodravite
Metajennite
Miyashiroite
Noonkanbahite
Nowackiite
Orthorhombic lamprophyllite
Orthorhombic låvenite
Paraphane
Perryite
Pseudo-aenigmatite
Pseudoautunite
Pseudo-rutile
Silicomangan-berzeliite
Strontium thomsonite
Sundiusite
Thoroaeschynite
Tucanite
Turite
Uranoanatase
Vanuranilite
Wallisite

Discredited minerals, the evidence being accepted by a large majority (60 % or more) of the Commission:

Adelpholite = samarskite (on topotype material) (A.M. **51**–1553)[1]

Cacoclasite = grossular+calcite (on type material) (A.M. **52**–929)

Cerolite = serpentine+stevensite (apparently not on type material) (A.M. **50**–2111)

Didymolite = plagioclase (on type material) (A.M. **50**–2111)

Hoeferite (of Katzer) = chapmanite (on topotype material) (A.M. **50**–2110)

Kamarezite = brochantite (type specimen has been destroyed; study of 5 specimens from the original locality, only 2 of which correspond to the original description) (A.M. **50**–1450)

Karamsinite = tremolite (on type material) (A.M. **51**–1552)

Tatarkaite = a chlorite near ripidolite (on type material) (A.M. **50**–2111)

Uzbekite = volborthite (it is doubtful whether even topotype material was examined) (A.M. **50**–2111)

Redefinitions of species accepted by the Commission by a large majority (including erection of neotypes):

Aerugite (M.M. **35**–72; neotype, from the type locality, in B.M. (Nat. Hist.))

Meymacite (Bull., **88**–613; holotype meymacite proved to be ferritungstite, and the name is transferred to X-ray amorphous $WO_3.2H_2O$; neotype specimen from Meymac, Correze, in Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belg.)

Xanthiosite (M.M. **35**–72; neotype, from the type locality, in B.M. (Nat. Hist.))

[1] A.M., Amer. Min.; Bull., Bull. Soc. franç. Min. Crist.; M.M., Min. Mag.