

[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

A Index of Mineral Species



[[What's New](#)] [[Mineral Galleries](#)] [[Sale Items](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Contacts](#)]

At AA Mineral Specimens, we source quality Mineral Specimens, Fossils, Gemstones, Decorative Stones, Lapidary Material and Specimen Sets world-wide

This alphabetical listing of **A minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☢️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Ab0](#) * (see Anorthite)

[Ab100](#) * (see Albite)

[Ab20](#) * (see Bytownite)


[Ab40](#) * (see Labradorite)

[Ab60](#) * (see Andesine)

[Ab80](#) * (see Oligoclase)

[Abelsonite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 Ni⁺⁺C₃₁H₃₂N₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Philip H. Abelson, president, the Carnegie Institution, Washington, DC, a pioneer in organic geochemistry.

[Abenakiite-\(Ce\)](#) 🗣️ 📍 🌟🌟 Na₂₆REE₆(SiO₃)₆(PO₄)₆(CO₃)₆(S⁺⁺⁺+O₂)O NAME ORIGIN: For the Abenaki Indian tribe, which inhabited the area around Mont Saint-Hilaire.

[Abernathyite](#)  $K(UO_2)(AsO_4) \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jess Abernathy, Moab, Utah, mine owner who found the first specimens.


[Abhurite](#)  $Sn_3O(OH)2Cl_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY: Sharm Abhur, a cove in the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, Jiddah, Red Sea

[Abrazite](#) * (see Gismondine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Abrazite](#) * (see Phillipsite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Abrazite](#) * (see Phillipsite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Abrazite](#) * (see Phillipsite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Abswurbachite](#)  $Cu^{++}Mn^{+++}6SiO_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Irmgard Abs-Wurbach (1938-), German mineralogist.

[Abukumalite](#) * (see Britholite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Acadialite](#) * (see Chabazite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Acanthite](#)  Ag_2S NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, akanta, meaning "arrow." After the Latin, argentum, meaning "silver". Argentite is stable above 179 C. Acanthite is stable below 179 deg. C.

[Acetamide](#)  $CO(CH_3)(NH_2)$ NAME ORIGIN: For ACETic acid and AMIDE, for ammonia in its composition.

[Achavalite](#) *  $FeSe$

[Achavalite](#) * (see Ferroselite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Achiardite](#) * (see Dachiardite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Achiardite](#) * (see Dachiardite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Achroite - colorless](#) * (see Elbaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Acicular iron ore](#) * (see Goethite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Acmite](#) * (see Aegirine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Actinolite](#)  $Ca_2(Mg,Fe^{++})_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, aktinos, meaning "ray" in allusion to actinolite's fibrous nature.

[Acuminite](#)  $SrAlF_4(OH) \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin acuminis, sharp point, for spear head, the characteristic shape of the crystals.

[Adamite](#)  $Zn_2(AsO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist Gilbert Joseph Adam (1795-1881).

[Adamsite-\(Y\) !](#)  $NaY(CO_3)_2 \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Professor Frank Dawson Adams (1859-1942) of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

[Adelite](#)  $CaMg(AsO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for indistinct, for its occurrence as massive.

[Adipite](#) * (see Chabazite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Admontite](#)  $MgB_6O_{10} \cdot 7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For Admont, Austria, near the original locality. LOCALITY: Austria, Schidmaur, near Admont


[Adularia](#) * (see Orthoclase) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Aedelforsite](#) * (see Laumontite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Aedelforsite](#) * (see Stilbite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Aedelforsite](#) * (see Stilbite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Aedelite](#) * (see Natrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Aegirine](#)  $NaFe^{+++}Si_2O_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Teutonic god of the sea. Acmite is from the Greek "point" in allusion to the pointed crystals.





[Aegirine-augite](#) *  $(Ca,Na)(Mg,Fe^{++},Fe^{+++})[Si_2O_6]$ NAME ORIGIN: Name derived from its intermediate pyroxene composition. This is not an end-member species.





[Aenigmatite](#)  $Na_2Fe^{++}5TiSi_6O_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for riddle, apparently an allusion to its (formerly) uncertain chemical composition.





[Aerinite](#)    $(Ca,Na)_6FeAl(Fe^{++},Mg)_2(Al,Mg)_6[Si_{12}O_{36}(OH)_{12}H][H_2O]_{12}(CO_3)$
 NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek root "aer-", alluding to atmosphere or sky and hence the color, sky blue.




[Aerugite](#)    $([],Ni)_9(AsO_4)_2(AsO_6) (?)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for 'copper rust', in allusion to its appearance.




[Aeschynite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(Ce,Ca,Fe)(Ti,Nb)_2(O,OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "shame," in allusion to the inability of chemists, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.




[Aeschynite-\(Nd\)](#)     $(Nd,Ce)(Ti,Nb)_2(O,OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "shame," in allusion to the inability of chemists, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.





[Aeschynite-\(Y\)](#)     $(Y,Ca,Fe)(Ti,Nb)_2(O,OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "shame," in allusion to the inability of chemists, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.




[Afghanite](#)     $(Na,Ca,K)_8(Si,Al)_{12}O_{24}(SO_4,Cl,CO_3)_3 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From its locality. LOCALITY: Sar-e-Sang luzurite deposit in Afghanistan.





[Afwillite](#)    $Ca_3Si_2O_4(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For Alpheus Fuller Williams (1874-1953), General Manager, DeBeers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa.



[Agardite-\(Ca\) !](#)    $CaCu_6(AsO_4)_3(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Jules Agard, Geologist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, Orleans, France.

[Agardite-\(Ce\) !](#)    $(Ce,Ca)Cu_6(AsO_4)_3(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Ce-dominant analog of agardite-(La) and agardite-(Y).

[Agardite-\(Dy\) !](#)     $(Dy,La,Ca)Cu_6(AsO_4)_3(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Jules Agard, Geologist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, Orleans, France.




[Agardite-\(La\) !](#)    $(La,Ca)Cu_6(AsO_4)_3(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Jules Agard, Geologist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, Orleans, France.






[Agardite-\(Nd\) !](#)     $(Pb,Nd,Y,La,Ca)Cu_6(AsO_4)_3(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Jules Agard, Geologist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, Orleans, France.



[Agardite-\(Y\)](#)    $(Y,Ca)Cu_6(AsO_4)_3(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Jules Agard, Geologist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, Orleans, France.

[Agate - banded variety of chaledony *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Agnolite *](#) (see Inesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




























































[Agrellite](#)    $NaCa_2Si_4O_{10}F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stuart O. Agrell, British mineralogist, Cambridge University.

[Agrinierite](#)      $(K_2,Ca,Sr)U_3O_{10} \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri Agrinier (1928-1971), an engineer in the Mineralogy Laboratory of the French Atomic Energy Commission, Paris, France.

[Aguilarite](#)   Ag_4SeS NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ponciano Aguilar (1853-1935), superintendent of the San Carlos mine, Guanajuato, where the mineral was found.

[Aheylite](#)    $(Fe^{++},Zn)Al_6(PO_4)_4(OH)_8 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Allen V. Heyl (1918-), economic geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.

[Ahlfeldite](#)    $(Ni,Co)SeO_3 \cdot 2(H_2O)$

- [Aikinite](#)    PbCuBiS_3 NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Arthur Aikin (1773-1854), a founder and long-time Secretary of the Geological Society of London, England.
- [Ajoite](#)     $(\text{K},\text{Na})_3\text{Cu}_{20}\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_{29}\text{O}_{76}(\text{OH})_{16} \sim 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: New Cornelia mine, Ajo, Pima County,, Arizona, USA.
- [Akaganeite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Akagane mine, Iwate Prefecture, Japan.
- [Akatoreite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})_9\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{24}(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In New Zealand, three km south of Akatore Creek, east Otago, South Island. From Norberg, Sweden.
- [Akdalaite](#)    $(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Kazakh name for the locality. LOCALITY: Solvech fluorite deposit, Karaganda region, Kazakhstan, Akdala.
- [Akermanite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{MgSi}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: For Anders Richard Akerman (1837-1922), Swedish metallurgist.
- [Akhtenskite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++++}\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Akhtensk deposit, Russia, where it was first noted.
- [Akimotoite !](#)    $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})\text{SiO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Syun-iti Akimoto (b. 1925), of the Institute of Geophysics and Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo, specialist in high-pressure research, especially on phase relationship
- [Akrochordite](#)    $\text{Mn}_4\text{Mg}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for wart, for its typical habit.
- [Aksaite](#)   $\text{MgB}_6\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Aktashite](#)    $\text{Cu}_6\text{Hg}_3\text{As}_4\text{S}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Gal-Kyaya deposit, Yakutia, and Aktash deposit, Altai Mts., Russia.
- [Akyltetrahdrophenanthrene *](#) (see Simonellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Alabandite](#)    MnS NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality Alabanda, Turkey. LOCALITY: Turkey, Aydin, Alabanda
- [Alabaster *](#) (see Gypsum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Alacranite](#)    As_8S_9 NAME ORIGIN: For the occurrence in the Alacran deposit, Chile.
- [Alamosite](#)    PbSiO_3 NAME ORIGIN: For the Mexican type locality at Alamos. LOCALITY: From Mexico, in Sonora, at Alamos, and the San Pascual mine, Zimpan, Hidalgo. In the USA, from Arizona, in the Mammoth-St. Anthony mine, at Tiger, Pinal Co., the Lucky Cuss mine, Tombstone,
- [Alarsite !](#)   AlAsO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named from its chemical composition of Aluminum and Arsenic.
- [Albite](#)     $\text{NaAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, albus, in allusion to the common color.
- [Albrechtschraufite](#)     $\text{Ca}_4\text{Mg}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{CO}_3)_6\text{F}_2 \cdot 17(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Aldermanite](#)   $\text{Mg}_5\text{Al}_{12}(\text{PO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_{22} \cdot 32(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Richard Alderman (1901-1980), Mineralogist and petrologist, University of Adelaide, SA, Australia.
- [Aldzhanite ?](#)  $\text{CaMgB}_2\text{O}_4\text{Cl} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?)
- [Aleksite](#)   $\text{PbBi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{S}_2$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: In the Alekseev mine, Sutemskii region, Stanovoi Range, Russia.
- [Alexandrite - green *](#) (see Chrysoberyl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Alforsite](#)   $\text{Ba}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Dr. John T. Alfors (1930-), geologist, California Division of Mines, for his work on the type locality. LOCALITY: From Big Creek and Rush Creek, Fresno Co., and on Trumbull Peak,




near Incline, Marisopa Co., California, USA.




[Algodonite](#)    Cu_6As NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Chile, Algodones silver mn, Coquimbo




[Aliettite](#)    $[\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2]$




$(\text{Ca}_{0.5}, \text{Na})_{0.33}(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_{2-3}(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andrea Alietti (1923-), clay mineralogist.

[Allabogdanite !](#)   $(\text{Fe}, \text{Ni})_2\text{P}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alla Bogdanova, Geological Institute, Kola Science Centre of Russian Academy of Sciences.




[Allactite](#)    $\text{Mn}_7(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, to change, a reference to the strong pleochroism.

[Allanite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ce}, \text{Ca}, \text{Y})_2(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish mineralogist, T. Allan (1777-1833).



[Allanite-\(La\) !](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{REE}, \text{Ca})\text{Al}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish mineralogist, T. Allan (1777-1833).




[Allanite-\(Y\)](#)    $(\text{Y}, \text{Ce}, \text{Ca})_2(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish mineralogist, T. Allan (1777-1833).



[Allargentum](#)    $\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{Sbx}(x=0.009-0.16)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for 'another' and the Latin 'argentum'.




[Alleghanyite](#)    $\text{Mn}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Bald Knob, Alleghany Co., North Carolina, USA.

[Allemontite](#) * (see Stibarsen) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Alloclasite](#)   $(\text{Co}, \text{Fe})\text{AsS}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "other", and "to break," because its cleavage was believed to be different from marcasite, which it resembles.



[Allophane](#)    $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot (\text{SiO}_2)_{1.3-2} \cdot ((\text{H}_2\text{O}))_{2.5-3}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek allos - "other" and phanos - "to appear."

[Alluaivite](#)   $\text{Na}_{19}(\text{Ca}, \text{Mn}^{++})_6(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb})_3(\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9)_2(\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{28})_2\text{Cl} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence on Mt. Alluaiv, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Alluaudite](#)    $\text{NaCaFe}^{++}(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francois Alluaud, mining engineer of Limoges, France, who discovered the mineral.




[Almandine](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Alabanda in Asia Minor.




[Almandite](#) * (see Almandine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Almarudite !](#)   $\text{K}([\text{ }], \text{Na})_2(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Be}, \text{Al})_3[\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}]$ NAME ORIGIN: After the authors' hosting and supporting institution, "Universität Wien", and is derived from the university's proper name "ALma MAter RUDolphina".




[Almbosite ?](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}5\text{Fe}^{+++}4\text{V}^{++++}4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{27}$


[alpha vrendenbergite](#) * (see Iwakiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Alsakharovite-Zn !](#)    $\text{NaSrZn}(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{4-7}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksey S. Sakharov (1910-1996), Russian geologist who studied the Lovozero alkaline massif.

[Alstonite](#)    $\text{BaCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Brownley Hill lead mine, Alston, Cumberland and Fallowfield lead mine near Hexham, Northcumberland, England.

[Altaite](#)    PbTe NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Ziryanovsk in the Altai Mountains, Siberia.


[Althausite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}, \text{F}, \text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Professor Egon Althaus (1933-), Karlsruhe University, Karlsruhe, Germany.

[Althupite](#)  $\text{ThAl}(\text{UO}_2)_7(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the major cations in the composition, Aluminum, Thorium, Uranium, Phosphorus.


[Altisite](#)  $\text{Na}_3\text{K}_6\text{Ti}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}\text{Cl}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for the elements Al, Ti, and Si in the composition.


[Altmarkite](#) * (see Leadamalgam) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aluminilite](#) * (see Alunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aluminite](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.

[Aluminium](#) * (see Aluminum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Alumino-magnesiohulsite](#) !  $\text{Mg}_2(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Sn})(\text{BO}_3)_2\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Al and Mg dominant member of the hulsite group.


[Aluminobarroisite](#) !  $[\text{CaNaMg}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the aluminum member of the barroisite group.

[Aluminoceladonite](#) !  $\text{KAl}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2]$

[Aluminocopiapite](#)  $\text{Al}_2/3\text{Fe}^{+++4}(\text{SO}_4)_6\text{O}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Aluminoferrobarroisite](#) !  $[\text{CaNa}(\text{Fe}^{2+})_3\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$

[Aluminoferrohornblende](#) * (see Ferrohornblende) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aluminoferrotschermakite](#) !  $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{2+})_3\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2)\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Gustav Tschermak von Sessenegg (1836-1927), Austrian mineralogist.

[Aluminokatophorite](#) * (see Katophorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Aluminomagnesiohornblende](#) * (see Magnesiohornblende) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aluminomagnesiotaramite](#) !  $\text{NaCaNaMg}_3\text{Al}_2[\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the chemical composition and the locality. LOCALITY: Wali-tarama, Mariupol, Ukraine.


[Aluminotaramite](#) * (see Taramite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aluminotschermakite](#) * (see Tschermakite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Aluminowinchite](#) * (see Winchite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aluminum](#)  Al NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, alumen = "alum."


[Aluminum Sulfate](#) * (see Alunogen) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Alumhydrocalcite](#)  $\text{CaAl}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.


[Alumoklyuchevskite](#)  $\text{K}_3\text{Cu}_3\text{AlO}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: It is the aluminum dominant analog of klyuchevskite.

[Alumopharmacosiderite](#)  $\text{KAl}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: As the ALUMinum analog of "pharmacosiderite."

[Alumotantite](#)  AlTaO_4 NAME ORIGIN: For ALUMinum and TANTalum in the composition.

[Alumotungstite](#)  $(\text{W}, \text{Al})(\text{O}, \text{OH})_3$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Alunite](#)  $\text{KAl}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin alunite, meaning "alum."

[Alunogen](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 17(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin alumen = "alum" and the Greek genos = "origin."

[Alushtite](#) * (see Tosudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Alvanite](#)  $(\text{Zn}, \text{Ni})\text{Al}_4(\text{VO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Amakinite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Amakin Expedition, which prospected the Yakutain diamond deposits.

[Amalgam *](#)   Ag_2Hg_3

[Amarantite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Amarillite](#)   $\text{NaFe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Amazonstone - green *](#) (see Microcline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Amber *](#)   $[\text{C},\text{H},\text{O}]$





[Amblygonite](#)     $(\text{Li},\text{Na})\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{F},\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek amblys - "blunt" and goni - "angle."




[Ameghinite](#)  $\text{NaB}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_4$

[Amesite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}(\text{SiAl})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Honors James Ames, a mine owner.

[Amethyst - purple *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Amianthus *](#) (see Parachrysothile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Amicite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Giovan Battista, Amici (1786-1863), physicist, optician, and inventor of microscope optical elements.

[Aminoffite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gregori Aminoff (1893-1947), Swedish Mineralogist and crystallographer.



[Ammonia alum *](#) (see Tschermigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ammonian arcanite *](#) (see Arcanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ammonioalunite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)\text{Al}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Ammonia, Al.).


[Ammonioborite](#)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{16} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Ammoniojarosite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$

[Ammonioleucite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4,\text{K})\text{AlSi}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For "ammonia" in its chemical composition and its relation to "leucite."

[Amosite *](#) (see Grunerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Amphigene *](#) (see Leucite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Amstallite](#)  $\text{CaAl}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_4\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_4 \cdot ((\text{H}_2\text{O}),\text{Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: In the Amstall graphite quarry, Amstall, Austria.

[An0 *](#) (see Albite)

[An100 *](#) (see Anorthite)

[An20 *](#) (see Oligoclase)

[An40 *](#) (see Andesine)

[An60 *](#) (see Labradorite)





[An80 *](#) (see Bytownite)





[Analcidite *](#) (see Analcime) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Analcime](#)     $\text{NaAlSi}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek word meaning weak, referring to a weak electrical charge developed on rubbing.






[Analcite *](#) (see Analcime) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Analzim *](#) (see Analcime) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Anandite](#)     $(\text{Ba},\text{K})(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_3(\text{Si},\text{Al},\text{Fe})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{S},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy (1877-1947), first director of the Mineral Survey of Ceylon (Sri Lanka).


[Anapaite](#)     $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For its discovery near Anapa, Russia.

[Anatase](#)     TiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, anatisis - "elongation."

[Ancylite-\(Ce\)](#)      $\text{SrCe}(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and from the Greek "curved," in allusion to the rounded and distorted character of the crystals.


[Ancylite-\(La\) !](#)  $\text{Sr}(\text{La,Ce})(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and from the Greek "curved," in allusion to the rounded and distorted character of the crystals.

[Andalusite](#)  $\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_5 = \text{Al}[\text{6}]\text{Al}[\text{5}]\text{OSiO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Andalusia (Spain), an early but now unimportant location.


[Andersonite](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Alfred Anderson (1902-1990), U. S. Geological Survey.

[Andesine *](#)  $(\text{Na,Ca})(\text{Si,Al})_4\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Andes Mountains, South America.

[Andorite](#)  $\text{PbAgSb}_3\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For Andor von Semsey (1833-1923), a Hungarian nobleman, who was also an amateur mineralogist.

[Andradite](#)  $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Andradite is named after the Brazilian mineralogist J. B. de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838). Demantoid is named after its adamantine luster.

[Andreasbergolite *](#) (see Harmotome) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Andremeyerite](#)  $\text{BaFe}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn},\text{Mg})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: For Andre Marie Meyer (1890-), Belgian geologist with the Geological Survey of the Belgian Congo, who first collected the mineral.

[Andreolite *](#) (see Harmotome) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Andrewsite *](#) (see Chalcosiderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Andrewsite *](#) (see Hentschelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Andrewsite *](#) (see Rockbridgeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Androsite-\(La\) !](#)  $(\text{Mn,Ca})(\text{La,Ce,Ca,Nd})\text{AlMn}^{+++}\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its discovery locality. LOCALITY: Found in a manganese-rich silicate-carbonate rock, Petalon Mountain, Andros Island, Cyclades, Greece.


[Anduoite](#)  $(\text{Ru,Os})\text{As}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Chinese locality at Anduo. LOCALITY: From Anduo, Tibet, China.


[Andyrobertsite !](#)  $\text{KCdCu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_4[\text{As}(\text{OH})_2\text{O}_2] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Andrew C. Roberts (1950-), mineralogist with the Geological Survey of Canada, specialist in documentation of new mineral species, in particular from low-temperature secondary

[Angelaite !](#)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{AgPbBiS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Angela mine, district of Los Manantiales, Gastre, Chubut, Argentine.

[Angelellite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Dr. Victorio Angelelli (1908-), Argentinean mining geologist, Director of the Argentinean Geological Survey.

[Anglarite *](#) (see Berthierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Anglesite](#)  PbSO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the island of Anglesey (Wales, Great Britain).

[Anhydrite](#)  CaSO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek anhydros, meaning "waterless" (In contrast to Gypsum, which contains water).

[Anilite](#)  Cu_7S_4 NAME ORIGIN: For the Ani mine, Japan.




[Ankangite](#)  $\text{Ba}(\text{Ti},\text{V}^{+++},\text{Cr}^{+++})_8\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Shiti Barite deposit, Ankang County, Shaanxi Province, China.

[Ankerite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Mn})(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Styrian (Austrian) mineralogist, Mathias Joseph Anker (1771-1843).




[Ankinovichite !](#)  $(\text{Ni,Zn})\text{Al}_4(\text{VO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_{12}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{2.5}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ekaterina Alexandrovina Ankinovich (1911-1991) and her husband Stepan

Gerasimovitch Ankinovich (1912-1985). Russian mineralogist and geologist.


[Ankoleite](#) * (see Meta-ankoleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Annabergite](#)    $\text{Ni}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Annaberg, Germany.



[Annite](#)      $\text{KFe}^{++}3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the first noted occurrence at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, USA.




[Anorthite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, an + orthos, "not upright" in allusion to the oblique crystals.

[Anorthoclase](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{K})\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "oblique" and "fracture," descriptive of the cleavage




[Anorthominasragrite](#) !  $\text{V}^{++++}\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for as the triclinic polymorph of minasragrite.

[Ansermetite](#) !   $\text{MnV}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stefan Ansermet (1964-), Swiss mineralogist.

[Antarcticite](#)   $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the continent of Antarctica.




[Anthoinite](#)    $\text{AlWO}_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Raymond Anthoine (1888-1971), Belgian mining engineer, who wrote on prospecting of alluvial deposits.

[Anthonyite](#)   $\text{Cu}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John W. Anthony (1920-1992), mineralogist, University of Arizona.



[Anthophyllite](#)    $[\text{Mg}_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin anthophyllum - "clove" in allusion to the color.

[Anthraquinone](#) * (see Hoelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Antiedrite](#) * (see Edingtonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Antigorite](#)    $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. From the Latin, serpens - "snake." LOCALITY: Antigorio, Italy

[Antimonite](#) * (see Stibnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Antimonpearceite](#)   $(\text{Ag},\text{Cu})_{16}(\text{Sb},\text{As})_2\text{S}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: For its compositional relationship to pearceite.

[Antimonselite](#)   Sb_2Se_3 NAME ORIGIN: Names in 1993 for the composition.


[Antimonsilver](#) * (see Dyscrasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Antimony](#)    Sb NAME ORIGIN: From the Arabic, al-uthmud, to Medieval Latin, antimonium; originally applied to stibnite, the sulfide of antimony.




[Antimony bloom](#) * (see Valentinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Antimony Glance](#) * (see Stibnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Antimony ochre](#) * (see Romeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Antitaenite](#) *  $\gamma\text{-Fe}_3\text{Ni}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its opposite anti-ferromagnetism in contrast to the ferromagnetism of taenite.

[Antitaenite](#) * (see Taenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Antlerite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Antler mine, Mojave Co., Arizona.

[Anyolite - green](#) * (see Zoisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Anyuiite](#)   $\text{Au}(\text{Pb},\text{Sb})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1989 for the locality. LOCALITY: Bolshoi Anyui R., Kolyma region, Russia.

[Apachite](#)    $\text{Cu}_9\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{29} \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Apache Indians, whose reservation is near the locality. LOCALITY: Christmas Mine, Gila, Arizona, USA.

[Apatite](#) *    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH},\text{F},\text{Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1788 from the

Greek apatao - "I am misleading."

[Apatite *](#) (see Carbonate-fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Apatite *](#) (see Carbonate-hydroxylapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Apatite *](#) (see Chlorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Apatite *](#) (see Fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Apatite *](#) (see Hydroxylapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Apatite *](#) (see Strontium-apatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Aphthalose *](#) (see Aphthitalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aphthitalite](#)     (K,Na)₃Na(SO₄)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "unalterable" and "salt" in allusion to its stability in air.

[Apjohnite](#)    MnAl₂(SO₄)₄·22(H₂O)

[Aplowite](#)    (Co,Mn,Ni)SO₄·4(H₂O)




[Apoanalcite *](#) (see Natrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Apophyllite *](#)     KCa₄(Si₄O₁₀)₂F·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1800 from the Greek apophylliso - "it flakes off."

[Apophyllite *](#) (see Fluorapophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Apophyllite *](#) (see Hydroxyapophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Apophyllite *](#) (see Natroapophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Apuanite](#)    Fe⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺⁺4Sb⁺⁺⁺4O₁₂S NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Buca della Vena mine, northeast of Stazzema, Apuan Alps, Tuscany, Italy.





[Aqualite !](#)   (H₃O)₈(Na,K,Sr)₅Ca₆Zr₃Si₂₆O₆₆(OH)₉Cl NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Aquamarine - blue *](#) (see Beryl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Aragonite](#)     CaCO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Aragon (Spain).





[Arakiite !](#)  (Zn,Mn⁺⁺)(Mn⁺⁺,Mg)₁₂(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂(AsO₃)(AsO₄)₂(OH)₂₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Takaharu Araki (1929-), University of Chicago, for his numerous crystal-structure contributions to the science of mineralogy.

[Aramayoite](#)     Ag₃Sb₂(Sb,Bi)₅S₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Felix Avelino Aramayo, former Managing Director of the Compagnie Aramayo de Mines en Bolivie.



[Arapovite !](#)     (U,Th)(Ca,Na)₂(K_{1-x}[]_x)Si₈O₂₀, x~0.5 NAME ORIGIN: Presumably named for the locality. LOCALITY: Moraine of the Dara-i-Pioz glacier, the Alai mountain ridge, Tien-Shan Mountains, northern Tajikistan.

[Aravaipaite](#)     Pb₃AlF₉·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Aravaipa mining district.

[Arcanite](#)     K₂SO₄

[Archerite](#)     (K,NH₄)H₂PO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Honors Dr. Michael Archer (1945-), Curator of Mammals, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia, who discovered the first specimens.

[Arctite](#)    Na₂Ca₄(PO₄)₃F NAME ORIGIN: Named for the arctic region where it was found.




[Arcubisite](#)   Ag₆CuBiS₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Argentum, Cuprum, and Bisuth).

[Ardaite](#)   Pb₁₉Sb₁₃S₃₅Cl₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Madjarovo, Arda River, Bulgaria.



[Ardealite](#)    Ca₂(SO₄)(HPO₄)·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From "Ardeal," the old Romanian name for Transylvania.

[Ardennite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Ca}, \text{Mg})_4(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10})(\text{AsO}_4, \text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})_6$
 NAME ORIGIN: After the locality. LOCALITY: Salmchateau in the Ardennes Mountains, Belgium.

[Arduinite](#) * (see Mordenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Arfvedsonite](#)    $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}4\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish chemist, J. A. Arfvedson (1792-1841).

[Argentite](#) *     Ag_2S NAME ORIGIN: After the Latin, argentum, meaning "silver". From the Greek, akanta, meaning "arrow." Argentite is stable above 179 C. Acanthite is stable below 179 C.

[Argentojarosite](#)    $\text{AgFe}^{+++}3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the silver content and relationship to jarosite.




[Argentopentlandite](#)   $\text{Ag}(\text{Fe}, \text{Ni})_8\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: For the similarity in composition to pentlandite.

[Argentopyrite](#)    AgFe_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: For its composition and physical similarity to pyrite.

[Argentotennantite](#)   $(\text{Ag}, \text{Cu})_{10}(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe})_2(\text{As}, \text{Sb})_4\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical composition and by analogy to tennantite.

[Argutite](#)   GeO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: From the Argut deposit, central Pyrenees, Haute-Garonne, France.



[Argyrodite](#)     Ag_8GeS_6 NAME ORIGIN: For the Greek for "silver-containing."

[Arhbarite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2\text{Mg}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Arhbar mine, Bou-Azzer, Morocco.




[Aricite](#) * (see Gismondine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Aristarainite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{MgB}_{12}\text{O}_{20} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Arizonite](#) * (see Pseudorutile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Armalcolite](#)   $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the three astronauts of Apollo 11: Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, and Michael Collins.



[Armangite](#)    $\text{Mn}_{26}\text{As}^{+++}18\text{O}_{50}(\text{OH})_4(\text{CO}_3)$




[Armenite](#)    $\text{BaCa}_2\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{30} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name origin for Armenite is the type locality. LOCALITY: Armen Mine, Kongsberg, Norway.





[Armstrongite](#)    $\text{CaZrSi}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Neil Alden Armstrong, (1930-), American astronaut, first human being on the moon's surface, Apollo 11 Lunar Mission.

[Arnhemite](#) *   $(\text{K}, \text{Na})_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7) \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Arnhem Cave, Namibia.

[Arrojadite](#)     $\text{KNa}_4\text{CaMn}^{++}4\text{Fe}^{++}10\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_{12}(\text{OH}, \text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Miguel Arrojado Ribeiro Lisboa (1872-1932), Brazilian geologist.




[Arsenbrackebuschite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Zn})(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: As the arsenate analog of "brackebuschite."

[Arsendescloizite](#)    $\text{PbZn}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: As the arsenate analog of "descloizite."

[Arsenic](#)     As NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, Arsenikon, a name originally applied to the mineral orpiment.

[Arsenical nickel](#) * (see Nickeline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Arsenical pyrite](#) * (see Arsenopyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Arseniopleite](#)    $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})(\text{Na}, \text{Pb})\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Latin for the element As, and Greek for 'more' because it adds to the number of related minerals already described.

[Arsenosiderite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For essential "arsenic" in the composition, and "sideros," Greek for "iron."

[Arsenobismite ?](#) 🌀🟩 $\text{Bi}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1916 for it's composition.

[Arsenoclasite](#) 🌀🟩 $\text{Mn}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From "arsenic" and the Greek for "breaking," for its excellent cleavage.

[Arsenocrandallite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $(\text{Ca},\text{Sr})\text{Al}_3[(\text{As},\text{P})\text{O}_4]_2(\text{OH})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For "arsenic" in the composition, and relation to "crandallite."

[Arsenoflorencite-\(Ce\)](#) 🌀🟩🔥🔥 $(\text{Ce},\text{La})\text{Al}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the arsenic analog of florencite and the dominant rare earth element, cerium.

[Arsenoflorencite-\(La\) *](#) 🌀🟩🔥🔥 $(\text{La},\text{Sr})\text{Al}_3(\text{AsO}_4,\text{SO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the arsenic analog of florencite and the dominant rare earth element, Lanthanum.

[Arsenoflorencite-\(Nd\) *](#) 🌀🟩🔥🔥 $(\text{Nd},\text{La},\text{Ce},\text{Ba})(\text{Al},\text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{AsO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the arsenic analog of florencite and the dominant rare earth element, Neodymium.

[Arsenogorceixite !](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $\text{BaAl}_3\text{AsO}_3(\text{OH})(\text{AsO}_4,\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH},\text{F})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For its "arsenic" content and relation to "gorceixite."

[Arsenogoyazite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $(\text{Sr},\text{Ca},\text{Ba})\text{Al}_3(\text{AsO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{F})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical composition and it's relationship to goyazite.

[Arsenohauchecornite](#) 🌀🟩 $\text{Ni}_{18}\text{Bi}_3\text{As}_5\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Alludes to its chemical relation to the hauchecornite group.

[Arsenolamprite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 As NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and the Greek for brilliance, in allusion to its luster.

[Arsenolite](#) 🌀🟩+🟩 As_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: For ARSEnic in the composition.

[Arsenopalladinite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $\text{Pd}_8(\text{As},\text{Sb})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.

[Arsenopyrite](#) 🌀🟩+🟩 FeAsS NAME ORIGIN: Named after the minerals chemical composition.

[Arsenopyromorphite *](#) (see Mimetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Arsenosulvanite](#) 🌀🟩 $\text{Cu}_3(\text{As},\text{V})\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its chemical relationship to sulvanite.

[Arsenowaylandite *](#) 🟩 $\text{BiAl}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the arsenate analog of waylandite.

[Arsenopolybasite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $(\text{Ag},\text{Cu})_{16}(\text{As},\text{Sb})_2\text{S}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical composition and close relationship to polybasite.

[Arsentsumebite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: As the "arsenate" analog of "tsumebite."

[Arsenuranspathite](#) 🌀🟩🔥🔥🔥 $\text{Hf}(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{AsO}_4)_4 \cdot 40(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: As the "arsenate" analog of "uranospathite."

[Arsenuranylite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩🔥🔥 $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to phosphuranylite as the end-member.

[Arthurite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $\text{CuFe}^{+++}_2(\text{AsO}_4,\text{PO}_4,\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu Russell (1878-1964) and Arthur William Gerald Kingsbury (1906-1968) for their contributions to British mineralogy.

[Artinite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 $\text{Mg}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Italian mineralogist, Ettore Artini (1866-1928), mineralogist at the University of Milan.


[Artroeite](#) 🌀+🟩 $\text{PbAlF}_3(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Arthur (Art) Roe (1912-1993).


[Arsmithite !](#) 🟩🟩 $\text{Hg}+4\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)1.74(\text{OH})1.78$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur (Art) E. Smith (1935-), American petroleum geologist from Houston, Texas who

collected the original sample.

[Arupite](#)  $(\text{Ni,Fe}^{++})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Hans Henning Arup (1928-), Director of the Danish Corrosion Center, Copenhagen, Denmark.

[Arzakite](#)  $\text{Hg}_3\text{S}_2(\text{Br,Cl})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Arzak mercury deposits, Tuva, Siberia, Russia.

[Arzrunite](#)  $\text{Cu}_4\text{Pb}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{OH})_4\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Andreas Arzruni (1847-1898), German mineralogist, University of Aachen.


[Asbecasite](#)  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Ti,Sn})\text{As}^{+++}_6\text{Si}_2\text{Be}_2\text{O}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: The name origin for Asbecasite is the main elements: As,Be,Ca,Si.


[Asbestos](#) * (see Chrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Asbestos](#) * (see Clinochrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Asbestos](#) * (see Orthochrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Asbestos](#) * (see Parachrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Asbolane](#)  $(\text{Co,Ni})_{1-y}(\text{Mn}^{++++}\text{O}_2)_2\text{-x}(\text{OH})_2\text{-}2y+2x\text{-n}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek "to soil like soot".


[Aschamalmite](#)  $\text{Pb}_6\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ascham Alm, Untersulzbachtal, Austria.

[Ascharite](#) * (see Szaibelyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ashanite](#) ?  $(\text{Nb,Ta,U,Fe,Mn})_4\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From Altai and SHAN, Chinese for "mountains," for the occurrence in the Altai Mountains, China.


[Ashburtonite](#)  $\text{HPb}_4\text{Cu}^{++}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{HCO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_4\text{Cl}$

[Ashcroftine-\(Ce\)](#) *  $\text{K}_5\text{Na}_5(\text{Ce,Ca})_{12}\text{Si}_{28}\text{O}_{70}(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)_8 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frederick Noel Ashcroft (1878-1949), benefactor to the British Museum (Natural History), London, England.


[Ashcroftine-\(Y\)](#)  $\text{K}_5\text{Na}_5(\text{Y,Ca})_{12}\text{Si}_{28}\text{O}_{70}(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)_8 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frederick Noel Ashcroft (1878-1949), benefactor to the British Museum (Natural History), London, England.


[Ashoverite](#)  $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Milltown, near Ashover, Derbyshire, England.


[Ashtonite](#) * (see Mordenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Asisite](#)  $\text{Pb}_{12}(\text{SiO}_4)_8\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: The root name "Asis" means "drinking place" in the local Nama language and is also the name of the farm on which the Kombat mine is located. LOCALITY: Kombat mine, located 37 km east of Otavi and 49 km south of Tsumeb in the north-central part of Namibia.


[Aspidolite](#)  $\text{NaMg}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name is from the Greek "aspisidos", like a shield, alluding to the appearance of its crystals.

[Asselbornite](#)  $(\text{Pb,Ba})(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{BiO})_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eric Asselborn (1954-), mineral collector and surgeon, Montrevel-en-Bresse, France.

[Astrocyanite-\(Ce\)](#)  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{Ce,Nd,La})_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_5(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 1.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "star" and "blue" alluding to the star-like habit and blue color and the dominant Ce.

[Astrophyllite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Na}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})_7\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek aster - "star" and fyllon - "leaf."

[Atacamite](#)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Atacam desert province in northern Chile.

[Atelestite](#)  $\text{Bi}_8(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_5\text{O}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Derivation not explicitly stated. Probably from the Greek for "incomplete," as the composition was undetermined when the mineral was first described.

[Athabascaite](#)    Cu_5Se_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Martin Lake mine, Uranium City, Lake Athabasca, SK, Canada.




[Atheneite](#)   $(\text{Pd,Hg})_3\text{As}$ NAME ORIGIN: After the Greek goddess "Pallas Athene," in allusion to its palladium content.

[Atlasovite](#)    $\text{Cu}_6\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Bi}^{+++}\text{O}_4(\text{SO}_4)_5 \cdot \text{KCl}$

[Atokite](#)    $(\text{Pd,Pt})_3\text{Sn}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Atok mine, South Africa.




[Atopite](#) * (see Romeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Attacolite](#) * (see Attakolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Attakolite](#)    $(\text{Ca,Sr})\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})_4[(\text{Si,P})\text{O}_4]\text{H}(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "salmon" for the pale pink color.




[Attapulgitite](#) * (see Palygorskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Aubertite](#)    $\text{CuAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{Cl} \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Augelite](#)    $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "luster," for its pearly luster on the cleavage.




[Augite](#)    $(\text{Ca,Na})(\text{Mg,Fe,Al,Ti})(\text{Si,Al})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek auge - "luster."

[Aurichalcite](#)    $(\text{Zn,Cu})_5(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Probably from the Greek oreichalchos, "mountain copper."




[Auricupride](#)    Cu_3Au NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of Au and Cu.





[Aurivilliusite](#) !  $\text{Hg}^+\text{Hg}^{++}\text{O}_l$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karin Aurivillius (1920-1982), chemist-crystallographer at the University of Lund, Sweden, who determined the crystal structure of numerous synthetic Hg compounds.

[Auroantimonate](#) *  AuSbO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (AUROium ANTIMONATE).

[Aurorite](#)    $(\text{Mn,Ag,Ca})\text{Mn}^{++++}_3\text{O}_7 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Aurora mine, Treasure Hill, Hamilton, Nevada, USA.



[Aurostibite](#)   AuSb_2 NAME ORIGIN: In reference to its composition.

[Austinite](#)    $\text{CaZn}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Professor Austin Flint Rogers (1877-1957), American mineralogist, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.


[Autunite](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 10\text{-}12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: L'Ouche de Jau, St. Symphorien, and other places near Autun, Saone-et-Loire, France.

[Avanturine - feebly translucent chalcedony](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Averievite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_5(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{CuCl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For V. V. Averiev (1929-1968), Russian volcanologist.

[Avicennite](#)   Ti_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: For the medieval (Persian) scholar and physician, Abu 'Ali al-Husayn ibn 'Abd Allah ibn Sina (Avicenna) (930-1037), who lived in Bukhara, Tadjikistan.

[Avogadrite](#)    $(\text{K,Cs})\text{BF}_4$

[Awaruite](#)    Ni_2Fe to Ni_3Fe NAME ORIGIN: For the locality near Awarua Bay, New Zealand. LOCALITY: From the Red Hills and the Gorge River draining them, near Awarua Bay, south Westland, New Zealand. At Coolac, New South Wales, and in the Lord Brassey mine, Tasmania, Australia.

[Axinite](#) * (see Ferroaxinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Axinite](#) * (see Magnesio-axinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Axinite](#) * (see Manganaxinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Azoproite](#)  (Mg,Fe++)₂(Fe+++₂,Ti,Mg)BO₅

[Azurite](#)  Cu₃(CO₃)₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Persian lazward, meaning "blue."



[\[Thumbnails\]](#) [\[Miniatures\]](#) [\[Cabinets\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[FAQ\]](#)

Welcome To **Mason's Minerals**

Your Source for Beautiful Minerals and Crystals

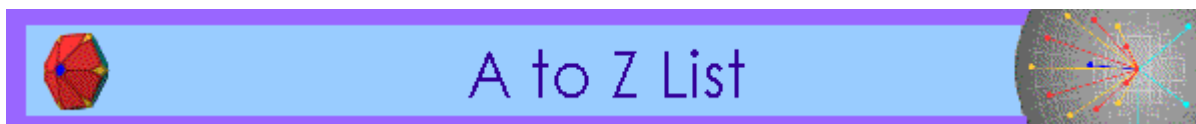
We offer a no-questioned-asked **Satisfaction Guarantee**

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

B Index of Mineral Species



[[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Rare Minerals](#)] [[Cabinet Specimens](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Image Gallery](#)]

Dakota Matrix Minerals

Updated weekly, for the collector, educator, and researcher since 1996
Extensive Inventory of very Rare Minerals. Visa and Mastercard are Welcome

This alphabetical listing of **B minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Babephite](#) 🗣️ 📍 BaBe(PO₄)(F,O) NAME ORIGIN: For Barium, Beryllium, Fluorine, and Phosphorous in the composition.

[Babingtonite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 Ca₂(Fe⁺⁺,Mn)Fe⁺⁺⁺Si₅O₁₄(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Irish physicist and mineralogist, W. Babington (1757-1833).

[Babkinite](#) ! 🗣️ 📍 Pb₂Bi₂(S,Se)₃ NAME ORIGIN: For P. V. Babkin (1929-1977), noted Russian Geologist and the first investigator of the Nevskoye deposit.

[Baddeleyite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ + 📍 ZrO₂ NAME ORIGIN: For Joseph Baddeley, who first called attention to the Sri Lankan material.

[Bafertisite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 Ba(Fe⁺⁺,Mn)₂TiSi₂O₇(O,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Ba, ferrous, Ti, Si).

[Baghdadite](#) 🗣️ 📍 Ca₃(Zr,Ti)Si₂O₉ NAME ORIGIN: For Baghdad, the capital of Iraq.

[Bagotite](#) * (see Thomsonite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Bahianite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 Al₅Sb⁺⁺⁺⁺+3O₁₄(OH)₂

[Baileychlore](#) 🗣️ 📍 (Zn,Al,[])₃[Fe⁺⁺2Al][Si₃AlO₁₀](OH)₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for

Sturges W. Bailey (1919-), mineralogist University of Wisconsin.

[Baiyuneboite-\(Ce\) - Discredited *](#) (see Cordylite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#),



[MinMax](#)

[Bakerite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{B}_4(\text{BO}_4)(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Richard C. Baker, of Nutfield, Surrey, England, Mining Director of the Pacific Coast Borax Co., who discovered the mineral.

[Bakhchisaraitsevite !](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_5(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for crystallographer Alexander Yu. Bakhchisaraitsev (1947-1998).

[Baking soda *](#) (see Nahcolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Baksanite !](#)    $\text{Bi}_6\text{Te}_2\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discovery locality. LOCALITY: Tyrngauz deposit, Baksan River valley, northern Caucasus, Russia.

[Balangeroite](#)   $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn}^{++})_{42}\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{54}(\text{OH})_{40}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Balangero (San Vittore) mine, Piedmont, Italy.

[Balas ruby - Red *](#) (see Spinel) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Balavinskite ?](#)  $\text{Sr}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Balavinskite ? *](#) (see Tunellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Balipholite](#)   $\text{BaMg}_2\text{LiAl}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH}, \text{F})_8$




[Balkanite](#)   $\text{Cu}_9\text{Ag}_5\text{Hg}_8\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sedmochislenitsi mine, Vratsa district, Balkan Mountains, Bulgaria.

[Balyakinite](#)   CuTeO_3





[Bambollaite](#)   $\text{Cu}(\text{Se}, \text{Te})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Spanish nickname "La Bambolla" of the mine in which it occurs, which roughly translates into "hot air" in allusion to exaggerated tales of rich gold ore.

[Bamfordite !](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: After its locality. LOCALITY: Found at the Bamford Hill W-Mo-Bi deposits, 85 km WSW of Cairns, northern Queensland, Australia,


[Banalsite](#)   $\text{BaNa}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from a contraction of the component cation symbols: Ba, Na, Al, and Si.

[Bandyllite](#)    $\text{CuB}(\text{OH})_4\text{Cl}$





[Bannermanite](#)    $(\text{Na}, \text{K})_{0.7}\text{V}^{+++++}_6\text{O}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Harold M. Bannerman (1897-1976), U. S. Economic Geologist.

[Bannisterite](#)     $\text{KCa}(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Zn}, \text{Mg})_{21}(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_{32}\text{O}_{76}(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Frederick Allen Bannister (1901-?), formerly Keeper of Minerals, British Museum (Natural History), London, England.

[Bannisterite-Ba *](#) (see Bariumbannisterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Baotite](#)    $\text{Ba}_4(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb})_8\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{28}\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: From the Baiyun-Obo mine near Pat-t'ou (Baotou in Russian), Inner Mongolia..




[Bararite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$

[Baratovite](#)     $\text{KCa}_7(\text{Ti}, \text{Zr})_2\text{Li}_3\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{36}\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Rauf Baratovich Baratov, Soviet petrographer, of Tadzhikistan.

[Barberiite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)\text{BF}_4$

[Barbertonite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{Cr}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Barbosalite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aluxio Licinio de Miranda Barbosa (1916-), Professor of Geology, School of Mines, Ouro Preto, Brazil.

[Barentsite](#)    $\text{Na}_7\text{AlH}_2(\text{CO}_3)_4\text{F}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to honor Dutch sailor Willem Barents and the sea that washes the Kola Peninsula.



[Bari-oligite *](#) (see Bario-oligite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bariandite](#)   $\text{Al}_0.6\text{V}_8\text{O}_{20} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Bariand



(1933-), French mineralogist.




[Baricite](#)    (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₃(PO₄)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Honors Dr. Ljudevit Baric, former Director of the Mineralogical Museum and Professor of Mineralogy, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia.

[Bario-oligite](#) !   Na(Ba,Sr,Na,REE)PO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relationship to oligite.

[Bario-orthojoaquinite](#)   Fe⁺⁺²(Ba,Sr)₄Ti₂[Si₄O₁₂]O₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition, orthorhombic crystal structure, and the relationship to joaquinite (named for Joaquin Ridge, Diablo Range, California, USA).


[Barioligite](#) * (see Bario-oligite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Bariomicrolite](#)   Ba(Ta,Nb)₂(O,OH)₇ NAME ORIGIN: Assigned by the IMA pyrochlore nomenclature group for the predominant barium content and to microlite.

[Bariopyrochlore](#)    (Ba,Sr)(Nb,Ti)₂(O,OH)₇ NAME ORIGIN: Assigned by the IMA pyrochlore nomenclature group for the predominant barium content and to pyrochlore.

[Bariosincosite](#) !   Ba(V⁺⁺⁺⁺O)₂(PO₄)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to sincosite.

[Barite](#)     BaSO₄ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, baryos, "heavy."

[Barium-alumopharmacosiderite](#) ?  BaAl₄(AsO₄)₃(OH)₅·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1966 as the aluminum end member with barium pharmcosiderite.

[Barium-pharmacosiderite](#)   BaFe⁺⁺⁺⁴(AsO₄)₃(OH)₅·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the barium analog of pharmacosiderite.

[Barium-zinc-alumopharmacosiderite](#) *  

(Ba,K)_{0.5}(Zn,Cu)_{0.5}(Al,Fe)₄(AsO₄)₃·5(H₂O)

[Bariumbannisterite](#) *   (K,H₃O)(Ba,Ca)

(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂₁(Si,Al)₃₂O₈₀(O,OH)₁₆·4-12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the barium analog of bannisterite.

[Bariumbrewsterite](#) * (see Brewsterite-Ba) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Barkevicite](#) * (see Ferrohornblende) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Barnesite](#)    Na₂V₆O₁₆·3(H₂O)

[Barquillite](#) !   Cu₂CdGeS₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Barquilla, a village near the discovery locality. LOCALITY: Fuentes Villanas mine, Barquilla Sn-Ge-Cd-Cu-Fe vein-type deposit, southwestern Salamanca, Spain.




[Barrandite](#) * (see Strengite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Barrandite](#) * (see Variscite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Barrerite](#)     (Na,K,Ca)₂Al₂Si₇O₁₈·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For Richard Maling Barrer (1910-), New Zealand-born British teacher and student of the chemistry of zeolites.


[Barringerite](#)    (Fe,Ni)₂P NAME ORIGIN: Names in 1969 for Daniel M. Barringer (1860-1929), U.S. Mining engineer, who established the meteoritic origin of Meteor Crater, Arizona.

[Barringtonite](#)    MgCO₃·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: After its locality. LOCALITY: Barrington Tops, NSW, Australia.

[Barroisite](#)    [](CaNa)Mg₃AlFe⁺⁺⁺Si₇AlO₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: N.D.

[Barsanovite - Discredited 1969](#) * (see Georgbarsanovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Barstowite](#)   Pb₄(CO₃)Cl₆·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard William Barstow (1947-1982), Cornish mineral dealer.

[Bartelkeite](#)   $\text{PbFe}^{++}\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wolfgang Bartelke, mineral collector and specialist in Tsumeb mineral.




[Bartonite](#)    $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}_{10}\text{S}_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Paul B. Barton, Jr., sulfide petrologist with the U.S. Geological Society.




[Barylite](#)    $\text{BaBe}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "heavy", in allusion to its high specific gravity.

[Barysilite](#)    $\text{Pb}_8\text{Mn}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_3$

[Barytes](#) * (see Barite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Barytkreuzstein](#) * (see Harmotome) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Barytocalcite](#)    $\text{BaCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its chemical composition.





[Barytolamprophyllite](#)    $\text{Ba}_2\text{Na}_3(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Ti})_3(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{F})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and similarity to lamprophyllite.

[Basaluminite](#)    $\text{Al}_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{10}\cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Bassanite](#)    $2\text{CaSO}_4\cdot(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francesco Basani (1853-1916). Italian paleontologist, University of Naples, Italy.

[Bassetite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Basset mine group, Cornwall, England, from which it was first described.





[Bastnasite-\(Ce\)](#)     $\text{Ce}(\text{CO}_3)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Bastnas Mine, Riddarhyttan district, Vastermanland, Sweden.

[Bastnasite-\(La\)](#)     $\text{La}(\text{CO}_3)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality Bastnas Mine, Riddarhyttan, Vastmanland, Sweden. LOCALITY: Gallinas Mountains, New Mexico, USA.



[Bastnasite-\(Y\)](#)   $\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Y end member and after the Bastnas Mine, Riddarhyttan, Vastmanland, Sweden.





[Batiferite](#) !     $\text{Ba}(\text{Ti}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}+8\text{Fe}^{++})\text{O}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical composition (Ba,Ti,Fe) and the structural relationships to hexaferrite-type compounds.




[Batisite](#)     $\text{BaNaNaTi}_2\text{O}_2[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]$ NAME ORIGIN: For Ba, Ti, Si in the composition.



[Baumhauerite](#)     $\text{Pb}_3\text{As}_4\text{S}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: For Heinrich Adolph Baumhauer (1848-1926), German mineralogist and Professor, University of Fribourg, Switzerland.



[Baumhauerite-2a](#) !    $\text{Pb}_3\text{As}_4\text{S}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the monoclinic polymorph of baumhauerite.




[Baumstarkite](#) !    $\text{Ag}_3(\text{Sb},\text{As})_2\text{Sb}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Manfred Baumstark(1954-), German mineralogist who first recognized the mineral.

[Bauranoite](#)     $\text{BaU}_2\text{O}_7\cdot 4\text{-}5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition of (Ba)(Urano)ite.

[Bavenite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{Be}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Baveno, Lago Maggiore, Piedmont, Italy.

[Bayankhanite](#) *   Cu_6HgS_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Idermeg-bayan-khan-ula, Mongolia.

[Bayerite](#)   $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: The artificial compound is thought to have been named for the 19th-century German metallurgist Karl J. Bayer; the name was then applied to the natural mineral.

[Bayldonite](#)    $(\text{Cu},\text{Zn})_3\text{Pb}(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after John Bayldon of England.

[Bayleyite](#)     $\text{Mg}_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3\cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Baylissite](#)    $K_2Mg(CO_3)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$

[Bazhenovite](#)    $Ca_5 \cdot Ca_5Si_2O_{13} \cdot 6Ca(OH)_2 \cdot 20(H_2O)$

[Bazirite](#)    $BaZrSi_3O_9$ NAME ORIGIN: For Barium and ZIRconium in the composition.

[Bazzite](#)    $Be_3(Sc,Al)_2Si_6O_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Italian engineer, A. E. Bazzi.

[Bearsite](#)   $Be_2(AsO_4)(OH) \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Be, Arsenic).




[Bearthite](#)   $Ca_2Al(PO_4)_2(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Honors Professor Peter Bearth (1902-1989), for his pioneering petrologic studies of the high-pressure terranes of the western Alps.




[Beaumontite](#) * (see Heulandite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Beaumontite](#) * (see Heulandite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Beaumontite](#) * (see Heulandite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Beaumontite](#) * (see Heulandite-Sr) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Beaverite](#)    $PbCu^{++}(Fe^{+++},Al)_2(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$

[Bechererite](#) !    $(Zn,Cu)_6Zn_2(OH)_{13}[(S,Si)(O,OH)_4]_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Dr. Karl Becherer (1926-) of the University of Vienna, in recognition of his contributions to the mineralogy of Spangolite from Lavrion.




[Beckelite](#) * (see Britholite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Becquerelite](#)     $Ca(UO_2)_6O_4(OH)_6 \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For French physicist Antoine Henri Becquerel (1852-1908), who discovered radioactivity in 1896.

[Bederite](#) !   $([Na],Na)Ca_2(Mn^{++},Mg,Fe^{++})_2(Fe^{+++},Mg^{++},Al)_2Mn^{++}_2(PO_4)_6 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For Roberto Beder (1888-1930) in recognition of his major contributions to the development of mineralogy in Argentina.



[Beegerite](#) * (see Aschamalmite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Behierite](#)    $(Ta,Nb)BO_4$





[Behoite](#)    $Be(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Beryllium, Be, and hydroxyl, OH, in its composition.




[Beidellite](#)    $Na_{0.5}Al_2(Si_{3.5}Al_{0.5})O_{10}(OH)_2 \cdot n(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Beidell, Colorado, USA..

[Belendorffite](#)    Cu_7Hg_6 NAME ORIGIN: Names in 1992 for Klaus Belendorff (b.1956), German mineral collector.

[Belkovite](#) !   $Ba_3(Nb,Ti)_6(Si_2O_7)_2O_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: For I.V. Bel'kov (1917-1989), Soviet mineralogist who explored the Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Bell metal ore](#) * (see Stannite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Bellbergite](#)     $(K,Ba,Sr)_2Sr_2Ca_2(Ca,Na)_4Al_{18}Si_{18}O_{72} \cdot 30(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Bellberg volcano, Mayen, Laacher See area, Eifel, Germany.

[Bellidoite](#)    Cu_2Se NAME ORIGIN: For Eleodoro Bellido Bravo, Director of Servicio de Geologia y Minería, Peru.


[Bellingerite](#)    $Cu^{++}_3(IO_3)_6 \cdot 2(H_2O)$


[Belloite](#) !  $Cu(OH)Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andres Bello (1780-1865), founder and first rector of the Universidad de Chile.

[Belovite](#) * (see Belovite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Belovite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(Sr,Ce,Na,Ca)_5(PO_4)_3(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai Vassilievich Belov (1891-1982), mineralogist and crystallographer, Institute

of Crystallography, Moscow, Russia.


[Belovite-\(La\) !](#)  (Sr,La,Ce,Ca)₅(PO₄)₃(F,OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai Vassilievich Belov (1891-1982), mineralogist and crystallographer, Institute of Crystallography, Moscow, Russia.


[Belyankinite](#)  Ca₁₋₂(Ti,Zr,Nb)₅O₁₂₋₉(H₂O) (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dmitry Stepanovich Belyankin (1876-1953), prominent Russian mineralogist and petrographer.

[Bementite](#)  Mn₈Si₆O₁₅(OH)₁₀ NAME ORIGIN: For Clarence Sweet Bement (1843-1923), mineral collector of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Benauite !](#)  HSrFe⁺⁺⁺₃(PO₄)₂(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: For the Benauer Berg, Germany, near which the Clara mine is situated.

[Benavidesite](#)  Pb₄(Mn,Fe)Sb₆S₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. Benavides to honor his contributions in the development of mining in Peru.

[Benitoite](#)  BaTiSi₃O₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its locality. LOCALITY: Benitoite Gem mine, head waters of the San Benito river, 1 mile south of Santa Rita Peak, San Benito County, California, USA

[Benjaminite](#)  (Ag,Cu)₃(Bi,Pb)₇S₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Marcus Benjamin (1857-1932), of the U.S. National Museum.


[Benleonardite](#)  Ag₈(Sb,As)Te₂S₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Benjamin F. Leonard (1921-), U.S. Geologist.


[Benstonite](#)  (Ba,Sr)₆(Ca,Mn)₆Mg(CO₃)₁₃

[Bentonite](#) * (see Beidellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bentonite](#) * (see Montmorillonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Bentorite](#)  Ca₆(Cr,Al)₂(SO₄)₃(OH)₁₂·26(H₂O)


[Benyacarite](#)  (H₂O,K)₂Ti(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)₂(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Ti)₂Ti(PO₄)₄(O,F)₂·14(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For María Angelica R. de Benyacar (1928-), Comision Nacional de Energia Atomica, Buenos Aires, Argentina, for her contribution to mineralogical studies.

[Beraunite](#)  Fe⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺⁺₅(PO₄)₄(OH)₅·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence near Beroun (formerly Beraun), Czech Republic.


[Berborite](#)  Be₂(BO₃)(OH,F)·(H₂O)

[Berdesinskiite](#)  V⁺⁺⁺2TiO₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Waldemar Berdesinski (1911-1990), German mineralogist, University of Heidelberg.


[Berezanskite !](#)  KLi₃Ti₂Si₁₂O₃₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Anatolyi Vladimirovich Berezanskii (b. 1948), who mapped the geology of remote areas of the Turkestan-Alai range, in Tajikistan.

[Bergenite](#)  Ca₂Ba₄[(UO₃)₂O₂(PO₄)₂]₃ (H₂O)₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mine dump at Streuberg, Bergen, Saxony, Germany.

[Bergmannite](#) * (see Natrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bergslagite](#)  CaBe(AsO₄)(OH) NAME ORIGIN: For the occurrence at Langban, which is in the Bergslagen region of Sweden.

[Berlinite](#)  AlPO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Honoring Professor Nils Johan Berlin (1812-1891), pharmacologist, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden.

[Bermanite](#)  Mn⁺⁺Mn⁺⁺⁺₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: In honor of Dr. Harry Berman (1902-1944), Professor of Mineralogy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.



[Bernalite](#)  Fe(OH)₃ NAME ORIGIN: To honor John Desmond Bernal (1901-1971), eminent British crystallographer and historian of science.



[Bernardite](#)  Tl(As,Sb)₅S₈ NAME ORIGIN: Names in 1989 for Jan Bernard



(b.1928), Czech mineralogist.

[Berndtite](#) ⓘ   SnS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fritz Berndt, German mineralogist.

[Bernstein](#) * (see Amber) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Beryte](#) ⓘ   $\text{Pb}_3(\text{Ag,Cu})_5\text{Bi}_7\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Professor Leonard Gascoigne Berry (1914-1982), mineralogist, Queen's University, Toronto, Canada, who obtained the first X-ray powder pattern of the mineral.

[Berthierine](#) ⓘ   $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg})_2\text{-}3(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Berthier (1782-1861), French geologist.

[Berthierite](#) ⓘ   FeSb_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French chemist, P. Berthier (1782-1861).

[Bertossaite](#) ⓘ   $\text{Li}_2\text{CaAl}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Antonio Bertossa, director of the Geological Survey of Rwanda.




[Bertrandite](#) ⓘ   $\text{Be}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist, E. Bertrand.

[Beryl](#) ⓘ    $\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the ancient Greek, beryllōs, signifying a "precious blue-green color of sea water" stone, but through later usage, applied only to beryl.

[Beryllite](#) ⓘ   $\text{Be}_3\text{SiO}_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to the beryllium content.

[Beryllonite](#) ⓘ   NaBePO_4 NAME ORIGIN: For one of the major constituents in the composition, BERYLLium.

[Berzelianite](#) ⓘ   Cu_2Se NAME ORIGIN: Named after Jons Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848), Swedish chemist who discovered the element selenium.

[Berzeliite](#) ⓘ    $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})_3(\text{Mg}, \text{Mn})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: In honor of the noted Swedish chemist and mineralogist, Jons Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848).

[Beta-duftite](#) * (see Duftite-beta) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Beta-roselite](#) * (see Roselite-beta) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Beta-uranophane](#) * (see Uranophane-beta) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Beta-uranotile](#) * (see Uranophane-beta) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Betafite](#) ⓘ       $(\text{Ca}, \text{U})_2(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb}, \text{Ta})_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Betafo, Malagasy Republic.

[Betekhtinite](#) ⓘ   $\text{Cu}_{10}(\text{Fe}, \text{Pb})_6\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anatolii Gergievich Betekhtin (1897-19620, Russian mineralogist and economic geologist.


[Betpakdalite](#) ⓘ  

$[\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Ca}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{13}[\text{Mo}^{+++++}8\text{As}^{+++++}2\text{Fe}^{+++}3\text{O}_{36}(\text{OH})] \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Bet-Pak-Dal desert, Kazakhstan.


[Beudantite](#) ⓘ   $\text{PbFe}^{+++}3(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist, F. S. Beudant (1787-1850).




[Beusite](#) ⓘ   $(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Ca}, \text{Mg})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexey Alexandrovich Beus, Professor of Mineralogy and Geochemistry, Moscow Polytechnical Institute.

[Beyerite](#) ⓘ   $(\text{Ca}, \text{Pb})\text{Bi}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. Beyer.



[Bezsmertnovite](#) ⓘ  $\text{Au}_4\text{Cu}(\text{Te}, \text{Pb})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Marianna S. Bezsmertnaya (1915-1991) and Valdimir V. Bezsmertny (1912-), Russian geologists.

[Bianchite](#) ⓘ   $(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Bicchulite](#) ⓘ  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_6(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Bicchu, the town encompassing the Japanese type locality. LOCALITY: From Fuka, near Bicchu, Okayama Prefecture, and in the Akagane mine, Iwate Prefecture, Japan.




[Bideauxite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{AgCl}_3(\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Richard August Bideaux (1935-2004), of Oro Valley, Arizona, USA, American mineralogist, author, and mineral collector.

[Bieberite](#)    $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its original locality. LOCALITY: Bieber, Hessen, Germany.




[Biehlite](#) !   $(\text{Sb},\text{As})_2\text{MoO}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Karl Bielh (1887-?), who was the first to do scientific work on the mineralization of the Tsumeb deposit.

[Bigcreekite](#) !   $\text{BaSi}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Esquire no. 7 claim, along Big Creek, Fresno County, California, USA.



[Bijvoetite-\(Y\)](#)     $(\text{Y},\text{REE})_8(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{25}(\text{UO}_2)_6\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_8(\text{CO}_3)_{16} \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to honor Dutch crystallographer, Johannes Martin Bijvoet (1892-1980).




[Bikitaite](#)    $\text{Li}_2[\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: From Bikita, Zimbabwe. In the Foote mine, Kings Mountain, Cleveland Co., North Carolina, USA.

[Bilibinskite](#)    $\text{Au}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{PbTe}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yuri A. Bilibin (1902-1952), Russian geologist.

[Bilinite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Schwaz, near Bilin, Bohemia, Czech Republic.





[Billietite](#)     $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_6\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Valere Louis Billiet (1903-1944), Belgian crystallographer, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium.

[Billingsleyite](#)   $\text{Ag}_7\text{As}_6\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For Paul Billingsley (1887-1962), mining geologist, who discovered the North Lily mine, and collected the type material.

[Bindheimite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_6(\text{O},\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German chemist, J. J. Bindheim (1750-1825).


[Binnite](#) * (see Tennantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Binnite \(Ba\)](#) * (see Muscovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Biotite](#) *      $\text{K}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_3[\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH},\text{F})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1847 after the French physicist, Jean Baptiste Biot (1774 - 1862), who studied the optical properties of the micas.

[Biotitic vermiculite](#) * (see Hydrobiotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Biphosphammite](#)     $(\text{NH}_4,\text{K})\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: As a BIPHOSPHate of AMMonium.





[Biraite-\(Ce\)](#) !  $\text{Ce}_2\text{Fe}^{++}[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7](\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Biringuccite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Birnessite](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{Ca},\text{K})_x(\text{Mn}^{++++},\text{Mn}^{+++})_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 1.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Birness, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

[Bisbeeite](#) * (see Chrysocolla) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bisbeeite](#) * (see Plancheite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bischofite](#)     $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Karl Gustav Bischo (1792-1870), German geologist and mineral chemist, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany.

[Bismite](#)    Bi_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of Bi.

[Bismoclite](#)    BiOCl NAME ORIGIN: In allusion to its composition, a "bismuth oxychloride."

[Bismuth](#)    Bi NAME ORIGIN: Probably from the Arabic bi ismid, meaning having the properties of antimony.


[Bismuth Glance *](#) (see Bismuthinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bismuthian Arsenopyrite *](#) (see Arsenopyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Bismuthinite](#)     Bi_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the composition.

[Bismutite](#)    $\text{Bi}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{O}_2$




[Bismutocolumbite](#)   $\text{Bi}(\text{Nb},\text{Ta})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For BISMuth in its composition and relation to minerals of the "columbite-tantalite" series.

[Bismutoferrite](#)    $\text{BiFe}^{++2}(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to the composition.



[Bismutohauchecomite](#)   $\text{Ni}_9\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Bi analog of hauchecomite.




[Bismutomicrolite](#)    $(\text{Bi},\text{Ca})(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Assigned by the IMA pyrochlore nomenclature group for the predominant bismuth content and to microlite.

[Bismutoplagionite *](#)  $5\text{PbS} \cdot 4\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after bismuth replacing arsenic in the mineral plagionite.

[Bismutopyrochlore !](#)    $(\text{Bi},\text{U},\text{Ca},\text{Pb})_{1+x}(\text{Nb},\text{Ta})_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH}) \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and relationship to pyrochlore.

[Bismutosparite *](#) (see Bismutite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Bismutostibiconite](#)   $\text{Bi}(\text{Sb}^{++++},\text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its bismuth content and relationship to stibiconite.

[Bismutotantalite](#)    $\text{Bi}(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Bi, Ta).




[Bitter Salt *](#) (see Epsomite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bitter Salt *](#) (see Hexahydrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bitter spar *](#) (see Magnesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bityite](#)    $\text{CaLiAl}_2(\text{AlBeSi}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Maharitra on Mt. Bity, Madagascar.

[Bixbyite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American mineralogist, M. Bixby.

[Bjarebyite](#)    $(\text{Ba},\text{Sr})(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Gunnar Bjareby (1899-1967), Swedish-American student of New England pegmatite minerals.

[Bjelkite *](#) (see Cosalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Black Copper Oxide *](#) (see Tenorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Black Jack *](#) (see Sphalerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Black Lead *](#) (see Graphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Blakeite *](#)    $\text{Fe}_2(\text{TeO}_3)_3$

[Blanchardite *](#) (see Brochantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Blatonite !](#)     $\text{UO}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Norbert Blaton (1945-), crystallographer at the University of Leuven, Belgium, a specialist on the crystal structure of uranium minerals.

[Blatterite](#)   $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})_{35}\text{Sb}_3(\text{Mn}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{+++})_9(\text{BO}_3)_{16}\text{O}_{32}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fritz Blatter (1943-), German mineral collector, who discovered the mineral.

[Bleasdaleite !](#)  $(\text{Ca},\text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{Cu}_5(\text{Bi},\text{Cu})(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O},\text{OH},\text{Cl})_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Reverend John Ignatius Bleasdale (1822-1884), an enthusiastic proponent of minerals from Victoria.



[Blixite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cl}(\text{O},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ragner Blix (1898-), Chemist, Swedish Museum of Natural History.

[Blockite](#) * (see Penroseite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Blodite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Bloeditite](#) * (see Blodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Blomstrandite](#) * (see Betafite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Blossite](#)   $\text{Cu}_2\text{V}^{++++}\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Donald Bloss, American mineralogist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.




[Blue Iron Earth](#) * (see Vivianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Blue Lead](#) * (see Galena) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Blue spar](#) * (see Lazulite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Blue Vitrol](#) * (see Chalcantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Boart](#) * (see Diamond) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Bobfergusonite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Emeritus Professor Robert Bury Ferguson (1920-), Canadian mineralogist, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, especially for his contributions to pegmatite mineralogy.

[Bobierrite](#)    $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: In honor of Pierre Adolphe Bobierre (1823-1881), French agricultural chemist, who first described the mineral.




[Bobjonesite](#) !   $\text{VO}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bob Jones (1926-), of Cave Creek, Arizona, USA.

[Bobkingite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_5\text{Cl}_2(\text{OH})_8(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert King, formerly of the Department of Geology, Leicester University, prominent mineral collector and founding member of the Russell Society.



[Bobrovskite](#) * (see Awaruite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bobtraillite](#) !  $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Sr}_{12}\text{Zr}_{14}\text{Si}_{42}\text{B}_6\text{O}_{138}(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert (Bob) James Traill (1921-), mineralogist, former head of the mineralogy section of the Geological Survey of Canada (1953-1986), and for his contributions to mineralogy.




[Boeggildite](#) * (see Boggildite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Boehmite](#)    $\text{AlO}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German geologist and paleontologist, J. Bohm (1857-1938).



[Boehmite](#) * (see Boehmite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Bogdanovite](#)   $(\text{Au}, \text{Te}, \text{Pb})_3(\text{Cu}, \text{Fe})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksei A. Bogdanov (1907-1971), Russian geologist.

[Boggildite](#)   $\text{Sr}_2\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}_9$





[Boggsite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Al}_5\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{48}) \cdot 17(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: After Robert Maxwell Boggs (1918-), of Seattle, Washington, USA, and his son, Dr. Russell Calvin Boggs (1952-), of Cheney, Washington, USA, mineral collectors.




[Bogvadite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{SrBa}_2\text{Al}_4\text{F}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Bogvad (1952-), Danish, former chief geologist of the cryolite mining company.

[Bohdanowiczite](#)   AgBiSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karol Bohdanowicz (1864-1947), Polish economic geologist.























[Bokite](#)    $(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_1.3(\text{V}^{++++}, \text{Fe})_8\text{O}_{20} \cdot 4.7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ivan I. Bok, (1898-), Kazakh mineralogist.

[Boldyrevite](#) *  $\text{NaCaMgAl}_3\text{F}_{14} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Boleite](#)     $\text{KPb}_{26}\text{Ag}_9\text{Cu}_{24}\text{Cl}_{62}(\text{OH})_{48}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Boleo, Baja California, Mexico.

[Bolivarite](#)    $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 4\text{-}5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ignacio Boivar Y Urrutia (1850-?), Spanish entomologist.

[Bolivarite](#) * (see Variscite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

- [Boltwoodite](#)  $\text{HK}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{SiO}_4) \cdot 1.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Bertram Borden Boltwood (1870-1927), radiochemist of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA, who devised the U-Pb method of measuring geologic time.
- [Bonaccordite](#)  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{BO}_5$
- [Bonattite](#)  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Bonshtedtite](#)  $\text{Na}_3\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Elsa Maksimilianovna Bonshtedt-Kupletskaya (1897-1974), Russian specialist in mineralogy of alkalic massifs.
- [Booart](#) * (see Diamond) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Boothite](#)  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edward Booth (1857-1917), American chemist, University of California.
- [Boracite](#)  $\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_7\text{O}_{13}\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition containing boron.
- [Boralsilite](#) !  $\text{Al}_16\text{B}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{27}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of (bo)ron, (al)uminum, and (sil)icon.
- [Borax](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Arabic buraq, for "white."
- [Borcarite](#)  $\text{Ca}_4\text{MgB}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_6(\text{CO}_3)_2$
- [Boric Acid](#) * (see Sassolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Borickite - 42.6.6.2](#) * (see Delvauxite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Borishanskiite](#)  $\text{Pd}_{1+x}(\text{As,Pb})_2$, $x = 0-0.2$ NAME ORIGIN: For S.S. Borishanski, Soviet mineralogist.
- [Bornemanite](#)  $\text{BaNa}_3\{(\text{Na,Ti})_4[(\text{Ti,Nb})_2\text{O}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{14}](\text{F,OH})_2\} \cdot \text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Irina Dimitrievna Borneman-Starynkevich (1890-), Russian mineralogist, Institute of Ore Deposits, Moscow. She was a student of the mineralogy of the Khibiny and Lovozero massifs.
- [Bornhardtite](#)  $\text{Co}^{++}\text{Co}^{+++}_2\text{Se}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: After Dr. Wilhelm Bornhardt (1864-?), German student of ore deposits.
- [Bornite](#)  Cu_5FeS_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Austrian mineralogist, I. von Born (1742-1791).
- [Borcookeite](#) !  $\text{Li}_{1+3x}\text{Al}_{4-x}(\text{BSi}_3)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH,F})_8$ [$x = 0-0.33$] NAME ORIGIN: Named as the boron-rich analog of cookeite.
- [Borodaevite](#)  $\text{Ag}_5(\text{Bi,Sb})_9\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for its similarity to pavonite.
- [Boromuscovite](#)  $\text{KAl}_2(\text{Si}_3\text{B})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH,F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Presumably for the BOROn content and relation to "muscovite."
- [Borovskite](#)  Pd_3SbTe_4 NAME ORIGIN: For Igor Borisovich Borovskii, Russian pioneer in microprobe analysis.
- [Bostwickite](#)  $\text{CaMn}^{+++}_6\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{16} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard C. Bostwick (1943-), collector and compiler of data on Franklin and Sterling Hill, NJ mineralogy, particularly fluorescent species.
- [Botallackite](#)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For the occurrence in the Botallack mine, Cornwall, England.
- [Botryogen](#)  $\text{MgFe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, botrys, meaning "grape" and genos, meaning "to yield."
- [Bottinoite](#)  $\text{NiSb}^{++++}_2(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence in the Bottino mine, Italy.
- [Boulangerite](#)  $\text{Pb}_5\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mining engineer, C. L. Boulanger (1810-1849). Later name from an occurrence near

Mullan, Idaho.

[Bournonite](#)    PbCuSbS_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist, J. L. de Bournon (1751-1825).

[Boussingaultite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Bowenite](#) * (see Antigorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Bowieite](#)   $(\text{Rh}, \text{Ir}, \text{Pt})_{1.77}\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For the British scientist, Dr. Stanley Hay Umphray Bowie, of the Institute of Geological Sciences, London, England.

[Bowmanite](#) * (see Goyazite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Boyleite](#)   $(\text{Zn}, \text{Mg})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Brabantite](#)     $\text{CaTh}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Brabant Farm, Namibia, location of the pegmatite where the mineral was first found.




[Bracewellite](#)   $\text{Cr}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence in the Bottino mine, Italy.




[Brackebuschite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ludwig Brackebusch (1849-1906), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Cordoba, Cordoba, Argentina.

[Bradaczekite](#) !    $\text{NaCu}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans Bradaczek (1940-), crystallographer of the Free University of Berlin.



[Bradleyite](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{Mg}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)$





[Braggite](#)    $(\text{Pt}, \text{Pd}, \text{Ni})\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Sir William Henry Bragg (1862-1942) and Professor William Lawrence Bragg (1890-1971), pioneers in the X-ray investigations of crystals, as this is the first new mineral to be dis






[Braitschite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na}_2)_7(\text{Ce}, \text{La})_{2\text{B}}\text{O}_{43} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Otto Braitsch (1921-1966), German mineralogist.





[Brammallite](#) *    $(\text{Na}, \text{H}_3\text{O})(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}[(\text{OH})_2, (\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1943 for Alfred Brammall (1879-?), British geologist and mineralogist.

[Brandesite](#) * (see Clintonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brandholzite](#) !   $\text{Mg}[\text{Sb}(\text{OH})_6]_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Schmidten-Schacht and Jakobi-Schacht (pits) of the master lode in the former Brandholz-Groldkronach mining district in the western part of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria, Germany.

[Brandtite](#)     $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mn}, \text{Mg})(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georg Brandt (1694-1768), Swedish chemist.

[Brannerite](#)      $(\text{U}, \text{Ca}, \text{Ce})(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American geologist, G. Branner (1850-1922).


[Brannockite](#)     $\text{KSn}_2\text{Li}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Kent C. Brannock, Chemist, Kingsport, TN.

[Brass](#) *   Cu_3Zn_2




[Brassite](#)    $\text{Mg}(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Honoring Rejane Brasse, who first synthesized the compound.

[Braunite-I](#)     $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Mn}^{+++}_6\text{SiO}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after K. Braun (1790-1872) from Gotha, Germany.

[Braunite-II](#) *    $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Mn}^{+++}_6\text{SiO}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after K. Braun (1790-1872) from Gotha, Germany.




[Bravoite](#) ?    $(\text{Fe}, \text{Ni}, \text{Co})\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1907 after the Peruvian scientist, J. J. Bravo (1874-1928).




[Bravoite-Ni](#) * (see Pyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brazilianite](#)    $\text{NaAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its first discovery in Brazil.

[Bredigite](#)    $\text{Ca}_7\text{Mg}(\text{SiO}_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Max Albrecht Bredig (1902-), physical chemist, who studied the polymorphism of Ca_2SiO_4 .



[Breislakite - fibrous](#) * (see Ilvaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Breithauptite](#)    NiSb NAME ORIGIN: After the Saxon mineralogist Johann Friedrich August Breithaupt (1791-1873).

[Brendelite](#) !    $(\text{Bi,Pb})_2\text{Fe}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{O,OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Christain Friedrich Brendel (1776-1861), in recognition of his development and application of mechanized mining technology.



[Brenkite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{CO}_3)\text{F}_2$



[Brewsterite](#) * (see Brewsterite-Sr) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brewsterite-Ba](#) !   $(\text{Ba,Sr})\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the barium analogue of brewsterite-Sr (formerly bariumbrewsterite).

[Brewsterite-Sr](#)     $(\text{Sr,Ba})\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{32} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after David Brewster (1781-1868), Scottish physicist, who studied the optical properties of minerals and the element Strontium.




[Brezinaite](#)   Cr_3S_4 NAME ORIGIN: For Aristides Brezina (1848-1909), past Director of the Mineralogy-Petrology Section of the Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria.



[Brianite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{CaMg}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: In honor of Dr. Brian Harold Mason (1917-), U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., USA, for his contributions to the study of meteorites.





[Brianroulstonite](#) !   $\text{Ca}_3[\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_6](\text{OH})\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Brian V. Roulston (1948-), in recognition of his work on the geology of evaporite deposits.



[Brianyoungite](#)    $\text{Zn}_3(\text{CO}_3,\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_4$

[Briartite](#)   $\text{Cu}_2(\text{Zn,Fe})\text{GeS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Gaston Briart, who studied the Kipushi deposit.

[Brindleyite](#)    $(\text{Ni,Mg,Fe}^{++})_2\text{Al}(\text{SiAl})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for Dr. George William Brindley (1905-1983), Professor of Mineral Sciences, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Brinrobertsite](#) !   $(\text{Na,K,Ca})_x(\text{Al,Fe,Mg})_4(\text{Si,Al})_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 3.54(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ [$x = 0.35$, $n = 3.54$] NAME ORIGIN: Named for Brin Roberts, specialist for British clay minerals in the University of London.




[Britholite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(\text{Ce,Ca,Th,La,Nd})_5(\text{SiO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH,F})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for weight, in allusion to its density and the content of Ce.





[Britholite-\(Y\)](#)   $(\text{Y,Ca})_5(\text{SiO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH,F})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for weight, in allusion to its density and the content of Y


[Brittle Silver Ore](#) * (see Stephanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brizziite-III](#)   $\text{NaSb}^{++++}\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Giancarlo Brizzi (1936-1992) who discovered the mineral.

[Brizziite-VII](#)   $\text{NaSb}^{++++}\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Giancarlo Brizzi (1936-1992) who discovered the mineral.

[Brochantite](#)    $\text{Cu}_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French geologist and mineralogist, A. J. M. Brochant de Villiers (1772-1840).




[Brockite](#)     $(\text{Ca,Th,Ce})(\text{PO}_4) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Maurice R. Brock, U.S. Geological Survey, who supplied the first specimen.





[Brodtkorbite](#) !  Cu_2HgSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Milka Kronegold de Brodtkorb (1932-), Professor at the University of Buenos Aries and La Plata, Argentina

[Broggerite-\(Th\)](#) * (see Uraninite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brokenhillite](#) *  (Mn,Fe)₃₂[Si₂₄O₆₀]OH₂₉Cl₁₁ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

[Brokenhillite](#) * (see Manganpyrosmalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bromargyrite](#)  AgBr NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of bromine (Greek, bromos - "stench") and silver (Latin, argentum).




[Bromellite](#)  BeO NAME ORIGIN: For Magnus von Bromell (1670-1731), Swedish physician and mineralogist.

[Bromyrite](#) * (see Bromargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brongniardite](#) * (see Diaphorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Bronzite](#) * (see Hypersthene) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Bronzite - bronze brown](#) * (see Enstatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Brookite](#)  TiO₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineralogist, Henry James Brucke (1771-1857), a London mineralogist and wool trader.

[Brown manganese ore](#) * (see Manganite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Brown Spar](#) * (see Ankerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Brownmillerite](#)  Ca₂(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂O₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lorrin Thomas Brownmiller (1902-), Chef chemist of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, Easton, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Brucite](#)  Mg(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American mineralogist, A. Bruce (1777-1818).




[Brueggerite](#) * (see Bruggenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Bruggenite](#)  Ca(IO₃)₂·(H₂O)

[Brugnatellite](#)  Mg₆Fe⁺⁺⁺(CO₃)(OH)₁₃·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Luigi Brugnatelli (1859-1928), mineralogist, University of Pavia, Italy.

[Brunogeierite](#)  (Ge⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)Fe⁺⁺⁺2O₄ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Bruno H. Geier (1902-), formerly Chief Mineralogist, Tsumeb Corporation, Tsumeb, Namibia.

[Brunsvigite](#) * (see Chamosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Brushite](#)  CaHPO₄·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: To honor Professor George Jarvis Brush (1831-1912), American mineralogist, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.




[Buchwaldite](#)  NaCaPO₄ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Dr. Vagn Fabius Buchwald (1929-), Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark, for his contributions to the study of iron meteorites.

[Buckhornite](#)  AuPb₂BiTe₂S₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Buckhorn mine, near Jamestown, Boulder, Colorado, USA.

[Buckminsterfullerene](#) * (see Fullerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bucky Balls](#) * (see Fullerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Buddingtonite](#)  (NH₄)AlSi₃O₈·0.5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Francis Buddington (1890-1980), American petrologist, Princeton University.

[Buergerite](#) !  NaFe⁺⁺⁺3Al₆(BO₃)₃Si₆O₂₁F NAME ORIGIN: To honor Professor Martin Buerger (1903-1986), eminent crystallographer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

[Buergerite - \(61.3.1.5\)](#) * (see Buergerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Buetschliite](#) * (see Butschliite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bukovite](#)  Ti₂Cu₃FeSe₄ NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence at Bukov, Czechoslovakia.

[Bukovskyite](#)  Fe⁺⁺⁺2(AsO₄)(SO₄)(OH)·7(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Czech chemist, Antonin Bukovsky (1865-1950).




[Bulachite](#)  Al₂(AsO₄)(OH)₃·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.


LOCALITY: Neubulach, northern Black Forest, Germany.

[Bultfonteinite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{SiO}_2(\text{OH},\text{F})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Bultfontein mine, Kimberley, South Africa, where it was first discovered.




[Bundle zeolite](#) * (see Stilbite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Bundle zeolite](#) * (see Stilbite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Bunsenite](#)    NiO NAME ORIGIN: For Professor Robert William Eberhard Bunsen (1811-1899), German chemist of the University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, who had observed artificial NiO.



[Burangaite](#)   $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Al}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_8(\text{OH},\text{O})_{12} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Buranga pegmatite, near Gatumba, Rwanda.



[Burbankite](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_3(\text{Sr},\text{Ba},\text{Ce})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5$



[Burckhardtite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{+++})\text{Te}^{++++}(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carlos Burckhardt (1869-19350, Swiss geologist working in Mexico.



[Burkeite](#)     $\text{Na}_6(\text{CO}_3)(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Edmund Burke (1880-1966), chemical engineer, American Potash and Chemical Co., who discovered the artificial salt.


[Burnsite](#) !    $\text{KCdCu}_7\text{O}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Cl}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter C. Burns (1966-), Canadian-born mineralogist and crystallographer.


[Burpalite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{CaZrSi}_2\text{O}_7\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence in the Burpala massif, Russia.




[Bursaite](#)   $\text{Pb}_5\text{Bi}_4\text{S}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality in Bursa Province, Turkey. LOCALITY: From Uludag, Bursa Province, Turkey.

[Burtite](#)   $\text{CaSn}(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Donald McLain Burt (1943-), Professor of Mineralogy, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA, authority on mineral equilibria and greisen deposits, who had predicted the na





[Buryatite](#) !   $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Si},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})[\text{SO}_4][\text{B}(\text{OH})_4](\text{OH},\text{O})_6 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Solongo boron deposit, Buryatiya, Ural Mts, Russia.



[Bushmakinite](#) !  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anatolly F. Bushmak (1947-1999), in recognition of his work on the Berezovskoye deposit.




[Bussenite](#) !  $\text{Na}_2(\text{Ba},\text{Sr})_2(\text{Fe},\text{Mn})\text{TiSi}_2\text{O}_7(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_3\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Irina V. Bussen (1915-), Russian petrologist.


[Bustamite](#)    $(\text{Mn},\text{Ca})_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: For General Anastasio Bustamente (1780-1853), of Mexico.

[Butlerite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Butschliite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Johann Adam Otto Butschli (1848-1920), professor of zoology, Heidelberg, Germany, who studied the double carbonates of K and Ca.

[Buttgenbachite](#)    $\text{Cu}_{19}\text{Cl}_4(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_{32} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri J. Buttgenback (1874-1964), Belgian mineralogist.

[Byelorussite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{NaBa}_2(\text{Ce},\text{La})_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{F},\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the occurrence in Belarus (formerly Byelorussia, USSR), and the "cerium" content.

[Bykovaite](#) !  $\text{BaNa}\{(\text{Na},\text{Ti})_4[(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2(\text{OH},\text{O})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{14}](\text{OH},\text{F})_2\} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Byssolite](#) * (see Actinolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bystrite](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{K})_7\text{Ca}(\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_6)\text{O}_{24}\text{S}_{4.5} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: In the Malaya Bystraya lazurite deposit, south of Lake Baikal,

Siberia, Russia.

[Bystroemite](#) * (see Bystromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Bystromite](#) ⓘ Ⓜ ▲ $MgSb_2O_6$

[Bytownite](#) * ⓘ Ⓜ + ▲ $(Ca,Na)(Si,Al)_4O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality.

LOCALITY: "Bytown," now Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.



[\[Register\]](#) [\[Auction Rules\]](#) [\[Current Listing\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Site Map\]](#)

e-Rocks.com, auction and sales venue for all rock and mineral enthusiasts

Our mission is to provide an online centre for Buyers and Sellers with reliable service and support

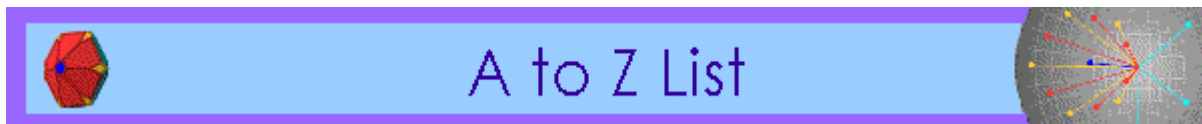
Brought to you by [Thames Valley Minerals](#)

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[Up] [A Minerals] [B Minerals] [C Minerals] [D Minerals] [E Minerals] [F Minerals] [G Minerals] [H Minerals] [I Minerals]
 [J Minerals] [K Minerals] [L Minerals] [M Minerals] [N Minerals] [O Minerals] [P Minerals] [Q Minerals] [R Minerals]
 [S Minerals] [T Minerals] [U Minerals] [V Minerals] [W Minerals] [X Minerals] [Y Minerals] [Z Minerals]

C Index of Mineral Species



[Mineral Auctions] [Register] [Current Auctions] [Log In] [http://webmineral.com/MySQL/phpAdsNew
 /www/delivery/ck.php?oaparams=2_bannerid=38_zoneid=0_cb=987641ef1a_maxdest=http:
 //www.danweinrich.com/]

Dan Weinrich Auctions

Specializing In Live Weekly Auctions Of Top Quality Mineral Specimens
The Place To Find Great Specimens At Great Prices!

This alphabetical listing of **C minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Ca-Rectorite](#) * (see Rectorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cabalzarite](#) ! 🖼️📍 Ca(Mg,Al,Fe⁺⁺)₂(AsO₄)₂(H₂O,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: For Walter Cabalzar (1919-), an amateur mineralogist of Chur, Switzerland, who contributed to the mineralogy of the Graubunden canton.

[Cabriite](#) 🔊🖼️📍 Pd₂SnCu NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Louis J. Cabri, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, describer of a number of platinum group minerals.

[Cacoxenite](#) 🔊🖼️📍 (Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂₅(PO₄)₁₇O₆(OH)₁₂·75(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek kakos, meaning "wrong" and xenos, meaning "guest.;"

[Cadmium](#) 🔊📍 Cd NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "calamine," as the element occurs in slags resulting from smelting smithsonite (formerly calamine) ore.

[Cadmium oxide](#) * (see Monteponite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cadmioindite !](#) ▲ CdIn_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Cadmoselite](#) 🕒 ▲ CdSe NAME ORIGIN: For the presence of cadmium and selenium.

[Cadwaladerite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Charles Meigs Biddle Cadwalader, formerly President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Cafarsite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}_8(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Mn})_6\text{-}7(\text{As}^{+++}\text{O}_3)_{12} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Cafetite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}, \text{Al})_2\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Ca, Fe, Ti).

[Cahnite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Lazard Cahn (1865-1940), mineral collector and dealer, Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA, who first noted the species.

[Caichengyunitite *](#) ▲ $\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_6 \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Cai Chen Yung (1907-1982), Chinese geologist and teacher.

[Calamine *](#) (see Hemimorphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calamine *](#) (see Smithsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calaverite](#) 🕒 ▲ AuTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Staislaus mine, Carson Hill, Calaveras Co. California.

[Calciborite](#) 🕒 ▲ CaB_2O_4

[Calcio-ancylite-\(Ce\)](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{CaCe}(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and from the Greek "curved," in allusion to the rounded and distorted character of the crystals.

[Calcio-ancylite-\(Nd\)](#) ▲ $\text{CaNd}(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and from the Greek "curved," in allusion to the rounded and distorted character of the crystals.

[Calcio-andyrobetsite-1M !](#) ▲ $\text{KCaCu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_4[\text{As}(\text{OH})_2\text{O}_2] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Andrew C. Roberts (1950-), mineralogist with the Geological Survey of Canada.

[Calcio-andyrobetsite-2O !](#) ▲ $\text{KCaCu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_4[\text{As}(\text{OH})_2\text{O}_2] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the -2O polytype of calcio-andyrobetsite-1M

[Calcioaravaipaite !](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{PbCa}_2\text{Al}(\text{F}, \text{OH})_9$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship with aravaipaite

[Calciobetafite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb})_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_7$ NAME ORIGIN: For the mineral with the betafite structure and the CALCIum content.

[Calcio Burbankite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Na}_3(\text{Ca}, \text{REE}, \text{Sr})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5$ NAME ORIGIN: For its relationship as the calcium-dominant analog of burbankite.

[Calcio carnotite *](#) (see Tyuyamunitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcio celsian *](#) (see Armenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcio chondrodite *](#) (see Reinhardbraunsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcio copiapite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{CaFe}^{+++}_4(\text{SO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 19(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Calcio ferrite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}_4\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})_4(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.



[Calcio gadolinite *](#) ▲ $\text{CaREE}(\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition and relationship to gadolinite.

[Calcio hilairite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{CaZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the "calcium" content and relation to "hilaireite."

[Calcio talc *](#) (see Clintonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcio tantite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}(\text{Ta}, \text{Nb})_4\text{O}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition

(Calcium, Tantalum).

[Calciouranoite](#)     (Ca,Ba,Pb)U₂O₇·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For CALCIum and URANIum in the composition.

[Calciovolborthite](#) * (see Tangeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcite](#)    CaCO₃ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, calx, meaning lime.

[Calcium Formate](#) * (see Formicaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcium Iarsenite](#) * (see Esperite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcium Oxalate](#) * (see Weddellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Calcium Oxalate](#) * (see Whewellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcium Oxide](#) * (see Lime) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcium rinkite](#) * (see Gotzenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Calcium Sulfate](#) * (see Anhydrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcium Tungstate](#) * (see Scheelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Calcium-catapleite](#)   (Ca,[]ZrSi₃O₉·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and from the Greek for "wholly" and "full", because it is always accompanied by a number of rare minerals.



[Calcjarlite](#)   Na(Ca,Sr)3Al₃(F,OH)₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: As a CALCIum analog of "jarlite."



[Calclacite](#)   Ca[Cl₂/CH₃COO]·10(H₂O)

[Calcurmolite](#)      Ca(UO₂)₃(MoO₄)₃(OH)₂·11(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Calcybeborosilite](#) * (see Calcybeborosilite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Calcybeborosilite-\(Y\)](#) *   (REE,Ca)₂[](B,Be)₂(SiO₄)₂(OH,O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's composition of calcium, beryllium, boron and silicon.

[Calderite](#)   (Mn⁺⁺,Ca)₃(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂(SiO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: For James Calder, an early writer on the geology of India; name first applied to a rock, later transferred to its predominant mineral.


[Calderonite](#) !   Pb₂Fe⁺⁺⁺(VO₄)₂(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Salvador Caleron (1852-1911) in recognition of his important contribution to the mineralogy of Spain.



[Caledonite](#)    Pb₅Cu₂(CO₃)(SO₄)₃(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Caledonia, the historical name of Scotland.

[Calkinsite-\(Ce\)](#)   (Ce,La)₂(CO₃)₃·4(H₂O)



[Callaghanite](#)   Cu₂Mg₂(CO₃)(OH)₆·2(H₂O)

[Callaite](#) * (see Turquoise) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Calomel](#)    Hg₂Cl₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, kalos - "beautiful" and melas - "black."

[Calumetite](#)   Cu(OH,Cl)₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Centennial mine, Calumet, Houghton County. Michigan, USA.

[Calzirtite](#)   CaZr₃TiO₉ NAME ORIGIN: For CALCIum and ZIR conium in its composition.

[Camerolaite](#)   Cu₄Al₂[HSbO₄,SO₄](OH)₁₀(CO₃)₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Michel Camerola, French mineral collector.

[Cameronite](#)  AgCu₇Te₁₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugene N. Cameron (1910-), U.S. Economic geologist.

[Camgasite](#)  CaMg(AsO₄)(OH)·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the composition (Ca, Mg, As).

[Caminite](#)   Mg₇(SO₄)₅(OH)₄·(H₂O)

[Campigliaite](#)   Cu₄Mn(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·4(H₂O)

[Campylite](#) * (see [Mimetite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Campylite](#) * (see [Pyromorphite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Camsellite](#) * (see [Szaibelyite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Canaphite](#) ▲ $\text{CaNa}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Calcium, sodium, Natrium, and Phosphate in the composition.

[Canasite](#) ■▲🔥 $(\text{Na},\text{K})_6\text{Ca}_5\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}(\text{OH},\text{F})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For calcium, sodium, natrium, and silicon in the chemical composition.

[Canasite - triclinic](#) * (see [Frankamenite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Canavesite](#) 🔍■▲ Mg $_2$ (CO $_3$)(HBO $_3$) \cdot 5(H $_2$ O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Vola Gera tunnel, Brosso iron mine, Canavese district, Piedmont, Italy.

[Canbyite](#) * (see [Hisingerite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cancrinite](#) 🔍■▲ Na $_6$ Ca $_2$ Al $_6$ Si $_6$ O $_24$ (CO $_3$) $_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Russian minister, E. F. Kankrin (1774-1845).

[Cancrisilite](#) ■▲ Na $_7$ Al $_5$ Si $_7$ O $_24$ (CO $_3$) \cdot 3(H $_2$ O) NAME ORIGIN: For the relatively high ration of silicon to aluminum, and its relation to "cancrinite."

[Canfieldite](#) 🔍■+▲ Ag $_8$ SnS $_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Frederick A. Canfield (1849-1926), American mining engineer and mineral collector.

[Cannilloite](#) ! ▲ CaCa $_2$ Mg $_4$ Al(Si $_5$ Al $_3$)O $_22$ (OH) $_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Elio Cannillo of Pavia, Italy.

[Cannizzarite](#) ■▲ Pb $_4$ Bi $_6$ S $_13$ NAME ORIGIN: For Stanislao Cannizzaro (1826-1910), celebrated chemist, University of Rome, Italy.

[Cannonite](#) ■▲ Bi $_2$ O(OH) $_2$ SO $_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for B.B. Cannon, who first recognized the mineral.

[Caoxite](#) ! ■▲ Ca(C $_2$ O $_4$) \cdot 3(H $_2$ O) NAME ORIGIN: For the acronym of "Centennial Anniversary Of X-rays" and also for Calcium Oxalate.

[Capgaronnite](#) ■▲ HgAg(Cl,Br,I) $_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for the locality.

[Caporcianite](#) * (see [Laumontite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cappelenite-\(Y\)](#) ▲🔥 Ba(Y,Ce) $_6$ Si $_3$ B $_6$ O $_24$ F $_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For D. Cappelen of Holden, Norway, a collector who discovered the mineral, and its "yttrium" content.

[Caracolite](#) ■▲ Na $_3$ Pb $_2$ (SO $_4$) $_3$ Cl

[Caratiite](#) * (see [Piypite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Carboborite](#) ■▲ Ca $_2$ Mg(CO $_3$) $_2$ B $_2$ (OH) $_8 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Carbocernaite](#) ■▲🔥 (Ca,Na)(Sr,Ce,Ba)(CO $_3$) $_2$

[Carboirite-III](#) ▲ Fe $^{++}$ Al $_2$ GeO $_5$ (OH) $_2$

[Carboirite-VIII](#) ▲ Fe $^{++}$ (Al,Ge) $_2$ O[(Ge,Si)O $_4$](OH) $_2$

[Carbokentbrooksitite](#) ! ▲🔥 (Na,[]) $_{12}$ (Na,Ce) $_3$ Ca $_6$ Mn $_3$ Zr $_3$ Nb(Si $_25$ O $_73$)(OH) $_3$ (CO $_3$) \cdot H $_2$ O NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's relationship to kentbrooksitite.

[Carbonado](#) * (see [Diamond](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Carbonate vishnevite](#) * (see [Cancrisilite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Carbonate-cyanotrichite](#) 🔍■▲ Cu $^{++}$ 4Al $_2$ (CO $_3$,SO $_4$)(OH) $_{12} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the composition and structural similarity to cyanotrichite, Greek for "blue hair".





[Carbonate-fluorapatite](#) 🔍■+▲ Ca $_5$ (PO $_4$,CO $_3$) $_3$ F NAME ORIGIN: Named as the carbonate and fluorine end-member and from the Greek apatao - "I am misleading."

[Carbonate-hydroxylapatite](#) 🔍■+▲ Ca $_5$ (PO $_4$,CO $_3$) $_3$ (OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the carbonate and hydroxyl end-member and from the Greek apatao - "I am



misleading."


[Carborundum](#) * (see Moissanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Caresite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}4\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{12}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Steve Cares (1909-) and Janet Cares (1921-) of Sudbury, MA, Canada, who found the mineral.



[Carletonite](#)     $\text{KNa}_4\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{18}(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH},\text{F}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada where it was first recognized.



[Carlfriesite](#)   $\text{CaTe}^{++++}2\text{Te}^{++++++}\text{O}_8$



[Carlhintzeite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{AlF}_7 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Hintze (1851-1916), German mineralogist, Professor of mineralogy at the University of Breslau and compiler of the "Handbuch der mineralogie."



[Carlinite](#)  Ti_2S NAME ORIGIN: For the Carlin gold deposit, Nevada, USA.

[Carlosite](#) * (see Neptunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Carlosruizite](#)   $\text{K}_6(\text{Na},\text{K})_4\text{Na}_6\text{Mg}_{10}(\text{Se}^{++++++}\text{O}_4)_{12}(\text{IO}_3)_{12} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Carlos Ruiz F. (1916-), who planned and directed the first national geological institution of Chile.

[Carlosturanite](#)   $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ti},\text{Mn})_{21}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{12}\text{O}_{28}(\text{OH})_{34}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prof. Carlo Sturani (1938-1976), University of Torino, Torino, Italy.





[Carlsbergite](#)   CrN NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Carlsberg Foundation, Copenhagen, Denmark, which supported recovery and cutting of the Agpalilik meteorite.

[Carmichaelite](#) !   $(\text{Ti},\text{Cr},\text{Fe})[\text{O}_2-x(\text{OH})_x]_{x \sim 0.5}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ian S. E. Carmichael, Professor of Geology at the University of California, Berkeley, in recognition

[Carminite](#)    $\text{PbFe}^{+++}2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$



[Carnallite](#)     $\text{KMgCl}_3 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mining engineer, R. von Carnall (1804-1874).




[Carneian - flesh red chalcedony](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Carnotite](#)     $\text{K}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French chemist, M. A. Carnot (1839-1920).

[Carobbiite](#)   KF



[Carpathite](#) * (see Karpatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Carpholite](#)   $\text{MnAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek karfos - "straw" and lithos - "stone."

[Carraraite](#) !    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ge}(\text{OH})_6(\text{SO}_4)(\text{CO}_3) \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Gioia quarry, Colonnata valley, Carrara basin region, Apuan Alps, Italy.



[Carrboydite](#)   $(\text{Ni},\text{Cu})_{14}\text{Al}_9(\text{SO}_4,\text{CO}_3)_6(\text{OH})_{43} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Carr Boyd Rocks, WA, Australia.

[Carrollite](#)    $\text{Cu}(\text{Co},\text{Ni})_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For its occurrence in Carroll Co., Maryland, USA.

[Caryinite](#)   $(\text{Na},\text{Pb})(\text{Ca},\text{Na})(\text{Ca},\text{Mn}^{++})(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Greek for "nut-brown", its common color.

[Caryopilite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Zn},\text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Si},\text{As})_2\text{O}_{510}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "nut" and "felt," in allusion to its brown color and felted structure.

[Cascandite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Sc},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})$

[Cassedanneite](#)   $\text{Pb}_5(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{CrO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jacques P. Cassedanne (1928-), Brazilian mineralogist.

[Cassidyite](#) ▲ $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Ni},\text{Mg})(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Cassiterite](#) 🕒 🏠 + ▲ SnO_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek kassiteros - "tin."

[Castaingite-\(Cu\)](#) * (see Molybdenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Castanite](#) * (see Hohmannite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Caswellsilverite](#) ▲ NaCr_2S_2 NAME ORIGIN: To honor Dr. Caswell Silver, geologist associated with the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.

[Cat's Eye - chatoyant](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Catalanoite](#) ! ▲ $\text{Na}_2\text{H}(\text{PO}_4) \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Luciano R. Catalano (1890-1970), well-known Argentine economic geologist and pioneer in the study of Andean salars in the Puna.

[Catamarcaite](#) ! 🏠 ▲ Cu_6GeWS_8 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Cataphorite](#) * (see Ferrikataphorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Catapleiite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $(\text{Na},\text{Ca},[\])_2\text{ZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "wholly" and "full", because it is always accompanied by a number of rare minerals.

[Catapleiite-Ca](#) * (see Calcium-catapleiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Catophorite](#) * (see Katophorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Catophorite](#) * (see Magnesioferrikatophorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Catophorite](#) * (see Magnesiokatophorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Catoptrite](#) * (see Katoptrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cattierite](#) 🏠 ▲ CoS_2 NAME ORIGIN: For Felicien Cattier, former Chairman of Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, Belgium.

[Cattiite](#) ! 🏠 ▲ $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Michele Catti, Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Milano Bicocca, Italy.

[Cavansite](#) 🕒 🏠 + ▲ $\text{Ca}(\text{VO})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of calcium, vanadium, and silicon.

[Cavoite](#) ! ▲ 🕒 CaV_3O_7 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Ca, V, O.

[Cawk](#) * (see Barite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Caysichite-\(Y\)](#) ▲ 🕒 $\text{Y}_2(\text{Ca},\text{Gd})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{H}_2\text{O},\text{O},\text{OH}) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Ca, Y, Si, CO_3).

[Cebaite-\(Ce\)](#) ▲ 🕒 $\text{Ba}_3\text{Ce}_2(\text{CO}_3)_5\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the composition.

[Cebaite-\(Nd\)](#) * ▲ 🕒 $\text{Ba}_3(\text{Nd},\text{Ce})_2(\text{CO}_3)_5\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the composition.

[Cebollite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Ca}_5\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Cebolla Creek, Gunnison Co., Colorado

[Cechite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frantisek Cech (1944-), mineralogist, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic.

[Cejkaite](#) ! ▲ 🕒 $\text{Na}_4(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jiri Cejak (1929-) for his numerous contributions to the crystal chemistry of U minerals.

[Celadonite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ 🕒 $\text{K}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the French 'celadon,' sea-green, in allusion to its common color.

[Celestine](#) 🕒 🏠 + ▲ SrSO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin coelestis, meaning "celestial."

[Celestite](#) * (see Celestine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Celsian](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{BaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish astronomer and natural scientist, A. Celsius(1701-1744).

[Cenosite](#) * (see Kainosite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Centrallasite *](#) (see Gyrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cerargyrite *](#) (see Chlorargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cerchiaraita !](#) ▲ $\text{Ba}_4(\text{Mn,Fe,Al})_4\text{Si}_6(\text{O,OH,Cl})_{26}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Cerchiara manganese (braunite) mine, Val di Vara, eastern Liguria, Italy.

[Cerianite-\(Ce\)](#) ■ ▲ $(\text{Ce}^{++++},\text{Th})\text{O}_2$

[Cerine *](#) (see Ferrillanite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ceriopyrochlore-\(Ce\)](#) ▲ $(\text{Ce,Ca,Y})_2(\text{Nb,Ta})_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH,F})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the similarity to pyrochlore and the cerium content.

[Cerite-\(Ce\)](#) ▲ $\text{Ce}^{+++}9\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SiO}_4)_6[(\text{SiO}_3)(\text{OH})](\text{OH})_3$

[Cerite-\(La\) !](#) ■ ▲ $(\text{La,Ce,Ca})_9(\text{Mg,Fe}^{+++})(\text{SiO}_4)_6[\text{SiO}_3(\text{OH})](\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the La dominant analog of cerite-(Ce).

[Cernyite](#) ▲ $\text{Cu}_2\text{CdSnS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Cerny, mineralogist at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.

[Cerolite *](#) (see Stevensite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cerotungstite-\(Ce\)](#) ■ ▲ $\text{CeW}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Ceruleite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Cu}_2\text{Al}_7(\text{AsO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{13}\cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Ceruleofibrite *](#) (see Connellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cerussite](#) ● ■ + ▲ PbCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, cerussa, meaning "white lead."

[Cervandonite-\(Ce\)](#) ▲ $(\text{Ce,Nd,La})(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ti}^{++++},\text{Al})_3\text{SiAs}(\text{Si,As})\text{O}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Pizzo Cervandone, Alpe Devero, Italy.

[Cervantite](#) ■ ▲ $\text{Sb}^{+++}\text{Sb}^{++++}\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Cervantes, Spain.

[Cervelleite](#) ▲ Ag_4TeS NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bernard Cervelle (1940-), French mineralogist.

[Cesanite](#) ▲ $\text{Na}_7\text{Ca}_3(\text{SO}_4)_6(\text{OH})\cdot 0.8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Core samples from the Cesano-I geothermal well, Cesano area, Latium, Italy.

[Cesarolite](#) ■ ▲ $\text{PbH}_2\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giuseppe R. P. Cesaro (1849-1939), professor of mineralogy and crystallography, University of Liege, Belgium.

[Cesbronite](#) ■ ▲ $\text{Cu}_5(\text{TeO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_6\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fabien Cesbron (1938-), French mineralogist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Miniere, Orleans. France.

[Cesbronite-x](#) ▲ $\text{Cu}_5(\text{TeO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_6\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fabien Cesbron (1938-), French mineralogist, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Miniere, Orleans. France.

[Cesium-kupletskite *](#) (see Kupletskite-(Cs)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cesplumtantite](#) ▲ $(\text{Cs,Na,Ca})_2(\text{Pb,Sb}^{+++},\text{Sn})_3\text{Ta}_8\text{O}_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (CESium, PLUMium (lead), and TANTalum).

[Cesstibtantite](#) ▲ $(\text{Cs,Na})\text{SbTa}_4\text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for CESium, antimony (STIBium), and TANTalum in the composition.

[Cetineite](#) ■ ▲ $(\text{K,Na})_{3+x}(\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3)_3(\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3)(\text{OH})_x\cdot (2.8-x)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In the Cetine mine, 20 km southwest of Siena, Tuscany, Italy.

[Ceylonite *](#) (see Magnesioferrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chabazite *](#) (see Chabazite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chabazite-Ca](#) 🌐🗿🟩🟡 (Ca_{0.5},Na,K)₄[Al₄Si₈O₂₄]·12H₂O NAME ORIGIN: From Gk. chabazios, tune or melody, one of twenty stones named in the poem Peri lithos, which extolled the virtues of minerals. The poem is ascribed to Orpheus, legendary founder of the O

[Chabazite-K](#) ! 🌐🟩🟡 (K₂,Ca,Na₂,Mg)[Al₂Si₄O₁₂]·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From Gk. chabazios, tune or melody, one of twenty stones named in the poem Peri lithos. The K-dominant member of the chabazite series.

[Chabazite-Na](#) ! 🌐🟩🟡 (Na₂,K₂,Ca,Mg)[Al₂Si₄O₁₂]·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: The Na-dominant member of the chabazite series.

[Chabazite-Sr](#) ! 🌐🟩🟡 (Sr,Ca,K₂,Na₂)[Al₂Si₄O₁₂]·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From Gk. chabazios, tune or melody, one of twenty stones named in the poem Peri lithos, which extolled the virtues of minerals. The poem is ascribed to Orpheus, legendary founder of the O

[Chabourneite](#) 🟩 (Tl,Pb)₂₁(Sb,As)₉S₁₄₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Chabourneou Glacier, near the locality. LOCALITY: Jas Roux deposit, Hautes-Alpes, France.

[Chadwickite](#) ! 🟩🔴🔴🔴 (UO₂)H(AsO₃) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Sir James Chadwick (1891-1974), English physicist Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, U.K. 1935 Nobel Prize winner for his discovery of the neutron.

[Chaidamuite](#) 🗿🟩 (Zn,Fe⁺⁺)Fe⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)₂(OH)·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Xitianshan Pb-Zn mine, Chaidamu (Qaidam) basin, Qinghai, China.

[Chalcanthite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 CuSO₄·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek chalkos, "copper" and anthos, "flower." Generally pseudomorphous after Boothite.

[Chalcedony - microcrystalline quartz](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chalcoalumite](#) 🌐🗿🟩 CuAl₄(SO₄)(OH)₁₂·3(H₂O)

[Chalcocite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 Cu₂S NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, meaning chalkos, "copper".

[Chalcocyanite](#) 🗿+🟩 CuSO₄

[Chalcokyanite](#) * (see Chalcocyanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chalcomenite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 CuSeO₃·2(H₂O)

[Chalconatronite](#) 🗿🟩 Na₂Cu(CO₃)₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the composition, copper and natron (soda).

[Chalcophanite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 (Zn,Fe⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺)Mn⁺⁺⁺·3O₇·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "copper" and "to appear," for the mineral's change in color on ignition.

[Chalcophyllite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 Cu⁺⁺18Al₂(AsO₄)₃(SO₄)₃(OH)₂₇·33(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, "copper" and phyllon, "leaf."

[Chalcopyrite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 CuFeS₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, chalkos, "copper" hence "Copper Pyrite."

[Chalcosiderite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 CuFe⁺⁺⁺6(PO₄)₄(OH)₈·4(H₂O)

[Chalcostibite](#) 🌐🗿+🟩 CuSbS₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek chalkos - "copper" and stibi - "antimony."

[Chalcothallite](#) 🟩 (Cu,Fe)₆Tl₂SbS₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Cu, Tl).

[Chalcotrichite](#) * (see Cuprite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Challacolloite](#) ! 🟩🟡 KPb₂Cl₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mina Challacollo, Chile

[Chalmersite](#) * (see Cubanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Chalybite *](#) (see Siderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Chambersite](#)    $Mn_3B_7O_{13}Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.


LOCALITY: Barber's Hill salt dome, Chambers County, Texas, USA.

[Chameanite](#)  $(Cu,Fe)_4As_4(Se,S)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.


LOCALITY: From Chameane, Puy-de-Dome, France.



[Chamosite](#)   $(Fe^{++},Mg,Fe^{+++})_5Al(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH,O)_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Chamoson, Rhone Valley, Switzerland.



[Changbaiite](#)  $PbNb_2O_6$



[Changchengite !](#)  $IrBiS$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after chancheng, the name of the "Great Wall" of China.


[Changoite !](#)  $Na_2Zn(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the changos, the early former inhabitants of northern Chile.


[Chantalite](#)  $CaAl_2Si_4O_4(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Chantal Sarp (1944-), Swiss wife of its discoverer, Halil Sarp.




[Chaoite](#)   C NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edward C. T. Chao (1919-), Chinese-U.S. Petrologist.


[Chapmanite](#)   $Sb^{+++}Fe^{+++}_2(SiO_4)_2(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Canadian mineralogist, E. J. Chapman (1821-1904).

[Charlesite](#)   $Ca_6(Al,Si)_2(SO_4)_2B(OH)_4(OH,O)_{12} \cdot 26(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Palache (1869-1954), professor of mineralogy, Harvard University.

[Charmarite-2H](#)  $Mn^{++}_4Al_2(CO_3)(OH)_{12} \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles (1917-) and Marcelle (1918-) Weber, amateur mineralogist of Guilford, CT, who contributed extensively to the knowledge of Mt. St.-Hilaire and also found the mineral.

[Charmarite-3T](#)  $Mn^{++}_4Al_2(CO_3)(OH)_{12} \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles (1917-) and Marcelle (1918-) Weber, amateur mineralogist of Guilford, CT, who contributed extensively to the knowledge of Mt. St.-Hilaire and also found the mineral.


[Charoite](#)    $K_5Ca_8(Si_6O_{15})_2(Si_2O_7)Si_4O_9(OH)_3 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the impression that it gives: "chary" in Russian means "charms" or "magic" and not for the Chara River, which is 70 km away from the locality. LOCALITY: Murun massif, Chara River area, Aldan Shield, SW Yakutia (Sakha Republic).

[Chatkalite](#)  $Cu_6Fe^{++}Sn_2S_8$ NAME ORIGIN: For the occurrence in the Chatkalo-Kuramin Mountains, USSR.


[Chaux *](#) (see Lime) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chayesite](#)   $K(Mg,Fe^{++})_4Fe^{+++}(Si_{12}O_{30})$


[Chazellite *](#) (see Berthierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chekhovichite](#)  $(Bi,Pb,Fe)_2Te_4O_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sergei Konstatinovich Chekhovich (1917-1997), mineralogist and geologist, Polytechnical Institute of Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.

[Chelkarite](#)   $CaMgB_2O_4Cl_2 \cdot 7(H_2O)$ (?)


[Chelyabinskite *](#)  $(Ca,Mg)_3Si(OH)_6(SO_4,CO_3)_2 \cdot 9(H_2O)$

[Chenevixite](#)   $Cu_2Fe^{+++}_2(AsO_4)_2(OH)_4 \cdot (H_2O)$


[Chengdeite](#)  Ir_3Fe NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: At the branch of the Luan river (about 200 km NNE of Beijing) in Chengde County, Peoples Republic of China.


[Chenite](#)   $Pb_4Cu(SO_4)_2(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tzong T. Chen (1942-), Canadian mineralogist.


[Cheralite-\(Ce\)](#)  (Ce,Ca,Th)(P,Si)O4 NAME ORIGIN: For Chera (Kerala), an ancient Dravidian kingdom predating Travancor (now Kerala State), India.

[Cheremnykhite](#)  Zn3Pb3Te++++O6(VO4)2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for I. M. Cheremnykh, Russian prospector, one of the discoverers of the Kuranakh deposit.

[Cherepanovite](#)  RhAs NAME ORIGIN: For V.A. Cherepanov (1927-1983), geologist and mineralogist.


[Chernikovite](#)  (H3O)2(UO2)2(PO4)2·6(H2O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. P. Chernikov (1927-), Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Rare Elements, Moscow, Russia.


[Chernovite-\(Ce\)](#) *  (Ce,Y)(AsO4)

[Chernovite-\(Y\)](#)  YAsO4

[Chernykhite](#)  (Ba,Na)V+++,Al)2(Si,Al)4O10(OH)2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for V. V. Chernykh, Professor at the Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia.


[Chert - cryptocrystalline quartz](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Chervetite](#)  Pb2V2O7

[Chessexite](#)  (K,Na)4Ca2Mg3Al8(SiO4)2(SO4)10(OH)10·40(H2O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ronald Chessex (1929-), Swiss petrologist and professor, University of Geneva.

[Chessylite](#) * (see Azurite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Chesterite](#)  (Mg,Fe++)17Si20O54(OH)6

[Chestermanite](#)  Mg2(Fe+++,Mg,Al,Sb+++++)BO3O2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles W. Chesterman (1913-1991), U. S. Geologist who discovered the mineral.

[Chevkinite-\(Ce\)](#)  (Ce,La,Ca,Th)4(Fe++,Mg)2(Ti,Fe+++))3Si4O22 NAME ORIGIN: Named for General Konstatin Vladimirovich Tschevkin [Chevkin] (1802-1875), Chief of Staff of the Russian Mining Engineers Corps.

[Chiastolite](#) * (see Andalusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chiavennite](#)  CaMnBe2Si5O13(OH)2·2(H2O)

[Childrenite](#)  Fe++Al(PO4)(OH)2·(H2O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for John George Children (1777-1852), English chemist and mineralogist.

[Chiluite](#)  Bi6Te++++++2Mo++++++2O21 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Chilu, Fujian, China.


[Chilunite](#) * (see Chiluite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chinkolobwite](#) * (see Sklodowskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chinoite](#) * (see Libethenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chiolite](#)  Na5Al3F14


[Chkalovite](#)  Na2BeSi2O6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Valerii Pavlovich Chkalov (1904{1938), the first to fly nonstop from Moscow to the USA across the North Pole.







































[Chladniite](#)  Na2Ca(Mg,Fe++)7(PO4)6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ernst Florens Friedrich Chladni (1756-1827), German physicist, University of Riga, Riga, Latvia who first espoused the extraterrestrial origin of meteorites.

[Chloanthite](#) * (see Nickel-skutterudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chloraluminite](#)  AlCl3·6(H2O)

[Chlorapatite](#)  Ca5(PO4)3Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named as the chlorine end-member and from the Greek apatao - "I am misleading."

[Chlorargyrite](#)  AgCl NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of chlorine (Greek, chloros = "pale green") and silver (Latin, argentum).

- [Chlorartinite !](#)   $\text{Mg}_2(\text{CO}_3)\text{Cl}(\text{OH}) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Chloride analog of artinite named after the Italian mineralogist, E. Artini (1866-1928).
- [Chlorbartonite !](#)    $\text{K}_6\text{Fe}_{24}\text{S}_{26}(\text{Cl},\text{S})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Cl dominant analog of bartonite.
- [Chlorellestadite](#)  $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4,\text{PO}_4,\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{Cl},\text{OH},\text{F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and Reuben B. Ellestad (1900-1993), American analytical chemist of Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.
- [Chlorite *](#) (see Tosudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chloritite alpha *](#) (see Donbassite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chloritoid](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its resemblance to chlorite minerals.
- [Chlormagaluminite](#)  $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_4\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{12}(\text{Cl}_2,\text{CO}_3) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition (Chloride, Magnesium, Aluminum).
- [Chlormanasseite *](#) (see Chlormagaluminite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chlormanganokalite](#)   K_4MnCl_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of Cl, Mn, and K (Latin kalium).
- [Chlorocalcite](#)   KCaCl_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, which was originally thought to be chloride of calcium alone.
- [Chlorohastingsite-K *](#) (see Potassic-chlorohastingsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chloromagnesite *](#)  MgCl_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1873 for its composition.
- [Chloromenite !](#)    $\text{Cu}_9\text{O}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_4\text{Cl}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: The name comes from chloros, green, and mene, moon, referring to the presence of essential selenium.
- [Chloropal *](#) (see Nontronite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chloropargasite-K *](#) (see Potassic-chloropargasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chlorophoenicite](#)    $(\text{Mn},\text{Mg})_3\text{Zn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH},\text{O})_6$
- [Chlorothionite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)\text{Cl}_2$
- [Chlorotile *](#) (see Agardite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Chloroxiphite](#)   $\text{Pb}_3\text{CuCl}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{O}_2$
- [Cholodite](#)   $\text{CuPb}(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Nahuatl "choloa", evasive, in allusion to the fact that the mineral escaped detection in the mine for many years.
- [Chondrodite](#)    $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek chondros - "grain."
- [Chrisstanleyite !](#)  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pd}_3\text{Se}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Chris J. Stanley (1954-) of The Natural History Museum in London, in recognition of his contributions to ore mineralogy.
- [Christelite !](#)   $\text{Zn}_3\text{Cu}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Mrs. Christel Gebhard-Giesen (1950-) who discovered the mineral.
- [Christite](#)  TiHgAsS_3 NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Charles L. Christ, mineralogist with the U.S. Geological Survey.
- [Chromatite](#)  CaCrO_4
- [Chrombismite !](#)  $\text{Bi}_{16}\text{CrO}_{27}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the main elements present in the mineral.
- [Chromceladonite !](#)   $\text{KCrMg}(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its Cr content and the relationship to celadonite.
- [Chromdravite !](#)  $\text{NaMg}_3(\text{Cr},\text{Fe}^{+++})_6(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the compositional relationship to dravite.

[Chromdravite - \(61.3.1.11\) *](#) (see Chromdravite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrome iron ore *](#) (see Chromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chromferide](#) ▲ $\text{Fe}_3\text{Cr}_{1-x}$ ($x=0,6$) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical composition, CHROMium and FERrum.

[Chromic iron *](#) (see Chromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chromite](#) ■+▲ $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.

[Chromium](#) ■▲ Cr NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, chroma = "color", in allusion to the colorful salts of this element.

[Chromium Garnet *](#) (see Uvarovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chromphyllite !](#) +▲ (K,Ba)(Cr,Al) $_2$ [AlSi $_3$ O $_{10}$](OH,F) $_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the composition and micaceous cleavage.

[Chrompicotite *](#) (see Magnesiochromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrysoberyl](#) ●■+▲ BeAl_2O_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek chrysos - "golden" and the mineral beryl.

[Chrysocolla](#) ●■▲ $(\text{Cu,Al})_2\text{H}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek chrysos - "gold" and kolla - "glue" in allusion to the name of the material used to solder gold.

[Chrysolite *](#) (see Forsterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrysolite - light yellowish green *](#) (see Olivine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrysoprase - apple green chalcedony *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#),

[MinMax](#)

[Chrysotile *](#) ■▲ $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1834 from the Greek chrysos - "gold" and tilos - "fiber."

[Chrysotile *](#) (see Clinochrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrysotile *](#) (see Orthochrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrysotile *](#) (see Parachrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chrysotile\(Ni\) *](#) (see Pecoraite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Chubutite *](#) ▲ $\text{Pb}_7\text{O}_6\text{Cl}_2$

[Chudobaite](#) ▲ $(\text{Mg,Zn})_5(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for Karl Franz Chudoba (1898-1915), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Bonn, Germany.

[Chukhrovite-\(Ce\)](#) ▲ (▲) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Ce,Y})\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}_{13} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Chukhrovite-\(Nd\) !](#) ▲ (▲) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Nd,Y})\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}_{13} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Nd-dominant analogue of chukhrovite-(Y) and chukhrovite-(Ce).

[Chukhrovite-\(Y\)](#) ▲ (▲) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Y,Ce})\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}_{13} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Churchite-\(Dy\) *](#) ●▲ (▲) (Dy,Sm,Gd,Nd)(PO $_4$) $_2$ (H $_2$ O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Hubert Church (1834-19150, English chemist who described and analyzed the mineral and the element dysprosium.

[Churchite-\(Nd\) !](#) ●▲ (▲) Nd(PO $_4$) $_2$ (H $_2$ O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Hubert Church (1834-1915, English chemist who described and analyzed the mineral.

[Churchite-\(Y\)](#) ●■▲ YPO $_4$ ·2(H $_2$ O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Hubert Church (1834-19150, English chemist who described and analyzed the mineral.

[Chursinite](#) ▲ $\text{Hg}+\text{Hg}^{++}(\text{AsO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Russian actress, Ludmilla A. Cursina.

[Chvaleticeite](#) ■▲ $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Chvaletice and Jachymov (Joachimsthal), Czech Republic.

[Chvilevaite](#) ▲ $\text{Na}(\text{Cu,Fe,Zn})_2\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "chroma," "color," as all chromium compounds are colored.

[Cianciulliite](#) ▲ $Mn^{++++}(Mg,Mn^{++})_2Zn_2(OH)_{10} \cdot 2-4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Cianciulli, of Sussex, New Jersey, USA.

[Cinabre](#) * (see Cinnabar) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cinnabar](#) ● ■ ▲ ▲ HgS NAME ORIGIN: Of uncertain original meaning, from the Latin, cinnabaris.

[Ciprianiite](#) ! ■ ▲ ▲ ▲ $Ca_4[(Th,U)(REE)]_2(Al,[])_2[Si_4B_4O_{22}](OH,F)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Curzio Cipriani, Professor of Mineralogy and Head of the Museum of Natural History, Universita di Firenze, Italy.

[cis terpin hydrate](#) * (see Flagstaffite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Citrine - yellow](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Clairite](#) ■ ▲ (NH₄)₂Fe⁺⁺⁺3(SO₄)₄(OH)₃·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Claire Martini (1936-), South African, wife of the describer of the species, Jacques Edouard Martini.

[Claraite](#) ■ ▲ (Cu,Zn)₃(CO₃)(OH)₄·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Clara Mine, Black Forest, Wolfach, Schwarzwald, Baden-Württemberg, Germany.

[Claringbullite](#) ● ■ ▲ $Cu^{++4}(OH)_7Cl$

[Clarkeite](#) ■ ▲ ▲ ▲ (Na,Ca,Pb)(UO₂)O(OH)₀₋₁(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank Wigglesworth Clarke (1847-1931), prominent American geochemist of the US Geological Survey.

[Claudetite](#) ■ + ▲ As_2O_3

[Clausthalite](#) ■ ▲ $PbSe$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Lorenz Mine near Clausthal, Harz, Germany.

[Clearcreekite](#) ! ▲ $Hg+3(CO_3)(OH) \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Prospect pit near the former Clear Creek mercury mine, New Idria district, San Benito County, California, USA.

[Clerite](#) ! ▲ $MnSb_2S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Onisim Yegorovitch Kler (1845-1920), Honorary Member of the Russian Mineralogical Society.

[Cleusonite](#) ! ▲ ▲ ▲ $Pb(U^{++++},U^{+++++})(Ti,Fe^{2+},Fe^{3+})_{20}(O,OH)_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Barrage de Cleuson, Val de Nendaz, Switzerland.

[Clevelandite](#) * (see Albite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cliffordite](#) ■ ▲ ▲ ▲ UTe_3O_9 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Clifford Frondel (1907-2002), one of the founders of Mineralogical Society of America and one of the authors of Dana's Mineralogy, 7th edition.

[Clinoatacamite](#) ! ■ ▲ $Cu_2(OH)_3Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship to atacamite and paratacamite. Atacamite is named after the Atacam desert province in northern Chile.

[Clinobarylite](#) ! ▲ $BaBe_2Si_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Non-orthogonal dimorph of barylite.

[Clinobehoite](#) ▲ $Be(OH)_2$

[Clinobirnessite](#) * ▲ $Na_4Mn_{14}O_{27} \cdot 9(H_2O)$

[Clinobisvanite](#) ■ ▲ $BiVO_4$

[Clinocervantite](#) ! ■ ▲ $Sb^{+++}Sb^{+++++}O_4$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its symmetry and relationship to cervantite.


[Clinochalcomenite](#) ■ ▲ $CuSeO_3 \cdot 2(H_2O)$

[Clinochlore](#) ● ■ ▲ (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₅Al(Si₃Al)O₁₀(OH)₈ NAME ORIGIN: Clinochlore from the Greek klino - "oblique" and chloros - "green." Ripidolite from the Greek rhipis - "fan" and lithos - "stone." Pennine from the Pennine Alps, Italy

[Clinochrysoile](#)   $Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek chryso - "gold" and tilos - "fiber."




[Clinoclase](#)    $Cu_3(AsO_4)(OH)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, klineis - "to incline" and klas - "to break."

[Clinoenstatite](#)   $Mg_2Si_2O_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the monoclinic polymorph of enstatite.



[Clinoferroholmquistite](#)  $[](Li_2Fe^{++}+3Al_2)Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition, monoclinic crystal structure, and relationship with holmsquisite.

[Clinoferrosilite](#)   $(Fe^{++},Mg)_2Si_2O_6$

[Clinohedrite](#)    $CaZnSiO_4 \cdot (H_2O)$

[Clinoholmquistite ?](#)    $[](Li_2Mg_3Al_2)Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its monoclinic crystal structure and relationship with holmsquisite. Approved IMA 1985, Discredited IMA 2005.

[Clinoholmquistite *](#) (see Fluoro-sodic-pedrizite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Clinohumite](#)   $(Mg,Fe^{++})_9(SiO_4)_4(F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the mineral humite and the monoclinic crystal form.

[Clinohypersthene *](#) (see Clinoenstatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Clinohypersthene *](#) (see Clinoferrosilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Clinojimthompsonite](#)   $(Mg,Fe^{++})_5Si_6O_{16}(OH)_2$





[Clinokurchatovite](#)  $Ca(Mg,Fe^{++},Mn)B_2O_5$




[Clinomimetite](#)   $Pb_5(AsO_4)_3Cl$



[Clinophosinaite](#)  $Na_3CaPSiO_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the crystalline system and the relationship with the phosinaite.



[Clinoptilolite *](#) (see Clinoptilolite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Clinoptilolite-Ca !](#)    $(Ca,Na,K)_2-3Al_3(Al,Si)_2Si_13O_{36} \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek klino - "oblique" pylon - "feather" and lithos - "stone.." The Ca-dominant member of the clinoptilolite series.



[Clinoptilolite-K](#)     $(Na,K,Ca)_2-3Al_3(Al,Si)_2Si_13O_{36} \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its inclined extinction and supposed similarity in composition to "ptilolite" (mordenite). K modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.




[Clinoptilolite-Na !](#)    $(Na,K,Ca)_2-3Al_3(Al,Si)_2Si_13O_{36} \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek klino - "oblique" pylon - "feather" and lithos - "stone.." The Na-dominant member of the clinoptilolite series.

[Clinosafflorite](#)   $(Co,Fe,Ni)As_2$ NAME ORIGIN: In reference to the monoclinic symmetry of this safflorite-like species.



[Clinotobemorite](#)   $Ca_5Si_6(O,OH)_{18} \cdot 5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the monoclinic polymorph of tobermorite.


[Clinotyrolite](#)    $Ca_2Cu_9[(As,S)O_4]_4(OH)_{10} \cdot 10(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For the monoclinic symmetry and relationship to tyrolite.

[Clinoungemachite](#)   $K_3Na_9Fe^{+++}(SO_4)_6(OH)_3 \cdot 9(H_2O)$? NAME ORIGIN: Named its crystal form and for Henri-Leon Ungemach (1880-1936), Belgian crystallographer.

[Clinozoisite](#)    $Ca_2Al_3(SiO_4)_3(OH) = Ca_2AlAl_2(SiO_4)(Si_2O_7)O(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its resemblance to zoisite and the monoclinic crystal form.




[Clinozoisite-Sr *](#) (see Niigataite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Clintonite](#)   $Ca(Mg,Al)_3(Al_3Si)O_{10}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for De Witt Clinton (1769-1828), American statesman.

[Coolingite](#)   $Mg_{10}Fe^{+++}+2(CO_3)(OH)_{24} \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after

the town of Coalinga, California. The town was named after the railroad's Coaling Station "A."

[Cobalt Bloom](#) * (see Erythrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Cobalt-zippeite](#)    $\text{Co}^{++2}(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Franz Xaver Maxmillian Zippe (1791-1863), Austrian mineralogist.

[Cobaltarthurite](#) !   $\text{CoFe}^{+++2}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Co-dominant member of the arthurite group.

[Cobaltaustinite](#)   $\text{CaCo}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$



[Cobaltian Arsenopyrite](#) * (see Arsenopyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Cobaltian Pyrite](#) * (see Pyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cobaltite](#)     CoAsS NAME ORIGIN: From the German, Kobold, "underground spirit" or "goblin," in allusion to the refusal of cobaltiferous ores to smelt properly, hence "bewitched."

[Cobaltkieserite](#) !  $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Co analog of kieserite.



[Cobaltkoritnigite](#)   $(\text{Co,Zn})(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Cobaltlotharmeyerite](#) !   $\text{Ca}(\text{Co,Fe,Ni})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH,H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the cobalt dominant analogue of lotharmeyerite,



[Cobaltneustadtelite](#) !   $\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{Co,Fe}^{+++})(\text{O,OH})_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality and chemical composition. LOCALITY: Mine dumps in the Schneeberg-Neustädtel area, Saxony, Germany.



[Cobaltocalcite](#) * (see Sphaerocobaltite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cobaltkoritnigite](#) * (see Cobaltkoritnigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cobaltomenite](#)   $\text{CoSeO}_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Cobaltpentlandite](#)  Co_9S_8 NAME ORIGIN: For the cobalt content and the relationship with pentlandite.





[Cobalttsumcorite](#) !   $\text{Pb}(\text{Co,Fe})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH,H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical and structural relationship to tsumcorite



[Coccinite](#) *   Hg^{++12} (?)



[Cochromite](#)   $(\text{Co,Ni,Fe}^{++})(\text{Cr,Al})_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for a chromite with essential cobalt.

[Cocinerite-mixture with chalcocite](#) * (see Silver) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Cocinerite-mixture with silver](#) * (see Chalcocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Coconinoite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{+++2}\text{Al}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY: Sun Valley mine, Coconino County, Arizona, USA.

[Coeruleolactite](#)   $(\text{Ca,Cu})\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4\text{-}5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "blue" and "milk", for its typical color.





[Coesite](#)   SiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Loring Coes, Jr. (1915-1973), American chemist, Norton Company, who first synthesized the phase.





[Coffinite](#)     $\text{U}(\text{SiO}_4)_{1-x}(\text{OH})_{4x}$

[Cohenite](#)   $(\text{Fe,Ni,Co})_3\text{C}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Emil Wilhelm Cohen (1842-1905), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany.




[Colbalt Vitrol](#) * (see Bieberite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Colbaltian wad](#) * (see Asbolane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Colemanite](#)     $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: After William T. Coleman, owner of the Death Valley, California mine where this species was first found.

- [Colerainite](#) * (see Clinocllore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Collinsite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Collinsite-Zn](#) * (see Hillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Collophane](#) * (see Carbonate-fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Collophane](#) * (see Carbonate-hydroxylapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Coloradoite](#)    HgTe NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Smuggler mine, Ballerat district, Boulder County, Colorado, USA.
- [Colquiriite](#)   CaLiAlF_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Colquiri mine, Colquiri, Bolivia
- [Coltan](#) * (see Ferrocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Coltan](#) * (see Ferrotantalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Coltan](#) * (see Manganotantalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Columbite](#) * (see Ferrocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Columbite-Tantalite](#) * (see Ferrocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Columbite-Tantalite](#) * (see Ferrotantalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Colusite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{12-13}\text{V}(\text{As}, \text{Sb}, \text{Sn}, \text{Ge})_3\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Colusa claim, Butte, Montana, USA.
- [Comancheite](#)   $\text{Hg}_{13}(\text{Cl}, \text{Br})_8\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Comanche Indians, who were the first miners in the Terligua district, using cinnabar for war paint.
- [Combeite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$
- [Comblainite](#)  $\text{Ni}^{++}_6\text{Co}^{+++}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gordon Comblan (1929-) of the Musee Royal de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, Belgium who discovered the mineral.
- [Common asbestos](#) * (see Parachrysofile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Compreignacite](#)     $\text{K}_2(\text{UO}_2)_6\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Comuccite](#) * (see Jamesonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Congolite](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg}, \text{Mn})_3\text{B}_7\text{O}_{13}\text{Cl}$
- [Conichalcite](#)    $\text{CaCu}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$
- [Connellite](#)    $\text{Cu}_{19}\text{Cl}_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{32} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish chemist, A. Conell (1794-1863).
- [Cookeite](#)   $\text{LiAl}_4(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$
- [Coombsite](#) !    $\text{K}(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_{13}(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_{18}\text{O}_{42}(\text{OH})_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for D.S Coombs of the University of Otago, New Zealand.
- [Cooperite](#)   $(\text{Pt}, \text{Pd}, \text{Ni})\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: For R.A. Cooper, of Johannesburg, South Africa, who first described the mineral.
- [Coparsite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_2[(\text{As}, \text{V})\text{O}_4]\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: The name recalls the mineral's constituents: copper and arsenic.
- [Copiapite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_4(\text{SO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Copiapo, Chile.
- [Copper](#)    Cu NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, Kyprios, the name of the island of Cyprus, once producing this metal.
- [Copper Uranite](#) * (see Torbernite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Copper Vitrol](#) * (see Chalcantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Copperas](#) * (see Melanterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Coquandite](#)   $\text{Sb}_6\text{O}_8(\text{SO}_4) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Coquimbite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the province of Coquimbo, Chile.
- [Corderoite](#)   $\text{Hg}_3\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY:

McDermitt Mercury mine (formerly Cordero mine), Opalite district, Humboldt County, Nevada, USA.

[Cordierite](#)    $Mg_2Al_4Si_5O_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the French mining engineer and geologist P. L. A. Cordier (1777-1861).

[Cordylite-\(Ce\)](#)     $Ba(Ce,La)_2(CO_3)_3F_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "cordule" = club, in allusion to the shape of the crystals.



[Corkite](#)   $PbFe^{+++}_3(PO_4)(SO_4)(OH)_6$

[Corkite](#) * (see Beudantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Cometite](#)     $Cu_3(PO_4)(OH)_3$

[Cornubite](#)   $Cu_5(AsO_4)_2(OH)_4$


[Cornwallite](#)    $Cu_5(AsO_4)_2(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English leader Cornwall.




[Coronadite](#)   $Pb(Mn^{++++},Mn^{++})_8O_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (ca 1500-1554), first Spanish explorer of the American southwest.



[Coronene](#) * (see Karpatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Corrensite](#)    $(Ca,Na,K)(Mg,Fe,Al)_9(Si,Al)_8O_{20}(OH)_{10} \cdot n(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Whilom Correns (1893-1980), German mineralogist and director of the Sedimentary Petrology Institute, University of Gottingen.

[Corundum](#)    Al_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: Probably derived from the Sanskrit, kuruvinda, meaning "ruby."

[Corvusite](#)    $(Na,Ca,K)_7V_8O_{20} \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Latin "corvus", raven, in allusion to the bird's color.

[Cosalite](#)    $Pb_2Bi_2S_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. Bjelkite is named after the Bjelke mine at Nordmark, Vermland, Sweden. LOCALITY: Silver Mine at Cosala, Sinaloa, Mexico.

[Coskrenite-\(Ce\)](#) !   $(Ce,Nd,La)_2(SO_4)_2(C_2O_4) \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for T. Dennis Coskren (1942-), geologist from Columbia, Maryland, whose work was instrumental in the discovery to the mineral.

[Cosmochlore](#) * (see Kosmochlor) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Cossyrite](#) * (see Aenigmatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Costibite](#)  $CoSbS$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Cobalt and STIBium (Latin name for Antimony).

[Cotton stone](#) * (see Mesolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Cotunnite](#)   $PbCl_2$

[Coulsonite](#)  $Fe^{++}V^{+++}_2O_4$

[Cousinite](#)     $MgU_2Mo_2O_{13} \cdot 6(H_2O)$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jules Cousin (1884-1965), Belgian, president of Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.

[Coutinhite](#) * (see Lanthanite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Coutinhite](#) * (see Lanthanite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Coutinhoite](#) !     $ThxBa_{1-2x}(H_2O)_y(UO_2)_2Si_5O_{13} \cdot H_2O$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jose Moacyr Vianna Coutinho (1924-), Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography the the Instituto de Geociencias of Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

[Coutinite](#) * (see Lanthanite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Coutinite](#) * (see Lanthanite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Covellite](#) * (see Covellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Covellite](#)    CuS NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Italian mineralogist, N. Covelli (1790-1829).

[Cowlesite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10} \cdot 5-6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John George Cowles (1907-1985), American amateur mineralogist and zeolite collector.



[Coyoteite](#)  $\text{NaFe}_3\text{S}_5 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Coyote Peak diatreme, 16 miles SW of Orick, Humboldt Co. California.


[Crandallite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Milan L. Crandall, Jr., engineer, Knight Syndicate, Provo, Utah, USA.

[Crawfordite](#)  $\text{Na}_3\text{Sr}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Scottish doctor and chemist, Dr. A. Crawford (1748-1795).

[Creaseyite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{17} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for S. C. Creasey (1917-), in recognition of his studies of the Mammoth-St. Anthony mine.




[Crednerite](#)   CuMnO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karl F. H. Credner (1809-1876), German mining geologist and mineralogist.

[Creedite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{F}, \text{OH})_{10} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Wagon Wheel Gap, Creed Quadrangle, Colorado, USA.




[Crerarite](#)  $(\text{Pt}, \text{Pb})\text{Bi}_3(\text{S}, \text{Se})_{4-x}$ ($x \sim 0.7$) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prof. David Crerar (1945-1994) of Princeton University.

[Crestmoreite-mixture with wilkeite](#) * (see Tobermorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#),

[MinMax](#)

[Crichtonite](#)    $(\text{Sr}, \text{La}, \text{Ce}, \text{Y})(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Mn})_2\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sir Alexander A. Crichton (1763-1856), Scottish physician and mineral collector.




[Criddleite](#)  $\text{TiAg}_2\text{Au}_3\text{Sb}_{10}\text{S}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alan J. Criddle (1944-2002), English mineralogist.



[Cristobalite](#)    SiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico.

[Crocidolite - asbestos form](#) * (see Riebeckite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Crocoite](#)    PbCrO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek krokos, meaning "crocus" or "saffron."

[Cromfordite](#) * (see Phosgenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cronstedtite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SiFe}^{+++})\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$



[Cronusite](#) !   $\text{Ca}_{0.2}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Name derived from the Greek Titan "Cronos" and alludes to the combined meteor-terrestrial origin where cronusite is derived from terrestrial weathering of meteoric minerals.




[Crookesite](#)  $\text{Cu}_7(\text{Tl}, \text{Ag})\text{Se}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: After Sir William Crookes (1832-1919), who discovered thallium.

[Cross stone](#) * (see Phillipsite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cross stone](#) * (see Phillipsite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Cross stone](#) * (see Phillipsite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Crossite](#) ?   $\text{Na}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1894 for Charles Whitman Cross, (1854-1949), geologist, United States Geological Survey.

[Cryolite](#)    Na_3AlF_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, kryos "frost" and lithos "stone."

[Cryolithionite](#)   $\text{Na}_3\text{Li}_3\text{Al}_2\text{F}_{12}$

[Cryptohalite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SiF}_6$

[Cryptomelane](#)    $\text{K}(\text{Mn}^{++++}, \text{Mn}^{++})_8\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for hidden and black, as the identity of this common, black mineral is lost in the group of other black Mn-bearing oxides.

[Csiklovaite](#) * (see Bismuthinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Csiklovaite](#) * (see Galenobismutite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Csiklovaite](#) * (see Tetradymite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cualstibite](#) ▲ $\text{Cu}^{++}6\text{Al}_3(\text{SbO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Cu, Al, Stibium - Latin for antimony).

[Cubanite](#) 🌐 🏠 + ▲ CuFe_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Barracanao, Cuba.

[Cuboargyrite](#) ! ▲ AgSbS NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the polymorphic relationship with miargyrite.

[Cuivre](#) * (see Copper) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cumengeite](#) * (see Cumengite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cumengite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Pb}_{21}\text{Cu}_{20}\text{Cl}_{42}(\text{OH})_{40}$

[Cumingtonite](#) 🏠 ▲ $[\text{Mg}_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Cumington, Massachusetts, USA.

[Cupalite](#) ▲ $(\text{Cu,Zn})\text{Al}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Cu, Al).

[Cuprite](#) 🌐 🏠 ▲ Cu_2O NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, cuprum, meaning copper. Chalcotrichite from the Greek, meaning "hairy copper."

[Cuproartinite-Cu](#) * (see Artinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cuprobismutite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Cu}_{10}\text{Bi}_{12}\text{S}_{23}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the composition.

[Cuprocopiapite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{CuFe}^{+++}4(\text{SO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2\cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Cuprodescloizite](#) * (see Mottramite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cuproiridsite](#) 🏠 ▲ CuIr_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical composition.

[Cupromakovickyite](#) ! 🏠 ▲ $\text{Cu}_4\text{AgPb}_2\text{Bi}_9\text{S}_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Cu-dominant analogue of makovickyite.

[Cupropavonite](#) ▲ $\text{AgPbCu}_2\text{Bi}_5\text{S}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: To stress a similarity with pavonite.

[Cuprorhodsitite](#) ▲ CuRh_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical composition.

[Cuprorivaite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{CaCuSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$

[Cuprosklodowskite](#) 🌐 🏠 ▲ 🏠 🏠 🏠 🏠 $\text{Cu}[(\text{UO}_2)(\text{SiO}_2\text{OH})]_2\cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: A name supplied by Buttgenbach while introducing Vaes' paper, in the mistaken belief that it was the copper analog of sklodowskite.

[Cuprospinel](#) 🏠 + ▲ $(\text{Cu,Mg})\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the copper content and the spinel structure.

[Cuprostibite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Cu}_2(\text{Sb,Tl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Cuprotungstite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Cu}^{++}3(\text{WO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.

[Curetonite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Ba}_4\text{Al}_3\text{Ti}(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{O,OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Forrest Cureton, mineralogist, and Michael Cureton, of Tucson, AZ, who found the mineral.

[Curienite](#) 🌐 🏠 ▲ 🏠 🏠 🏠 $\text{Pb}(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_8\cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Curite](#) 🌐 🏠 + ▲ 🏠 🏠 🏠 $\text{Pb}_{3+x}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2[(\text{UO}_2)_{4+x}(\text{OH})_{3-x}]_2$, $x\sim 0.5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Curie (1859-1906) and Marie Curie-Sklodowska (1867 - 1934), French research team of radioactive minerals. Discovered the element radium.

[Curtisite](#) * (see Idrialite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Cuspidine](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{F,OH})_2$

[Custerite](#) * (see Cuspidine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Cuzticite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Te}^{++++++}\text{O}_6\cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Nahuatl for "something yellow", in allusion to its color.



[Cyanochroite](#) 🏠 ▲ 🏠 $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)_2\cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Cyanophyllite](#) ▲ $\text{Cu}^{++}5\text{Al}_2(\text{SbO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_7\cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Cyanotrichite](#)    $Cu_4Al_2(SO_4)(OH)_{12} \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, kyaneos, "blue" and triches, "hair," hence, blue hair.

[Cylindrite](#)   $Pb_3Sn_4FeSb_2S_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, kylindros, "cylinder."

[Cymrite](#)   $BaAl_2Si_2O_8 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Cymru, the old Welsh name for Wales.

[Cyrilovite](#)   $NaFe^{++3}(PO_4)_2(OH)_4 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality Cyrilov, Czechoslovakia.

[Cyrtolite](#) * (see Zircon) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[\[Express Minerals\]](#) [\[Minerals for Sale\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[En Espa  ol\]](#) [\[Mineral Gallery\]](#)
 Fabre Minerals - Europe's first Internet mineral dealer, on the web since 1996

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

D Index of Mineral Species



[[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Equipment](#)] [[Analytical Services](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Mineral Gallery](#)] [[eBay Store](#)]

See Also: [[Diamond Crystals](#)] [[Mineral News](#)] [[Hudson Institute](#)] [[Minerals on CDROM](#)]

Rare Minerals, Meteorites, Equipment and Analytical Services
Excalibur Mineral Company, World leaders in the supply of rare species
Serving the scientific and collector communities since 1974

This alphabetical listing of **D minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[D'Ansite](#) * (see Dansite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dachiardite](#) * (see Dachiardite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dachiardite-Ca](#) 🗿📍🌟 (Ca,Na₂,K₂)₅Al₁₀Si₃₈O₉₆·25(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Antonio D'Achiardi (1839-1902), Professor of Mineralogy, Università di Pisa, Italy, who first described the mineral discovered by his son in a granitic pegmatite.

[Dachiardite-Na](#) 🗿📍🌟 (Na₂,Ca,K₂)₄Al₄Si₂₀O₄₈·13(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to dachiardite and the sodium content.



[Dadsonite](#) 🗿🖼️📍🌟 Pb₂₁Sb₂₃S₅₅Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander S. Dadson (1906-1958), Canadian mineralogist.

[Dahlite](#) * (see Carbonate-hydroxylapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Dalyite](#) 🗿🖼️📍🌟 K₂ZrSi₆O₁₅

[Damaraitite](#) 🗿📍🌟 Pb₃O₂(OH)Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Damara sequence,

the dolostones that host the deposit at the type locality. LOCALITY: Kombat mine, 49 km S of Tsumeb, Namibia.

[Damiaoite !](#)   PtIn_2 NAME ORIGIN: For its locality. LOCALITY: Near the village of Damiao and the Yixun River, about 370 km N of Beijing, People's Republic of China.

[Dana 28.4.3.3 *](#) (see Mereiterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Danalite](#)   $\text{Fe}^{++}4\text{Be}_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after James Dwight Dana (1813-1895), American mineralogist and author of the Dana mineral classification.



[Danbaite](#)   CuZn_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Danba, Sichuan Province, China.

[Danburite](#)    $\text{CaB}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its location.




[Danielsite](#)   $(\text{Cu,Ag})_{14}\text{Hg}_8\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John L. Daniels (1931-), who collected the mineral.

[Dannemorite - Renamed *](#) (see Manganogrunerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dansite](#)   $\text{Na}_{21}\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_{10}\text{Cl}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean D'Ans (1881-1969), German chemist, Technical University, Berlin.

[Daomanite *](#)   $\text{CuPtAs}_2\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Dao and Ma districts, Yanshan, China.

[Daphnite *](#) (see Chamosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Daqingshanite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Sr,Ca,Ba})_3(\text{Ce,Lu})(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)_{3-x}(\text{OH,F})_x$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for a mountain, Daqingshan, near the Bayan Obo iron ore deposit.

[Darapiosite](#)    $\text{KNa}_2\text{Zr}[\text{Li}(\text{Mn,Zr})_2\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Dara-i-Pioz, Alai Range, Tien Shan, northern Tadjikistan.




[Darapskite](#)     $\text{Na}_3(\text{SO}_4)(\text{NO}_3) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Dark Red Silver Ore *](#) (see Pyrargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dashkesanite *](#) (see Potassic-chlorohastingsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Dashkovaite !](#)   $\text{Mg}(\text{HCOO})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for E. R. Dashkova (1744-1796), former director of the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences.





[Datolite](#)     $\text{CaBSiO}_4(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, dateisthai, meaning "to divide," because granular aggregates crumble readily.

[Daubreeite](#)    $\text{BiO}(\text{OH,Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gabriel Auguste Daubree (1814-1896), French mineralogist and geologist.

[Daubreelite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Professor Gabriel Auguste Daubree (1814-1896), of Paris, France.

[Davanite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{TiSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$

[Davidite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ce,Lu})(\text{Y,U})(\text{Ti,Fe}^{+++})_{20}\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Tenatt William Edgeworth David (1858-1934), Australian geologist.

[Davidite-\(La\)](#)     $(\text{La,Ce,Ca})(\text{Y,U})(\text{Ti,Fe}^{+++})_{20}\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tenatt William Edgeworth David (1858-1934), Australian geologist.

[Davidite-\(Y\) *](#) (see Gramaccioliite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Davisonite-mixture with apatite *](#) (see Crandallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Davisonite-mixture with crandallite *](#) (see Apatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Davreuxite](#)    $\text{MnAl}_6\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{17}(\text{OH})_2$

[Davyne](#)     $\text{Na}_4\text{K}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{24}(\text{SO}_4)\text{Cl}_2$

[Dawsonite](#)     $\text{NaAl}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Canadian

geologist, J. W. Dawson (1820-1899).

[Dayingite ?](#) ▲ CuCoPtS₄

[Deanesmithite](#) ● ▲ Hg₂Hg⁺⁺3Cr⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺O₅S₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Deane K. Smith (1930-2001), Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Decrespignyite-\(Y\) !](#) ■ ▲ 🚫 (Y,REE)₄Cu(CO₃)₄Cl(OH)₅·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert James Champion de Crespigny (1950-), Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, Australia.

[Deerite](#) ● ▲ (Fe⁺⁺,Mn)₆(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₃Si₆O₂₀(OH)₅

[Defernite](#) ● ■ ▲ Ca₆(CO₃)_{2-x}(SiO₄)_x(OH)₇(Cl,OH)_{1-2x} (x=0,5)

[Dehrnite *](#) (see Carbonate-fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Delafossite](#) ● ■ ▲ Cu+Fe⁺⁺⁺O₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gabriel Delafosse (1796-1878), French mineralogist and crystallographer.

[Delessite *](#) (see Chamosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Delhayelite](#) ● ▲ 🚫 (Na,K)₁₀Ca₅Al₆Si₃₂O₈₀(Cl₂,F₂,SO₄)₃·18(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fernard Delhaye (1880-1946), Belgian geologist, a pioneer in the geological exploration of the northern Kivu region of Zaire.

[Deliensite !](#) ● ■ + ▲ 🚫 Fe⁺⁺(UO₂)₂(SO₄)₂(OH)₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Michel Deliens (1939-), Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, in recognition of his research on uranium bearing minerals.

[Delindeite](#) ● ■ ▲ 🚫 Ba₂(Na,K,_[])₃(Ti,Fe)[Ti₂(O,OH)₄Si₄O₁₄](H₂O,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry deLinde, long time mineral collector and owner of the Diamond Jo quarry.

[Dellaite](#) ● ■ ▲ Ca₆Si₃O₁₁(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Della Martin Roy (1926-), Pennsylvania State University geochemist who first synthesized this phase.

[Dellaventuraitite !](#) ■ ▲ 🚫 NaNa₂(Mg₂,Mn⁺⁺⁺,Li,Ti)Si₈O₂₂O₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giancarlo Della Ventura, Università degli Studi di Roma Tre, for his extensive work on the crystal chemistry of synthetic amphiboles.

[Deloneite-\(Ce\) !](#) ● ▲ 🚫 NaCa₂SrCe(PO₄)₃F NAME ORIGIN: For B. N. Delone (Delaunay) (1890-1980), Russian mathematical crystallographer.

[Delorenzite *](#) (see Tanteuxenite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Deloryite](#) ● ▲ 🚫 Cu⁺⁺⁴(UO₂)(MoO₄)₂(OH)₆

[Delrioite](#) ● ▲ CaSrV₂O₆(OH)₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andres M. del Rio (1764-1849), Mexican mineralogist, who discovered vanadium.

[delta13 dihydor d pimaric acid *](#) (see Refikite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Deltaite-mixture with crandellite *](#) (see Hydroxylapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Deltaite-mixture with hydroxylapatite *](#) (see Crandallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Delvauxite](#) ● ■ ▲ CaFe⁺⁺⁺⁴(PO₄,SO₄)₂(OH)₈·4-6(H₂O) (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after J.S.P.J. Delvaux de Feuffe (1782-1863), Belgian chemist who first described and analyzed the mineral.

[Demantoid - green *](#) (see Andradite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Demesmaekerite](#) ● ■ ▲ 🚫 Pb₂Cu₅(UO₂)₂(SeO₃)₆(OH)₆·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gaston Demesmaeker (1911-), Belgian mining geologist, who studied the Shikolobwe uranium deposits.

[Denisovite](#) ● ■ ▲ 🚫 (K,Na)Ca₂Si₃O₈(F,OH)

[Denningite](#) ● ■ ▲ (Mn,Zn)Te₂O₅

[Dennisonite-mixture with apatite *](#) (see Crandallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dennisonite-mixture with crandallite *](#) (see Apatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Deoderant Stone *](#) (see Tschermigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Derbylite](#) 🌐🔪🟩 (Fe⁺⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Ti)7Sb⁺⁺⁺O13(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American Geologist Orville A. Derby 1851 - 1915 founder of the Brazilian Geological Survey.

[Derriksite](#) 🌐🔪🟩🔴 Cu₄(UO₂)(SeO₃)₂(OH)₆

[Dervillite](#) 🌐🟩 Ag₂As₂ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Henri Derville of Strasbourg University, Strasbourg, France.

[Desaulsite *](#) (see Pimelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Desautelsite](#) 🌐🔪🟩 Mg₆Mn⁺⁺⁺2(CO₃)(OH)16·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Paul E. Desautels (1920-1991), curator of minerals at the U. S. National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution).

[Descloizite](#) 🌐🔪+🟩 PbZn(VO₄)(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist, Alfred Des Clozeaux (1817-1897).

[Desmine *](#) (see Stilbite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Desmine *](#) (see Stilbite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Desourdyite *](#) (see Iraqite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Desourdyite *](#) (see Steacyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Despujolsite](#) 🌐🟩 Ca₃Mn⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·3(H₂O)

[Dessauite !](#) 🌐+🟩🔴 (Sr,Pb)(Y,U)(Ti,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂₀O₃₈ NAME ORIGIN: For Gabor Dessau (1907-1983), professor of ore mineralogy at the University of Pisa, Italy.

[Destinezite - xtls *](#) (see Diadochite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Devilline](#) 🌐🔪🟩 CaCu₄(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French chemist, H. E. S. C. Deville (1818-1881). Named from its occurrence at Herrengrund, north of Neusohl, in Slovakia of Czechoslovakia.

[Dewalquite *](#) (see Ardennite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Deweylite *](#) (see Clinochrysoile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dewindtite](#) 🌐🔪🟩🔴 Pb₃[H(UO₂)₃O₂(PO₄)₂]₂·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean Dewindt, Belgian geologist.

[Diaboleite](#) 🌐🔪+🟩 Pb₂CuCl₂(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek dia, "difference" and the mineral Boleite.

[Diadochite](#) 🌐🔪🟩 Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)(SO₄)(OH)·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, diadochos, meaning "successor," presumably in allusion to its secondary origin.

[Dialogite *](#) (see Rhodochrosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Diamond](#) 🌐🔪+🟩 C NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, adamas, meaning "invincible" or "hardest."

[Diaoyudaoite](#) 🌐🔪🟩 NaAl₁₁O₁₇

[Diaphorite](#) 🌐🔪+🟩 Pb₂Ag₃Sb₃S₈ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek diaphora, "difference" as being distinct from freieslebenite.

[Diaspore](#) 🌐🔪+🟩 AlO(OH) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek word "to scatter," referring to the mineral's easy disintegration in the blowpipe flame.


[Dichroite *](#) (see Cordierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dickinsonite](#) 🌐🔪+🟩🔴 KNa₄Ca(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)₁₄Al(PO₄)₁₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Reverend John William Dickinson (1835-1899), Redding, Connecticut, USA, an early collector of Branchville minerals.

[Dickite](#) 🌐🔪🟩 Al₂Si₂O₅(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish chemist, A. B. Dick.


[Dickthomssenite !](#) 🌐🟩 Mg(V⁺⁺⁺⁺2O₆)·7(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after

Richard W. Thomssen (1933-), consulting geologist from Dayton, Nevada, USA.

[Dienerite](#)  Ni_3As NAME ORIGIN: Named after Karl Diener (1862-1928), Austrian paleontologist from Vienna who discovered the mineral.

[Dietrichite](#)  $(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Dietzeite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2(\text{IO}_3)_2(\text{CrO}_4)$

[Digenite](#)  Cu_9S_5 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "two kinds" or "sexes," in reference to the presumed presence of both cuprous and cupric ions.

[Dihydrite](#) * (see Pseudomalachite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Dilithium](#) *  Li_2Te NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's composition.

[Dillage](#) * (see Diopside) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dimorphite](#)  As_4S_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "two" and "form," in reference to the two forms in which the species was thought to occur.

[Dinite](#) *  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{36}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Olinto Dini (1802-1866), Italian teacher and professor of physics, University of Pisa.

[Diomignite](#)  $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$

[Diopside](#)  $\text{CaMgSi}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek dis - "two kinds" and opsis - "opinion."

[Diopase](#)  $\text{CuSiO}_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, dia - "through" and optomai - "vision."

[Discredited](#) * (see Arsenobismite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Ashanite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Clinoholmquistite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Crossite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Donathite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Hydromolysite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Imgreite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Laubmannite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Magnesioanthophyllite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Magnesiogedrite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Magniotriplite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Monsmedite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Platynite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Pseudo-autunite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Schapbachite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Spodiosite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Tetranatrolite)

[Discredited](#) * (see Vanuranylite)

[Discredited IMA 1987](#) * (see Sobotkite)

[Discredited IMA 1995](#) * (see Lusungite)


[Discredited IMA 1997](#) * (see Herschelite)

[Discredited IMA 1997](#) * (see Magnesioclinoholmquistite)

[Discredited IMA 1997](#) * (see Yftsite-(Y))

[Discredited IMA 2001](#) * (see Duhamelite)

[Discredited IMA 2002](#) * (see Squawcreekite)

[Dissakisite-\(Ce\)](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Ce}, \text{REE})(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "twice over," for a magnesium analog of allanite being described twice.

[Dissakisite-\(La\)](#) !  $(\text{Ca}, \text{Fe}, \text{Th})(\text{REE}, \text{Ca})(\text{Al}, \text{Cr}, \text{Ti})_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}, \text{Al})\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH}, \text{F})$ with $\text{La} > \text{Ce}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names

(CNMMN)

[Disthene](#) * (see Kyanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Dittmarite](#)    (NH₄)Mg(PO₄)·(H₂O)

[Diversilite-\(Ce\)](#) !   Na₂(Ba,K)₆Ce₂Fe⁺⁺+Ti₃Si₁₂O₃₆(OH)₃(OH,H₂O)₉ NAME




ORIGIN: Name for the Latin *diversus* (heterogeneous) and silicate, reflecting the main structural features.





[Dixenite](#)    Cu+Mn⁺⁺+14Fe⁺⁺⁺(As⁺⁺⁺+O₃)₅(SiO₄)₂(As⁺⁺⁺⁺+O₄)(OH)₆

[Djalmaite](#) * (see Uranmicrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Djerfisherite](#)     K₆Na(Fe,Cu,Ni)₂₅S₂₆Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for Daniel Jerome Fisher (1896-1988), American mineralogist.

[Djurleite](#)    Cu₃Si₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: For S. Djurle, who first synthesized the compound later found in nature.

[Dmisteinbergite](#)    CaAl₂Si₂O₈




[Dolerophanite](#)     Cu₂(SO₄)O NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "DOLEROS" = misleading and "PHANESTAI" = appearance, in allusion to its low content of copper

[Dollaseite-\(Ce\)](#)     CaCeMg₂AlSi₃O₁₁(OH,F)₂




[Dolomite](#)     CaMg(CO₃)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist and geologist, Deodat Guy Tancrede Gratet de Dolomieu (1750-1801).

[Doloresite](#)    H₈V⁺⁺⁺+6O₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.

LOCALITY: La Sal No. 2 mine, Lumsden Canyon, Gateway District, Dolores River, southwestern Colorado, USA.

[Domeykite](#)    Cu₃As NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Chilean mineralogist, I. Domeyk (1802-1889).

[Donathite](#) ?   (Fe⁺⁺,Mg)(Cr,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂O₄




[Donbassite](#)    Al₂[Al_{2.33}][Si₃AlO₁₀](OH)₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1940 for the location.





[Donharrisite](#)   Ni₈Hg₃S₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Donald C. Harris (1936-), Canadian mineralogist.

[Donnayite-\(Y\)](#)   Sr₃NaCaY(CO₃)₆·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph Desire Hubert Donnay (1902-1994), Belgian-American-Canadian crystallographer and mineralogist and Gabrielle (Hamburger) Donnay (1920-1987), American Canadian mineralogist





[Donpeacorite](#)    (Mn,Mg)MgSi₂O₆

[Dorallcharite](#)    (Ti,K)Fe⁺⁺⁺+3(SO₄)₂(OH)₆

[Dorfmanite](#)    Na₂(PO₃OH)₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Moisei Davidovich Dorfman (1908-), Russian mineralogist who first reported a sodium phosphate in 1963.

[Dorrite](#)     Ca₂Mg₂Fe⁺⁺⁺+4(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₄Si₂O₂₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John A. Dorr (1922-1986), University of Michigan.

[Doughtyite](#) * (see Alunogen) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Douglasite](#)     K₂Fe⁺⁺+Cl₄·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its discovery locality. LOCALITY: Found at Douglasschall, northwest of Stassfurt, Germany.

[Doverite](#) * (see Synchysite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Downeyite](#)   SeO₂

[Doyleite](#)   Al(OH)₃

[Dozyite](#)   (Mg₇Al₂)(Si₄Al₂)O₁₅(OH)₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality.

LOCALITY: Ertsberg East complex, Carstensz Mountains, central Irian Jaya,

Indonesia. Wood Chrome mine, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, USA.



[Dravite](#)    $\text{NaMg}_3\text{Al}_6(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: After its locality.



LOCALITY: Drava River, Austria.




[Dravite - \(61.3.1.9\) *](#) (see [Dravite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Dresserite](#)    $\text{BaAl}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Dreyerite](#)   BiVO_4




[Drugmanite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})\text{H}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$




[Drysallite](#)   $\text{Mo}(\text{Se}, \text{S})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For A.R. Drysdall, Director, Geological Survey of Zambia.



[Dufrenite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Armand Small Dufrenoy (1792-1857), French mineralogist and geologist.

[Dufrenoyite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: For Ours Pierre Armand Petit Dufrenoy (1792-1857), French mineralogist, National School of Mines, Paris, France.



[Duffite-alpha](#)    $\text{PbCu}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1920 for G. Duff, general manager of the mine at Tsumeb, Namibia.





[Duffite-beta](#)    $\text{PbCu}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1920 for G. Duff, general manager of the mine at Tsumeb, Namibia.

[Dugganite](#)    $\text{Pb}_3\text{Zn}_3\text{Te}(\text{As}, \text{V}, \text{Si})_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Marjorie Duggan, analytical chemist, in reference to her discovery of Te^{6+} [hexavalent tellurium] in nature.




[Duhamelite ?](#)   $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{Bi}(\text{VO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1981 for J. E. DuHamel, geologist, Phelps Dodge Corp., who found the mineral.

[Duhamelite *](#) (see [Mottramite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dukeite !](#)   $\text{Bi}^{+++}_4\text{Cr}^{++++}_8\text{O}_{57}(\text{OH})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Duke University, Duham, North Carolina, USA and for the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation.

[Dumontite](#)     $\text{Pb}_2(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{O}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A.H. Dumont

[Dumortierite](#)    $\text{Al}_{6.5-7}(\text{BO}_3)(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{O}, \text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French paleontologist, M. E. Dumortier (1803-1873).




[Dundasite](#)    $\text{PbAl}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Dundas and Mt. Read, Tasmania.

[Duplicate \(see 28-4-6-1\) *](#) (see [Klyuchevskite-Duplicate](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Durangite](#)   $\text{NaAl}(\text{AsO}_4)\text{F}$

[Duranusite](#)    As_4S NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Duranus, Alpes-Meritimes, France. Mina Capillitas, an epithermal deposit in the Province of Catamarca, Argentina.




[Durdenite *](#) (see [Emmonsite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dusmatovite](#)    $\text{K}(\text{K}, \text{Na}, [])(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Y}, \text{Zr})_2(\text{Zn}, \text{Li})_3\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Vyacheslav Djuraevitch Dusmatov (1936-), Mineralogist and geologist who has done much work at the locality. LOCALITY: The Dara-i-Pioz alkaline massif, Tien Shan, Tajikistan.

[Dussertite](#)   $\text{BaFe}^{+++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_5$

[Duttonite](#)   $\text{V}^{++++}\text{O}(\text{OH})_2$

[Dwornikite](#)   $(\text{Ni}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{SO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Dypingite](#)    $\text{Mg}_5(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Dypingdal serpentine-magnesite deposit, Snarum, Norway.

[Dysanalyte \(Nb\) *](#) (see Perovskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Dyscrasite](#) 🌐 📦 + ▲ Ag₃Sb NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, meaning "bad alloy."

[Dzhalindite](#) 🌐 ▲ In(OH)₃

[Dzharkenite](#) 🌐 + ▲ FeSe₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: In the Suluchekinskoye Se-U deposit, Dzharkenskaya depression, SE Kazakhstan.

[Dzhezkazganite ?](#) ▲ (Pb,Cu,Rh)₂S₂ (?)



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Minerals for Sale\]](#) [\[Educational Articles\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Image Gallery\]](#)

John Betts - Fine Minerals

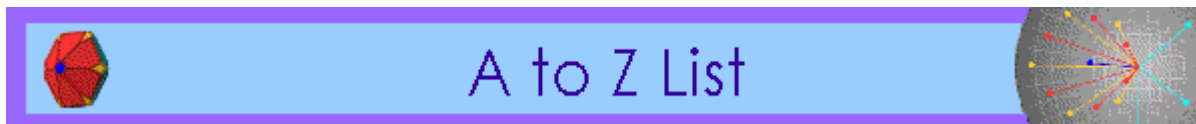
Classic minerals, out-of-print books & magazines, plus informative articles for collectors

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

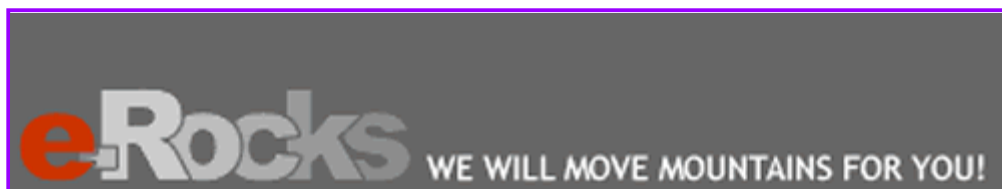
(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

E Index of Mineral Species



[[Register](#)] [[Auction Rules](#)] [[Current Listing](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Site Map](#)]

e-Rocks.com, auction and sales venue for all rock and mineral enthusiasts

Our mission is to provide an online centre for Buyers and Sellers with reliable service and support

Brought to you by [Thames Valley Minerals](#)

This alphabetical listing of **E minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Eakerite](#) $\text{Ca}_2\text{SnAl}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in honor of Mr. Jack Eaker who was a mining engineer at the Foote lithium Company spodumene mine at King's Mountain, NC.

[Eakleite](#) * (see Xonotlite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Eardleyite-Zn](#) * (see Takovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Earlandite](#) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Earland, English oceanographer.

[Earlshannonite](#) $(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Earl V. Shannon (1895-1981), American mineralogist and chemist, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., USA.

[Eastonite](#) ! $\text{KMg}_2\text{Al}[\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Easton, Pennsylvania, USA

[Ecandrewsite](#) $(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn}^{++})\text{TiO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ernest Clayton Andrews (1870-1948), New South Wales government geologist, who mapped the

Broken Hill Region.

[Ecdemite](#)   $\text{Pb}_6\text{As}_{++}\text{2O}_7\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "unusual", in reference to the composition.




[Echellite](#) * (see Levyne-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Echellite](#) * (see Levyne-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Eckermannite](#)    $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Mg}_4\text{Al})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$




[Eclarite](#)    $\text{Pb}_9(\text{Cu},\text{Fe})\text{Bi}_{12}\text{S}_{28}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Professor E. Clar of Vienna, Austria.

[Edenharterite](#)    $\text{TlPbAs}_3\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for Andreas Edenharter (b.1933), Swiss crystal chemist.

[Edenite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Mg}_5\text{Si}_7\text{AlO}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Edenville, Orange County, New York, USA.




[Edgarbaileyite](#)    $\text{Hg}_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$




[Edgarite](#) !   FeNb_3S_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named after Alan D. Edgar (1935-1998), Professor of Petrology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, in recognition of his contributions to the study of alkaline rocks a

[Edingtonite](#)    $\text{BaAl}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discoverer of the mineral, Edington from Glasgow, Scotland.

[Edoylerite](#)    $\text{Hg}_{++}\text{3Cr}_{++++}\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edward H. Oylar (1915-), American mineral collector specializing in mercury minerals.




[Effenbergerite](#)    $\text{BaCuSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Dr. Herta S. Effenberger, mineralogist and crystallographer of the University of Vienna.

[Efremovite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ivan Antonovich Yefremov (1907-1972), Russian geologist.

[Eggletonite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Mn}_8[\text{Si}_{11}\text{AlO}_{29}](\text{OH})_{7 \cdot 11}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for R. A. Eggleton, Australian National University.

[Eglestonite](#)    $\text{Hg}_6\text{Cl}_3\text{O}(\text{OH})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for T. E. Egleston.

[Ehlite](#) * (see Pseudomalachite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ehrleite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{ZnBe}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_3,\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Howard Ehrle of Miles City, Montana, who found the mineral.

[Eichwaldite](#) * (see Jeremejevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Eifelite](#)    $\text{KNa}_3\text{Mg}_4\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$


[Eisen](#) * (see Iron) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Eitelite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$

[Ekanite](#)     $\text{ThCa}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}$




[Ekanite](#) * (see Iraqite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ekaterinite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7(\text{Cl},\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Ekatite](#) !  $(\text{Fe}_{+++},\text{Fe}_{++},\text{Zn})_{12}(\text{OH})_6[\text{AsO}_3]_6[\text{AsO}_3,\text{HOSiO}_3]_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dieter Ekat (1935-1996), Namibian mining engineer.

[Ekmanite](#) ?  $(\text{Fe}_{++},\text{Mg},\text{Mn},\text{Fe}_{+++})_3(\text{Si},\text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Elaeolite](#) * (see Nepheline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Elbaite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Li},\text{Al})_3\text{Al}_6(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Island of Elba, Italy.

[Elbaite - \(61.3.1.6\) *](#) (see Elbaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Electrum - Ag Alloy *](#) (see Gold) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Electrum - Au Alloy *](#) (see Silver) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Elfstorpite - Discredited 2004 *](#) (see Allactite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ellenbergerite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{TiAl}_6\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{28}(\text{OH})_{10}$




[Ellestadite](#) *   $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4,\text{PO}_4,\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{F},\text{OH},\text{Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for

Reuben B. Ellestad (1900-1993), American analytical chemist of Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.


[Ellisite](#)    $\text{Ti}_3\text{As}_3\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Albert J. Ellis (1929-), New Zealand geochemist.

[Ellsworthite](#) * (see Komarovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Elpasolite](#)    K_2NaAlF_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: St Peters Dome, El Paso County, Colorado, USA

[Epidite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{ZrSi}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "ELPIS" = hope, in allusion to the hope of finding another mineral in the layer

[Elsmoreite](#) !  $\text{WO}_3 \cdot 0.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Zinc mine of Elsmore, New England district, New South Wales, Australia.

[Elyite](#)    $\text{Pb}_4\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Ely, an important figure in the early mining history of eastern Nevada.

[Embolite](#) *   $\text{Ag}(\text{Br},\text{Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "intermediate" alluding to the 50:50 mixture of chloride and bromide in the formula.

[Embolite-Br](#) * (see Chlorargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Embolite-Cl](#) * (see Bromargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Embreyite](#)    $\text{Pb}_5(\text{CrO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for P. G. Embry


[Emeleusite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$

[Emerald - green](#) * (see Beryl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Emerald Nickel](#) * (see Zaratite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Emilite](#) !  $\text{Cu}_{10.7}\text{Pb}_{10.7}\text{Bi}_{21.3}\text{S}_{48}$ NAME ORIGIN: Presumably named for Emil Makovicky of the University of Copenhagen.



[Emmonsite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Te}^{++++}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for S. F. Emmons

[Emplectite](#)    CuBiS_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek emplektos, "interwoven."

[Empressite](#)    AgTe NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Empress Josephine mine, Saguache County and Red Cloud mine, Bolder County, Colorado, USA.



[Enargite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3\text{As}_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek enarges - "obvious."




[Endellionite](#) * (see Bourmonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Endellite](#) ?   $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1943 for Kurt Endell (1887{?}), German geologist, one of the discoverers of the mineral.




[Endellite](#) * (see Halloysite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Endlichite\(As\)](#) * (see Vanadinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Englishite](#)    $\text{K}_3\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_{10}\text{Al}_{15}(\text{PO}_4)_{21}(\text{OH})_7 \cdot 26(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George L. English (1864-1944), American mineral dealer and collector.




[Enstatite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek enstates - "opponent."

[Eosphorite](#)    $\text{MnAl}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "dawn-bearing," in allusion to the pink color.

[Ephesite](#)    $\text{NaLiAl}_2(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Gumuchdahg, Ephesus, near Izmir, Turkey.




[Epidesmire](#) * (see Stilbite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Epididymite](#)    $\text{NaBeSi}_3\text{O}_7(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek epi, "near" and didymos, "twin", for its dimorphous relationship with eudidymite





[Epidote](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH}) = \text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe},\text{Al})\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek epidosis - "addition."



[Epistilbite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek epi - "near"

and the mineral Stilbite.

[Epistolite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{Nb}_2\text{Ti}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Greek for "letter" in allusion to the flat, rectangular form and white color.

[Epsom Salts](#) * (see Epsomite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Epsomite](#)     $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The mineral has long been known from the deposits associated with the mineral waters at Epsom, Surrey, England.




[Ercitite](#) !   $\text{Na}(\text{Mn}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for mineralogist T. Scott Ercit (1957-) of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada.

[Erdite](#)    $\text{NaFeS}_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Richard C. Erd (1924-), mineralogist with the U.S. Geological Survey.





[Eremeyevite](#) * (see Jeremejevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Eremyevite](#) * (see Jeremejevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Ericaite](#)    $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg}, \text{Mn})_3\text{B}_7\text{O}_{13}\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the purple color of flowers from the genus Erica (Heather).





[Ericssonite](#)    $\text{BaMn}^{++}2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{O}[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7](\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John E. Ericsson (1803-1883), Swedish-born American engineer and inventor, designer of the iron-clad ship Monitor.



[Erinite](#) * (see Cornwallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Eriochoalcite](#)     $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek erion = "wool" and kalcos = "copper", in allusion to its form and to the chemical composition.

[Erionite-Ca](#) !     $(\text{Ca}, \text{K}_2, \text{Na}_2)_2[\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{14}\text{O}_{36}] \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for wool, in allusion to its white, fibrous, wool-like appearance. The Ca-dominant member of the erionite series.



[Erionite-K](#) !     $(\text{K}_2, \text{Ca}, \text{Na}_2)_2[\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{14}\text{O}_{36}] \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for wool, in allusion to its white, fibrous, wool-like appearance. The K-dominant member of the erionite series.




[Erionite-Na](#)     $(\text{Na}_2, \text{K}_2, \text{Ca})_2[\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_{14}\text{O}_{36}] \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for wool, in allusion to its white, fibrous, wool-like appearance. Na modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.





[Erlianite](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_4(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{V}^{+++})_2[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}](\text{O}, \text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Harhada iron deposit, near the Jining-Erlian railway, Inner Mongolia, China.



[Erllichmanite](#)    OsS_2 NAME ORIGIN: For Joseph Erllichman, electron probe analyst, who analyzed a number of new minerals.




[Ernieckelite](#)    $\text{NiMn}^{++++}3\text{O}_7 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ernest (Ernie) Henry Nickel (1925-), Canadian-Australian mineralogist, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and International Mineralogical Assoc





[Erniggliite](#)   $\text{Ti}_2\text{SnAs}_2\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for Ernst Niggli (b.1917), Swiss mineralogist.

[Ernstite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++1-x}\text{Fe}^{+++x})\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_{2-x}\text{O}_x$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Theodor K. A. Ernst (1904-), mineralogist, University of Erlangen, Germany.

[Ershovite](#)     $\text{Na}_4\text{K}_3(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Ti})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Prof. Vadim Viktorovich Ershov (1939-1989) of the Moscow Mining Institute.

[Ertixiite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Altai No. 3 pegmatite, Ertixi River, Fuyun, Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China.

[Erythrite](#)    $\text{Co}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, erythros for "red."

[Erythrosiderite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Cl}_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, erythros = "red" and sideros = "iron."

[Eschynite](#) * (see Aeschynite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Eschynite](#) * (see Aeschynite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Eschynite](#) * (see Aeschynite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Eskebornite](#)    CuFeSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: For the Eskeborn adit, Tilkerode, Germany, where first discovered.




[Eskimoite](#)    $\text{Ag}_7\text{Pb}_{10}\text{Bi}_{15}\text{S}_{36}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Eskimos, the natives of Greenland.

[Eskolaite](#)    Cr_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pentti Eelis Eskola (1883-1964), of the University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

[Esmeraldaite](#) * (see Lepidocrocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Esmeraldite](#) * (see Lepidocrocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Esperanzaite](#) !    $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{As}^{++++}\text{O}_4)_2\text{F}_4(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discovery locality. LOCALITY: La Esperanza mine, Zaragosa mining district, near Madero, State of Durango, Mexico.

[Esperite](#)    $\text{PbCa}_3\text{Zn}_4(\text{SiO}_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Esper Signius Larsen, Jr. (1879-1961), petrologist and Professor of Geology, Harvard University.




[Esseneite](#)    $\text{CaFe}^{+++}\text{AlSiO}_6$

[Ethanamide](#) * (see Acetamide) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ettringite](#)    $\text{Ca}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 26(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Ettringer Bellerberg, Ettringen, Mayen, Eifel, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany




[Eucairite](#)    CuAgSe NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "opportunity," because it was discovered shortly after discovery of the element selenium.

[Euchlorine](#)     $\text{KNaCu}^{++3}(\text{SO}_4)_3\text{O}$

[Euchroite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek eu - "good" and chros - "color."



[Euclase](#)    $\text{BeAlSiO}_4(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek eu - "well" and klasis - "breaking."

[Eucryptite](#)    LiAlSiO_4

[Eudialyte](#)    $\text{Na}_4(\text{Ca,Ce})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn},\text{Y})\text{ZrSi}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_2$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek eu - "well" and dialytos - "decomposable."




[Eudidymite](#)    $\text{NaBeSi}_3\text{O}_7(\text{OH})$




[Eugenite](#)    Ag_9Hg_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugen Friedrich Stumpfl (1931-), Mineralogist, Mining University Leoben, Austria.




[Eugsterite](#)   $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans P. Eugster (1925-1987), Swiss-American mineralogist, John Hopkins University, awarded the Roebling Medal, 1983.

[Eulytine](#) * (see Eulytite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Eulytite](#)    $\text{Bi}_4(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek eulitos = "easily liquefiable", in allusion to its low melting point.


[Euxenite-\(Y\)](#)    $(\text{Y,Ca,Ce})(\text{Nb,Ta,Ti})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "friendly to strangers, hospitable," in allusion to the rare elements that it contains.


[Evansite](#)    $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English metallurgist, Brooke Evans (1797-1862),

[Eveite](#)    $\text{Mn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its structural and


chemical similarities to adamite.

[Evenkite](#)  (CH₃)₂(CH₂)₂₂ NAME ORIGIN: Names after its locality LOCALITY: Evenki Region, Lower Tunguska River, Siberia, Russia.


[Eveslogite](#) !  (Ca,K,Na,Sr,Ba)₄₈[(Ti,Nb,Fe,Mn)₁₂(OH)₁₂Si₄₈O₁₄₄](F,OH,Cl)₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Mt. Eveslogchorr, Khibiny alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Ewaldite](#)  (Ba,Sr)(Ca,Na,Y,Ce)(CO₃)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul P. Ewald (1888-1985), German crystallographer, founder of Acta Crystallographica, and professor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, New, York.

[Eylettersite](#)  (Th,Pb)_{1-x}Al₃(PO₄,SiO₄)₂(OH)₆ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mme. Van Wambeke, wife of the discoverer.

[Eyselite](#) !  Fe⁺⁺⁺Ge⁺⁺⁺⁺3O₇(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Hans Eysel (1935-1999), Professor of Crystallography at the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, Heidelberg, Germany, for his contributions to the study of germanates.

[Ezcurrite](#)  Na₄B₁₀O₁₇·7(H₂O)

[Eztlite](#)  Pb₂Fe⁺⁺⁺6(Te⁺⁺⁺⁺O₃)₃(Te⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺O₆)(OH)₁₀·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Nahua "eztli," blood, in allusion to the color of the mineral.



[\[Mineral Specimens\]](#) [\[Our best\]](#) [\[Rare specimens\]](#) [\[Latest updates\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#)

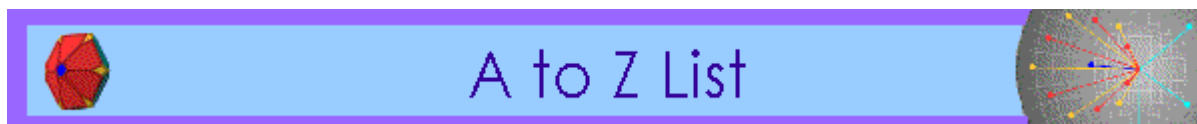
Fine Minerals, Moldavites, Jewellery, Meteorites and Fossils
Rockshop.cz is based in Prague, Czech republic

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

F Index of Mineral Species



[[What's New, Gallery 1, Gallery 2, and Gallery 3](#)] [[Rock Shop Gallery](#)] [[Metaphysical Gallery](#)]

Serving the mineral collector and educator community since 1970

Over 750,000 mineral specimens in stock

New minerals acquired weekly - Wright's Rock Shop

This alphabetical listing of **F minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Fabianite](#) $\text{CaB}_3\text{O}_5(\text{OH})$

[Facellite](#) * (see [Kaliophilite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Faheyite](#) $(\text{Mn}, \text{Mg})\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Be}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Fahleite](#) $\text{Zn}_5\text{CaFe}^{+++}2(\text{AsO}_4)_6 \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rolfe Fahle of Munich, Germany, a mineral dealer specializing in Tsumeb specimens.

[Fairbankite](#) $\text{PbTe}^{++++}\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for N. K. Fairbank.

[Fairchildite](#) $\text{K}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after John Gifford Fairchild (1882-1965), analytical chemist at the U. S. Geological Survey.




[Fairfieldite](#) $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Branchville, Redding, Fairfield County, Connecticut, USA

[Falcondoite](#)    $(\text{Ni,Mg})_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the contraction of FALCONbridge DOMINICA C. Por A., the mining company at the type locality. LOCALITY: Loma Peruera laterite deposit at Bonao, Dominican Republic.

[Falkmanite](#)    $\text{Pb}_5\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for O.C.A. Falkman.

[False Galena](#) * (see Sphalerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Famatinite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Sierra de Famatina, La Rioja, Argentina.



[Fangite](#)    $\text{Ti}_3\text{As}_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Fangite was named for Jen-Ho Fang in honor of his numerous contributions to crystallography, crystal chemistry, and geostatistics.




[Farringtonite](#)   $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$




[Fassaite](#) * (see Augite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Faujasite](#) * (see Faujasite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Faujasite-Ca](#) !   $(\text{Ca,Na}_2,\text{Mg})_{3.5}[\text{Al}_7\text{Si}_{17}\text{O}_{48}] \cdot 32(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Barthelemy Faujas de Saint Fond (1741-1819), French geologist and writer on the origin of volcanoes. The Ca-dominant member of the faujasite series.

[Faujasite-Mg](#) !   $(\text{Mg,Na}_2,\text{Ca})_{3.5}[\text{Al}_7\text{Si}_{17}\text{O}_{48}] \cdot 32(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Barthelemy Faujas de Saint Fond (1741-1819), French geologist and writer on the origin of volcanoes. The Mg-dominant member of the faujasite series.





[Faujasite-Na](#)    $(\text{Na}_2,\text{Ca,Mg})_{3.5}[\text{Al}_7\text{Si}_{17}\text{O}_{48}] \cdot 32(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Barthelemy Faujas de Saint Fond (1741-1819), French geologist and writer on the origin of volcanoes.

[Faustite](#)    $(\text{Zn,Cu})\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Tobias Faust (1908-1985), mineralogist and geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.


[Fava pebbles](#) * (see Gorceixite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Fayalite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}2\text{SiO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Fayal Island, Azores



[Feather Alum](#) * (see Halotrichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Fedorite](#)     $\text{KNa}_4\text{Ca}_4(\text{Al,Si})_{16}\text{O}_{36}(\text{OH,F})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Evgraf Stepanovich Fedorov (1853-1919), eminent Russian crystallographer.

[Fedorovskite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg,Mn})_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6$




[Fedotovite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}^{++}3(\text{SO}_4)_3\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for S. A. Fedotov (1931-), Russian geologist.





[Feinglosite](#) !   $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Zn,Fe})[(\text{As,S})\text{O}_4]_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Mark N. Feinglos (b. 1948), Professor at the Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A., who discovered the mineral.

[Feitknechtite](#)    $\text{beta-Mn}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Feitknecht (1899-1975), Swiss, professor of chemistry, University of Bern.

[Feklichevite](#) !    $\text{Na}_{11}\text{Ca}_9(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{Zr}_3\text{Nb}[\text{Si}_{25}\text{O}_{73}](\text{OH,H}_2\text{O,Cl,O})_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for V. G. Feklichev (1933-1999), Russian mineralogist.

[Felbertalite](#) !  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Pb}_6\text{Bi}_8\text{S}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Felbertal valley, Salzburg Province, Austria.


[Felsobanyaite](#)    $\text{Al}_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Baia Sprie, Maramures, Romania (formerly known as Felsobanya, in Hungary).



[Fenaksite](#)     $(\text{K,Na,Ca})_4(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH,F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Fe, Na, K, and Si in the formula.

[Fencooperite](#) !   $\text{Ba}_6\text{Fe}^{+++}3\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{23}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{Cl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for




Joseph Fenimore Cooper, Jr. (1937-), mineral collector of Santa Cruz, California, USA.




[Fer*](#) (see Iron) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Ferberite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{WO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Moritz Rudolph Ferber (1805-1875) of Gera, Germany.



[Ferchromide](#)   $\text{Cr}_3\text{Fe}_{1-x}(x=0,6)$ NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical composition, FERrum, iron, and CHROMium.



[Ferdasilicite*](#)  FeSi_2

[Fergusonite-\(Ce\)*](#)    $(\text{Ce},\text{La},\text{Y})\text{NbO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship to fergusonite-(Y) and the cerium content.

[Fergusonite-\(Nd\)*](#)    $(\text{Nd},\text{Ce})(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and a member of the fergusonite group.

[Fergusonite-\(Y\)](#)   YNbO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert Ferguson (1767-1840), Scottish advocate, politician, and mineralogist.

[Fergusonite-beta-\(Ce\)](#)   $(\text{Ce},\text{La},\text{Nd})\text{NbO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dimorphous relationship to fergusonite-(Ce).

[Fergusonite-beta-\(Nd\)](#)   $(\text{Nd},\text{Ce})\text{NbO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dimorphous relationship to fergusonite-(Nd).


[Fergusonite-beta-\(Y\)](#)  YNbO_4

[Fermorite](#)   $(\text{Ca},\text{Sr})_5(\text{AsO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$


[Fernandinite](#)   $\text{Ca}_8\text{V}_8\text{O}_{20}\cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eulagio E. Fernandini, former owner of the Minasragra deposit.



[Feroxyhyte](#)   $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Ferric, Oxygen, Hydroxide).

[Ferrarisite](#)   $\text{Ca}_5(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2\cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Ferrazite?](#)  $(\text{Pb},\text{Ba})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1919 for Jorge Palmiro de Araujo Ferraz (1883-1926) of the Geological Survey of Brazil.


[Ferri-annite*](#) (see Tetra-ferri-annite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Ferri-clinoferroholmquistite!](#)  $[\text{Li}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Fe}^{++3})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Johan Holmquist (1866-1946) and the Fe^{++} and Fe^{+++} clin amphiboles.

[Ferri-clinoholmquistite!](#)   $[\text{Li}_2\text{Mg}_3(\text{Fe}^{3+})_2(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22})(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition, monoclinic crystal structure, and relationship to holmquistite in accord with the nomenclature of Leake (1978a, 1978b)



[Ferri-ferrobarroisite!](#)  $[\text{CaNa}(\text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$

[Ferri-ferrotschermakite!](#)  $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{2+})_3(\text{Fe}^{3+})_2(\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2)\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Gustav Tschermak von Sesseneegg (1836-1927), Austrian mineralogist.


[Ferri-magnesirotaramite!](#)  $\text{NaCaNaMg}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2[\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Proposed IMA amphibole committee endmember name 1987.

[Ferri-ottoliniite!](#)   $[(\text{Na},\text{Li})(\text{Mg}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2)\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Luisa Ottolini (b. 1954), of CNR - Istituto di Geoscienze e Georisorse, Pavia, Italy, for her fundamental contributions to the advancement of ion-probe analysis of rock-forming

[Ferri-phlogopite*](#) (see Tetra-ferriphlogopite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferriallanite-\(Ce\)!](#)   $\text{CaCe}(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Al})_3[\text{SiO}_4][\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7]\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe^{3+} analogue of allanite-(Ce)

[Ferriannite*](#) (see Tetra-ferri-annite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferribarroisite](#)  $\text{CaNa}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2[\text{AlSi}_7\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$

[Ferribiotite *](#) (see Tetra-ferri-annite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Feribrackebushite *](#) (see Calderonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferric-ferronyboite !](#) ▲ $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$

[Ferric-nyboite *](#) (see Obertiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferrichromite-magnetic, altered *](#) (see Chromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferricopiapite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2/3\text{Fe}^{+++}_4(\text{SO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Ferridravite *](#) (see Povondraite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferrierite *](#) (see Ferrierite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferrierite-K !](#) 🕒 ▲ 🏠 (K,Na) $_2\text{Mg}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{18}\text{O}_{36} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Frederick Ferrier (1865-1950), Canadian geologist and mining engineer. The K-dominant member of the ferrierite series.

[Ferrierite-Mg](#) 🕒 ▲ 🏠 (Mg,Na,K) $_2\text{Mg}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{18}\text{O}_{36} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Frederick Ferrier (1865-1950), Canadian geologist and mining engineer. Mg modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.

[Ferrierite-Na !](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ 🏠 (Na,K) $_2\text{Mg}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{18}\text{O}_{36} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Frederick Ferrier (1865-1950), Canadian geologist and mining engineer. Na-dominant member of the ferrierite series.

[Ferrihydrite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition as a hydrated ferric iron compound.

[Ferrickatophorite](#) ▲ $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_4\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "carrying down", in allusion to its volcanic origin.

[Ferrilotharmeyerite](#) 🏠 ▲ $\text{Ca}(\text{Zn},\text{Cu}^{++})(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Zn})(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: As the ferric iron analog of lotharmeyerite

[Ferrimolybdite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its chemical composition.

[Ferrinatrite](#) 🕒 🏠 + ▲ $\text{Na}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of FERRic iron and NATRIum (Sodium).

[Ferripedrizite !](#) ▲ 🏠 $\text{NaLi}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Li})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and as the ferric end member from the IMA-CNMMN and its Amphibole Subcommittee. LOCALITY: Eastern Pedriza Massif, Arroyo de la Yedra Valley, Sierra de Guadarrama, Spain.

[Ferripyrophyllite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe^{+++} analog of pyrophyllite.

[Ferrisadanagaite-K *](#) (see Potassicferrisadanagaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferrisicklerite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $\text{Li}(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{++})\text{PO}_4$

[Ferristilpnomelane-high \$\text{Fe}^{+++}\$ *](#) (see Stilpnomelane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferristrunzite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Hugo Strunz (1910-), mineralogist, Berlin, who authored the Strunz system of mineral classification.


[Ferrisurite](#) 🕒 🏠 ▲ $(\text{Pb},\text{Cu})_{2-3}(\text{CO}_3)_{1.5-2}(\text{OH},\text{F})_{0.5-1}[(\text{Fe},\text{Al})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2] \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and relationship to surite.

[Ferrisymplesite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Ferritaramite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Na}(\text{CaNa})(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2[\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the chemical composition and the locality. LOCALITY: Wali-tarama, Mariupol, Ukraine.


[Ferritschermakite](#) 🕒 ▲ $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_3\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Gustav Tschermak von Sesseneegg (1836-1927),

Austrian mineralogist.

[Feritungstite](#)  (K,Ca,Na)(W+++++,Fe+++)₂(O,OH)₆·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for FERRIc iron and TUNGsten in its composition.


[feritungstite](#) * (see Meymacite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Ferriwhittakerite](#) !  Na(NaLi)(Mg₂Fe+++₂Li)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eric J.W. Whittaker (1921-), of Oxford University, who did pioneering work in amphibole crystal-chemistry.


[Ferriwinchite](#)  NaCaMg₄Fe+++Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Howard J. Winch, Geological survey of India.

[Ferro-actinolite](#)  []Ca₂Fe++₅Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂


[Ferro-alluaudite](#) * (see Ferroalluaudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Ferro-aluminoceladonite](#) !  K₂Fe++₂Al₂Si₈O₂₀(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its composition (Fe++,Al) and the French 'celadon,' sea-green, in allusion to its common color.


[Ferro-aluminotschermakite](#) *  Ca₂Fe++₃Al₂(Si₇Al)O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Gustav Tschermak von Sessenegg (1836-1927), Austrian mineralogist.

[Ferro-anthophyllite](#)  []Fe++₇Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: From its composition and from the Latin anthophyllum - "clove" in allusion to the color.


[Ferro-eckermannite](#)  NaNa₂(Fe++₄Al)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂

[Ferro-edenite](#)  NaCa₂Fe++₅Si₇AlO₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and the relationship to edinite.


[Ferroalluaudite](#)  NaCaFe++(Fe++,Mn,Fe+++₂Mg)₂(PO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: For dominant ferrous iron content and relationship to alluaudite.


[Ferroaxinite](#)  Ca₂Fe++Al₂BO₃Si₄O₁₂(OH) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek acine - "ax" in allusion to the acute shape of typical crystals and the Latin - ferrum - "iron" in reference to the Fe in the chemical formula.

[Ferrobarroisite](#)  [](CaNa)Fe++₃AlFe+++₂Si₇AlO₂₂(OH)₂

[Ferrobustamite](#)  Ca(Fe++,Ca,Mn)Si₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: For FERROan iron in its composition and its relation to bustamite.

[Ferrocarpholite](#)  (Fe++,Mg)Al₂Si₂O₆(OH)₄


[Ferroceladonite](#) !  K₂Fe++Fe+++Si₈O₂₀(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its composition (Fe++) and the French 'celadon,' sea-green, in allusion to its common color.


[Ferrochloropargasite](#) *  NaCa₂(Fe++₄Al)Si₆Al₂O₂₂Cl₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the chlorine analog of ferropargasite.

[Ferroclinoholmquistite](#) * (see Clinoferroholmquistite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferrocolumbite](#)  Fe++Nb₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its content of the element niobium, formerly called columbium and the Latin ferrum - "iron."
























[Ferroferribarroisite](#) *  CaNa(Fe++,Mg)₃Fe+++₂[AlSi₇O₂₂](OH)₂

[Ferroferritschermakite](#) *  Ca₂(Fe++,Mg)₃Fe+++₂(Si₇Al)O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Gustav Tschermak von Sessenegg (1836-1927), Austrian mineralogist.

[Ferroferriwinchite](#) *  CaNa(Fe++,Mg)₄Fe+++[Si₈O₂₂](OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Howard J. Winch, Geological survey of India.

[Ferrogedrite](#)  []Fe++₅Al₂Si₆Al₂O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and the original gederite location at Heas, Gedres, France.

[Ferroglaucophane](#)  []Na₂(Fe++₃Al₂)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂

- [Ferrohagendorfite](#) *  $(\text{Na,Ca})_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and the iron-rich end member of hagendorfite. LOCALITY: Hagendorf, Barvaria, Germany.
- [Ferrohexahydrate](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, FERROus iron and HEXAHYDrate in allusion to the six water molecules in the crystal structure.
- [Ferrohogbomite-2N2S](#) !  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Zn,Mg,Al})_6\text{Al}_{14}(\text{Ti,Fe})_2\text{O}_{30}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe-dominant member of the hogbomite series.
- [Ferroholmquistite](#)  $[\](\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}^{++}+3\text{Al}_2)\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition and relationship to holmquistite..
- [Ferrohornblende](#)  $[\]\text{Ca}_2[\text{Fe}^{++}+4(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})]\text{Si}_7\text{AlO}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For its ferrous iron content and from the German for horn and to deceive, in allusion to its similarity to valuable minerals in ores.
- [Ferrokaersutite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}+4\text{Ti})\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$
- [Ferrokentbrooksit](#) !  $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Ca}_6(\text{Fe,Mn})_3\text{Zr}_3\text{NbSi}_{25}\text{O}_{73}(\text{O,OH,H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{Cl,F,OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe-analogue of kentbrooksit.
- [Ferrokesterite](#)  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{Fe,Zn})\text{SnS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to kesterite.
- [Ferrokinoshitalite](#) !  $(\text{Ba,K})(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_3(\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH,F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects the mineral's iron content and relationship to kinoshitalite.
- [Ferrolaueite](#) *  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the ferrous analog of laueite.
- [Ferroleakeite](#) !  $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{Li}(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22})(\text{OH})_2$
- [Ferronickelplatinum](#)  Pt_2FeNi NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Fe, Ni, Pt).
- [Ferronigerite-2N1S](#)  $(\text{Zn,Mg,Fe}^{++})(\text{Sn,Zn})_2(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})_2\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality and FERRO (Iron). (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers). LOCALITY: Egbe district, Nigeria, Africa.
- [Ferronigerite-6N6S](#) !  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Zn})_4\text{Sn}_2(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})_2\text{O}_{30}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality and FERRO (Iron). (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers). LOCALITY: Nigeria, Africa.
- [Feronordite-\(Ce\)](#) !  $\text{Na}_3\text{SrCeFe}^{++}\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe^{++} dominant analogue of nordite-(Ce). Nordite series is named after the word for north because of its northern origin in the Lovozero Massif.
- [Feronordite-\(La\)](#) !  $\text{Na}_3\text{Sr}(\text{La,Ce})\text{FeSi}_6\text{O}_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: La dominant analog of feronordite-(Ce).
- [Ferronyboite](#) !  $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++})_3\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$
- [Ferropargasite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}+4\text{Al})\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$
- [Ferropumpellyite](#) * (see Pumpellyite-(Fe^{++})) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Ferropyrosmalite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})_8\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH,Cl})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Iron rich end member of pyrosmalite.
- [Ferrorhodsit](#)  $(\text{Fe,Cu})(\text{Rh,Ir,Pt})_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For it's composition and relationship to cuprorhodsit.
- [Ferrorichterite](#)  $\text{Na}(\text{CaNa})\text{Fe}^{++}_5[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$
- [Ferrorosemaryite](#) !  $[\]\text{NaFe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe-dominant analogue of rosemaryite.
- [Ferrosaponite](#) !  $\text{Ca}_{0.3}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg,Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{Si,Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe^{2+} dominant analog of saponite.

[Feroschallerite *](#) (see Nelenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferroselite](#) 🕸️ ▲ FeSe₂ NAME ORIGIN: For the composition.

[Ferrosilite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ (Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂Si₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Ferrous Silicate).

[Ferrostilpnomelane-low Fe⁺⁺⁺ *](#) (see Stilpnomelane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ferrostrunzite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ Fe⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Hugo Strunz (1910-), mineralogist, Berlin, who authored the Strunz system of mineral classification.

[Ferrotaffeite-6N3S](#) ▲ (Fe⁺⁺,Zn,Mg)₂Al₆BeO₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the FERRous analog of magnetotaffeite. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Ferrotantalite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 + ▲ Fe⁺⁺Ta₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the FERROus iron and from the Greek, Tantalos = father of Niobe.

[Ferrotapiolite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 + ▲ (Fe⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺)(Ta,Nb)₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the god Tapio of Finnish mythology and the Latin ferrum - "iron."

[Ferrotitanowodginite !](#) ▲ Fe⁺⁺TiTa₂O₈ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition and relationship to wodginite.

[Ferrotschermakite !](#) 🟩 ▲ []Ca₂(Fe⁺⁺+3AlFe⁺⁺⁺)Si₆Al₂O₂₂(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Gustav Tschermak von Sessenegg (1836-1927), Austrian mineralogist.

[Ferrotychite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ Na₆Fe⁺⁺2(SO₄)(CO₃)₄

[Ferrowinchite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ [](CaNa)Fe⁺⁺4(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Howard J. Winch, Geological survey of India.

[Ferrowodginite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ Fe⁺⁺SnTa₂O₈

[Ferrowyllieite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ (Na,Ca,Mn)(Fe⁺⁺,Mn)(Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mg)Al(PO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Dominant ferrous iron and relationship to wyllieite.

[Ferrucite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ NaBF₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ferruccio Zambonini.

[Fersilicite *](#) 🕸️ ▲ FeSi

[Fersmanite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ Ca₄(Na,Ca)₄(Ti,Nb)₄(Si₂O₇)₂O₈F₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander Yevgenievich Fersman (1883-1945), Russian mineralogist and geochemist.

[Fersmite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ 🟨 (Ca,Ce,Na)(Nb,Ta,Ti)₂(O,OH,F)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksandr Evgenievich Fersman (1883-1945), eminent Russian mineralogist, geochemist, and gemologist.

[Feruville !](#) 🕸️ ▲ (Ca,Na)(Fe,Mg,Ti)₃(Al,Mg,Fe)₆(BO₃)₃Si₆O₁₈(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the iron content and relationship to uvite.

[Feruville - \(61.3.1.4\) *](#) (see Feruville) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fervanite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ Fe⁺⁺⁺4(VO₄)₄·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.

[Fetiasite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 + ▲ (Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Ti⁺⁺⁺⁺)₃O₂(As⁺⁺⁺+2O₅) NAME ORIGIN: For the Fe, Ti, and As in its chemical composition.





[Fettelite !](#) 🕸️ 🟩 ▲ Ag₂₄HgAs₅S₂₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for M. Fettel, an experienced mineral collector who found the mineral.



[Fianelite !](#) 🕸️ 🟩 + ▲ Mn⁺⁺2V⁺⁺⁺⁺(V⁺⁺⁺⁺,As⁺⁺⁺⁺)O₇·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: The Fianel mine, Val Ferrera, Canton Graubunden, Switzerland.




[Fibroferrite](#) 🕸️ 🟩 + ▲ Fe⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)(OH)·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, fibra, meaning "fibre" and ferrum, meaning "iron."




[Fibrolite *](#) (see Sillimanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fichtelite](#)    $C_{19}H_{34}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Redwitz, Fichtel Mts, Bayern (Bavaria), Germany

[Fiedlerite](#)     $Pb_3Cl_4F(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for K.G. Fiedler, superintendant of the Laurion mines.

[Filatovite](#) !   $K[(Al,Zn)_2(As,Si)_2O_8]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stanislav K. Filatov (b. 1940), Professor, Department of Crystallography, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

[Filipstadite](#)    $(Mn^{++},Mg)_4Sb^{++++}Fe^{+++}O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the town of Filipstad, Sweden, which is near the mine.



[Fillowite](#)    $Na_2Ca(Mn,Fe^{++})_7(PO_4)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Abijah N. Fillow (1822-1895), of Branchville, Connecticut, who supplied minerals from his quarry at the locality. LOCALITY: Branchville, Fairfield County, Connecticut, USA.


[Fingerite](#)   $Cu_{11}(VO_4)_6O_2$

[Finnemanite](#)    $Pb_5(As^{+++}O_3)_3Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for K.J. Finneman who discovered the mineral.

[Fire Blende](#) * (see Pyrostilpnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Fire Opal - red](#) * (see Opal) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fischesserite](#)   Ag_3AuSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: For Raymond Fischesser, Director of the National School of Mines, Paris, France.

[Fizelyite](#)   $Pb_{14}Ag_5Sb_2S_{48}$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: For Sandor Fizely, mining engineer, who discovered the mineral.





[Flagstaffite](#)    $C_{10}H_{22}O_3$





[Fleischerite](#)    $Pb_3Ge(SO_4)_2(OH)_6 \cdot 3(H_2O)$





[Fletcherite](#)   $Cu(Ni,Co)_2S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Fletcher mine, Reynolds Co., Missouri, USA.



[Flinkite](#)   $Mn^{++}2Mn^{+++}(AsO_4)(OH)_4$



[Flint - microcrystalline quartz](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Florencite-\(Ce\)](#)     $CeAl_3(PO_4)_2(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for W. Florence and its cerium content.





[Florencite-\(La\)](#)     $(La,Ce)Al_3(PO_4)_2(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for W. Florence and its lanthanum content.

[Florencite-\(Nd\)](#)     $(Nd,Ce)Al_3(PO_4)_2(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for W. Florence and its neodymium content.

[Florenskyite](#) !   $(Fe,Ni)TiP$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Cyrill P. Florensky (1915-19820, Russian geochemist, who is one of the founders of Colleagues in the Laboratory of Comparative Planetology.





[Florensovite](#)   $Cu(Cr_{1.5}Sb_{0.5})_4S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1989 for Nikolai A. Florensov (1909-1986), Russian geologist.





[Fluckite](#)    $CaMn(HAsO_4)_2 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Fluck, Mineralogist at Louis Pasteur University, Strasbourg, France.

[Fluellite](#)     $Al_2(PO_4)F_2(OH) \cdot 7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical composition of fluorine (Latin, fluere = "to flow").

[Fluoborite](#)    $Mg_3(BO_3)(F,OH)_3$

[Fluocerite](#) * (see Fluocerite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Fluocerite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(Ce,La)F_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition containing fluorine (Latin, fluere = "to flow") and cerium (Named after the asteroid Ceres).

[Fluocerite-\(La\)](#)     $(La,Ce)F_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition containing fluorine (Latin, fluere = "to flow") and cerium (Named




after the asteroid Ceres) with the modifier La-lanthanum (Greek, lanthanein = "to li




[Fluor edenite *](#) (see Fluoro-edenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Fluor Spar *](#) (see Fluorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fluorannite !](#)   $KFe^{++}3AlSi_3O_{10}F_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as fluorine-rich annite.




[Fluorapatite](#)    $Ca_5(PO_4)_3F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the fluorine end-member and from the Greek apatao - "I am misleading."



[Fluorapophyllite](#)    $(K,Na)Ca_4Si_8O_{20}(F,OH) \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek apophylliso - "it flakes off." and the composition containing fluorine;


[Fluorbritholite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(Ca,Ce,La,Na)_5(SiO_4,PO_4)_3(OH,F)$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship to Britholite-Ce the fluorine content.

[Fluorcaphite !](#)    $(Ca,Sr,Ce,Na)_5(PO_4)_3F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of fluorine, calcium, and phosphorous.

[Fluorellestadite](#)   $Ca_5(SiO_4,PO_4,SO_4)_3(F,OH,Cl)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and Reuben B. Ellestad (1900-1993), American analytical chemist of Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.



[Fluorite](#)    CaF_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition containing fluorine (Latin, fluere = "to flow").


[Fluoro-edenite !](#)   $NaCa_2Mg_5Si_7AlO_{22}(F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the fluorine dominant member of the edenite series.



[Fluoro-ferroleakeite](#)  $NaNa_2(Fe^{++}2Fe^{+++}2Li)Si_8O_{22}F_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition containing fluorine and iron and with the mineral leakeite.

[Fluoro-magnesio-arfvedsonite !](#)   $NaNa_2(Mg,Fe^{++})_4Fe^{+++}[Si_8O_{22}](F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the fluorine-dominant member of magnesio-arfvedsonite.


[Fluoro-magnesiohastingsite *](#)   $(K,Na)Ca_2(Mg,Fe^{++})_4Fe^{+++}[Si_6Al_2O_{22}](F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemistry and relationship to hastingsite.

[Fluoro-sodic-pedrizite !](#)   $NaLi_2(Mg_2Al_2Li)_5Si_8O_{22}F_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)



[Fluorocannilloite !](#)   $CaCa_2(Mg_4Al)Si_5Al_3O_{22}F_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the fluorine-rich end member of cannilloite.



[Fluoronyboite !](#)   $NaNa_2(Al_2Mg_3)(Si_7Al)O_{22}(F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the fluorine-dominant member of the nyboitic amphiboles.

[Fluororichterite !](#)   $Na(CaNa)Mg_5[Si_8O_{22}]F_2$

[Fluorthalenite-\(Y\) !](#)  $Y_3Si_3O_{10}F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the F analog of thalenite-(Y).

[Fluorvesuvianite !](#)  $Ca_{19}(Al,Mg)_{13}[SiO_4]_{10}[Si_2O_7]_4(F,OH)_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the fluorine-dominant analog of vesuvainite.

[Foggite](#)   $CaAl(PO_4)(OH)_2 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Forrest. F. Fogg (1920-), mineral collector, New Hampshire, USA.

[Foitite !](#)   $[]Na_{<0.5}(Fe^{++},Al)_3Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ranklin F. Foit, Jr. (1942-), mineralogist, Washington State University, Washington, USA.

[Foitite - \(61.3.1.1\) *](#) (see Foitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fontanite](#)   $Ca[(UO_2)_3(CO_3)_2O_2] \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francois Fontan, mineralogist, University of Paul-Sabatier, Toulouse, France.

[Fool's Gold *](#) (see Pyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Foordite](#)   $Sn^{++}(Nb,Ta)_2O_6$


[Footeite *](#) (see Connellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Formanite-\(Y\)](#)   $YTaO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francis Gloster Forman (1904-1980), government geologist.


[Formicaite !](#)  $Ca(HCOO)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition.





[Fornacite](#)    $Pb_2Cu(CrO_4)(AsO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lucien Lewis Forneau (1867-1930), Colonial Governor of the French Congo.

[Forsterite](#)    Mg_2SiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Johann Forster, German naturalist.




[Foshagite](#)    $Ca_4Si_3O_9(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Fredrick Foshag (1894-1956), mineralogist and former curator at U. S. National Museum.





[Foshallasite](#)    $Ca_3Si_2O_7 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Frederick Foshag (1894-1956), American mineralogist, and for the mineral centrallasite (now named gyrolite).




[Fougerite !](#)  $(Fe^{++}, Mg)_6Fe^{+++}_2(OH)_{18} \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Discovered coloring (green) the soil of the Fougères Forest in the Ille-et-Vilaine region of France



[Fourmarierite](#)     $Pb(UO_2)_4O_3(OH)_4 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Fourmarier (1877-1970, Belgian geologist and Professor of Geology at the University of Liege, Belgium.




[Fowlerite - Zn *](#) (see Rhodonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fraipontite](#)    $(Zn, Al)_3(Si, Al)_2O_5(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Julien Jean Joseph Fraipont (1857-1910), and Charles Fraipont, of Liege, Belgium, both geologists and paleontologists.




[Francevillite](#)     $(Ba, Pb)(UO_2)_2V_2O_8 \cdot 5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Mounana mine, Franceville, Haut-Ogooué, Gabon




[Franciscanite-III](#)    $Mn^{++}_6V^{++++}_2Si_2(O, OH)_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Miocene age Franciscan Formation.

[Franciscanite-VIII](#)   $Mn^{++}_3(V^{++++}, [])_{1-x}(SiO_4)(O, OH)_{3(x=0.5)}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Miocene-aged Franciscan Formation in California, USA..


[Francisite](#)    $Cu_3Bi(SeO_3)_2O_2Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Glyn Francis (1939-), Quality Control Officer at the Iron Monarch quarry, Australia who collected the mineral.



[Franckeite](#)    $(Pb, Sn)_6Fe^{++}_2Sn_2Sb_2S_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the mining engineers, Carl and Ernest Francke.

[Francoanellite](#)    $H_6(K, Na)_3(Al, Fe^{+++})_5(PO_4)_8 \cdot 13(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Franco Anelli, professor of geography, University of Bari, Italy, who discovered the cave in which the mineral was found.




[Francoisite-\(Nd\)](#)    $(Nd, Y, Sm, Ce)(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2O(OH) \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Armand Francois (1922-), former Director of Geology for Gecamine and the dominant neodymium content.

[Francolite *](#) (see Carbonate-fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Franconite](#)   $Na_2Nb_4O_{11} \cdot 9(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Francon Quarry, Montreal Island, Quebec, Canada.




[Frankamenite !](#)   $K_3Na_3Ca_5(Si_{12}O_{30})[F, (OH)]_4 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after V.A. Frank-Kamenetsky (1915-1994), Russian mineralogist-crystallographer.




[Frankdicksonite](#)   BaF_2





[Frankhawthorneite](#)    $Cu_2Te^{++++}_2O_4(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Prof. Frank Christopher Hawthorne (1946-), University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.



[Franklinfurnaceite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{Mn}^{++}3\text{Zn}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$

[Franklinite](#)     $(\text{Zn},\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{+++})_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality which was named after Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), American scientist and inventor. LOCALITY: Dominant ore mineral at Franklin and Sterling Hill, New Jersey, USA.

[Franklinphillite](#)    $(\text{K},\text{Na})_4(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Zn})_{48}(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{72}(\text{O},\text{OH})_{216}\cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality and from the Greek philos = 'friend.' The 'friends of Franklin' are those scientific investigators who helped study the unique mineralogy and geology of this dep LOCALITY: Franklin mine, Sussex County, New Jersey.




[Fransoletite](#)    $\text{H}_2\text{Ca}_3\text{Be}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4\cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A.M. Fransolet

[Franzinite](#)     $[(\text{Na},\text{K})_{30}\text{Ca}_{10}][\text{Si}_{30}\text{Al}_{30}\text{O}_{120}](\text{SO}_4)_{10}\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Marco Franzini, Professor of Mineralogy, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy.

[Frebaldite](#)   CoSe NAME ORIGIN: For Professor Georg Frebold of Hannover, Germany.

[Fredrikssonite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2(\text{Mn}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{O}_2(\text{BO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kurt A. Fredriksson (1926-), Swedish-U.S. Geochemist.




[Freedite](#)   $\text{Pb}_8\text{Cu}(\text{As}^{+++}\text{O}_3)_2\text{O}_3\text{Cl}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert L. Freed (1950-), U.S. Mineralogist.

[Freibergite](#)    $(\text{Ag},\text{Cu},\text{Fe})_{12}(\text{Sb},\text{As})_4\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Freiberg district, Saxony.

[Freieslebenite](#)    AgPbSbS_3 NAME ORIGIN: For Johann Karl Freiesleben (1774-1846), Mining Commissioner of Saxony, Germany.





[Fremontite](#) * (see Natromontebrasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fresnoite](#)    $\text{Ba}_2\text{TiSi}_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Big Creek - Rush Creek sanbornite deposit, 5 miles NE of Trimmer, Fresno Co. California.

[Freudenbergite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Ti}_6\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wilhelm Freudenberg (1881-), German geologist, who studied the rocks of Odenwald, Germany, where the mineral was found.




[Friedelite](#)    $\text{Mn}_8\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Friedel (1832-1899), French chemist and mineralogist.




[Friedrichite](#)    $\text{Pb}_5\text{Cu}_5\text{Bi}_7\text{S}_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Professor Dr.-Ing O.M. Friedrich, of the Mining University, Leoben, Styria, Austria.

[Fritzscheite](#)     $\text{Mn}(\text{UO}_2)_2[(\text{V},\text{P})\text{O}_4]_2\cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karl Julius Fritzsche (1808-1871), German chemist.




[Frohbergite](#)   FeTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Max Hans Frohberg, mining geologist, Toronto, Canada.

[Frolovite](#)    $\text{CaB}_2(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Novo-Frolvsk, Turinsk region, Ural Mountains, Russia.



[Frondelite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Clifford Frondel (1907-2002), one of the founders of Mineralogical Society of America and one of the authors of Dana's Mineralogy, 7th edition.

[Froodite](#)    PdBi_2 NAME ORIGIN: For the Frood mine in Canada, in which it occurs.

[Fuchsite \(Cr\)](#) * (see Muscovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fuenzalidaite](#)    $\text{K}_6(\text{Na},\text{K})_4\text{Na}_6\text{Mg}_{10}(\text{SO}_4)_{12}(\text{IO}_3)_{12}\cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Humberto Fuenzalida P. (1904-1966), who planned and directed the first


school of geology at the University of Chile.

[Fukalite](#)   $\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Bicchu, Fuka, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

[Fukuchilite](#)    Cu_3FeS_8 NAME ORIGIN: For Nobuyo Fukuchi (1877-1934).

[Fulgurites](#) * (see Lechatelierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Fullerene](#) * (see Fullerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Fullerite](#) !  C_{60} NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983), American architect and visionary. Invented the geodesic dome which illustrates the molecular morphology of fullerenes.

[Fulopite](#)     $\text{Pb}_3\text{Sb}_8\text{S}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Bela Fulopp.

[Fundylite \(calcite pseudomorphs\)](#) * (see Ikaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Furongite](#)     $\text{Al}_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Furutobeite](#)   $(\text{Cu},\text{Ag})_6\text{PbS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Furutobe mine, Akita Prefecture, Japan.



[\[Fine Minerals\]](#) [\[What's New\]](#) [\[Mineral Galleries\]](#) [\[My Collection\]](#) [\[Mineral Auctions\]](#)

Dan Weinrich Fine Minerals

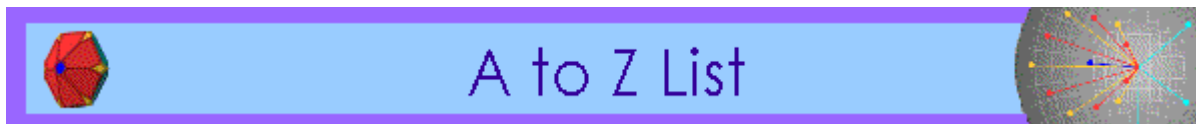
Full-time professional mineral dealer with over 31 years experience in mineral collecting
And 15 years selling mineral specimens on the internet and at major mineral shows

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

G Index of Mineral Species



[[Log In](#)] [[Current Auction](#)] [[Register to Bid](#)] [[FAQ](#)] [[About Us](#)]

Tired of Ebay rip-offs, scams, and dishonest people? Mineral Collectors can now connect with a larger pool of

Internet mineral dealers who have a demonstrated a proven high degree of ethics

This site is hosted by John Veevaert of [Trinity Minerals](#)

This alphabetical listing of **G minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Gabrielite](#) ! $\text{Ti}_6\text{Ag}_3\text{Cu}_6\text{As}_9\text{S}_{21}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)



[Gabrielsonite](#) $\text{PbFe}^{++}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Olof Erik Gabrielson (1912-), mineralogist, Swedish Natural History Museum, Stockholm, Sweden.

[Gadolinite-\(Ce\)](#) $(\text{Ce},\text{La},\text{Nd},\text{Y})_2\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its cerium content and the relationship to gadolinite-(Y).




[Gadolinite-\(Y\)](#) $\text{Y}_2\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$




[Gagarinite-\(Y\)](#) $\text{NaCaY}(\text{F},\text{Cl})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin (1934-1968), the first cosmonaut and the first person to travel in space.

[Gageite](#) $(\text{Mn},\text{Mg},\text{Zn})_{42}\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{54}(\text{OH})_{40}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert B. Gage, of Trenton, New Jersey, USA, who analyzed the first specimens.




[Gageite-2M](#)   (Mn,Mg,Zn) $42\text{Si}16\text{O}54(\text{OH})40$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert B. Gage, of Trenton, New Jersey, USA, who analyzed the first specimens.

[Gahnite](#)    ZnAl_2O_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish chemist and mineralogist, J. G. Gahn (1745-1818).




[Gaidonnayite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{ZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gabrielle Hamburger Donnay (1920-1987), crystallographer and mineralogist, McGill University.

[Gainesite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{Be}(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 1-2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Venable Gaines (1917-1999), American mineralogist, economic geologist, and mineral collector of Earlysville, Virginia, USA, for his interest in beryllium minerals.

[Gaitite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Zn}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rober Irwin Gait (1938-), curator of mineralogy, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada.

[Galaxite](#)    (Mn,Mg)(Al,Fe $^{+++}$) 2O_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its location.




[Galeite](#)    $\text{Na}_{15}(\text{SO}_4)_5\text{F}_4\text{Cl}$



[Galena](#)    PbS NAME ORIGIN: The Roman naturalist, Pliny, used the name galena to describe lead ore.



[Galenobismutite](#)    PbBi_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.

[Galgenbergite-\(Ce\) !](#)   $\text{Ca}(\text{REE})_2(\text{CO}_3)_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Galgenberg Tunnel, St. Leoben, Steiermark, Austria.

[Galileiite !](#)   $\text{NaFe}^{++4}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), Italian astronomer and physicist.

[Galkhaite](#)    (Cs,Tl)(Hg,Cu,Zn) $6(\text{As,Sb})_4\text{S}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In the mercury deposits of Gal-Khaya, Yakutia, and Khaidarkan, Kirgizia, Russia.

[Gallite](#)   CuGaS_2 NAME ORIGIN: For the mineral's gallium content.

[Gallobendantite !](#)   $\text{PbGa}_3[(\text{AsO}_4),(\text{SO}_4)]_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship to beudantite and the gallium content.





[Galmei *](#) (see Hemimorphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Galmei *](#) (see Smithsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Gamagarite](#)    $\text{Ba}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{+++})(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$

[Gananite](#)   BiF_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ganan area, Laikeng district, southern Jiangxi Province, China.

[Ganomalite](#)    $\text{Pb}_9\text{Ca}_5\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{33}$

[Ganophyllite](#)     $(\text{K},\text{Na})_2(\text{Mn},\text{Al},\text{Mg})_8(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{12}\text{O}_{29}(\text{OH})_7 \cdot 8-9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "luster" and "leaf" for the high luster on cleavage planes.

[Ganterite !](#)    $[\text{Ba}_{0.5}(\text{Na},\text{K})_{0.5}]\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_{2.5}\text{Al}_{1.5}\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gantertal Valley region in which the mineral was found.

[Gaotaiite](#)   Ir_3Te_8 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Near the village of Gaotai, about 200 km NNE of Beijing, People's Republic of China.

[Garavellite](#)   $\text{FeSbBi}_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Professor C.L. Garavelli, Italian mineralogist.



[Garnierite *](#) (see Falcondoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Garrelsite-V](#)   $\text{Ba}_3\text{NaSi}_2\text{B}_7\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_4$

[Garrelsite-VIII](#)   $\text{Ba}_3\text{NaSi}_2\text{B}_7\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_4$

[Garronite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_5\text{Al}_{12}\text{Si}_{20}\text{O}_{64} \cdot 27(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Slopes of Glenariff Valley, Garron Plateau, County Antrim,

Northern Ireland.

[Gartrellite](#)    $\text{Pb}(\text{Cu}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{AsO}_4, \text{SO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O})_{0.7}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Blair Gartrell (1950-1995), Australian collector who found the mineral.



[Garyansellite](#)    $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}, \text{O}) \cdot 1,5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Gasparite-\(Ce\)](#)    CeAsO_4




[Gaspeite](#)    $(\text{Ni}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{CO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality.



LOCALITY: It was first described from the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec, but has been reported from elsewhere, including western Australia.

[Gatehouseite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++5}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$




[Gatelite-\(Ce\)!](#)   $(\text{Ca}, \text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Nd})_4(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_4[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7][\text{SiO}_4]_3(\text{O}, \text{F}, \text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Gatel, French mineral collector and founder of the Association Française de Micromineralogie.




[Gatumbaite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Buranga pegmatite, near Gatumba, Gisenyi Province, Rwanda.

[Gaudefroyite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{Mn}^{+++3-x}(\text{BO}_3)_3(\text{CO}_3)(\text{O}, \text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Abbe Christophe Gaudefroy (1888-1971), French mineralogist who worked in Morocco.

[Gaultite](#)   $\text{Na}_4\text{Zn}_2\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{18} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Robert Allan Gault (1943-) of the Canadian Museum of Nature.



[Gay Lussite](#) * (see Gaylussite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Gaylussite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French chemist and physicist, J. L. Gay-Lussac (1778-1850).




[Gearksutite](#)    $\text{CaAl}(\text{OH}, \text{F})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek "Ge", for earth because it is usually earthy and arksutite, from the locality near Arksut fjord. LOCALITY: Greenland and Ural Mountains, Russia.

[Gebhardtite](#)   $\text{Pb}_8(\text{As}^{+++2}\text{O}_5)_2\text{OCl}_6$




[Gedrite](#)    $[\text{Mg}_5\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Heas Valley near Gedres, France.




[Geerite](#)   Cu_8S_5 NAME ORIGIN: To honor the original collector, Adam Geer, of Utica, New York, USA.



[Geffroyite](#)   $(\text{Ag}, \text{Cu}, \text{Fe})_9(\text{Se}, \text{S})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Jaques Geffroy, metallurgist for the French Atomic Energy Commission.

[Gehlenite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}(\text{AlSi})\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German chemist, A. F. Gehlen (1775-1815).

[Geigerite](#)    $\text{Mn}_5(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Geikielite](#)    MgTiO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sir Archibald Geikie (1835-1924), Scottish geologist and Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.




[Geminite](#)    $\text{Cu}^{++2}\text{As}^{+++++2}\text{O}_7 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Latin gemini, twins, in allusion to the usual character of the crystals.



[Genkinite](#)   $(\text{Pt}, \text{Pd})_4\text{Sb}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. A.D. Genkin, Soviet mineralogist.

[Genthelvite](#)    $\text{Zn}_4\text{Be}_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frederick August Ludwig Karl Genth (1820-1893), German-American mineralogist.




[Genthite](#) * (see Falcondoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Genthite](#) * (see Nepouite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Geocronite](#)    $\text{Pb}_{14}(\text{Sb}, \text{As})_6\text{S}_{23}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "Earth" and "Saturn", the alchemistic name for lead.





[Georgbarsanovite !](#)   $\text{Na}_{12}(\text{Mn},\text{Sr},\text{REE})_3\text{Ca}_6\text{Fe}^{++}_3\text{Zr}_3\text{NbSi}_{25}\text{O}_{76}\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




[Georgbakiite !](#)  $\text{Cu}_5\text{O}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Dr. Georgiy Borisovich Bokii (1909-) for his contributions to crystal chemistry and mineralogy.



[Georgechaoite](#)    $\text{KNaZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name honors Prof. George Y. Chao of Carlton University, Ottawa, Canada, for his work with Zr silicates.




[Georgeericksenite !](#)     $\text{Na}_6\text{CaMg}(\text{IO}_3)_6(\text{CrO}_4)_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after George E. Ericksen (1920-1996) of Reston, Virginia who conducted studies of nitrate deposits for the U.S.G.S.





[Georgeite](#)    $\text{Cu}^{++}_5(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Herbert Payne (1912-1989), past chief of the mineral division, Western Australian Government Chemical Laboratories.

[Georgiadesite](#)     $\text{Pb}_4(\text{AsO}_3)\text{Cl}_4(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georgiades, a director of the mines at Laurium, Greece.



[Gerasimovskite](#)    $(\text{Mn},\text{Ca})(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_5\text{O}_{12} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vasily I. Gerasimovskii (1911-1979), Russian mineralogist and geochemist who discovered many new minerals at Lovozero.

[Gerdtrammelite](#)   $\text{ZnAl}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gerd Trammel, who first recognized the mineral.




[Gerenite-\(Y\) !](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{Y},\text{REE})_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Richard Geren (1917-), former executive vice-president of the Iron Ore Company of Canada. Mr. Geren initiated and supported the exploration program of the Strange Lake deposit.

[Gerhardtite](#)     $\text{Cu}_2(\text{NO}_3)(\text{OH})_3$

[Germanite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{Fe}_4\text{Ge}_4\text{S}_{32}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its content of the element Germanium.

[Germanocolusite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{13}\text{V}(\text{Ge},\text{As})_3\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for its relationship to colusite.

[Gersdorffite](#)     NiAsS NAME ORIGIN: Named after Herr von Gersdorff, owner of Schladming Mine, Austria.

[Gerstleyite](#)    $\text{Na}_2(\text{Sb},\text{As})_8\text{S}_{13} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. M. Gerstley (1907-), President, Pacific Coast Borax Company.




[Gerstmannite](#)   $(\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_2\text{ZnSiO}_4(\text{OH})_2$




[Getchellite](#)    AsSb_3S_3 NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: At the Getchell mine, about 32 km northeast of Golconda, Humboldt Co., Nevada, USA.

[Geversite](#)   $\text{Pt}(\text{Sb},\text{Bi})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Professor T.W. Gevers.

[Gianellaite](#)    $\text{Hg}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2$

[Giannettite *](#) (see Hainite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Gibbsite](#)    $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American collector, G. Gibbs (1776-1833).




[Giessenite](#)    $\text{Pb}_{13}(\text{Cu},\text{Ag})(\text{Bi},\text{Sb})_9\text{S}_{28}$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giessen, a village nearby the Binntal, Switzerland.

[Gilalite](#)    $\text{Cu}_5\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY: Christmas mine, Gila County, Arizona, USA.

[Gillespite](#)    $\text{BaFe}^{++}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}$




[Gillulyite](#)    $\text{Ti}_2(\text{As},\text{Sb})_8\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in honor of the late James C. Gilluly, United States Geological Survey.



[Gilmarite !](#)   $\text{Cu}_3(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gilbert Mari (1944-), mineralogist at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis, France.




[Giniite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named by Paul Keller for his wife, Gini Keller.



[Ginorite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{23} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Ginzburgite *](#) (see Roggianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Giorgiosite](#)    $\text{Mg}_5(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for one of the cones, Giorgios, created during the eruption at Santorin islands in 1866.

[Giraudite](#)   $(\text{Cu}, \text{Zn}, \text{Ag})_{12}(\text{As}, \text{Sb})_4(\text{Se}, \text{S})_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor Roger Giraud, of the electron microprobe laboratory of the B.R.G.M.-C.N.R.S. in Orleans, France.





[Girdite](#)    $\text{Pb}_3\text{H}_2(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)(\text{Te}^{+++++}\text{O}_6)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Gird (1836-1910), mining engineer and assayer, who made the first rich silver assays and helped open up the Tombstone district.




[Girvasite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2[\text{PO}_2(\text{OH})_2](\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Gismondine](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Italian mineralogist, Carlo Giuseppe Gismondi (1762-1824), lecturer in Mineralogy in Rome.

[Gismondite *](#) (see Gismondine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Gittinsite](#)    $\text{CaZrSi}_2\text{O}_7$


[Giuseppettite](#)     $[\text{Na}_{42}\text{K}_{16}\text{Ca}_6]\text{S}_{64}\text{Si}_{48}\text{Al}_{48}\text{O}_{192}(\text{SO}_4)_{10}\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giuseppe Giuseppetti, Professor of Mineralogy, University of Pavia, Pava, Italy.

[Gjerdingenite-Fe !](#)    $\text{K}_2[(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{Fe}, \text{Mn})][(\text{Nb}, \text{Ti})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_4] \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Gjerdingselva, Lunнар, Pooland, Norway.

[Gjerdingenite-Mn !](#)   $(\text{K}, \text{Na})_2(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe})(\text{Nb}, \text{Ti})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Mn-dominant analogue of gjerdingenite-Fe.

[Gladite](#)    $\text{PbCuBi}_5\text{S}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality LOCALITY: Gladhammer, Province of Kalmar, Sweden.




[Gladiusite !](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_4(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_{13} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Name alludes to the crystal morphology which resembles a double edged sword (gladius, Latin for sword).




[Glagolevite !](#)  $\text{NaMg}_6[\text{Si}_3\text{AlO}_{10}](\text{OH}, \text{O})_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. A. Glagolev (1927-1993), Russian mineralogist.

[Glaserite *](#) (see Aphthitalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Glauber Salt *](#) (see Mirabilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Glauber's Salt *](#) (see Glauberite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Glauberite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Glauber's Salt, of alchemist origin.

[Glaucocerinite](#)    $(\text{Zn}, \text{Cu})_5\text{Al}_3(\text{SO}_4)_{1.5}(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "blue" and "waxlike".

[Glaucochroite](#)    CaMnSiO_4

[Glaucodot](#)    $(\text{Co}, \text{Fe})\text{AsS}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "blue," in reference to its use in the dark blue glass called smalt.

[Glaucosite](#)    $(\text{K}, \text{Na})(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "glaucos" for the blue green color.




[Glaucophane](#)    $[\text{Na}_2(\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2)\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek glaukos - "blue" and fanos - "appearing."

[Glaukosphaerite](#)    $(\text{Cu,Ni})_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$

[Glendonite \(calcite pseudomorphs\)](#) * (see Ikaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Glendonite - pseudomorph](#) * (see Calcite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Globosite](#) * (see Strengite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Glucine](#)    $\text{CaBe}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 0.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the alternative name for beryllium: Glucinum.

[Glushinskite](#)    $\text{Mg}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Gmelinite](#) * (see Gmelinite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Gmelinite-Ca !](#)    $(\text{Ca,Na}_2)\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mineralogist and chemist, Christian Gottlob Gmelin (1792-1860) of Turbingen, Germany. The Ca-dominant member of the gmelinite series.




[Gmelinite-K !](#)    $(\text{K,Na,Ca})_6(\text{Al}_7\text{Si}_{17}\text{O}_{48}) \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mineralogist and chemist, Christian Gottlob Gmelin (1792-1860) of Turbingen, Germany. The K-dominant member of the gmelinite series.

[Gmelinite-Na](#)    $(\text{Na}_2,\text{Ca})\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mineralogist and chemist, Christian Gottlob Gmelin (1792-1860) of Turbingen, Germany. Na modifier added by the zeolite nomenclature committee.

[Go Juice](#) * (see Dilithium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Gobbinsite](#)     $(\text{Na}_2,\text{Ca})_2\text{K}_2\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{32} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Basalt cliffs near Hills Port, south of the Gobbins area, County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

[Godlevskite](#)   $(\text{Ni,Fe})_9\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mikhail N. Godlevsky (1902-1984), Russian economic geologist.

[Godovikovite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. A. Godovikov.

[Goedkenite](#)    $(\text{Sr,Ca})_2\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for V. L. Goedken.

[Goergeyite](#) * (see Gorgeyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Goethite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German poet, J. W. Goethe (1749-1832).




[Goetzenite](#) * (see Gotzenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Gold](#)    Au NAME ORIGIN: Anglo Saxon, of uncertain origin.




[Goldamalgam](#) *  $(\text{Au,Ag})\text{Hg}$




[Goldfieldite](#)    $\text{Cu}_{12}(\text{Te,Sb,As})_4\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Mohawk mine, Goldfield, Esmeralda County., Nevada, USA.




[Goldichite](#)     $\text{KFe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Goldmanite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3(\text{V,Al,Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: The name honors Macus I. Goldman, a sedimentary petrologist with the U. S. Geological Survey.


[Goldquarryite !](#)    $(\text{Cu,[]})(\text{Cd,Ca})_2\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{F}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{10}\{(\text{H}_2\text{O,F})\}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: 5,425-foot bench of the Gold Quarry mine, Eureka County, Nevada, USA.


[Gonnardite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{CaAl}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{20} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ferdinand Gonnard, French mineralogist, Lyons, France.


[Gonyerite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{+++}3[\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}][(\text{Si,Fe}^{+++})_4\text{O}_{10}](\text{OH,O})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Forest A. Gonyer (1899-1971), chemist-analyst and mineralogist, Harvard University.

[Goosecreekite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In the Goose Creek quarry, Leesburg, Loudoun County,


Virginia, USA.

[Gorceixite](#)  $\text{BaAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist Claude-Henri Gorceix (1842 - 1919) founder of the Mining School (Escola de Minas) in Ouro Preto.

[Gordaite !](#)  $\text{NaZn}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}\cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: The San Francisco mine, 2 km northeast of the Sierra Groda Railway Station, in the Sierra Gorda, northeast of Antofagasta, 2nd region, northern Chile.

[Gordonite](#)  $\text{MgAl}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for S. G. Gordon.


[Gorgeyite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Ca}_5(\text{SO}_4)_6\cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Gormanite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_6\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Donald Herbert Groman (1922-), University of Toronto, Canada.


[Gortdrumite](#)  $(\text{Cu},\text{Fe})_6\text{Hg}_2\text{S}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Gortdrum deposit, Tipperary, Eire.


[Goshenite - colorless *](#) (see Beryl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Goslarite](#)  $\text{ZnSO}_4\cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its original locality in Goslar, Germany


[Gottardiite !](#)  $\text{Na}_3\text{Mg}_3\text{Ca}_5\text{Al}_{19}\text{Si}_{117}\text{O}_{272}\cdot 93(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Professor Glaucio Gottardi (1928-1988), University of Modena, in recognition of his pioneering work on the structure and crystal chemistry of natural zeolites.

[Gottlobite !](#)  $\text{CaMg}(\text{VO}_4,\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Long abandoned Glucksstern Mine at Gottlob hill, Friedrichroda, Thuringia, Germany.


[Gotzenite](#)  $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_3(\text{Ti},\text{Al})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gustav Adolf Von Gotzen (1866-1910), German traveler and first European to climb Mt. Shaheru, North Kivu, Zaire.


[Goudeyite](#)  $(\text{Al},\text{Y})\text{Cu}_6(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_6\cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hatfield Goudey (1906-1985), mining geologist and mineral collector of San Mateo, California, USA.


[Gowerite](#)  $\text{CaB}_6\text{O}_{10}\cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Goyazite](#)  $\text{SrAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_5\cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the province of Goyaz, Brazil.

[Graemite](#)  $\text{CuTeO}_3\cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Graeme, American geologist.


[Graeserite !](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Ti})_4\text{Ti}_3\text{AsO}_{13}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Dr. Stefan Graeser (1935-), in recognition of his extensive research on the oxides and sulfosalts of arsenic in the Binntal region of Switzerland.


[Graftonite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn},\text{Ca})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality at Grafton, New Hampshire, USA.


[Gramaccioliite-\(Y\) !](#)  $(\text{Pb},\text{Sr})(\text{Y},\text{Mn})\text{Fe}_2(\text{Ti},\text{Fe})_{18}\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prof. Carlo M. Gramaccioli (1935-) of the University of Milano, Italy.

[Grandidierite](#)  $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{Al}_3(\text{BO}_4)(\text{SiO}_4)\text{O}$


[Grandreefite](#)  $\text{Pb}_2\text{SO}_4\text{F}_2$


[Grantsite](#)  $\text{Na}_4\text{CaxV}^{++++}2\text{xV}^{++++}12\cdot 2\text{xO}_{32}\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the town of Grants, New Mexico.

[Graphite](#)  C NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, graphein, "to write."

[Gratonite](#)  $\text{Pb}_9\text{As}_4\text{S}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Louis Carly Graton (1880-1970), Professor of Economic Geology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts,

USA.


[Grattarolaite !](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}3\text{O}_3(\text{PO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: For Giuseppe Grattarola (1905-1988), professor of mineralogy at the University of Florence, Italy.


[Graulichite-\(Ce\) !](#)  $\text{CeFe}^{+++}3(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean-Marie Graulich (1920-2001), Belgian mining engineer and Honorary Director of the Geological survey of Belgium.

[Gravegliaite](#)  $\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{SO}_3) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Gray Antimony *](#) (see Stibnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Gray nickel pyrites *](#) (see Gersdorffite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Grayite](#)  $(\text{Th}, \text{Pb}, \text{Ca})\text{PO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anton Gray, mining engineer, advisor to U. K. Atomic Energy Authority.

[Grechishchevite](#)  $\text{Hg}_3\text{S}_2(\text{Br}, \text{Cl}, \text{I})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Oleg Konstantinovich Grechishchev, Russian engineering geologist, long-time student of mercury ores from Tuva, Siberia.

[Green lead ore *](#) (see Pyromorphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Green Rust *](#) (see Fougerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Green Vitrol *](#) (see Melanterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Greenalite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_2\text{-}3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: In allusion to its green color.

[Greenockite](#)  CdS NAME ORIGIN: Named after Lord Greenock (Ch. M. Cathcart 1783-1859).


[Greenovite-Mn *](#) (see Titanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Gregoryite](#)  $(\text{Na}_2, \text{K}_2, \text{Ca})\text{CO}_3$

[Greifensteinite !](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Be}_4(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})_5(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Greifenstein, Saxony, Germany.

[Greigite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Joseph Wilson Grieg (1895-1977).


[Grenmarite !](#)  $(\text{Zr}, \text{Mn})_2(\text{Zr}, \text{Ti})(\text{Mn}, \text{Na})(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{O}, \text{F})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Griceite](#)  LiF NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joel D. Grice (1946-), curator of minerals, Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada.

[Griffithite *](#)  $4(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}, \text{Ca})\text{O} \cdot (\text{Al}, \text{Fe})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Cahuenga Pass, Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California, USA.


[Griffithite-Ferroan *](#) (see Saponite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Grimaldiite](#)  $\text{Cr}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$

[Grimselite](#)  $\text{K}_3\text{Na}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Gerstenegg (Kabelstollen Gerstenegg-Grimsel I), Grimsel, Bern, Switzerland.

[Griphite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Mn}, \text{Na}, \text{Li})_6\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{F}, \text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "enigma", as the chemical composition was originally puzzling.

[Grischunite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Mn}^{++}5\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{AsO}_4)_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Grossite](#)  CaAl_4O_7 NAME ORIGIN: Gross 1977, The mineralogy of the Hatrurim Formation, Israel; Geol Surv. Israel Bull 70:1-80).

[Grossular](#)  $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Grossular is from the Latin grossularia meaning "gooseberry." Hessonite is from the Greek hesson, meaning "slight" in reference to the smaller specific gravity.

[Grossularite *](#) (see Grossular) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Grothite-Al *](#) (see Titanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Grounite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank Fitch Grout (1880-1958), petrologist, of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

[Grumantite](#)   $\text{NaHSi}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the old Russian name for the Spitzbergen Archipelago, Arctic Ocean.



[Grumiplucite](#) !    HgBi_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the amateur mineralogical organization Gruppo Mineralogico e Paleontologico Lucchese, members of which provided the specimens for study.




[Grunerite](#)    $[\text{Fe}^{++}_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Louis Emmanuel Gruner (1809-1883), Swiss-French chemist who analyzed the mineral.

[Grunlingite](#) * (see Imogolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Gruzdevite](#)   $\text{Cu}_6\text{Hg}_3\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor the Russian mineralogist, V.S. Gruzdev (1938-1977).

[Guadalcazarite\(Zn\)](#) * (see Metacinnabar) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Guanacoite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{Mg,Cu})(\text{OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: El Guanaco Mine, East Catalina, Chile, South America

[Guanajuatite](#)    Bi_2Se_3 NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: In the Santa Catarina and La Industrial mines, Sierra de Santa Rosa, near Guanajuato, Mexico.

[Guanine](#)   $\text{C}_5\text{H}_3(\text{NH}_2)\text{N}_4\text{O}$

[Guarinoite](#)   $(\text{Zn,Co,Ni})_6(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH,Cl})_{10} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andre Guarino, French mineral collector.





[Gudmundite](#)    FeSbS NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Gudmundstorp, Sala, Västmanland, Sweden.

[Guerinite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for H. Guerin.

[Guettardite](#)   $\text{Pb}(\text{Sb,As})_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean Etienne Guettard (17-15-1786), French geologist.

[Gugiaite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{BeSi}_2\text{O}_7$

[Guildite](#)    $\text{CuFe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Guilleminite](#)     $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for French Claude Guillemin (1923-1994), founder of the National Geological Service of the BRGM.




[Guitermanite](#) * (see Baumhauerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Gumbelite](#) * (see Illite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Gummite](#) * (see Uraninite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Gunningite](#)    $(\text{Zn,Mn})\text{SO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Gupeiite](#)   Fe_3Si NAME ORIGIN: Named for the eastern passageway, Gupeikou, of the Great Wall of China.

[Gustavite](#)    $\text{PbAgBi}_3\text{S}_6$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gustav Hageman (1842-1916), Danish chemical engineer.

[Gutkovaite-Mn](#) !   $\text{CaK}_2\text{Mn}(\text{Ti,Nb})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O,OH})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for N. N. Gukova (1896-1960?), Russian mineralogist..

[Gutsevichite](#) ?   $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1959 for V. P. Gutsevich, geologist in Kazakhstan.

[Guyanaite](#)   $\text{CrO}(\text{OH})$

[Gwihabaite](#) !     $(\text{NH}_4,\text{K})(\text{NO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Gwihaba Cave (also known as Drotsky's Cave), northwestern Botswana, 280 km west of Maun.

[Gypsum](#) 🌐 🏠 + ▲ $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, gyps meaning "burned" mineral. Selenite from the Greek in allusion to its pearly luster (moon light) on cleavage fragments.

[Gyrolite](#) 🌐 🏠 ▲ $\text{NaCa}_{16}\text{Si}_{23}\text{AlO}_{60}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 64(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek gyros = "circle", in allusion to the round form of the crystalline groupings.

[Gysinite-\(Nd\)](#) 🌐 ▲ 🚫 $\text{Pb}(\text{Nd},\text{La})(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[\[Welcome\]](#) [\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Gallery\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[How to Buy\]](#)

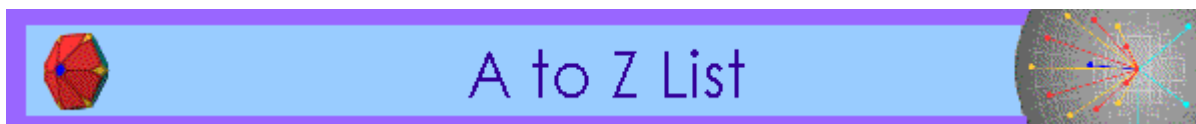
We are www.minemet.it, an Italian company which deals rare, unusual, and showy mineral specimens. We specialise in minerals from Tsumeb, Mont Saint Hilaire, Bolivia and Major Italian sites.

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

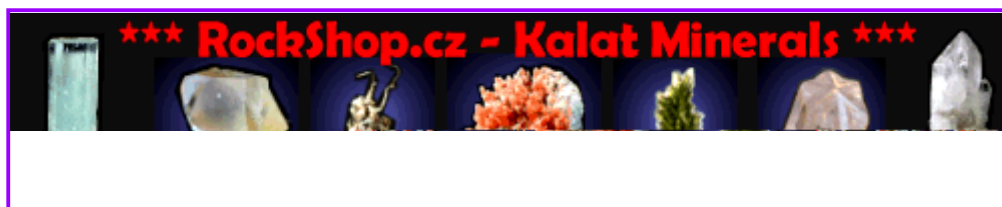
(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

H Index of Mineral Species



[[Mineral Specimens](#)] [[Our best](#)] [[Rare specimens](#)] [[Latest updates](#)] [[Home Page](#)]
 Fine Minerals, Moldavites, Jewellery, Meteorites and Fossils
 Rockshop.cz is based in Prague, Czech republic

This alphabetical listing of **H minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . ☠️ - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌿 - very mild, 🌿🌿 - weak, 🌿🌿🌿 - strong, 🌿🌿🌿🌿 - very strong, 🌿🌿🌿🌿🌿 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Haapalaite](#) 🗣️ 📍 2(Fe,Ni)S·1.6(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paavo Haapala (1906-), Finnish geologist.

[Haarsalz](#) * (see Halotrichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hackmanite-red](#) * (see Sodalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Haeggitte](#) * (see Haggite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hafnon](#) 🗣️ 📍 HfSiO₄




[Hagendorfitte](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 NaCaMn(Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mg)₂(PO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hagendorf, Bavaria, Germany.




[Haggertyite](#) ! 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 Ba[Fe⁺⁺+6Ti⁵Mg]O₁₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Stephen E. Haggerty (b. 1938), of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.A., in recognition of his important studies of titanate minerals in the Earth's

[Haggite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 V₂O₂(OH)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gunnar Hagg (1903-), chemist and crystallographer, of the University of Uppsala, Sweden.






[Haidingerite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ + 📍 Ca(AsO₃OH)·(H₂O)



[Haigerachite !](#)    $\text{KFe}^{+++}3(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{HPO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the village and valley near the locality. LOCALITY: Silberbrunnle mine dump near Gengenbach in the central Black Forest, Aufschluss, Germany.




[Haineaultite !](#)    $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_5\text{Ca}(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_5(\text{Si},\text{S})_{12}\text{O}_{34}(\text{OH},\text{F})_8 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gilles Haineault (1946-), collector and dealer in Mont Saint-Hilaire minerals. (pronounced \bar{a} \bar{n} \bar{o} ite)


[Hainite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{Ca}_8(\text{Ti},\text{Zr},\text{Mn},\text{Fe})_3\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{28}\text{F}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: Hradiste Mountain, (formerly named Hoher Hain) near Mildenau, Czech Republic.

[Hair Pyrites *](#) (see Millerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Haiweeite](#)      $\text{Ca}[(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})_2] \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Haiwee Reservoir, Inyo County, California, USA.


[Hakite](#)   $(\text{Cu},\text{Hg})_3(\text{Sb},\text{As})(\text{Se},\text{S})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jaroslav Hak, mineralogist, Institute of Ore Research, Kutna Hora, Czechoslovakia.

[Haleniusite-\(La\) !](#)    $(\text{La},\text{Ce})\text{O}_F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ulf Hålenius (1951-), head of the Department of Mineralogy of the Swedish Museum of Natural History, for his contributions to the spectroscopy of minerals and the mineral scienc

[Halite](#)    NaCl NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek halos, meaning "salt" and lithos meaning "rock."

[Hallimondite](#)     $\text{Pb}_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{AsO}_4)_2$

[Halloysite](#)   $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Baron Omalius d'Halloy (1707-1789).

[Halotrichite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, halotrichum ="hairy salt."

[Halurgite](#)   $\text{Mg}_2[\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4]_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Hamartite *](#) (see Bastnasite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Hamartite *](#) (see Bastnasite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Hamartite *](#) (see Bastnasite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hamburgite](#)    $\text{Be}_2\text{BO}_3(\text{OH})$

[Hamlinite *](#) (see Goyazite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hammarite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{Bi}_4\text{S}_9$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Gladhammer, Province of Kalmar, Sweden.


[Hanawaltite](#)   $\text{Hg}+6\text{Hg}^{++}[\text{Cl},(\text{OH})]_2\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. J. Donald Hanawalt (1903-1987), a pioneer in the field of X-ray powder diffraction.



[Hancockite](#)   $(\text{Ca},\text{Pb},\text{Sr})_2(\text{Al},\text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Elwood P. Hancock (1836-1916), of Berlington, New Jersey, USA, collector of minerals from Franklin.

[Hanksite](#)     $\text{KNa}_{22}(\text{SO}_4)_9(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for H. G. Hanks, American geologist.

[Hannayite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mg}_3\text{H}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




















































[Hannebachite](#)   $2\text{CaSO}_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Hapkeite !](#)  Fe_2Si NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bruce Hapke (emeritus, University of Pittsburgh). who first predicted the presence of vapor-deposited elemental Fe as coatings on lunar soil grains.




[Haradaite](#)   $\text{Sr}_4\text{V}^{++++}4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{28}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Zyunpei Harada (1898{1992), Emeritus Professor, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

[Hardystonite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{ZnSi}_2\text{O}_7$



[Harkerite](#)   $\text{Ca}_{24}\text{Mg}_8\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_8(\text{BO}_3)_6(\text{CO}_3)_{10} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





- [Harmotome](#)     (Ba,Na,K)1-2(Si,Al)8O16·6(H2O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek harmos - "I combine" and temseis - "I cut" alluding to the fact that the pyramid divides parallel to the plane that passes through the terminal edges.
- [Harrisonite](#) !    Ca(Fe⁺⁺,Mg)6(PO4)2(SiO4)2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for James Merritt Harrison (1915-1990), th former director of the Canadian Geological Service.
- [Harstigite](#)   Ca6MnBe4(SiO4)2(Si2O7)2(OH)2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Harstig mine, Pajsberg, near Persber, Vermland, Switzerland.
- [Hartite](#)   C20H34 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hart, Gloggnitz, Austria.
- [Hashemite](#)   Ba(Cr,S)O4
- [Hastingsite](#)    NaCa2(Fe⁺⁺+4Fe⁺⁺⁺)Si6Al2O22(OH)2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Dungannon, Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada.
- [Hastite](#)   CoSe2 NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. P.F. Hast, mining engineer.
- [Hatchettolite](#) * (see Uranpyrochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Hatchite](#)    (Pb,Tl)2AgAs2S5 NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Frederick Henry Hatch (1864-1932), American geologist and mining engineer.
- [Hatrurite](#)   Ca3SiO5
- [Hauchecornite](#)   Ni9Bi(Sb,Bi)S8 NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Hauchecorn (1828-1900), Director of the Geological Survey and the Mining Academy, Berlin, Germany.
- [Hauckite](#)    (Mg,Mn⁺⁺)24Zn18Fe⁺⁺⁺+3(SO4)4(CO3)2(OH)81 (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1980 for Richard Hauck, (1935-), New Jersey mineral collector.
- [Haverite](#)    MnS2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Austrian geologists, J. R. Hauer (1778-1863) and F. R. Hauer (1822-1899).
- [Hausmannite](#)     Mn⁺⁺Mn⁺⁺⁺+2O4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mineralogist, J. F. L. Hausmann (1782-1859).
- [Hauyne](#)    (Na,Ca)4-8Al6Si6(O,S)24(SO4,Cl)1-2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French crystallographer, R. J. Hauy (1743-1822).
- [Hauynite](#) * (see Hauyne) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Hawleyite](#)    CdS NAME ORIGIN: For Professor James Edwin Hawley (1897-1965), Canadian mineralogist, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
- [Hawthorneite](#)   Ba[Ti3Cr4Fe4Mg]O19 NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Barry Hawthorne, formerly chief geologist (Diamonds), DeBeers Consolidated Mines, South Africa.
- [Haxonite](#)   (Fe,Ni)23C6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Howard J. Axon (1924-1992), English metallurgist.
- [Haycockite](#)   Cu4Fe5S8 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Maurice H. Haycock (1900-), Canadian mineralogist.
- [Haynesite](#)     (UO2)3(SeO3)2(OH)2·5(H2O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Patrick Haynes, U.S. Geologist who first collected the mineral.
- [Heavy Spar](#) * (see Barite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Heazlewoodite](#)    Ni3S2 NAME ORIGIN: For the locality at Heazlewood, Tasmania, Australia. LOCALITY: In the USA, from Josephine Co., Oregon. From Heazlewood and Trial Harbour, Tasmania, Australia.
- [Hechtsbergite](#) !     Bi2O(OH)(VO4) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Hechtsberg quarry at Hausach, Black Forest, Germany.
- [Hectorfloresite](#)    Na9(IO3)(SO4)4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hector Flores W.



(1906-1984), Chilean geologist, University of Chile.




[Hectorite](#)    $\text{Na}_0,3(\text{Mg},\text{Li})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Company No. 1 mine, 3 miles south of Hector, San Bernardino Co., California.

[Hedenbergite](#)    $\text{CaFe}^{++}\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish mineralogist, M. A. L. Hedenberg.

[Hedleyite](#)   Bi_7Te_3 (?) NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: In Canada, from the Good Hope mineral claim, about 6 km southeast of Hedley, Osoyoos mining division; also the Oregon mine, near Hedley, British Columbia.

[Hedyphane](#)     $\text{Ca}_2\text{Pb}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_3\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek hedy - "beautifully bright," in allusion to the high luster.


[Heideite](#)   $(\text{Fe},\text{Cr})_{1+x}(\text{Ti},\text{Fe})_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fritz Heide (1891-1973), meteoriticist of Jana, Germany.

[Heidornite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_3\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Heidorn, German geologist who studied the Zechstein deposits.




[Heinrichite](#)     $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10-12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Hejtmanite](#)    $\text{Ba}(\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{TiO}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$

[Heliodor - yellow](#) * (see Beryl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Heliophyllite](#)   $\text{Pb}_6\text{As}_2\text{O}_7\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "sun" and "leaf", in reference to its color and structure.

[Hellandite](#) * (see Hellandite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hellandite-\(Ce\) !](#)    $(\text{Ca}_3\text{REE})_4\text{Ce}_2\text{Al}[\text{ }_2[\text{Si}_4\text{B}_4\text{O}_{22}]](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Amund Theodor Helland (1846-1918), geologist of Oslo, Norway.




[Hellandite-\(Y\)](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{REE})_4(\text{Y},\text{Ce})_2(\text{Al},[\text{ }_2[\text{Si}_4\text{B}_4\text{O}_{22}]])(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Amund Theodor Helland (1846-1918), geologist of Oslo, Norway.

[Hellyerite](#)    $\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Hellyer (1826-), first surveyor general of Van Dieman's Land, TAS, Australia.




[Helmutwinklerite](#)   $\text{PbZn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Helvite](#)    $\text{Mn}_4\text{Be}_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek helios - "sun."




[Hematite](#)    Fe_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, haimatites, "bloodlike" in allusion to vivid red color of the powder.



[Hematolite](#)    $(\text{Mn},\text{Mg},\text{Al})_{15}(\text{AsO}_3)(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{23}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "blood" in allusion to its color.



[Hematophanite](#)    $\text{Pb}_4\text{Fe}^{+++}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH},\text{Cl})$



[Hemihedrite](#)    $\text{Pb}_{10}\text{Zn}(\text{CrO}_4)_6(\text{SiO}_4)_2\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its hemihedral crystal morphology.





[Hemihydrate](#) * (see Bassanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hemimorphite](#)    $\text{Zn}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the hemimorphic nature of the crystals.

[Hemloite](#)   $(\text{As},\text{Sb})_2(\text{Ti},\text{V},\text{Fe},\text{Al})_{12}\text{O}_{23}\text{OH}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hemlo gold deposit, Page-Williams mine, 3 km east of Hemlo, Thunder Bay district, Ontario, Canada.




[Hemusite](#)   $\text{Cu}_6\text{SnMoS}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after an ancient name for the Balkan Mountains.




[Hendersonite](#)   $\text{Ca}_{1.3}\text{V}_6\text{O}_{16} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Edward P. Henderson of the U.S. National Museum, in recognition of his mineralogical studies of the vanadium-uranium deposits of the Colorado Plateau.

[Hendricksite](#)     $\text{K}(\text{Zn},\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_3\text{Si}_3\text{AlO}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks (1902-?), American crystallographer and chemist, a student

of micas.

[Heneuile](#)    $\text{CaMg}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})$

[Henmilit](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4]_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kitinosuke Henmi (1919-1997) and his daughter Chiyoko Henmi (1949-) for their work on the Skarn deposit at Fuka, Japan.



[Hennomartinite](#)    $\text{SrMn}^{+++}2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henno Martin, German geologist who escaped to South Africa from Nazi Germany.

[Henritermierite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Mn,Al})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$




[Henryite](#)   $\text{Cu}_4\text{Ag}_3\text{Te}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Norman F. M. Henry, (1909-1983), English mineralogist.

[Henrymeyerite](#) !   $\text{BaFe}^{++}\text{Ti}_7\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prof. Henry. O. A. Meyer (1937-1995).




[Hentschelite](#)    $\text{Cu}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$

[Herbertsmithite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_3\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_6\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for G.F. Herbert Smith (1872-1953), of the British Museum (Natural History), who discovered paratacamite.

[Hercynite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the old Latin, Hercynia Silva, "Forested Mountains."




[Herderite](#)    $\text{CaBe}(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Siegmund August Wolfgang von Herder (1776-1838), mining official in Freiberg, Saxony, Germany.

[Herregrundite](#) * (see Devilline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Herschelite](#) ?    $(\text{Na,Ca,K})\text{AlSi}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1825 for John Frederick William Herschel (1792-1871), British astronomer.




[Herschelite](#) * (see Chabazite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Herzenbergite](#)   SnS NAME ORIGIN: For Robert Herzenberg (1885-?), German chemist of Oruro, Bolivia.

[Hessite](#)    Ag_2Te NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swiss chemist, G. H. Hesse (1802-1850).

[Hessonite - brownish orange](#) * (see Grossular) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hetaerolite](#)    $\text{ZnMn}^{+++}2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "companion", for its occasional association with chalcophanite.



[Heterogenite-2H](#)    $\text{Co}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "of another kind", as differing in composition from similar minerals. 2H polytype.




[Heterogenite-3R](#)   $\text{Co}^{+++}\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "of another kind", as differing in composition from similar minerals. 3R polytype.



[Heteromorphite](#)    $\text{Pb}_7\text{Sb}_8\text{S}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek many - 'hetero' and form - 'morphos.'

[Heterosite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{PO}_4$

[Heulandite](#) * (see Heulandite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Heulandite-Ba](#) !   $(\text{Ba,Ca,K,Na,Sr})_5\text{Al}_9\text{Si}_{27}\text{O}_{72} \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Ba-dominant analogue of heulandite.

[Heulandite-Ca](#)    $(\text{Ca,Na})_2\text{-}3\text{Al}_3(\text{Al,Si})_2\text{Si}_{13}\text{O}_{36} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineral collector, John Henry Heuland (1778-1856), a British mineral collector and dealer. Ca modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.

[Heulandite-K](#) !   $(\text{K,Na,Ca})_2\text{-}3\text{Al}_3(\text{Al,Si})_2\text{Si}_{13}\text{O}_{36} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineral collector, John Henry Heuland (1778-1856), a British mineral collector and dealer. The K-dominant member of the heulandite

series.

[Heulandite-Na !](#) 🗿🟢🔥 (Na,Ca)₂-3Al₃(Al,Si)₂Si₁₃O₃₆·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineral collector, John Henry Heuland (1778-1856), a British mineral collector and dealer. The Na-dominant member of the heulandite series.

[Heulandite-Sr !](#) 🗿🟢🔥 (Sr,Na,Ca)₂-3Al₃(Al,Si)₂Si₁₃O₃₆·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineral collector, John Henry Heuland (1778-1856), a British mineral collector and dealer. The Sr-dominant member of the heulandite series.

[Hewettite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 CaV₆O₁₆·9(H₂O)

[Hexaferrum !](#) 🟢 (Fe,Os,Ru,Ir) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the symmetry and composition.

[Hexagonite \(Mn\) *](#) (see Actinolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hexahydrate](#) 🗿🟢🟠 MgSO₄·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the number of water molecules hexa, "six" and hydor, "water."

[Hexahydroborate](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Ca[B(OH)₄]₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Hexatestibiopanickelite](#) 🗿🟢 (Ni,Pd)(Te,Sb) NAME ORIGIN: Presumably named for the crystal system and composition.

[Heyite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Pb₅Fe⁺⁺2(VO₄)₂O₄

[Heyrovskyite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Pb₁₀AgBi₅S₁₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Czech chemist, J. Heyrovsky (1890-1967).

[Hiarneite !](#) 🗿🟢🟠 (Ca,Mn,Na)₂(Zr,Mn⁺⁺⁺)₅(Sb,Ti,Fe)₂O₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Urban Hiarne (1641-1724), a pioneer in Swedish geology.

[Hibbingite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 (Fe,Mg)₂(OH)₃Cl

[Hibonite](#) 🗿🟢🟠🔥 (Ca,Ce)(Al,Ti,Mg)₁₂O₁₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Hibon, who discovered the mineral.

[Hibschite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Ca₃Al₂(SiO₄)_{3-x}(OH)_{4x}(x=0.2-1.5)

[Hidalgoite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 PbAl₃(AsO₄)(SO₄)(OH)₆

[Hiddenite - emerald green *](#) (see Spodumene) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hieratite](#) 🗿🟢🟠🔥 K₂SiF₆

[Higginsite *](#) (see Conichalcite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hilairite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Na₂ZrSi₃O₉·3(H₂O)

[Hilgardite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Ca₂B₅O₉Cl·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugene W. Hilgard (1833-1916), German-American geologist, one of the first to describe the Louisiana salt dome deposits.

[Hillebrandite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Ca₆Si₃O₉(OH)₆

[Hillite !](#) 🟢🟠 Ca₂(Zn, Mg)[PO₄]₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Roderik Hill (1949-), Chief of Mineral Research Division, CSIRO, Melbourne, Australia.

[Hingganite-\(Ce\)](#) 🗿🟢🔥 Ce₂Be₂(SiO₄)₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's relationship to hingganite-(Y).




[Hingganite-\(Y\)](#) 🗿🟢🟠 Y₂([]Be₂Si₂O₈(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's locality. LOCALITY: Heilongjiang, and greater Khingan area, Manchuria, China.

[Hingganite-\(Yb\)](#) 🗿🟢🔥 (Yb,Y)₂([]Be₂Si₂O₈(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's relationship to hingganite.



[Hinsdalite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 (Pb,Sr)Al₃(PO₄)(SO₄)(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Golden Fleece mine, Hinsdale County., Colorado, USA.




[Hiortdahlite](#) 🗿🟢🟠 (Ca,Na,Y)₃(Zr,Ti)Si₂O₇(F,O,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for prof. Thorstein Hallager Hiortdahl (1839-1925), Mineralogist of Christiania (now




Olso), Norway.

[Hisingerite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wilhelm Hisinger (1766-1852), eminent Swedish chemist.

[Hitchcockite](#) * (see Plumbogummite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hocartite](#)    $\text{Ag}_2\text{FeSn}_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Raymond Hocart, Professor of Mineralogy, University of Paris, France.




[Hochelagaite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Na},\text{Sr})\text{Nb}_4\text{O}_{11} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for "Hochelaga," the Native American name for Montreal, Canada.

[Hodgkinsonite](#)    $\text{MnZn}_2\text{SiO}_4(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for H. H. Hodgkinson, assistant underground supervisor of Franklin mine who discovered the mineral.


[Hodrushite](#)    $\text{Cu}_8\text{Bi}_{12}\text{S}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Hodursa, Czechoslovakia.

[Hoegbomite](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hoegtuvaite](#) * (see Hogtuvaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hoelite](#)    $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2(\text{CO})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Adolf Hoel (1879-?), geologist, leader of a Norwegian expedition to Spitzbergen.

[Hoernesite](#) * (see Hornesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hoganite](#) !  $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Graham P. Hogan (1957-) who collected the mineral.




[Hogbomite-10T](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-2N3S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hogbomite-15R-18R-24R](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Hogbomite-24R](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Hogbomite-8H](#) * (see Ferrohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hogbomite-8H](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hogtuvaite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Ti},\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_6(\text{Si},\text{Be},\text{Al})_6\text{O}_{20}$

[Hohmannite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Holdawayite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}6(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_7(\text{Cl},\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Michael J. Holdaway of Southern Methodist University.

[Holdenite](#)     $(\text{Mn},\text{Mg})_6\text{Zn}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Albert Fairchild Holden (1866-1913), mining engineer from Salt Lake City, Utah, USA.




[Holfertite](#) !    $\text{U}^{+++++}2\text{-xTi}(\text{O}_8\text{-xOH}_4\text{x})[(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\text{Cax}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Hollandite](#)    $\text{Ba}(\text{Mn}^{++++},\text{Mn}^{++})_8\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Thomas Henry Holland (1868-1947), Director of the Indian Geologic Survey.

[Hollingworthite](#)    $(\text{Rh},\text{Pt},\text{Pd})\text{AsS}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Professor Sidney Ewart Hollingworth (1899-1966).




[Holmquistite](#)    $[\text{Li}_2\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2]\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Per Johan Holmquist (1866-1946), petrologist, Stockholm, Sweden.

[Holtedahlite](#)    $\text{Mg}_{12}(\text{PO}_3\text{OH},\text{CO}_3)(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH},\text{O})_6$

[Holtite](#)    $\text{Al}_6(\text{Al},\text{Ta})(\text{BO}_3)[(\text{SiO}_4,\text{SbO}_4,\text{AsO}_4)]_3(\text{O},\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Harold Edward Holt (1908-1967), Prime minister of Australia (1966-1967).

[Holtstamite](#) !  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Al},\text{Mn}^{+++})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Homilite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})\text{B}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$

[Honessite](#)    $\text{Ni}_6\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur P. Honess, (1886-1942), Pennsylvania State University.

[Hongquiite *](#) ▲ TiO NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tao district, Hongqui, China.

[Hongshiite *](#) 🗿▲ PtCu NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hong district, China.

[Hopeite](#) 🗿+▲ Zn₃(PO₄)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish chemist, Thomas Charles Hope (1766-1844).

[Horn Lead *](#) (see Phosgenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Horn Quicksilver *](#) (see Calomel) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Horn Silver *](#) (see Chlorargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hornblende *](#) (see Ferrohornblende) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hornblende *](#) (see Magnesiohornblende) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hornesite](#) 🗿▲ Mg₃(AsO₄)₂·8(H₂O)

[Hornstone - flint *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Horobetsuite *](#) ▲ (Bi,Sb)₂S₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Horobetsu mine, Hokkaido, Japan.

[Horsfordite](#) 🗿▲ Cu₅Sb NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eben N. Horsford, (1818-1893), U.S. chemist.

[Hortonolite - Mn,Mg *](#) (see Fayalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Horvathite-\(Y\) !](#) 🗿▲ NaY(CO₃)F₂ NAME ORIGIN: For Elsa (1947-) and Laszlo (1937-) Horvath, husband-and-wife team dedicated to the collection, study, and documentation of the minerals from Mont Saint-Hilaire.

[Hotsonite-VI](#) 🗿▲ Al₅(SO₄)(PO₄)(OH)₁₀·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hotson 42, about 65 km W of Pofadder, Bushmanland, Cape Province, South Africa.

[Hotsonite-VII](#) 🗿▲ Al₁₁(SO₄)₃(PO₄)₂(OH)₂₁·16(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hotson farm, Pofadder, South Africa.

[Howardevansite](#) 🗿▲ NaCu⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺⁺+2(VO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Howard Tasker Evans, Jr. (1919-2000), American mineralogist and crystallographer, U.S.G.S., Reston, Virginia, USA.

[Howieite](#) 🗿▲ Na(Fe⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺)₁₀(Fe,Al)₂Si₁₂O₃₁(OH)₁₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert Andrew Howie (1923-), British mineralogist and petrologist, King's College, London University, UK.

[Howlite](#) 🗿▲ Ca₂B₅SiO₉(OH)₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Henry How of Nova Scotia when he first described it in 1868.

[Hsianghualite](#) 🗿▲ Ca₃Li₂Be₃(SiO₄)₃F₂ NAME ORIGIN: Type locality unclear, in metamorphosed Devonian limestone, Hunan Province, China. LOCALITY: The name is from a Chinese word for fragrant flower.

[Huanghoite-\(Ce\)](#) 🗿▲ BaCe(CO₃)₂F

[Huangite](#) 🗿▲ Ca_{0.5}Al₃(SO₄)₂(OH)₆

[Hubeite !](#) 🗿+▲ Ca₂Mn⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺⁺+Si₄O₁₂(OH)(H₂O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Dayan mine near Huangshi, Hubei Province, China.

[Hubnerite](#) 🗿+▲ MnWO₄ NAME ORIGIN: After the German mineralogist, Adolph Huebner.


[Huebnerite *](#) (see Hubnerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Huegelite *](#) (see Hugelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Huemulite](#) 🗿▲ Na₄Mg(V₁₀O₂₈)·24(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Huemul mine, Mendoza Province, Argentina.


[Hugelite](#) 🗿▲ Pb₂(UO₂)₃(AsO₄)₂(OH)₄·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Hugel.


[Huhnerkobelite *](#) (see Alluaudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hulsite](#)  (Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Sn)₂O₂(BO₃) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Hulse Brooks (1871-1924), U. S. Geologist.

[Humberstonite](#)  K₃Na₇Mg₂(SO₄)₆(NO₃)₂·6(H₂O)

[Humboldtine](#)  Fe⁺⁺(C₂O₄)·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), German explorer and naturalist.

[Humite](#)  (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₇(SiO₄)₃(F,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Abraham Hume (1749-1838), English connoisseur and collector of works of art, precious stones and minerals.


[Hummerite](#)  KMgV⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺5O₁₄·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Locality.

[Hunchunite !](#)  (Au,Ag)₂Pb NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality.


LOCALITY: Hunchun River, Jilin province, China

[Hungchaoite](#)  MgB₄O₅(OH)₄·7(H₂O)

[Huntite](#)  CaMg₃(CO₃)₄

[Hureaulite](#)  Mn₅(PO₃OH)₂(PO₄)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hureaux in St. Silvestre and Vilate near Chanteloube, N of Limoges, Haute Vienne, France.


[Hurlbutite](#)  CaBe₂(PO₄)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Cornelius S. Hurlbut, Jr. (1906-), professor of mineralogy, Harvard University, Cambridge.

[Hutchinsonite](#)  (Pb,Tl)₂As₅S₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Hitchinson (1866-1937), Professor of Mineralogy, Cambridge University, England.

[Huttonite](#)  ThSiO₄


[Hyacinth - orange red *](#) (see Zircon) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hyalite - glassy *](#) (see Opal) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hyalophane](#)  (K,Ba)Al(Si,Al)₃O₈ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek hyalos - "glass" and phanos - "to appear."

[Hyalotekite](#)  (Ba,Pb,Ca,K)₆(B,Si,Al)₂(Si,Be)₁₀O₂₈(F,Cl)


[Hydrargyllite *](#) (see Gibbsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydroastrophyllite](#)  (H₃O,K)₂Ca(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mn)₅₋₆Ti₂Si₈O₂₆(OH)₄F NAME ORIGIN: Named for its high water content and relationship to astrophyllite.


[Hydrobasaluminite](#)  Al₄(SO₄)(OH)₁₀₋₁₂₋₃₆(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relation to basaluminite.

[Hydrobiotite](#)  [K(Mg,Fe)₃(Al,Fe)Si₃O₁₀(OH,F)₂]

[(Mg,Fe⁺⁺,Al)₃(Si,Al)₄O₁₀(OH)₂₋₄(H₂O)] NAME ORIGIN: Named for the water content and its relationship to biotite.

[Hydroboracite](#)  CaMgB₆O₈(OH)₆₋₃(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (water, borate).

[Hydrocalumite](#)  Ca₂Al(OH)₆[Cl_{1-x}(OH)_x]₃(H₂O)

[Hydrocerussite](#)  Pb₃(CO₃)₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.

[Hydrochlorborite](#)  Ca₂B₄O₄(OH)₇Cl·7(H₂O)


[Hydrocyanite *](#) (see Chalcocyanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrodelhayelite](#)  KCa₂AlSi₇O₁₇(OH)₂·6(H₂O)

[Hydrodresserite](#)  BaAl₂(CO₃)₂(OH)₄₋₃(H₂O)



[Hydrofranklinite *](#) (see Chalcophanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrogen Autunite *](#) (see Chernikovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydroglauberite](#)  Na₄Ca(SO₄)₃·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition, rather similar to glauberite, but hydrated.

[Hydrogrossular *](#) (see Hibschite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hydrogrossular *](#) (see Katoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hydrohalite](#)   $\text{NaCl} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its water content and similarity to halite in composition.



[Hydrohalloysite *](#) (see Endellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrohematite *](#) (see Lepidocrocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrohetaerolite](#)    $\text{Zn}_2\text{Mn}^{+++}4\text{O}_8 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Hydrohonestite](#)    $\text{Ni}_6\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to indicate its relationship to honestite.

[Hydromagnesite](#)    $\text{Mg}_5(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.




[Hydrombobomkulite](#)   $(\text{Ni}, \text{Cu})\text{Al}_4(\text{NO}_3, \text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the hydrated version of mbobomkulite.

[Hydromica *](#) (see Hydrobiotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydromica *](#) (see Illite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Hydromolysite ?](#)   $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1965 for the composition.



[Hydromuscovite *](#) (see Illite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydronium-jarosite](#)    $(\text{H}_3\text{O})\text{Fe}^{+++}3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (hydronium = $\text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$) and jarosite.

[Hydroparagonite *](#) (see Brammallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrophane - porous *](#) (see Opal) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrophilite](#)  CaCl_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek hydros = "water" and philos = 'friend' in allusion to the highly deliquescent nature of the mineral.



[Hydroromarchite](#)   $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the hydrous version of romarchite.

[Hydroscibroite](#)    $\text{Al}_{14}(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{OH})_{36} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Hydrotalcite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Hydrotungstite](#)    $\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Hydrougrandite ?](#)  $(\text{Ca}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_{3-x}(\text{OH})_{4x}$




[Hydrowoodwardite !](#)   $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{OH})_2(\text{SO}_4)_{x/2} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ with $0 < x < 0.67$ and $n > 3x/2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the higher hydrated analogue of woodwardite.


[Hydroxy Apatite *](#) (see Hydroxylapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Hydroxyapophyllite](#)    $\text{KCa}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH}, \text{F})_8 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek apophylliso - "it flakes off" and the predominant hydroxyl anion.

[Hydroxycancrinite](#)    $\text{Na}_4(\text{AlSiO}_4)_3(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relationship to cancrinite.

[Hydroxylapatite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the hydroxyl end-member and from the Greek apatao - "I am misleading."

[Hydroxylbastnasite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{Ce}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the hydroxyl analog of bastnasite-(Ce).

[Hydroxylbastnasite-\(La\)](#)    $\text{La}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to conform to the bastnasite group designations.

[Hydroxylbastnasite-\(Nd\)](#)    $\text{Nd}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as Nd end member in the hydroxylbastnasite series.

[Hydroxylcarbonate-\(La\) *](#) (see Hydroxylbastnasite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydroxylcarbonate-\(Nd\) *](#) (see Hydroxylbastnasite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydroxylclinohumite !](#) ⚙️ ▲ $Mg_9(SiO_4)_4(OH,F)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and the mineral clinohumite.

[Hydroxylellestadite](#) ⚙️ ■ ▲ $Ca_5(SiO_4,SO_4)_3(OH,Cl,F)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and Reuben B. Ellestad (1900-1993), American analytical chemist of Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

[Hydroxylherderite](#) ⚙️ ■ + ▲ $CaBe(PO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relationship to herderite.

[Hydroxypetscheckite *](#) (see Petscheckite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Hydrozincite](#) ⚙️ ■ ▲ $Zn_5(CO_3)_2(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.

[Hypercinnabar](#) ⚙️ ▲ HgS NAME ORIGIN: Named for its trimorphous relationship with cinnabar and metacinnabar.

[Hypersthene ?](#) ■ ▲ $(Mg,Fe^{++})_2Si_2O_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From in the Greek hyper - "above" and stenos - "power."

[Hyttsjoite !](#) ⚙️ ▲ $Pb_{18}Ba_2Ca_5Mn^{++}2Fe^{+++}2Si_3O_{90}Cl \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For Hytssjon, a lake west of the Langban mines.



[\[Content and History\]](#) [\[Recent Issues\]](#) [\[Back Issues\]](#) [\[Subscriptions\]](#) [\[Contacts\]](#)

See Also: [\[Diamond Crystals\]](#) [\[Excalibur Minerals\]](#) [\[Hudson Institute\]](#) [\[Minerals on CDROM\]](#)

Mineral News was founded some twenty years ago and has developed a following of avid mineral collectors seeking **timely information** about new finds and other items of interest to the collector community. Articles are solicited from collector and scientific authors.

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

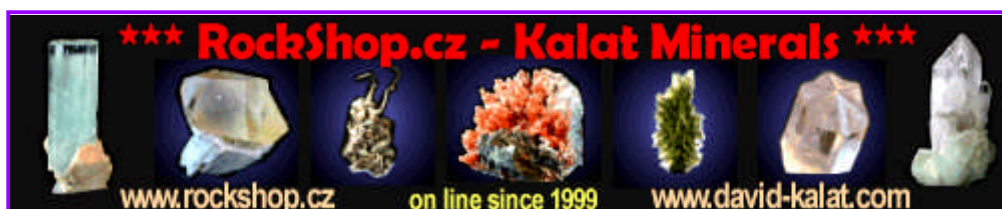
(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

I Index of Mineral Species



[[Mineral Specimens](#)] [[Our best](#)] [[Rare specimens](#)] [[Latest updates](#)] [[Home Page](#)]
 Fine Minerals, Moldavites, Jewellery, Meteorites and Fossils
 Rockshop.cz is based in Prague, Czech republic

This alphabetical listing of **I minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☢️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . ☢️ - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🟡 - very mild, 🟠 - weak, 🔴 - strong, 🔴🔴 - very strong, 🔴🔴🔴 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[lanthinite](#) 🔊 🖼️ + 📍 🟡🟡 (UO₂) ·5(UO₃) ·10(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek ianthinos, "violet."

[Ice](#) 🔊 🖼️ + 📍 🟡 H₂O NAME ORIGIN: From the Middle English "is" or "iis", related to the Dutch "ijs" and German "eis".

[Idaite](#) 🔊 🖼️ 📍 🟡 Cu₅FeS₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ida mine, Khan, and Tsumeb, Namibia.

[Iddingsite](#) * 📍 🟡 MgO·Fe₂O₃·3SiO₂·4(H₂O)

[Idocrase](#) * (see Vesuvianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Idocrase-Mn](#) * (see Manganvesuvianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Idrialine](#) * (see Idrialite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Idrialite](#) 🔊 🖼️ 📍 🟡 C₂₂H₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Idria, Slovenia.




[limoriite-\(Y\)](#) 🔊 🖼️ 📍 🟡 Y₂(SiO₄)(CO₃) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Satoyasa limorii (1885-1982), Japanese analytical chemist and REE specialist.

[Ikaite](#)   $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: After its locality. LOCALITY: Ika Fjord, Ivigtut, Greenland.





[Ikranite](#) !   $(\text{Na}, \text{H}_3\text{O})_{15}(\text{Ca}, \text{Mn}, \text{REE})_6\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Zr}_3([\text{ }], \text{Zr})$ $([\text{ }], \text{Si})\text{Si}_{24}\text{O}_{66}(\text{O}, \text{OH})_6\text{Cl} \cdot 2\text{-}3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Recalls the Russian acronym IKRAN (Institut Kristallografii Rossiskoy Akadameii Nauky).





[Kunolite](#)   $\text{Bi}_4(\text{S}, \text{Se})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Ikuno mine, Japan, in which it was first found.

[Ilesite](#)    $(\text{Mn}, \text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Malvern W. Iles (1853-1890), American metallurgist, Denver, Colorado.

[Ilimaussite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ba}, \text{Na})_{10}\text{K}_3\text{Na}_4.5\text{Ce}_5(\text{Nb}, \text{Ti})_6[\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{36}[\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{18}(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{24}]\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ilimaussaq alkaline complex, South Greenland.

[Ilnskite](#) !    $\text{NaCu}_5\text{O}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: For G. A. Ilnskiy (1927-1996) of St. Petersburg University.

[Illite](#) *     $(\text{K}, \text{H}_3\text{O})(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_2(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}[(\text{OH})_2, (\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1937 for the state of Illinois where the mineral was first described.

[Ilmajokite](#)     $(\text{Na}, \text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Ba})_2\text{Ti}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lovozero alkaline massif, near the Ilmajok river valley, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Ilmenite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{TiO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after It's locality. LOCALITY: Ilmen Mountains, southern Urals, of the Russia.

[Ilmenorutile](#)    $(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb}, \text{Fe}^{+++})\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the occurrence in the Ilmen Mountains and the relation to rutile.

[Ilsemannite](#)    $\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_8 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. C. Ilsemann (1727-1822), mining commissioner at Clausthal, Harz, Germany.

[Iltisite](#) !   $\text{HgS}\text{Ag}(\text{Cl}, \text{Br})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Antoine Iltis (1942-), who found the mineral.

[Ilvaite](#)    $\text{CaFe}^{++}2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named ilvaite from the Latin name of the island of Elba.

[IMA1963-008](#) * (see Moorhouseite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1963-009](#) * (see Aplowite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1963-014](#) * (see Nyerereite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1964-019](#) * (see Latrappite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1965-013](#) * (see Berryite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1965-029](#) * (see Gaspeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-012](#) * (see Mckinstryite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-015](#) * (see Madocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-016](#) * (see Veenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-017](#) * (see Twinnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-018](#) * (see Guettardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-019](#) * (see Playfairite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-020](#) * (see Sterryite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-021](#) * (see Launayite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1966-031](#) * (see Sorbyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1967-003](#) * (see Nuffieldite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1967-010](#) * (see Tintinaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1967-042](#) * (see Weloganite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1967-043](#) * (see Muskoxite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

[IMA1968-011](#) * (see Dadsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

- [IMA1968-013 *](#) (see Lemoynite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1968-017 *](#) (see Neyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1968-023 *](#) (see Langisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1968-027 *](#) (see Dresserite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-006 *](#) (see Romarchite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-007 *](#) (see Hydroromarchite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-012 *](#) (see Wakefieldite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-016 *](#) (see Carletonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-017 *](#) (see Nisbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-022 *](#) (see Athabascaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1969-023 *](#) (see Paracostibite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1970-014 *](#) (see Clinosafflorite)
[IMA1970-034 *](#) (see Gittinsite)
[IMA1970-035 *](#) (see Pellyite)
[IMA1970-041 *](#) (see Prassoite)
[IMA1971-014 *](#) (see Larosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1971-020 *](#) (see Cuprospinel) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1971-028 *](#) (see Haycockite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1971-037 *](#) (see Jamborite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1972-002 *](#) (see Tellurantimony) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1972-003 *](#) (see Mattagamite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1972-016 *](#) (see Tulameenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1972-019 *](#) (see Hilaireite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1972-026 *](#) (see Monteregianite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1973-001 *](#) (see Jagowerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1973-003 *](#) (see Gaidonnayite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1973-018 *](#) (see Temagamite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1973-032 *](#) (see Agrellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1973-044 *](#) (see Caysichite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1973-048 *](#) (see Sudburyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1974-045 *](#) (see Yofortierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1975-012 *](#) (see Kulanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1975-016 *](#) (see Cowlesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1975-027 *](#) (see Baricite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1975-029 *](#) (see Rucklidgeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1976-023 *](#) (see Penikisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1976-024 *](#) (see Maricite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1976-036 *](#) (see Hydrodresserite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1976-056 *](#) (see Satterlyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1976-057 *](#) (see Cernyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1977-005 *](#) (see Strontiodresserite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1977-026 *](#) (see Boyleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1977-030 *](#) (see Gormanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1977-049 *](#) (see Mandarinoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1978-007 *](#) (see Donnayite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1978-017 *](#) (see Paranatrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1978-022 *](#) (see Yarrowite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1978-023 *](#) (see Spionkopite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1978-028 *](#) (see Prosperite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1978-032 *](#) (see Keithconnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1978-047 *](#) (see Gaitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1978-056 *](#) (see Nickelbischofite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1978-071 *](#) (see Sabinaitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1978-075 *](#) (see Povondraite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1979-019 *](#) (see Wicksite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1979-024 *](#) (see McGillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1979-045 *](#) (see Tancoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1979-063 *](#) (see Petarasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1980-021 *](#) (see Stibivanite)
- [IMA1980-033 *](#) (see Spertiniite)
- [IMA1980-034 *](#) (see Pararealgar)
- [IMA1980-041 *](#) (see Doyleite)
- [IMA1981-002 *](#) (see Nahpoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1981-006 *](#) (see Franconite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1981-011 *](#) (see Sturmanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1982-012 *](#) (see Wadsleyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1982-075 *](#) (see Jeffreyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1982-102 *](#) (see Potassic-magnesiosadanagaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1982-106 *](#) (see Kiddcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-002 *](#) (see Lapieite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-013 *](#) (see Mannardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-019 *](#) (see Simonkolleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-029 *](#) (see Lautenthalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-065 *](#) (see Izoklakeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-069 *](#) (see Chenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1983-088 *](#) (see Hochelagaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-006 *](#) (see Ferrowodginite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-008 *](#) (see Titanowodginite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-024 *](#) (see Georgechaoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-033 *](#) (see Perraultite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-035 *](#) (see Rapidcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-055 *](#) (see Manganosegelerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1984-072 *](#) (see Bobfergusonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1985-001 *](#) (see Montroyalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1985-024 *](#) (see Watkinsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1985-025 *](#) (see Moydite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1985-050 *](#) (see Thornasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1985-052 *](#) (see Petrukite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1985-057 *](#) (see Cabriite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-006 *](#) (see Protoferro-anthophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-007 *](#) (see Protomangano-ferro-anthophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-024 *](#) (see Ferrilotharmeyerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-025 *](#) (see Mummeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-027 *](#) (see Makovickyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-028 *](#) (see Poudretteite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-033 *](#) (see Skippenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-043 *](#) (see Griceite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-046 *](#) (see Potassic-fluororichterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1986-050 *](#) (see Bearthite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-051 *](#) (see Mcauslanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1986-054 *](#) (see Zanazziite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-006 *](#) (see Edoylerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-007 *](#) (see Donharrisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-015 *](#) (see Hemloite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-020 *](#) (see Jahnsite-(CaMnMn)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-022 *](#) (see Squawcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-024 *](#) (see Stalderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-025 *](#) (see Erniggliite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-026 *](#) (see Edenharterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-030 *](#) (see Wattersite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-037 *](#) (see Criddleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-043 *](#) (see Kamphaugite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-044 *](#) (see Maxwellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-045 *](#) (see Wadalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1987-046a *](#) (see Ferroalluandite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-008 *](#) (see Arupite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-011 *](#) (see Lithiowodginite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-022 *](#) (see Buckhornite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-023 *](#) (see Werdingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-028 *](#) (see Edgarbaileyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-029 *](#) (see Orlymanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-032 *](#) (see Komkovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-035 *](#) (see Lithiomarsturite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-037 *](#) (see Voggite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-038 *](#) (see Montesommaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-041 *](#) (see Tuliokite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-043 *](#) (see Wawayandaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-045 *](#) (see Geminite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-046 *](#) (see Girvasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-052 *](#) (see Alluavite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-053 *](#) (see Wilkinsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1988-061 *](#) (see Baumhauerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-001 *](#) (see Yingjiangite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-002 *](#) (see Lishizhenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-004 *](#) (see Vyalsovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-006 *](#) (see Roshchinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-007 *](#) (see Toyohaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-008 *](#) (see Calcio-ancylite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-009 *](#) (see Boggsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-010 *](#) (see Dmisteinbergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-011 *](#) (see Jolliffeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-013 *](#) (see Damaraitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-015 *](#) (see Rorisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-017 *](#) (see Cheremnykhite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-018 *](#) (see Kuksite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-023 *](#) (see Mangangordonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-024 *](#) (see Belendorffite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1989-025 *](#) (see Lintisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-026 *](#) (see Namansilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-027 *](#) (see Boromuscovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-028 *](#) (see Francisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-029 *](#) (see Gillulyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-030 *](#) (see Radtkeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-031 *](#) (see Strontiopiemontite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-032 *](#) (see Astrocyanite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-033 *](#) (see Znucalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-034 *](#) (see Levyclaudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-037 *](#) (see Tschernichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-038 *](#) (see Hejtmanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-039 *](#) (see Manganotychite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-040 *](#) (see Strontiowhitlockite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-042 *](#) (see Trimounsite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-043 *](#) (see Vasilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-043 *](#) (see Yoshiokaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-045 *](#) (see Szymanskiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-047 *](#) (see Olekminskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-049 *](#) (see Parafransoletite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-050 *](#) (see Rouvilleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-051 *](#) (see Sitinakite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-052 *](#) (see Kukisvumite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-053 *](#) (see Belkovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-055 *](#) (see Arsenogorceixite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-057 *](#) (see Barstowite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1989-058 *](#) (see Coombsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1990-002 *](#) (see Peprossiite-(Ce))
- [IMA1990-004 *](#) (see Dissakisite-(Ce))
- [IMA1990-005 *](#) (see Clinotobermorite)
- [IMA1990-006 *](#) (see Schwertmannite)
- [IMA1990-007 *](#) (see Abswurbachite)
- [IMA1990-008 *](#) (see Bystrite)
- [IMA1990-009 *](#) (see Tounkite)
- [IMA1990-010 *](#) (see Tooeleite)
- [IMA1990-011 *](#) (see Capgaronnite)
- [IMA1990-012 *](#) (see Pitiglianoite)
- [IMA1990-013 *](#) (see Cancrisilite)
- [IMA1990-014 *](#) (see Hydroxycancrinite)
- [IMA1990-015 *](#) (see Shomiokite-(Y))
- [IMA1990-016 *](#) (see Paranatisite)
- [IMA1990-018 *](#) (see Saliotite)
- [IMA1990-019 *](#) (see Jianshuiite)
- [IMA1990-020 *](#) (see Gravegliaite)
- [IMA1990-021 *](#) (see Normandite)
- [IMA1990-024 *](#) (see Haynesite)
- [IMA1990-024 *](#) (see Manaksite)
- [IMA1990-025 *](#) (see Polyphite-VII)
- [IMA1990-025 *](#) (see Polyphite-VIII)

- [IMA1990-026 *](#) (see [Quadruphite-VII](#))
- [IMA1990-026 *](#) (see [Quadruphite-VIII](#))
- [IMA1990-027 *](#) (see [Tvedalite](#))
- [IMA1990-028 *](#) (see [Silinaite](#))
- [IMA1990-030 *](#) (see [Nalipoite](#))
- [IMA1990-031 *](#) (see [Zenzenite](#))
- [IMA1990-032 *](#) (see [Rimkorolgitte](#))
- [IMA1990-033 *](#) (see [Ashburtonite](#))
- [IMA1990-036 *](#) (see [Camerolaite](#))
- [IMA1990-037 *](#) (see [Deloryite](#))
- [IMA1990-040 *](#) (see [Liebauite](#))
- [IMA1990-041 *](#) (see [Orschallite](#))
- [IMA1990-042 *](#) (see [Cianciulliite](#))
- [IMA1990-043 *](#) (see [Clinomimetite](#))
- [IMA1990-044 *](#) (see [Metamunirite](#))
- [IMA1990-045 *](#) (see [Mrazekite](#))
- [IMA1990-046 *](#) (see [Uranopolycrase](#))
- [IMA1990-047 *](#) (see [Luberoite](#))
- [IMA1990-048 *](#) (see [Padmaite](#))
- [IMA1990-049 *](#) (see [Weinebeneite](#))
- [IMA1990-050 *](#) (see [Franklinphilite](#))
- [IMA1990-051 *](#) (see [Hogtuvaite](#))
- [IMA1990-052 *](#) (see [Yanomamite](#))
- [IMA1990-054 *](#) (see [Quadridavyne](#))
- [IMA1990-055 *](#) (see [Oulankaite](#))
- [IMA1990-056 *](#) (see [Ferrisurite](#))
- [IMA1990-057 *](#) (see [Bellbergite](#))
- [IMA1991-001 *](#) (see [Deanesmithite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-003 *](#) (see [Bismutocolumbite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-005 *](#) (see [Guarinoite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-007 *](#) (see [Reppiaite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-008 *](#) (see [Walthierite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-009 *](#) (see [Huangite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-010 *](#) (see [Harrisonite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-012 *](#) (see [Vistepite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-013 *](#) (see [Tiettaite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-014 *](#) (see [Ershovite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-015 *](#) (see [Megacyclite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-016 *](#) (see [Mozartite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-017 *](#) (see [Segnitite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-018 *](#) (see [Trembathite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-019 *](#) (see [Fetiasite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-020 *](#) (see [Krasnovite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-021 *](#) (see [Swaknoite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-022 *](#) (see [Kosnarite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-023 *](#) (see [Mccrillisite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-024 *](#) (see [Coquandite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-025 *](#) (see [Watanabeite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1991-026 *](#) (see [Therese-magnanite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1991-027 *](#) (see Fluorbritholite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-028 *](#) (see Leakeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-029 *](#) (see Bottinoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-030 *](#) (see Parkinsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-031 *](#) (see Vonbezingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-033 *](#) (see Hunchunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-034 *](#) (see Fontanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-035 *](#) (see Mitryaevaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-036 *](#) (see Hibbingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-037 *](#) (see Borodaevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-038 *](#) (see Lindqvistite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-042 *](#) (see Tsaregorodtsevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-043 *](#) (see Stibiocolusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-044 *](#) (see Germanocolusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-045 *](#) (see Samfowlerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-047 *](#) (see Fangite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-050 *](#) (see Vicanite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-053 *](#) (see Brianyoungite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-054 *](#) (see Abenakiite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1991-055 *](#) (see Khristovite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-001 *](#) (see Malhmoodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-002 *](#) (see Cannonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-003 *](#) (see Antimonselite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-005 *](#) (see Seelite-1) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-005 *](#) (see Seelite-2) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-006 *](#) (see Widgiemoolthalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-008 *](#) (see Qilianshanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-010 *](#) (see Pringleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-011 *](#) (see Ruitenbergitte) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-012 *](#) (see Poldervaartite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-013 *](#) (see Petitjeanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-015 *](#) (see Mikasaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-015 *](#) (see Nickenichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-016 *](#) (see Gatehouseite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-017 *](#) (see Morimotoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-018 *](#) (see Paraniite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-019 *](#) (see Ravatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-020 *](#) (see Fluororichterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-024 *](#) (see Kusachiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-025 *](#) (see Mcalpineite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-026 *](#) (see Chamarite-2H) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-027 *](#) (see Chamarite-3T) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-028 *](#) (see Quintinite-2H) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-029 *](#) (see Quintinite-3T) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-030 *](#) (see Caresite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-031 *](#) (see Sazykinaite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-032 *](#) (see Kornite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-033 *](#) (see Hennomartinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA1992-034 *](#) (see Foitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1992-035 *](#) (see Magnesioستاuroлите) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-036 *](#) (see Zincostauroлите) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-037 *](#) (see Zdenekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-038 *](#) (see Maikainite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-039 *](#) (see Ovamboite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-040 *](#) (see Gaultite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-041 *](#) (see Dorallcharite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-042 *](#) (see Baksanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-043 *](#) (see Rabejacite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-044 *](#) (see Ternovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-045 *](#) (see Kintoreite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-046 *](#) (see Rosenbergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-048 *](#) (see Petersenite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1992-050 *](#) (see Magnesiodumortierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-001 *](#) (see Calcioburbankite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-002 *](#) (see Ernienickelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-003 *](#) (see Alarsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-004 *](#) (see Alumoklyuchevskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-005 *](#) (see Strakhovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-006 *](#) (see Tetrarooseveltite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-009 *](#) (see Sphaerobismoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-010 *](#) (see Chladniite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-011 *](#) (see Szenicsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-012 *](#) (see Scandiobabingtonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-013 *](#) (see Karasugite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-016 *](#) (see Mayingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-017 *](#) (see Gaotaiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-018 *](#) (see Shuangfengite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-019 *](#) (see Pingguite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-020 *](#) (see Carlosruizite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-021 *](#) (see Fuenzalidaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-022 *](#) (see Tuzlaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-023 *](#) (see Vlodavetsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-024 *](#) (see Wycheproofite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-025 *](#) (see Jentschite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-026 *](#) (see Fluoro-ferroleakeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-027 \$\alpha\$ *](#) (see Telluronevskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-028 *](#) (see Yuanjiangite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-029 *](#) (see Seidite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-030 *](#) (see Crawfordite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-031 *](#) (see Artroeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-032 *](#) (see Vanadomalayaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-033 *](#) (see Fluorocannilloite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-034 *](#) (see Gerenite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-035 *](#) (see Olkhonskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-036 *](#) (see Effenbergerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-037 *](#) (see Selwynite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-038 *](#) (see Zajacite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-040 *](#) (see Smrkovecite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1993-041 *](#) (see Peterbaylissite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-042 *](#) (see Dozyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-044 *](#) (see Brizziite-III) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-044 *](#) (see Brizziite-VII) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-045 *](#) (see Mereiterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-047 *](#) (see Frankhawthorneite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-048 *](#) (see Medenbachite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-049 *](#) (see Takedaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-050 *](#) (see Jankovicite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-051 *](#) (see Viaeneite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-052 *](#) (see Grossite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-053 *](#) (see Shannonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-054 *](#) (see Dzharkenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-055 *](#) (see Altisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-056 *](#) (see Hyttsjoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-057 *](#) (see Menshikovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-058 *](#) (see Shkatulkalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-059 *](#) (see Tungstibite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-060 *](#) (see Clinoatacamite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1993-061 *](#) (see Owensite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-001 *](#) (see Yuanfuliite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-002 *](#) (see Nchwangingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-003 *](#) (see Crerarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-004 *](#) (see Ungarettiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-005 *](#) (see Bechererite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-006 *](#) (see Phosphoellenbergerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-007 *](#) (see Nafertisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-008 *](#) (see Lenaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-010 *](#) (see Dusmatovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-011 *](#) (see Gwihabaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-012 *](#) (see Reederite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-013 *](#) (see Sabelliite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-014 *](#) (see Zlatogorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-016 *](#) (see Zincohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-017 *](#) (see Varennesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-018 *](#) (see Calcioaravaipaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-019 *](#) (see Wupatkiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-020 *](#) (see Nezilovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-021 *](#) (see Gallobeudantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-022 *](#) (see Fluorthalenite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-023 *](#) (see Chengdeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-024 *](#) (see Orthowalpurkite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-025 *](#) (see Jachymovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-026 *](#) (see Studenitsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-030 *](#) (see Babkinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-031 *](#) (see Iltisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-032 *](#) (see Nierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-033 *](#) (see Sigismundite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-034 *](#) (see Magnesiocoulsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1994-035 *](#) (see Mahnerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-036 *](#) (see Hanawaltite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-038 *](#) (see Quadratite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-043 *](#) (see Jensenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-045 *](#) (see Stanekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-046 *](#) (see Potassicpargasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-047 *](#) (see Sorosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-048 *](#) (see Androsite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-049 *](#) (see Koragoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-050 *](#) (see Frankamenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-051 *](#) (see Saddlebackite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-052 *](#) (see Odintsovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-053 *](#) (see Natroxalate) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-054 *](#) (see Gottardiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-055 *](#) (see Wesselsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-056 *](#) (see Fettelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-057 *](#) (see Dessauite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-058 *](#) (see Noelbensonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1994-059 *](#) (see Fluoro-edenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-001 *](#) (see Benauite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-002 *](#) (see Benyacarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-003 *](#) (see Malanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-005 *](#) (see Strontiomelane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-006 *](#) (see Laforetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-007 *](#) (see Oenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-009 *](#) (see Sudovikovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-011 *](#) (see Leisingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-012 *](#) (see Yvonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-013 *](#) (see Feinglosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-014 *](#) (see Penobsquisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-015 *](#) (see Ternesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-016 *](#) (see Fianelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-017 *](#) (see Edgarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-018 *](#) (see Ferroceldonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-019 *](#) (see Ferro-aluminoceldonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-020a !](#) $\text{Ca}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA1995-021 *](#) (see Rosiaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-022 *](#) (see Meurigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-023 *](#) (see Belovite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-024 *](#) (see Isolueshite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-025 *](#) (see Natroglaucocerinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-026 *](#) (see Terranovaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-027 *](#) (see Averievite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-028 *](#) (see Rambergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-029 *](#) (see Clerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-030 *](#) (see Christelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-031 *](#) (see Vuoriyarvite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-032 *](#) (see Hexaferrum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1995-033 *](#) (see Intersilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-034 *](#) (see Pyatenkoite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-035 *](#) (see Niobocarbide) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-036 *](#) (see Deloneite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-037 *](#) (see Grattarolaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-038 *](#) (see Rodolicoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-039 *](#) (see Utahite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-040 *](#) (see Kukharenkoite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-041 *](#) (see Damiaoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-042 *](#) (see Yixunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-043 *](#) (see Jedwabite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-044 *](#) (see Chrombismite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-045 *](#) (see Ferri-clinoholmquistite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-045b *](#) (see Ferri-clinoholmquistite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-046 *](#) (see Jorgensenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-047 *](#) (see Changchengite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-048 *](#) (see Pushcharovskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-049 *](#) (see Tatyanaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-050 *](#) (see Hechtsbergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-051 *](#) (see Tschortnerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-052 *](#) (see Chromphyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1995-053 *](#) (see Ancybite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-001 *](#) (see Juabite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-002 *](#) (see Piretite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-003 *](#) (see Walfordite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-004 *](#) (see Lesukite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-005 *](#) (see Chlorartinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-006 *](#) (see Gordaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-007 *](#) (see Kalifersite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-008 *](#) (see Stoppaniite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-009 *](#) (see Brianroulstonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-010 *](#) (see Graeserite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-012 *](#) (see Cauxite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-013 *](#) (see Deliensite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-014 *](#) (see Scainiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-015 *](#) (see Georgbokiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-016 *](#) (see Nepskoeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-017 *](#) (see Gilmarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-018 *](#) (see Rossmannite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-019 *](#) (see Sheldrickite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-020 *](#) (see Philolithite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-022 *](#) (see Fluorcaphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-023 *](#) (see Kentbrooksite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-024 *](#) (see Pretulite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-025 *](#) (see Mutinaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-026 *](#) (see Kenhsuite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-027 *](#) (see Ilinskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-028 *](#) (see Galileiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-029 *](#) (see Boralsilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1996-030 *](#) (see Rhodarsenide) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-032 *](#) (see Horvathite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-033 *](#) (see Lukechangite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-034 *](#) (see Raadeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-035 *](#) (see Phosphogartrellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-036 *](#) (see Turkestanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-037 *](#) (see Phosphovanadylite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-038 *](#) (see Hydrowoodwardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-039 *](#) (see Isovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-040 *](#) (see Hiarneite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-041 *](#) (see Berezanskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-043 *](#) (see Mallestigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-044 *](#) (see Chrisstanleyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-045 *](#) (see Mereheadite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-047 *](#) (see Ferrorhodsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-048 *](#) (see Chloromenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-049 *](#) (see Georgeericksenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-050 *](#) (see Barquillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-051 *](#) (see Parasibirskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-052 *](#) (see Velikite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-053 *](#) (see Kuzelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-054 *](#) (see Haggertyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-055 *](#) (see Zugshunstite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-056 *](#) (see Coskrenite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-057 *](#) (see Levinsonite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-058 *](#) (see Rubicline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-059 *](#) (see Bamfordite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-060 *](#) (see Juonniite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-061 *](#) (see Parascorodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-062 *](#) (see Carmichaelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-063 *](#) (see Natrolemoynite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-064 *](#) (see Coparsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1996-064a *](#) (see Coparsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-001 *](#) (see Brendelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-002 *](#) (see Okayamalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-003 *](#) (see Lemmleinite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-004 *](#) (see Cuboargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-005 *](#) (see Chadwickite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-007 *](#) (see Manganonordite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-008 *](#) (see Ferronordite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-009 *](#) (see Zalesiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-010 *](#) (see Tsugaruite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-012 *](#) (see Cabalzarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-013 *](#) (see Rondorfite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-014 *](#) (see Pseudosinhalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-015 *](#) (see Haineaultite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-016 *](#) (see Kanonerovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-017 *](#) (see Clinocervantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-018 *](#) (see Shibkovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1997-019 *](#) (see Zaccagnaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-021 *](#) (see Grumiplucite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-022 *](#) (see Calcio-andyrobertsite-1M) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-023 *](#) (see Andyrobertsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-024 *](#) (see Niedermayrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-025 *](#) (see Blatonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-026 *](#) (see Wiluite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-027 *](#) (see Cobaltlotharmeyerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-028 *](#) (see Palladodymite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-029 *](#) (see Miassite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-030 *](#) (see Polkanovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-032 *](#) (see Walkilldellite-(Fe)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-033 *](#) (see Kastningite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-034 *](#) (see Wilhelmkleinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-035 *](#) (see Potassicferrisadanagaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-036 *](#) (see Galgenbergite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-037 *](#) (see Woolridgeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-038 *](#) (see Batiferite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-040 *](#) (see Brinrobertsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-041 *](#) (see Changoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-042 *](#) (see Pillaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-043 *](#) (see Suredaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-044 *](#) (see Akimotoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-045 *](#) (see Simmonsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-047 *](#) (see Thomasclarkite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-048 *](#) (see Schaferite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-049 *](#) (see Haigerachite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-050 *](#) (see Nabiasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1997-051 *](#) (see Sicherite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-001 *](#) (see Rollandite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-002 *](#) (see Carraraite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-003a *](#) (see Bleasdaleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-004 *](#) (see Marumoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-006 *](#) (see Serrabrancaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-007 *](#) (see Bederite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-009 *](#) (see Vergasovaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-010 *](#) (see Silvialite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-011 *](#) (see Gladiusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-012 *](#) (see Theoparacelsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-013 *](#) (see Khaidarkanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-014 *](#) (see Zinccgartrellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-015 *](#) (see Rappoldite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-016 *](#) (see Neustadtelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-017 *](#) (see Brandholzite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-018 !](#) (Na,Ca,Bi)₂Ta₂O₆F NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA1998-023 *](#) (see Nickelphosphide) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-024 *](#) (see Ekatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1998-025 *](#) (see Esperanzaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA1998-026 *](#) (see Zincowoodwardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-026 *](#) (see Zincowoodwardite-3R) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-026a *](#) (see Zincowoodwardite-1T) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-027 *](#) (see Khmaralite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-028 *](#) (see Ferrotitanowodginite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-029 *](#) (see Polyakovite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-030 *](#) (see Formicaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-031 *](#) (see Vajdakite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-032 *](#) (see Leogangite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-033 *](#) (see Zincalstibite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-034 *](#) (see Itoigawaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-035 *](#) (see Symesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-036 *](#) (see Sidpietersite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-037 *](#) (see Magnesiofoitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-038 *](#) (see Orlandiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-039 *](#) (see Lulzacite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-042 *](#) (see Khomyakovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-043 *](#) (see Manganokhomyakovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-044 *](#) (see Krettnichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-045 *](#) (see Moeloite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-046 *](#) (see Obertiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-047 *](#) (see Bariosincosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-048 *](#) (see Springcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-049 *](#) (see Xenotime-(Yb)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-050 *](#) (see Labuntsovite-Mg) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-051 *](#) (see Labuntsovite-Fe) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-052a *](#) (see Lemmleinite-Ba) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-054 *](#) (see Belloite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-055 *](#) (see Rengeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-056 *](#) (see Fluoro-magnesio-arfvedsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-057 *](#) (see Kapitsaite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-058 *](#) (see Kuzmenkoite-Mn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-059 *](#) (see Bismutopyrochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-060 *](#) (see Mozgovaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-061 *](#) (see Sodic-ferripedrizite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-062 *](#) (see Arakiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-063 *](#) (see Kozoite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-064 *](#) (see Oneillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-065 *](#) (see Hydroxylclinohumite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-066 *](#) (see Gottlobite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-067 *](#) (see Urusovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-069 *](#) (see Ronneburgite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-070 *](#) (see Cleusonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-D *](#) (see Monsmedite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1998-E *](#) (see Arsenobismite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1999-002 *](#) (see Tegengrenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1999-003 *](#) (see Clearcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA1999-004a !](#)  ReS2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the element "rhenium".
- [IMA1999-005 *](#) (see Bakhchisaraitsevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

- [IMA1999-006 *](#) (see Remondite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-007 *](#) (see Svenekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-008 *](#) (see Nickellotharmeyerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-009 *](#) (see Johntomaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-010 *](#) (see Rouaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-011 *](#) (see Tamaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-012 *](#) (see Cerchiaraitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-013 *](#) (see Florenskyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-014 *](#) (see Londonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-015 *](#) (see Bigcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-016 *](#) (see Henrymeyerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-017 *](#) (see Litvinskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-018 *](#) (see Cronusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-019a *](#) (see Biehlite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-020 *](#) (see Adamsite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-021 *](#) (see Dukeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-022 *](#) (see Juanitaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-023 *](#) (see Brodtkorbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-024 *](#) (see Chromceladonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-025 *](#) (see Ominelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-026 *](#) (see Ferrokinoshitalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-027 *](#) (see Schneebergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-028 *](#) (see Nickelschneebergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-029 *](#) (see Cobalttsumcorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-030 *](#) (see Lukrahnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-031 *](#) (see Manganonaujakasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-032 *](#) (see Niobokupletskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-033 *](#) (see Micheelsenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-034 *](#) (see Petterdite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-035 *](#) (see Moganite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-036 *](#) (see Ercitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-037 *](#) (see Lemanskiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-039 *](#) (see Gmelinite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-040 *](#) (see Chabazite-Sr) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-041 *](#) (see Tumchaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-042 *](#) (see Felbertalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-043 *](#) (see Paganoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-045 *](#) (see Cejkaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-046 *](#) (see Ferrokentbrooksite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-047 *](#) (see Pararsenolamprite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-048 *](#) (see Fluorannite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-049 *](#) (see Baumstarkite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-050 *](#) (see Vanadiumdravite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-051 *](#) (see Schiavinatoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-A *](#) (see Platynite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA1999-B *](#) (see Peprossiite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2000-001 *](#) (see Radovanite)
- [IMA2000-002 *](#) (see Bradaczekite)
- [IMA2000-003 *](#) (see Kampfite)

- [IMA2000-004 *](#) (see Riomarinaite)
- [IMA2000-005 *](#) (see Sailaufite)
- [IMA2000-006 *](#) (see Dashkovaite)
- [IMA2000-008 *](#) (see Lisitsynite)
- [IMA2000-009 *](#) (see Malinkoite)
- [IMA2000-010 *](#) (see Ikranite)
- [IMA2000-011 *](#) (see Calcio-andyrobertsite-2O)
- [IMA2000-012 *](#) (see Cobaltneustadtelite)
- [IMA2000-013 *](#) (see Borocookeite)
- [IMA2000-014 *](#) (see Laflammeite)
- [IMA2000-015 *](#) (see Ferronordite-(La))
- [IMA2000-016 !](#) (Ti,Fe,Mg,Mn) $1-x$ Ti₂O₅ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2000-017 *](#) (see Feklichevite)
- [IMA2000-018 *](#) (see Orthominasragrite)
- [IMA2000-019 *](#) (see Pseudojohannite)
- [IMA2000-020 !](#) Fe₄[AsO₃OH]₅[AsO₂(OH)₂]₂·20(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2000-021 *](#) (see Buryatite)
- [IMA2000-022 *](#) (see Hubeite)
- [IMA2000-023 *](#) (see Fencooperite)
- [IMA2000-024 *](#) (see Nabesite)
- [IMA2000-025 *](#) (see Thomsonite-Sr)
- [IMA2000-026 !](#) (Mn,Li)₄(Ta,Sn)₄(Ta,Nb)₈O₃₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2000-027 *](#) (see Matsubaraite)
- [IMA2000-028 *](#) (see Rastsvetaevite)
- [IMA2000-029 *](#) (see Bobkingite)
- [IMA2000-030 !](#) CaMg₃(Al₅Mg)(Si₆O₁₈)(BO₃)₃(OH)₃(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2000-031 *](#) (see Organovaite-Mn)
- [IMA2000-032 *](#) (see Cattiite)
- [IMA2000-033 *](#) (see Ganterite)
- [IMA2000-034 *](#) (see Oswaldpeetersite)
- [IMA2000-035 *](#) (see Bussenite)
- [IMA2000-036 *](#) (see Rinmanite)
- [IMA2000-037 *](#) (see Fluorvesuvianite)
- [IMA2000-038 *](#) (see Allabogdanite)
- [IMA2000-039 *](#) (see Novgorodovaite)
- [IMA2000-040 *](#) (see Manganvesuvianite)
- [IMA2000-041 *](#) (see Ferriallanite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-042 *](#) (see Woodallite)
- [IMA2000-043a !](#) (Al,Ga)₂(Ge,C)O₄(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2000-044 !](#) Pb_{1.6}Cu_{1.6}Bi_{6.4}S₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2000-045 *](#) (see Bobjonesite)
- [IMA2000-046 *](#) (see Tsepinite-Na)
- [IMA2000-047 *](#) (see Dickthomssenite)

- [IMA2000-048 *](#) (see Chlorbartonite)
- [IMA2000-049 *](#) (see Fluoro-edenite)
- [IMA2000-050 *](#) (see Burnsife)
- [IMA2000-051 *](#) (see Kristiansenite)
- [IMA2000-052 *](#) (see Santabarbaraita)
- [IMA2000-A *](#) (see Kuzmenkoite-Mn)
- [IMA2000-A *](#) (see Labuntsovite-Mg)
- [IMA2000-A *](#) (see Labuntsovite-Mn)
- [IMA2000-A *](#) (see Lemleinite-K)
- [IMA2000-A *](#) (see Paralabuntsovite-Mg)
- [IMA2000-A *](#) (see Vuoriyarvite-K)
- [IMA2000-B *](#) (see Kurgantaite)
- [IMA2000-C *](#) (see Cordylite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Bario-orthojoaquinite)
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Byelorussite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Joaquinite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Orthojoaquinite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Orthojoaquinite-(La))
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Strontio-orthojoaquinite)
- [IMA2000-D *](#) (see Strontiojoaquinite)
- [IMA2000-F *](#) (see Hellandite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-F *](#) (see Hellandite-(Y))
- [IMA2000-F *](#) (see Tadzhikite-(Ce))
- [IMA2000-G *](#) (see Magnesium-zippeite)
- [IMA2001-001 *](#) (see Monazite-(Sm)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-002 !](#) $\text{Cu}_{17}\text{Bi}_{17}\text{S}_{35}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2001-004 !](#) $\text{CaCu}_6[(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})(\text{OH})_6] \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2001-005 *](#) (see Verbeekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-006 *](#) (see Organovaita-Zn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-007 *](#) (see Parakuzmenkoite-Fe) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-008 *](#) (see Megakalsilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-009 *](#) (see Gjerdingenite-Fe) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-010 *](#) (see Tillmannsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-012 *](#) (see Telyushenkoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-013 *](#) (see Reidite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-014 *](#) (see Tweddillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-015 *](#) (see Emilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-016 *](#) (see Paarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-017 *](#) (see Kupcikite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-018 *](#) (see Lanmuchangite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-020 *](#) (see Mottanaite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-021 *](#) (see Ciprianiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-022 *](#) (see Calderonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-023 *](#) (see Eveslogite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-024 *](#) (see Cavoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-026 *](#) (see Manganlotharmeyerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-027 *](#) (see Decrespignyite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

- [IMA2001-028](#) * (see Karupmollerite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-029](#) * (see Hoganite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-030](#) * (see Paceite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-031](#) * (see Bushmakinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-032](#) * (see Ferripedrizite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-033](#) * (see Pellouxite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-034](#) * (see Gramaccioliite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-035](#) * (see Tedhadleyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-036](#) * (see Potassic-chloropargasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-037](#) * (see Kuzmenkoite-Zn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-038](#) * (see Gutkovaite-Mn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-039](#) * (see Nikischerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-040](#) * (see Anorthominasragrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-040](#) * (see Orthominasragrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-041](#) * (see Bobtraillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-042](#) * (see Cerite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-043](#) * (see Watatsumiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-044](#) * (see Greifensteinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-044??](#) * (see Potassic-chloropargasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-045](#) * (see Shirozulite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-048](#) * (see Ferrohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-049](#) * (see Potassicleakeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-050](#) * (see Gatelite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-051](#) * (see Walkerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-052](#) * (see Cobaltarthurite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-053](#) * (see Keilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-054](#) * (see Sewardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-055](#) * (see Niigataite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-056](#) * (see Marecottite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-057](#) * (see Vitimite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-058](#) * (see Goldquarryite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-059](#) * (see Martinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-060](#) * (see Nabalamprophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-061](#) * (see Tischendorfite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-062](#) * (see Phosphowalpurkite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-063](#) * (see Shirokshinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-064](#) * (see Glagolevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-065](#) * (see Protoanthrophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-066](#) * (see Ferri-clinoferroholmquistite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-067](#) * (see Ferri-ottoliniite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-067a](#) * (see Ferri-ottoliniite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-068](#) * (see Sodic-ferri-ferropedrizite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-069](#) * (see Ferriwhittakerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-070](#) * (see Tuite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-A](#) * (see Ferronigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-A](#) * (see Ferronigerite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-A](#) * (see Ferrotaffeite-6N3S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-A](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
[IMA2001-A](#) * (see Magnesiohogbomite-2N3S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA2001-A *](#) (see Magnesiohobomite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-A *](#) (see Magnesionigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-A *](#) (see Magnesionigerite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-A *](#) (see Magnesiotaaffeite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-A *](#) (see Magnesiotaaffeite-6N3S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-A *](#) (see Zincohobomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-B *](#) (see Duhamelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2001-B *](#) (see Mottramite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-001 *](#) (see Graulichite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-002 *](#) (see Trattnerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-003 *](#) (see Alsakharovite-Zn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-004 *](#) (see Cobaltkieserite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-005 *](#) (see Tsepinite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-006 *](#) (see Paratsepinite-Ba) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-007 *](#) (see Neskevaaraite-Fe) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-008 *](#) (see Catalanoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-009a !](#) $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{++}4\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{TiSi}_4\text{BeAlO}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-010 *](#) (see Fluoronyboite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-010 *](#) (see Nyboite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-011 *](#) (see Tsumgallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-012 *](#) (see Kochite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-013 *](#) (see Kuannersuite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-014 *](#) (see Spriggite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-015 *](#) (see Clinobarylite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-016 !](#) $\text{CaFe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-018 *](#) (see Magnesiotalantalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-019 *](#) (see Kukharenskoite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-020 *](#) (see Tsepinite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-021 *](#) (see Marinellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-022 *](#) (see Aurivilliusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-023 *](#) (see Percleveite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-024 *](#) (see Putzite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-025 *](#) (see Vastmanlandite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-026 *](#) (see Lalondeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-027 *](#) (see Maleevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-028 *](#) (see Ferrosaponite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-029 *](#) (see Manganokukisvumite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-030 *](#) (see Pertsevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-031 *](#) (see Moskvinite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-033 *](#) (see Paravinogradovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-034 !](#) $\text{CdSO}_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-035 *](#) (see Nevadaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-036 !](#) $(\text{Ba},\text{Ca})_2\text{Al}_3(\text{Si},\text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-037 *](#) (see Surkhobite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2002-038 *](#) (see Alumino-magnesiohulsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

- [IMA2002-039 *](#) (see Arsmithite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-041 !](#)  $\text{KPb}_{1.5}\text{ZnCu}_6\text{O}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Cl}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-042a !](#)  $\text{Na}_3\text{La}[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-043 *](#) (see Diversilite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-047 *](#) (see Zincospiriffite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-048 *](#) (see Almarudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-049 !](#)  $(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Ca})(\text{Ce}, \text{REE})\text{AlMn}^{+++}\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{SiO}_4)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-050 !](#) $\text{Ca}_4\text{AlSi}(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}_{13} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2002-051 *](#) (see Magnesiosadanagaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-052 *](#) (see Filatovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-053 *](#) (see Gabrielite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-054 *](#) (see Kozoite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-055 *](#) (see Taseqite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-056 *](#) (see Carbokentbrooksit) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-057 *](#) (see Zirsilite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-058 *](#) (see Cupromakovickyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-059 *](#) (see Petewilliamsite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-060 *](#) (see Jagueite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-061 *](#) (see Larisaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-062 *](#) (see Rouxelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-063 *](#) (see Ankinovichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-064 *](#) (see Potassic-carpholite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-065 *](#) (see Labyrinthite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-066 *](#) (see Aqualite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-067 *](#) (see Raslakite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-A *](#) (see Squawcreekite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-A *](#) (see Tripuhyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-B *](#) (see Arhbarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-D *](#) (see Magnesiocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2002-D *](#) (see Malhmoodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003--057 *](#) (see Fougerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-001 *](#) (see Heulandite-Ba) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-002 *](#) (see Bario-olgit) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-003 *](#) (see Lepkhenelmit-Zn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-004 *](#) (see Tarkianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-005 *](#) (see Hillite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-006 *](#) (see Zoltaiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-007 *](#) (see Dissakisite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-008 *](#) (see Paratsepinite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-009 *](#) (see Holfertite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-010 *](#) (see Zincolibethenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-011 *](#) (see Kudriavite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-012 *](#) (see Jacquesdietchite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-013 *](#) (see Georgbarsanovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-014 *](#) (see Hapkeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),

- [IMA2003-015 *](#) (see Gjerdingenite-Mn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-016 *](#) (see Vasilyevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-017 !](#) 🇺🇸 (REE,Ca)₄(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Ti,Fe⁺⁺,[])(Ti,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Nb)₄Si₄O₂₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-018 *](#) (see Kapustinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-019 !](#) Na₆Sr₁₂Ba₂Zr₁₃Si₃₉B₄O₁₂₃(OH)₆ ·20(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-020 *](#) (see Catamarcaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-021 *](#) (see Guanacoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-022 *](#) (see Pezzottaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-024 *](#) (see Grenmarite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-025 *](#) (see Coutinhoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-026 *](#) (see Schlemaitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-027 *](#) (see Vurroite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-028 *](#) (see Haleniusite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-029 *](#) (see Lindbergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-030 *](#) (see Agardite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-031α !](#) 🇺🇸 (Pb,REE,Ca)Cu₆(AsO₄)₃(OH)₆ ·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-032 !](#) Ti(Cl,Br) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-033 *](#) (see Yazganite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-034 *](#) (see Zeravshanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-035 *](#) (see Pekovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-036 *](#) (see Tokyoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-037 *](#) (see Biraitite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-039 !](#) Pb₂(Pb,Sb)₂S₈[Te,Au]₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-040 !](#) (Mg,Cu)SO₄ ·7H₂O NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-041 *](#) (see Herbertsmithite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-042 *](#) (see Cadmoindite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-043 *](#) (see Potassicarfvedsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-044 *](#) (see Bykovaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-045α !](#) 🇺🇸 (Sc,Ca)₂KBe₃Si₁₂O₃₀ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-046 *](#) (see Arapovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-047 *](#) (see Holtstamite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-048 *](#) (see Struvite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-049 *](#) (see Skaergaardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-050 !](#) NaCa₂(Mg₃Fe⁺⁺Al)₅(Si₆Al₂O₂₂)F₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-051 *](#) (see Schlegelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-052 *](#) (see Eyselite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-053 *](#) (see Iwashiroite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-055 *](#) (see Vanadiocarpholite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-056 *](#) (see Milotaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-058 *](#) (see Mazzite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2003-059 *](#) (see Elsmoreite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).

- [IMA2003-060 *](#) (see Rudenkoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-061 *](#) (see Dellaventuraitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-062 !](#) $\text{Na}(\text{CaMn})_2\text{Mg}_5(\text{Si}_7\text{Al})\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2003-063 *](#) (see Ferrorosemaryite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-064 *](#) (see Angelaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-065 *](#) (see Allanite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-066 *](#) (see Manganocummingtonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2003-066 *](#) (see Parvowinchite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-001 !](#)  $[(\text{REE}+\text{Y}),\text{U},\text{Th},\text{Ca},\text{Fe}](\text{Nb},\text{Ta},\text{Ti})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-002 *](#) (see Fluoro-sodic-pedrizite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-003 *](#) (see Mazzettiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-004 *](#) (see Hingganite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-005 !](#) CsFe_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-006 !](#) $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_5[(\text{P},\text{S})\text{O}_4]_3(\text{OH},\text{Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-007 *](#) (see Naldretteite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-008 !](#)  $(\text{Sr},\text{Ba},\text{K})(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})(\text{OH},\text{O})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-009 !](#) $\text{Mg}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-010 *](#) (see Seifertite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-011 *](#) (see Kokchetavite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-012 *](#) (see Sokolovaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-013 !](#)  $(\text{Ba},\text{K})(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ti})_3(\text{Si},\text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-014 !](#)  $\text{La}_3\text{Mn}^{++}3\text{Cu}^{++}(\text{Mn}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{++++})_{26}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_6\text{O}_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-015 !](#)  $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Ca})(\text{REE})\text{V}^{+++}\text{AlMn}^{++}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{SiO}_4)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-016 !](#) $\text{Cu}_6(\text{OH})_{10}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-017 *](#) (see Senekevichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-019 !](#)  $\text{Ba}(\text{Ce},\text{REE})(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-020 !](#) Pd_4Sb_3 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-021 !](#) $\text{Co}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-022 !](#)  $\text{Pb}_2(\text{UO}_2)_{11}(\text{BiO})_8(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_{19} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-023 *](#) (see Chukhrovite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-024 *](#) (see Kirgizstanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#),
- [IMA2004-025 !](#) $\text{Cu}+\text{Cu}^{++}5\text{PbO}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{Cl}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-026 !](#)  $\text{Na}_{12}(\text{Ce},\text{REE},\text{Sr})_3\text{Ca}_6\text{Mn}_3\text{Zr}_3\text{W}(\text{Si}_{25}\text{O}_{73})(\text{OH})_3(\text{CO}_3) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

- [IMA2004-028 *](#) (see [Challacolloite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2004-029 !](#)  $(\text{Ce,Nd,Ca})[(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{O}(\text{OH})(\text{PO}_4)_2] \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-030 !](#) $[\text{Li}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Al}_2)\text{S}_5(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22})(\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-031 !](#) AuBi_5S_4 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-032 !](#) $\text{Pb}_2\text{AsS}_3(\text{I,Cl})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-033 *](#) (see [Wilhelmsramsayite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2004-034 !](#) $([\text{ }],\text{Na})(\text{Na,Ca})_2(\text{Mg, Fe}^{++})_4\text{Fe}^{+++}[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-035 !](#) $\text{Mn}_7(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-036 *](#) (see [Juangodoyite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2004-037 *](#) (see [Kochsandorite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2004-038 !](#) $\text{Cu}_{13}(\text{AsO}_4)_6(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_4 \cdot 23(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-040 *](#) (see [Mogovidite](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2004-041 !](#) $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{++}[\text{ }]\text{Mg}_2\text{Fe}^{++}2\text{Be}_4(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-043 !](#)  $(\text{Na}_{37}\text{K}_9\text{Ca}_{10})\text{S}_{56}(\text{Si}_{42}\text{Al}_{42})\text{S}_{84}\text{O}_{168}(\text{SO}_4)_{12} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-044 !](#) $\text{Na}(\text{Mn,Mg,Zn})_9[\text{VSi}_9\text{O}_{28}(\text{OH})](\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-045 !](#) $[\text{ }](\text{CaMn})_2\text{Mg}_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-046 !](#) PdCu_3 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-047 !](#) PdAsSe NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-048 !](#) Ag_3CuSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-049 !](#) $\text{NaMg}_3(\text{AlSi}_3)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-04a *](#) (see [Kupletskite-\(Cs\)](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [IMA2004-050 !](#) $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-051 !](#) $5(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-052 !](#) $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ti}_5[(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17})_2|\text{O}(\text{OH})_4] \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-053 !](#) $\text{Pb}_3[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_6](\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-054 !](#) $(\text{Na,Ca})\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)
- [IMA2004-054 *](#) (see [IMA2004-054](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#).
- [Imandrite](#)   $\text{Na}_{12}\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{36}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Khibiny massif, near Lake Imandra, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Imgreite ?](#)   NiTe

[Imgreite-discredited *](#) (see Melonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Imgreite-Pd & Sb free *](#) (see Hexatestibiopanickelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#),

[MinMax](#)

[Imhofite](#)    $Tl_6CuAs_16S_4O$ NAME ORIGIN: For Josphe Imhof (1902-1969).

[Imiterite](#)    Ag_2HgS_2 NAME ORIGIN: For the Imiter mine locality in Morocco.



LOCALITY: In the Imiter mine, Anti-Atlas Mountains, Morocco.

[Imogolite](#)    $Al_2SiO_3(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY:




Imogo soil, Hitoyoshi, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

[Inaglyite](#)   $PbCu_3(Ir,Pt)_8S_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY:

Inagli massif, Yakutia, Russia.

[Incaite](#)   $Pb_4Sn_4FeSb_2S_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Inca people, pre-European rulers of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru.

[Inderborite](#)    $CaMg[B_3O_3(OH)_5]_2 \cdot 6(H_2O)$



[Inderite](#)    $MgB_3O_3(OH)_5 \cdot 5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its source.

[Indialite](#)    $Mg_2Al_4Si_5O_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY:

Bokaro coal seam, southwest of Hazaribagh, Bihar, India.


[Indianite *](#) (see Anorthite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Indicolite - blue *](#) (see Elbaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Indigirite](#)   $Mg_2Al_2(CO_3)_4(OH)_2 \cdot 15(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the



locality. LOCALITY: Sarylakh Au-Sb deposit, Indigirka River, northeastern Yakutia, Russia.




[Indite](#)   $Fe^{++}In_2S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For the indium in its composition.

[Indium](#)    In NAME ORIGIN: Named for the element which is named after the indigo line in its spectrum.



[Inesite](#)    $Ca_2Mn_7Si_{10}O_{28}(OH)_2 \cdot 5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek ines - "flesh fibers."




[Ingersonite](#)    $Ca_3Mn^{++}Sb^{++++}4O_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Earl Ingerson (1906-1993), U. S. Geochemist.




[Ingodite](#)   $Bi(S,Te)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: From the Ingoda deposit near the source of the Ingoda River, central Transbaikal.

[Innelite](#)     $(Na,Mg,Ca)_2(Ba,K)_4Ti_3(Si_2O_7)_2(SO_4)_2(OH,F)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Yakut name, "inneli," for the Inagli River, Yakutia, Russia.

[Insizwaite](#)    $Pt(Bi,Sb)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Insizwa mineral deposit, South Africa, where it was discovered.




[Intersilite !](#)   $Na_6Mn^{++}Ti[Si_{10}O_{24}(OH)](OH)_3 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to it's intermediate position between the layered and banded silicates.





[Inyoite](#)    $Ca_2B_6O_6(OH)_{10} \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Mount Blanco mine, Mount Blanco, Black Mountains, Death Valley, Inyo County, California.




[Iodargyrite](#)    AgI NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition if iodine (Greek, iodes = "violet") and silver (Latin, argentum).

[Iodyrite *](#) (see Iodargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iolite *](#) (see Cordierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iowaite](#)    $Mg_4Fe^{+++}(OH)_8OCl_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sioux County, Iowa.


[Iquiqueite](#)     $K_3Na_4Mg(Cr^{++++}O_4)_2B_2O_3(OH) \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Iquique, Tarapaca Province, Chile.

[Iranite](#)    $Pb_{10}Cu(CrO_4)_6(SiO_4)_2(F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for the


country.

[Iraqite-\(La\)](#)     $K(La,Ce,Th)_2(Ca,Na)_4(Si,Al)_{16}O_{40}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the country of origin, Iraq and La in the composition.

[Irsarsite](#)  $(Ir,Ru,Rh,Pt)AsS$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Iridium and ARSenic in the composition.


[Irthemite](#)  $Ca_4Mg(AsO_3OH)_2(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Irthem ore deposit, Morocco.

[Iridarsenite](#)  $(Ir,Ru)As_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the IRIDium and ARSEnic in the composition.

[Iridisite](#) *  $(Ir,Cu,Rh,Ni,Pt)_2S_2$

[Iridium](#)  (Ir,Os,Ru,Pt) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the element Iridium which was from the Latin, Iris = "rainbow" in allusion to the colored salts derived from its compounds.

[Iridosmine](#) * (see Osmium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Irginite](#)  $(UO_2)(Mo_{+++++}2O_7) \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Unknown origin.

[Iron](#)  Fe NAME ORIGIN: Probably Anglo-Saxon in origin.

[Iron Alum](#) * (see Halotrichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iron Mica](#) * (see Biotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iron spar](#) * (see Siderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iron Spinel](#) * (see Hercynite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iron Talc](#) * (see Minnesotaitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iron uralite](#) * (see Bassetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Iron wollastonite](#) * (see Ferrobustamite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Iron-Magnesia Spinel](#) * (see Magnesioferrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Irtyschite](#)  $Na_2(Ta,Nb)_4O_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Irtysch River area, eastern Kazakhstan.


[Ishikawaite](#)  $(U,Fe,Y,Ca)(Nb,Ta)O_4$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Ishikawa, Ivaki Province, Japan.

[Isinglass](#) * (see Muscovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Isochalcopyrite](#) *  $Cu_8Fe_9S_{16}$


[Isoclasite](#)  $Ca_2(PO_4)(OH) \cdot 2(H_2O)$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "equal" and "fracture", in allusion to the cleavage.

[Isocubanite](#)  $CuFe_2S_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the isometric polymorph of cubanite.


[Isoferroplatinum](#)  $(Pt,Pd)_3(Fe,Cu)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the structure and composition.

[Isokite](#)  $CaMg(PO_4)F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Nkumbwa Hill, near Isoka, northern Kumbwa, Zambia.

[Isolueshite](#) !  $(Na,La,Ca)(Nb,Ti)O_3$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its isometric habit, optical isotropism and compositional similarity to its orthorhombic polymorph, lueshite.

[Isomertieite](#)  $Pd_{11}Sb_2As_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For its structural and compositional relationship to mertieite-I.

[Isovite](#) !  $(Cr,Fe)_{23}C_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: The Is River, near the town of Is, Isovsky district, Middle Urals, Russia.

[Itoigawaite](#) !  $SrAl_2Si_2O_7(OH)_2 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: On the seashore of Oyashirazu, about 15 km WSW of Itoigawa Station, Itoigawa-Ohmi district, Niigata-ken Prefecture, Japan.




[Itoite](#)  $Pb_3[GeO_2(OH)_2](SO_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tei-Ichi Ito




(1898-1980), mineralogist and crystallographer, University of Tokyo, Japan.

[Iwakiite](#)    $Mn^{++}(Fe^{+++},Mn^{+++})_2O_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.

LOCALITY: Gozaisho mine, Iwaki, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

[Iwashiroite-\(Y\) !](#)  $YTaO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the old prefectural name of Fukushima prefecture (Iwashiro).

[Ixiolite](#)    $(Ta,Nb,Sn,Mn^{++},Fe^{++})O_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For "Ixion", of Greek mythology, who was related to Tantalus, in allusion to the mineral's relationship to tantalite.

[Izoklakeite](#)    $Pb_{27}(Cu,Fe)_2(Sb,Bi)_{19}S_{57}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: From Izok Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada.

Greenside Minerals

Fine Mineral Specimens from around the World





www.greensideminerals.com

[\[Mineral Specimens\]](#)
[\[Mineral Locations\]](#)
[\[About Us\]](#)
[\[Search\]](#)
[\[Register\]](#)

Greenside Minerals

Newest website on the Internet for top quality, affordable minerals from around the World

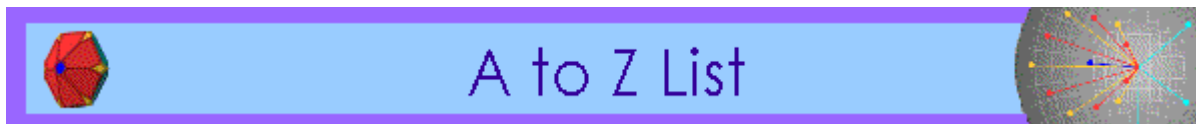
We specialize in minerals from the UK and Ireland

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

J Index of Mineral Species



[[Register](#)] [[Auction Rules](#)] [[Current Listing](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Site Map](#)]

e-Rocks.com, auction and sales venue for all rock and mineral enthusiasts

Our mission is to provide an online centre for Buyers and Sellers with reliable service and support

Brought to you by [Thames Valley Minerals](#)

This alphabetical listing of **J minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Jachimovite](#) * (see Cuprosklodowskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Jachimovite](#) ! (UO₂)₈(SO₄)(OH)₁₄·13(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Jachimov (St. Joachimsthal), Krusne Hory, Zapadocesky kraj, Cechy (Bohemia), Czech Republic.














[Jachimovite](#) * (see Cuprosklodowskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Jacobsite](#) (Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Mg)(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺⁺)₂O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Jakobsberg, Sweden.




[Jacquesdietrichite](#) ! Cu₂[BO(OH)₂](OH)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jacques Emile Dietrich (1926-), French geologist who collected the specimens.

[Jadeite](#) Na(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)Si₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: From the Spanish, piedra de ijada, "stone of the side," because its supposed to cure kidney ailments if applied to the side of the body.

[Jaffeite](#) Ca₄(Si₃O₇)(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Howard Jaffe of the University of Massachusetts.




- [Jagoite](#)    (Pb,Na,Ca)₃(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mg)Si₃O₁₀(Cl,OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for John B. Jago Trelawney (1909-), mineral collector of Palo Alto, California, USA.
- [Jagowerite](#)    BaAl₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂
- [Jagueite !](#)   Cu₂Pd₃Se₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the small village of Jagu , which is located in the homonymous "Bolson de Jagu " (depression of Jagu ).
- [Jahnsite *](#) (see Jahnsite-(CaMnMg)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Jahnsite-\(CaFeFe\) *](#)   (Ca,Mn)(Fe⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺)Fe⁺⁺2Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₄(OH)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard H. Jahns (1915-1983), mineralogist and pegmatite expert, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.
- [Jahnsite-\(CaMnFe\)](#)   CaMn⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺2Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₄(OH)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard H. Jahns (1915-1983), mineralogist and pegmatite expert, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.
- [Jahnsite-\(CaMnMg\)](#)    CaMnMg2Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₄(OH)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard H. Jahns (1915-1983), mineralogist and pegmatite expert, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.
- [Jahnsite-\(CaMnMn\)](#)   CaMn⁺⁺Mn⁺⁺2Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₄(OH)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard H. Jahns (1915-1983), mineralogist and pegmatite expert, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.
- [Jahnsite-\(MnMnMn\) *](#)   MnMnMn2Fe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₄(OH)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard H. Jahns (1915-1983), mineralogist and pegmatite expert, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA.
- [Jaipurite *](#)  CoS NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Khetri mines, Jaipur, India
- [Jalpaite](#)    Ag₃Cu₂S NAME ORIGIN: For the Mexican locality at Jalpa. LOCALITY: In the USA, in Colorado, at the Payrock mine in Silver Plume, Clear Creek Co.
- [Jamborite](#)    (Ni⁺⁺,Ni⁺⁺⁺,Fe)(OH)₂(OH,S,(H₂O)) NAME ORIGIN: Named for John L. Jambor, (1936-), mineralogist, Geological Survey of Canada.
- [Jamesite](#)   Pb₂Zn₂Fe⁺⁺⁺5(AsO₄)₅O₄
- [Jamesonite](#)     Pb₄FeSb₆S₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish Mineralogist, R. Jameson (1774-1854).
- [Janggunite](#)   Mn⁺⁺⁺5-x(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺)_{1+x}O₈(OH)₆, x = 0,2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Janggun mine, Bonghwa, Korea.
- [Janhaugite](#)    (Na,Ca)₃(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)₃(Ti⁺⁺⁺,Zr,Nb)₂Si₄O₁₅(OH,F,O)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jan Haug, and amateur mineralogist who first observed the mineral.
- [Jankovicitite](#)   Ti₅Sb₉(As,Sb)₄S₂₂ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. S. Jankovic (1925-) in recognition of his work on the mineralogy and geology of Allchar.
- [Janosite *](#) (see Copiapite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Jarcon - colorless *](#) (see Zircon) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Jarlite](#)    Na(Sr,Na,[])₇(Mg,[])₁Al₆F₃₂(OH,H₂O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Frederik Jarl (1872-19510, Formerly President of the Danish Cryolite Company, who first noted the mineral.
- [Jarosewichite](#)   Mn⁺⁺3Mn⁺⁺⁺(AsO₄)(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugene Jaroswich (1926-), chief chemist, Department of Mineral Sciences, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.
- [Jarosite](#)      KFe⁺⁺⁺3(SO₄)₂(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Barranco Jaroso in southern Spain.

[Jarowite \(calcite pseudomorphs\) *](#) (see Ikaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Jaskolskiite](#)    $Pb_{2+x}Cu_x(Sb,Bi)_2-xS_5$, $x=0.2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stanislaw Jaskolski (1896-1981), of the Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow, Poland.

[Jasmondite](#)   $Ca_{11}(SiO_4)_4O_{25}$

[Jasper - red or brown chalcedony *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Jeanbandyite](#)    $(Fe^{+++},Mn^{++})Sn^{++++}(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean A. Bandy, Wickenburg, Arizona, USA, who, with her husband Mark Bandy, translated Agricola's "De Natura Fossilium" from original Latin.




[Jedwabite *](#) (see Jedwabite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Jedwabite !](#)   $Fe_7(Ta,Nb)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Jacques Jedwab, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique, in recognition of his meticulous investigations of the mineralogy of placers and of carbides in natural environments.




[Jefferisite *](#) (see Hydrobiotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Jeffreyite](#)   $(Ca,Na)_2(Be,Al)Si_2(O,OH)_7$




[Jenkinsite *](#) (see Antigorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Jennite](#)    $Ca_9Si_6O_{18}(OH)_6 \cdot 8H_2O$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Clarence Marvin Jenni (1896-1973), American mineral collector and director of the Geological Museum, University of Missouri.



[Jensenite](#)    $Cu^{++}3Te^{++++}O_6 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For Mr. Martin C. Jensen (1959-), who first collected and recognized this mineral as a potentially new species.

[Jentschite !](#)    $TlPbAs_2Sb_5S_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Franz Jentsch (1868-1908), head of the Binn syndicate that worked the sulfosalt deposit at the Lengenbach quarry.

[Jeppeite](#)     $(K,Ba)_2(Ti,Fe^{+++})_6O_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Frederick Biccard Jeppe (1920-), geologist of Nedlands, Western Australia, discoverer of the mineral.



[Jeremejevite](#)    $Al_6B_5O_{15}(F,OH)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Russian mineralogist, P. V. Jeremejev (1820-1899).

[Jeromite](#)    $As(S,Se)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: United Verde Mine, Jerome, Arizona, USA.

[Jerrygibbsite](#)   $(Mn,Zn)_9(SiO_4)_4(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gerald V. Gibbs (1929-), Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA.




[Jervisite](#)   $(Na,Ca,Fe^{++})(Sc,Mg,Fe^{++})Si_2O_6$

[Jezekite *](#) (see Morinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Jianshuiite](#)   $(Mg,Mn^{++})Mn^{++++}3O_7 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lu Village, Juanshui County, Yunnan Province, China.

[Jimboite](#)    $Mn_3B_2O_6$

[Jimthompsonite](#)    $(Mg,Fe^{++})_5Si_6O_{16}(OH)_2$

[Jinshajiangite](#)    $Na_2K_5BaCa(Fe,Mn)_8(Ti,Fe,Nb,Zr)_4Si_8O_{32}(O,F,H_2O)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Jinshajiang River, Sichuan Province, China.





[Jixianite](#)   $Pb(W,Fe^{+++})_2(O,OH)_7$

[Joaquinite-\(Ce\)](#)    $NaFe^{++}Ba_2Ce_2(Ti,Nb)_2[Si_4O_{12}]_2O_2(OH,F) \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Benitoite Gem mine, head waters of the San Benito River, Joaquin Ridge, Diablo Range, 1 mile south of Santa Rita Peak, San Benito Co. California.




[Joesmithite](#)   $PbCa_2(Mg,Fe^{++},Fe^{+++})_5Si_6Be_2O_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN:



Named for Prof. Joseph Victor Smith (1928-), English-American mineralogist and petrologist of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA.



[Johachidolite](#)   CaAlB_3O_7

[Johannite](#)     $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Archduke Johann (1782-1859) of Austria, founder of the Styrian Landsmuseum in Graz.

[Johannsenite](#)   $\text{CaMnSi}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Prof. Albert Johannsen of the University of Chicago.


[Johillerite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Mg},\text{Zn})_3\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Johannes Eric Hiller (1911-1972), professor of mineralogy, Stuttgart, Germany.



[Johnbaumite](#)   $\text{Ca}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John L. Baum (1916-), resident geologist of the New Jersey Zinc Co. and curator of the Franklin Mineral Museum, Franklin, New Jersey, USA.

[Johnnesite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_4\text{Mn}^{++}\text{12}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_5(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Innes, mineralogist of the Tsumeb Corporation, for his contributions to the mineralogy of the Tsumeb and Kombat mines.



[Johnsomervilleite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})_7(\text{PO}_4)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John M. Somerville (1908-1978), who collected the first specimen.


[Johnstrupite](#) * (see Mosandrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Johntomaite](#) !  $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ca},\text{Mn}^{++})_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Mr. John Toma, amateur mineralogist and finder of the mineral.

[Johnwalkite](#)   $\text{K}(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{Nb},\text{Ta})(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{O}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard JOHNson (1936-1998) and Frank WALKup (1943-1993), mineral preparators, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C., USA.

[Jokokuite](#)   $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Joliotite](#)   $(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3) \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, ($n=2?$) NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1976 for J. Frederic Joliot (1900-1958), French physicist, and I. Joliot-Curie.

[Jolliffeite](#)   $(\text{Ni},\text{Co})\text{AsSe}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1991 for Alfred W. Jolliffe (1907-1988), Canadian geologist.

[Jonesite](#)   $\text{Ba}_2(\text{K},\text{Na})[\text{Ti}_2(\text{Si}_5\text{Al})\text{O}_{18} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francis Tucker Jones (1905-1993), Research Chemical Microscopist of Berkeley, California, USA, who discovered the mineral

[Jordanite](#)   $\text{Pb}_{14}(\text{As},\text{Sb})_6\text{S}_{23}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after H. Jordan from Saarbrücken.



[Jordisite](#)   MoS_2 NAME ORIGIN: For Eduard Friedrich Alexander Jordis (1868-1917), colloidal chemist.


[Jorgensenite](#) !  $\text{Na}_2(\text{Sr},\text{Ba})_{14}\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_{12}\text{F}_{64}(\text{OH},\text{F})$

[Joseite](#)   $\text{Bi}_4(\text{S},\text{Te})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality at San Jose in Brazil. LOCALITY: From San Jose, near Marianna, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

[Joseite-B](#)  $\text{Bi}_4(\text{S},\text{Te})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship to joseite; "B" to distinguish it from joseite, formerly joseite-A.




[Josephinite](#) * (see Awaruite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Jouravskite](#)   $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}^{++++}(\text{SO}_4,\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georges Jouravsky (1896-1964), chief geologist, Division de la Geologie du Maroc.



[Juabite](#) !  $(\text{Ca},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{Cu}_{10}(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)_4(\text{As}^{++++}\text{O}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its discovery locality. LOCALITY: Found in the Centennial Eureka mine, Juab County, Utah, U.S.A.




[Juangodoyite](#) !  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cu}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals

and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




[Juanitaite !](#)    $(\text{Cu,Ca,Fe})_{10}\text{Bi}(\text{AsO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{11} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name is for Juanita Curtis who found the mineral.




[Juanite](#)   $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{Mg}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_{11}\text{O}_{39} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the San Juan Mountains, Colorado, USA.

[Julgoldite-\(Fe++\)](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1971 by Moore for Julian Royce Goldsmith (1918-), American geochemist, University of Chicago.


[Julgoldite-\(Fe+++\)](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{O},\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1971 by Moore for Julian Royce Goldsmith (1918-), American geochemist, University of Chicago.




[Julianite *](#) (see Tennantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Julienite *](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Co}^{++}(\text{SCN})_4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri Julien (-1920), Belgian scientist.

[Jungite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Zn}_4\text{Fe}^{+++}_8(\text{PO}_4)_9(\text{OH})_9 \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gerhard Jung, German mineral collector who found the mineral.

[Junitoite](#)    $\text{CaZn}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Junoite](#)   $\text{Pb}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{Bi}_8(\text{S,Se})_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Juno mine, Australia, in which it was first found.

[Juonniite !](#)    $\text{CaMgSc}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the locality. Pronounced YO'NAITE. LOCALITY: Kovdor ultramafic alkaline complex, Yona or Juonni River (from the Russian or Finnish), Kola Peninsula, Russia).

[Jurbanite](#)    $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Jurupaite *](#) (see Stevensite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Jurupaite *](#) (see Xonotlite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[\[What's New\]](#) [\[Mineral Galleries\]](#) [\[Sale Items\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Contacts\]](#)

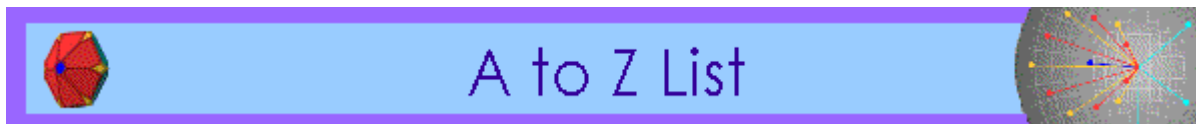
At AA Mineral Specimens, we source quality Mineral Specimens, Fossils, Gemstones, Decorative Stones, Lapidary Material and Specimen Sets world-wide

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

K Index of Mineral Species



[[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Minerals for Sale](#)] [[Educational Articles](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Image Gallery](#)]

John Betts - Fine Minerals

Classic minerals, out-of-print books & magazines, plus informative articles for collectors

This alphabetical listing of **K minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[K-Rectorite](#) * (see Rectorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kaatialaite](#) $\text{Fe}^{+++}[\text{H}_2\text{As}^{++++}\text{O}_4]_3 \cdot 5.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kaatiala granite pegmatite, Kuortane, western Finland.

[Kadyrelite](#) $\text{Hg}_4(\text{Br},\text{Cl})_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kadyrel deposit, Tuva, Siberia, Russia.

[Kaersutite](#) $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Mg}_4\text{Ti})\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{23}(\text{OH})_2$




[Kafehydrocyanite](#) * $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's composition.

[Kahlerite](#) $\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10-12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Kainite](#) $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{KCl} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek kainos, meaning "contemporary."




[Kainosite-\(Y\)](#) $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Y},\text{Ce})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{CO}_3) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "unusual", for its rarity and exotic composition.



[Kakoxen *](#) (see Cacoxenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kalborsite](#)    $K_6Al_4Si_6BO_{20}(OH)_4Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (KAlIum, ALuminum, BORate, and SilIicon).

[Kaliborite](#)    $KHMg_2B_12O_{16}(OH)_{10} \cdot 4(H_2O)$




[Kalicinite](#)    $KHCO_3$

[Kalifersite !](#)    $(K,Na)_5Fe^{+++}7Si_2O_{50}(OH)_6 \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical composition: KAlLum (Potassium), FERrum (Iron), and SilIcium (Silicon).




[Kalininite](#)   $ZnCr_2S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For P.I. Kalinin, Russian mineralogist and petrologist, investigator of the southern Baikal region.


[Kalinite](#)    $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 11(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Kalium = potassium).




[Kaliophilite](#)    $KAlSiO_4$



[Kalipyrochlore](#)    $(H_2O,Sr)(Nb,Ti)(O,OH)_6 \cdot (H_2O,K)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the pyrochlore mineral group and potassium (KAlLum) although later work shows very little potassium in the formula.




[Kalistrontite](#)    $K_2Sr(SO_4)_2$

[Kalsilite](#)    $KAlSiO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Kallium (Potassium), Aluminum, and Silicon. K,AL,SI.

[Kaluginite *](#)  $(Mn^{++},Ca)MgFe^{+++}(PO_4)_2(OH) \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksandr V. Kalugin (1857-1933), mineralogist, Ural Mountains, Russia.





[Kamacite](#)    $\alpha\text{-}(Fe,Ni)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "shaft" or "lath".

[Kamaishilite](#)   $Ca_2Al_2SiO_6(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kamaishi mine, Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.





[Kambaldaite](#)    $NaNi_4(CO_3)_3(OH)_3 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Otter shoot, Kambalda, WA, Australia.




[Kamchatkite](#)    $KCu^{++}3OCl(SO_4)_2$



[Kamiokite](#)    $Fe_2Mo_3O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kamioka Ag-Pb-Zn mine, Gifu Prefecture, Japan.

[Kamitugaite](#)     $PbAl(UO_2)_5(PO_4)_2(OH)_9 \cdot 9.5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the mining district at the locality. LOCALITY: Kobokobo, Kivu, Zaire.

[Kammererite - Red *](#) (see Clinochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kamotoite-\(Y\)](#)     $(Y,Nd,Gd)_2U^{++++++}_4(CO_3)_3O_{12} \cdot 14.5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Kamoto, southern Shaba, Zaire.




[Kampfite !](#)    $Ba_6[(Si,Al)_2O_2]_8(CO_3)_2Cl_2(Cl,H_2O)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anthony Robert Kampf (1948-), Curator and Section Head of Minerals, Los Angeles County Museum, in recognition of his many contributions in the study of new minerals.



[Kamphaugite-\(Y\)](#)     $Ca(Y,REE)(CO_3)_2(OH)_2 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Erling Kamphaug (1931-), Norwegian mineral collector.

[Kanemite](#)    $NaHSi_2O_5 \cdot 3(H_2O)$

[Kankite](#)    $Fe^{+++}AsO_4 \cdot 3.5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kank, Kutno Hora district, Stredocesky Kraj, Bohemia, Czech Republic.

[Kanoite](#)    $(Mn^{++},Mg)_2Si_2O_6$



[Kanonaite](#)    $(Mn^{+++},Al)AlSiO_5$

[Kanonerovite !](#)   $MnNa_3P_3O_{10} \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksandr Anatol'evich Kanonerov (1955-), mining historian at the Nizhnii Tagil Museum of Mining Industry of the Middle Urals.




[Kaolinite](#)    $Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality.




LOCALITY: Kao-Ling, China.


[Kapitsaite-\(Y\) !](#)   $(Ba,K,Pb,Na)_4(Y,Ca,REE)_2[Si_8B_2(B,Si)_2O_{28}F]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for P. L. Kapitsa (1894-1984), Russian physicist.




[Kapustinite !](#)   $Na_{5.5}Mn_{0.25}ZrSi_6O_{16}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yu. L. Kapustin (1933-2002), Russian mineralogist who extensively studied alkaline massifs.


[Karasugite](#)   $SrCaAl(F,OH)_7$



[Karelianite](#)    V_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Karelian shist belt where the mineral occurs.



[Karibibite](#)    $Fe^{+++}2As^{+++}4(O,OH)_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Karibib lithium pegmatite, Namibia.

[Karlite !](#)    $(Mg,Al)_6(BO_3)_3(OH,Cl)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Karl, German professor at the University of Kiel, Austria.

[Karnasurtite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(Ce,La,Th)(Ti,Nb)(Al,Fe^{+++})(Si,P)_2O_7(OH)_4 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Vein No. 2, Mt. Karnasurt, Lovozero massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.





[Karpatite](#)    $C_{24}H_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Transcarpatinian Alps, Russia.



[Karpinskite](#)   $(Mg,Ni)_2Si_2O_5(OH)_2$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander Petrovich Karpinsky (1846-1936), Russian geologist and president of the Russian Academy of Sciences.




[Karupmollerite-Ca !](#)   $(Na,Ca,K)_2Ca(Nb,Ti)_4(Si_4O_{12})_2(O,OH)_4 \cdot 7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Svend Karup-Moller (1936-), Danish mineralogist.

[Karyinite *](#) (see Caryinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kashinite](#)    $(Ir,Rh)_2S_3$ NAME ORIGIN: To honor S.A. Kashin, a Russian investigator of ore deposits in the Ural Mountains.




[Kasolite](#)     $Pb(UO_2)SiO_4 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Kasolo, Zaire.




[Kassite](#)   $CaTi_2O_4(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kicolai Grigorevich Kassin (1885-1949), Russian Geologist and academician, discoverer of the Afrikanda massif on the Kola Peninsula.

[Kastningite !](#)    $(Mn^{++},Fe^{++},Mg)Al_2(PO_4)_2(OH)_2 \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Jürgen Kastning (b. 1932), from Reinbeck bei Hamburg, Germany, amateur mineralogist specializing in phosphate minerals, who discovered the mineral.




[Katayamalite](#)    $(K,Na)Ca_7Li_3Ti_2[Si_6O_{18}]_2(OH,F)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nobuo Katayama (1910-), prominent Japanese mineralogist.


[Katoite](#)   $Ca_3Al_2(SiO_4)_{3-x}(OH)_{4x}$ $x=1.5-3$




[Katophorite](#)    $Na(CaNa)Fe^{++}4(Al,Fe^{+++})Si_7AlO_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "carrying down", in allusion to its volcanic origin.



[Katoptrite](#)    $(Mn,Mg)_{13}(Al,Fe^{+++})_4Sb^{+++++}2Si_2O_{28}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "mirror", for the perfectly reflecting cleavage surfaces.

[Kawazulite](#)   $Bi_2(Te,Se,S)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Kawazu mine, Japan.

[Kazakhstanite](#)    $Fe^{+++}5V^{+++}3V^{+++++}12O_{39} \cdot 8.5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Northwestern Karatau, Kazakhstan.



[Kazakovite](#)    $Na_6Mn^{++}TiSi_6O_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Maria Efimovna Kazakova, analytical chemist who provided the mineral's analysis.



[Keckite](#)    $Ca(Mn,Zn)_2Fe^{+++}3(PO_4)_4(OH)_3 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Erich Keck, Etzenricht, Germany, collector of Hagendorf minerals.

[Kegelite](#)   $\text{Pb}_8\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Wilhelm Kegel, director of the Tsumbe mine from 1922 to 1938.

[Kehoeite-quartz, gypsum and sphalerite](#) * (see Woodhouseite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Keilhauite-REE](#) * (see Titanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Keilite](#) !   $(\text{Fe},\text{Mg})\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Klaus Keil (1934-), professor at the University of Hawaii.



[Keithconnite](#)   Pd_{3-x}Te ($x=0.14$ to 0.43) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Keith Conn (1923), U.S. Geologist who investigated the Stillwater Complex, Nye, Montana, USA.





[Keiviite-\(Y\)](#)    $(\text{Y},\text{Yb})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$

[Keiviite-\(Yb\)](#)    $(\text{Yb},\text{Y})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$

[Keldyshite](#)   $\text{Na}_{2-x}\text{HxZrSi}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Kellyite](#)   $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Al})_3(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Crowley Kelley (1929-), American geologist, University of Michigan.





[Kelyanite](#)   $\text{Hg}+16\text{Hg}^{++}+20\text{Sb}_3(\text{Cl},\text{Br})_9\text{O}_{28}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kelyan deposit, Buryatia, Ural Mountains, Russia.

[Kemmlitzite](#)     $(\text{Sr},\text{Ce})\text{Al}_3(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kemmlitz kaolin deposit, near Oschatz, Saxony, Germany.




[Kempite](#)   $\text{Mn}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_3$

[Kenh suite](#) !    $\text{Hg}_3\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Kenneth Junghwa Hsu (1929-), Professor Emeritus, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland.




[Kennedyite-Discredited IMA 1988](#) * (see Armalcolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kentbrooksite](#) !     $(\text{Na},\text{REE})_{15}(\text{Ca},\text{REE})_6\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Zr}_3\text{NbSi}_{25}\text{O}_{74}\text{F}_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. C. Kent Brooks (1943-), leader of fourteen geological expeditions to the Kangerdlugssuaq area of east Greenland.

[Kentrolite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{+++}+2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for spike or thorn, for its prismatic habit.

[Kenyaite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_{22}\text{O}_{41}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the country of origin.

[Keramohalite](#) * (see Alunogen) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kermesite](#)    $\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Name from kermes, a name given from the Persian qurmizq, "crimson" in the older chemistry to red amorphous antimony trisulphide, often mixed with antimony trioxide.

[Kernite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Boron, Kern County, California, the county that contains the fabulous borate deposits at Kramer.

[Kerolite](#) * (see Stevensite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kerolite](#) * (see Talc) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kerolite\(Ni\)](#) * (see Pimelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kerstenite](#) *   PbSeO_4 (?)

[Kerstenite](#) * (see Olsacherite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kertschenite](#) * (see Metavivianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kesterite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2(\text{Zn},\text{Fe})\text{SnS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kester deposit, Yano-Adychansk region, Yakutia, Russia.



[Kettnerite](#)    $\text{CaBi}(\text{CO}_3)\text{OF}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Radim Kettner (1891-1968), professor of geology, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic.



[Keyite](#)    $\text{Cu}^{++}+3(\text{Zn},\text{Cu})_4\text{Cd}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for

Charles Locke Key (1935-), Canton, Connecticut, USA, American mineral dealer who furnished the first specimens.

[Keystoneite](#)    $\text{Mg}_{0.5}[\text{Ni}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{TeO}_3)_3] \cdot 4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Keystone mine, Magnolia distict, Boulder County, Colorado, USA.



[Khademite](#)    $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)\text{F} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for N. Khadem, (b1910), director, Geological Survey of Iran.

[Khaidarkanite](#) !   $\text{Na}_{0.34}\text{Cu}_4\text{Al}_3(\text{OH})_{14}\text{F}_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discovery locality. LOCALITY: Khaidarkan antimony-mercury deposit, northern slope of the Alai Range, Fergana Valley, Kyrgyzstan.



[Khamrabaevite](#)   $(\text{Ti},\text{V},\text{Fe})\text{C}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ibragim Khamrabaevich Khamrabaeva (1920-), Director, Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.


[Khanneshite](#)    $(\text{NaCa})_3(\text{Ba},\text{Sr},\text{Ce},\text{Ca})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5$


[Kharaelakhite](#)   $(\text{Pt},\text{Cu},\text{Pb},\text{Fe},\text{Ni})_9\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Kharaelakh Plateau, Noril'sk region, USSR.




[Khatyrkite](#)   $(\text{Cu},\text{Zn})\text{Al}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Khatirskii ultramafic zone of the Koryak-Kamchata fold area, Koryak Mountains, Russia.



[Khibinskite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{ZrSi}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Gakman Valley, Khibiny massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Khinite](#)   $\text{PbCu}^{++}\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2$




[Khmaralite](#) !  $(\text{Mg},\text{Al},\text{Fe})_{16}(\text{Al},\text{Si},\text{Be})_{12}\text{O}_{40}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality, which was named in honor of Ivan Fedorovich Khmara (1936-1956), a tractor driver who perished in Antarctica. LOCALITY: From "Zircon Point," Khmara Bay, Enderby Land, Antarctica.



[Khomyakovite](#) !  $\text{Na}_{12}\text{Sr}_3\text{Ca}_6\text{Fe}_3\text{Zr}_3\text{W}(\text{Si}_{25}\text{O}_{73})(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Alexander Petrovich Khomyakov (b. 1933), of the Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal Chemistry of Rare Elements, Moscow, Russia, for his extensive contributions †

[Khristovite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{REE})(\text{Ce},\text{REE})(\text{Mg},\text{Fe},\text{Cr},\text{Ti},\text{V},\text{Al})\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Al}(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})(\text{F},\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Evgenia Valdimirovicha Khristova (1933-), Russian geologist and specialist in Tien-shan geology.

[Kiddcreekite](#)   Cu_6SnWS_8 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kidd Creek mine, near Timmins, Ontario, Canada.

[Kidney Ore](#) * (see Hematite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kidwellite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Cu})_{9+x}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_{11} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Albert Laws Kidwell (1919-), Houston, Texas.

[Kieftite](#)   CoSb_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1994 for Cornelis Kieft (b.1924), Dutch mineralogist.



[Kieserite](#)     $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after D. G. Kieserr. President of the Academy in Jena, Germany (1770-1826).

[Kilbrickenite](#) * (see Geocronite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Kilchoanite](#)   $\text{Ca}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kilchoan, Ardnamurchan, Scotland.





[Killalaite](#)   $2\text{Ca}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Kimolite](#) * (see Endellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kimrobinsonite](#)   $\text{Ta}(\text{OH})_3(\text{O},\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kim Robertson, (1951-), Australian geologist of Perth, Western Australia, who found the first



specimen.

[Kimuraite-\(Y\)](#)   $\text{CaY}_2(\text{CO}_3)_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kenjiro Kimura (1896-), Geochemist, University of Japan.




[Kimzeyite](#)     $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Zr,Ti})_2(\text{Si,Al,Fe}^{+++})_3\text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Kimzey family, long associated with the mineralogy at Magnet Cove, Arkansas.




[Kingite](#)    $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{F,OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O,OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for D. King, 1926-1990), geologist, Department of Mines, SA, Australia.




[Kingsmountite](#)    $(\text{Ca,Mn}^{++})_4(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn}^{++})\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Foote Quarry, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, North Carolina, USA.


[Kinichilite](#)   $\text{Mg}_{0.5}[\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{TeO}_3)_3] \cdot 4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kin-Ichi Sakurai (1912-1993), Japanese amateur mineralogist and collector, coauthor of "Minerals of Japan" 1938.

[Kinoite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Eusebio Francisco Kino (1645-1711), Jesuit explorer of the southwestern United States.




[Kinoshitalite](#)    $(\text{Ba,K})(\text{Mg,Mn,Al})_3\text{Si}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Kameki Kinshita (1896-1974), investigator of ore deposits in Japan.

[Kintoreite](#)    $\text{PbFe}^{+++}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH,H}_2\text{O})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: Kintore opencut and Block 14 opencut, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

[Kipushite](#)    $(\text{Cu,Zn})_5\text{Zn}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Kirgizstanite](#)  $\text{ZnAl}_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)



[Kirkiite](#)   $\text{Pb}_{10}\text{Bi}_3\text{As}_3\text{S}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Kirki, Greece.





[Kirschsteinite](#)    $\text{CaFe}^{++}\text{SiO}_4$

[Kitaibelite](#) *  $\text{Ag}_{10}\text{PbBi}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}_1$

[Kithilite](#) * (see Bassetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kitkaite](#)   NiTeSe NAME ORIGIN: Named for the river Kitka, in findland, in the valley of which the mineral was found.

[Kittatinnyite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}^{+++}_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Algonquin for "endless hills," in allusion to the topography of the Franklin, New Jersey, area.




[Kivuite](#) ?     $(\text{Th,Ca,Pb})\text{H}_2(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1958 for the locality. LOCALITY: Kobokobo pegmatite, Kivu, Zaire.


[Kladnoite](#)    $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NH}$

[Klaprothite](#) * (see Lazulite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Klaprothite - mixture with emplectite](#) * (see Wittichenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Klaprothite - mixture with wittichenite](#) * (see Emplectite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Klebsbergite](#)    $\text{Sb}^{+++}_4\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_2(\text{SO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kuno Klebsberg (1875-1932), Hungarian educator.


[Kleberite](#) *  $\text{FeTi}_6\text{O}_{13} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Will Kleber (1906-1970), Humboldt University, Berlin.


[Kleberite-\(OH\)](#) * (see Pseudorutile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kleemanite](#)   $\text{ZnAl}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred William Kleeman, petrologist, University of Adelaide, SA, Aurtalia.

[Kleinite](#)     $\text{Hg}_2\text{N}(\text{Cl,SO}_4) \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Klein (1832-1907), German mineralogist, University of Berlin.

[Klockmannite](#)  CuSe NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Klockmann (1857-1937), German mineralogist of Aachen.


[Klyuchevskite](#)  $\text{K}_3\text{Cu}_3(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Great Tolbachik fissure eruption, Kamchatka, Russia.


[Klyuchevskite-Duplicate](#)  $\text{K}_3\text{Cu}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Great Tolbachik fissure eruption, Kamchatka, Russia.


[Knebelite\(Mn\)](#) * (see Fayalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Knopite \(Ce\)](#) * (see Perovskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Knorringite](#)  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Cr}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$


[Koashvite](#)  $\text{Na}_6(\text{Ca},\text{Mn})(\text{Ti},\text{Fe})\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mt. Koashva, Khibiny massif, Kola, Peninsula, Russia.

[Kobeite-\(Y\)](#)  $(\text{Y},\text{U})(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_6$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kobe-Mura [presently Oyama-cho], Japan.


[Kobellite](#)  $\text{Pb}_{22}\text{Cu}_4(\text{Bi},\text{Sb})_{30}\text{S}_{69}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wolfgang Franz von Kobell (1803-1882), German mineralogist.

[Kochite !](#)  $\text{Na}_2(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_4\text{Ca}_4(\text{Mn},\text{Ca})_2\text{Zr}_2\text{Ti}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_4(\text{O},\text{F})_4\text{F}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lauge Koch (1892-1964), Danish geologist who mapped Werner Bjerge.

[Kochkarite](#)  PbBi_4Te_7 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Kochkar deposit, Ural Mountains, Russia

[Kochsadorite !](#)  $\text{CaAl}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Koechlinite](#)  Bi_2MoO_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rudolf Koechlin (1862-1939), Austrian mineralogist.

[Koenenite](#)  $\text{Na}_4\text{Mg}_4\text{Cl}_{12} \cdot \text{Mg}_5\text{Al}_4(\text{OH})_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Adolf von Koenen (1837-1915), German geologist of Gottingen, who first found the mineral.

[Koettigite](#) * (see Kottigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kogarkoite](#)  $\text{Na}_3(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lia Nikolaevna Kofarko (1936-), Russian geochemist, who first noticed the mineral in Russia.

[Kokchetavite !](#)  KAlSi_3O_8 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kumdy-Kul, Kokchetav, Kazakhstan.

[Koktaite](#)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ca}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jaroslav Kokta (1904-1970), Czech chemist, who analyzed the artificial compound.


[Kolarite](#)  PbTeCl_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Champion Reef mine, Kolar Geold Fields, Karnataka, India.

[Kolbeckite](#)  $\text{ScPO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich L. W. Kolbeck (1860-1943), mineralogist, Mining Academy, Freiberg, Germany.


[Kolfanite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}3\text{O}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Kolicite](#)  $\text{Mn}_7\text{Zn}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_8$




[Kolovratite](#)  Hydrous vanadate of Ni and Zn NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lev S. Kolovrat-Chervinsky (1884-1921), a Russian physicist.

[Kolwezite](#)  $(\text{Cu},\text{Co})_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the mine locality. LOCALITY: Kolwezi-Kamoto-Musonoi, southern Shava, Zaire.



[Kolymite](#)  Cu_7Hg_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Krokhalin antimony deposit, Kolyma River, Russia.

[Komarovite](#)  $(\text{Ca},\text{Mn})_2(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{O},\text{F})_2 \cdot 3.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir M. Komarov (1927-1967), Russian cosmonaut, who was killed during his return flight on April, 23, 1967.

[Komarovite-Na *](#) (see Na-komarovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kombatite](#)    $\text{Pb}_{14}(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_9\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: The name is for the Kombat mine, which is the Anglicized version of the Herero names, "Okombahe Tijinene" and "Okombahe Katiti" which mean "the large drinking place of the giraffe," and †

[Komkovite](#)   $\text{BaZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Konderite](#)   $\text{PbCu}_3(\text{Rh,Pt,Ir})_8\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Konder massif, Yakutia, Russia.

[Kondorite *](#) (see Konderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kongsbergite *](#) (see Amalgam) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Koninckite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{PO}_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Laurent Guillaumen de Koninck (1809-1887), Belgian geologist.



[Konyaite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Koragoite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{Nb,Ta,Ti})_2(\text{Nb,Mn})_2(\text{W,Ta})_2\text{O}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Aleksei Aleksandrovich Korago (1942–1993), geologist who investigated the formation of river pearls in the Arkhangel'sk district of Russia, and the origin of amber.

[Koritnigite](#)    $\text{ZnHAsO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Kornelite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Kornel Hlavacsek (1835-1914), hungarian mining engineer at the Szomolnok copper mine.

[Kornerupine](#)    $(\text{Mg,Fe}^{++})_4(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})_6(\text{SiO}_4,\text{BO}_4)_5(\text{O,OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Danish geologist, A. N. Kornerup (1857-1881).

[Kornite](#)   $\text{Na}(\text{CaNa})\text{Fe}^{++}_4(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})\text{Si}_7\text{AlO}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$

[Korobitsynite !](#)    $\text{Na}_3(\text{Ti,Nb})_2[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}](\text{OH,O})_2 \cdot 3\text{-}4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:



Named after Mikhail Fedorovich Korobitsyn (1928-1996), amateur mineralogist and collector who made significant contributions to mineralogical investigations of the Lovozero alkaline compl





[Korshunovskite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 3.5\text{-}4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Korshunov iron ore deposti, Irkutsk, Siberia, Russia.




[Korzhinskite](#)    $\text{CaB}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for D.S. Korzhinski

[Kosmochlor](#)    $\text{NaCr}^{+++}\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$



[Kosnarite](#)     $\text{KZr}^{++++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard A. Kosnar (1946-), mineral dealer.




[Kostovite](#)   CuAuTe_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ivan Kostov (1912-), Bulgarian mineralogist.




[Kostylevite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{ZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yekaterina Eutikhieva Kostyleva-Labuntsova (1894-1974), Russian Mineralogist.

[Kotoite](#)    $\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bundjiro Koto (1856-1935), Japanese geologist.

[Kottigite](#)     $\text{Zn}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Otto Köttig (1824-?), chemist of Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany.





[Kotulskite](#)   $\text{Pd}(\text{Te,Bi})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Klement'evich Kotul'skii, economic geologist and an authority on Cu-Ni sulfide deposits.

[Koutekite](#)    Cu_5As_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jaromir Koutek (1902-1983), Czech mineralogist.




[Kovdorskite](#)    $\text{Mg}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kovdor massif, Kola Pninsula, Russia.

[Kozoite-\(La\) !](#)     $\text{La}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the La-dominant

analog of kozoite-(Nd).

[Kozoite-\(Nd\) !](#)     (Nd,La,Sm,Pr)(CO₃)(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kozo Hanashima (1925-1985), a chemist, and pioneer in the study of chemistry of rare earth minerals in Japan.



[Kozulite](#)    NaNa₂Mn⁺⁺⁴(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂

[Kraisslite](#)    (Mn⁺⁺,Mg)₂₄Zn₃Fe⁺⁺⁺(As⁺⁺⁺O₃)₂(As⁺⁺⁺⁺O₄)₃(SiO₄)₆(OH)₁₈





NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frederick Kraissl, Jr. (1899-1986) and Alice L. Kraissl (1905-1986), of Hackensack, New Jersey.

[Krasnogorite *](#)  WO₃

[Krasnoselskite *](#)  CoWO₄





[Krasnovite !](#)   Ba(Al,Mg)(PO₄,CO₃)(OH)₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For N. I. Krasnova (1941-), mineralogist at St. Petersburg University.




[Kratochvilite](#)    (C₆H₄)₂CH₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. Kratochvil.




[Krausite](#)     KFe⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edward Henry Krous (1875-1973), American mineralogist, University of Michigan.



[Krauskopfite](#)    BaSi₂O₄(OH)₂·2(H₂O)

[Krautite](#)    MnAs⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺O₃(OH)₂·(H₂O)



[Kremersite](#)     (NH₄,K)₂Fe⁺⁺⁺Cl₅·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter Kremers (1827-?), German chemist.

[Krennerite](#)     AuTe₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph A. Krenner (1839-1920), Hungarian mineralogist.




[Krettnichite !](#)    PbMn⁺⁺⁺2(VO₄)₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Krettnich, Saarland, Germany.

[Kribergite](#)   Al₅(PO₄)₃(SO₄)(OH)₄·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Kristineberg mine, Vasterbotten, Sweden.



[Krinovite](#)   NaMg₂CrSi₃O₁₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Evgeny Leonidovich Krinov (1906-1984), Russian student of meteorites.

[Kristiansenite !](#)   Ca₂ScSn(Si₂O₇)(Si₂O₆OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Roy Kristiansen (1943-), amateur mineralogist who first observed the mineral.




[Kroehnkite *](#) (see Krohnkite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Krohnkite](#)    Na₂Cu(SO₄)₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after B. Kroehnke, who was the first person to analyze it.



[Krupkaite](#)    PbCuBi₃S₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Krupka, Sredocesky kraj, Czech Republic.

[Krutaite](#)    CuSe₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tomas Kruta, Director of the Mineralogy Laboratory, Moravian Museum, Bron, Czechoslovakia.

[Krutovite](#)   NiAs₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georgi Alekseevich Krutov, Professor of Mineralogy, Moscow Gosdarst Univeristy, Moscow, Russia.

[Kryzhanovskite](#)    MnFe⁺⁺⁺2(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Ilyitch Kryzhanovsky (1881-1947), curator of the Mineralogical Museum, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.




[Ktenasite](#)    (Cu,Zn)₅(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Constantine A. Ktenas (1935-), Greek mineralogist.

[Kuannersuite-\(Ce\) !](#)   Ba₆Na₂REE₂(PO₄)₆FCI NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kuannersuit Plateau (formerly Kvanefjeld) in the Ilimaussaq alkaline complex, South Greenland.



[Kudriavite !](#)  (Cd,Pb)Bi₂S₄ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




[Kukhareenkoite-\(Ce\) !](#)     Ba₂Ce(CO₃)₃F NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Alexander




A. Kukharenko (1914-1993), Department of Mineralogy, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia.


[Kukharenkoite-\(La\) !](#)    $\text{Ba}_2(\text{La,Ce})(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the La dominant analogue of kukharenkoite-Ce).

[Kukisvumite](#)   $\text{Na}_6\text{ZnTi}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{28} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Kuksite](#)   $\text{Pb}_3\text{Zn}_3\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_6(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. I. Kuks, Russian prospector, one of the discoverers of the Kuranakh deposit.



[Kulanite](#)    $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn},\text{Mg})_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alan Kulan (1921-1977), prospector who found the first specimen.

[Kuliokite-\(Y\)](#)    $(\text{Y},\text{REE})_4\text{Al}(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2\text{F}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kuliok River, Kola Peninsula, Russia.




[Kulkeite](#)   $\text{Na}_{0.35}\text{Mg}_8\text{AlSi}_7\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Holger Kulke, geologist, Essen, Germany.




[Kullerudite](#)   NiSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gunner Kullerud, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D.C., USA.



[Kunzite - pink, violet, purple *](#) (see Spodumene) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kupcikite !](#)   $\text{Cu}_3.4\text{Fe}_{0.6}\text{Bi}_5\text{S}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Kupcik (1934-1990), professor at the University of Bratislava and Gottingen in recognition of his contributions to the crystal chemistry of sulfosalts.




[Kupfer *](#) (see Copper) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Kupletskite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{Na}(\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++})_7(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_4\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Boris Mikhailovich Kupletski (1984-1964) and Elsa Maximilianove Bohnshtedt Kupletskaya (1897-1974), Russian geologists.

[Kupletskite-\(Cs\)](#)    $(\text{Cs},\text{K})_2\text{Na}(\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Li})_7(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_4\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: For the cesium in the composition and similarity to kupletskite. Renamed kupletskite-(Cs) from cesium kupletskite (IMA order 04-A).

[Kuramite](#)   Cu_3SnS_4 NAME ORIGIN: Name for the locality. LOCALITY: Kochbulak Au-Ag-Te deposit, Chatkal-Kuraminskii (Kuramin) Mountains, Angren Region, Tashkent District, Uzbekistan.




[Kuranakhite](#)    $\text{PbMn}^{++++}\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kuranakh gold deposit, southern Yakutia, Russia.

[Kurchatovite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{Mg},\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{B}_2\text{O}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Igor V. Kurchatov (1903-1960), Russian physicist.



[Kurgantaite !](#)  $\text{CaSr}[\text{B}_5\text{O}_9]\text{Cl} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. Revalidated 2002 from a mineral described in 1952 and discredited in 1984. LOCALITY: Western Kargan-tau, Inder uplift (Salt Dome), northern Caspian area, western Kazakhstan.



[Kurilite *](#)  $(\text{Ag},\text{Au})_2(\text{Te},\text{Se},\text{S})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kurile-Kamtchatka volcanic belt, Siberia, Russia

[Kurilite *](#) (see IMA1999-004a) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kurnakovite](#)    $\text{MgB}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai S. Kurnakov (1860-1941), Russian mineralogist.

[Kurtzite *](#) (see Harmotome) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Kurumsakite](#)   $(\text{Zn},\text{Ni},\text{Cu})_8\text{Al}_8\text{V}_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{35} \cdot 27(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kurumsak, near Dzhambul, Karatau Mountains, Kazakhstan.



[Kusachiite](#)   CuBi_2O_4 NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Isao Kusachi (1942-), of Okayama University in recognition of his work on the skarn minerals of the locality. LOCALITY: Fika, Bitchu-Cho, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

[Kusuite *](#) (see Wakefieldite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Kutinaite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{14}\text{Ag}_6\text{As}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jan Kutina (1924-), Czech mineralogist.


[Kutnahorite *](#) (see Kutnohorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kutnohorite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{Mn},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality in Czechoslovakia.

[Kuzelite !](#)   $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_{2.4}(\text{OH})_{12.8}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Hans Jurgen Kuzel of Erlangen, Germany. who first synthesized th compound.

[Kuzmenkoite *](#) (see Kuzmenkoite-Mn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Kuzmenkoite-Mn !](#)   $(\text{K},\text{Na})_2(\text{Mn},\text{Fe})(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_4[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Russian geochemist and mineralogist Maria V. Kuz'menko (1918-1995).

[Kuzmenkoite-Zn !](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Zn}(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_4[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]_2(\text{OH},\text{O})_4 \cdot 6-8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Russian geochemist and mineralogist Maria V. Kuz'menko (1918-1995) and the Zn content.

[Kuzminite](#)   $\text{Hg}_2(\text{Br},\text{Cl})_2$

[Kuznetsovite !](#)   $\text{Hg}_3\text{Cl}(\text{AsO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for V. A. Kuznetsov.

[Kvanefjeldite](#)   $\text{Na}_4(\text{Ca},\text{Mn})\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2$

[Kyanite](#)    $\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_5 = \text{Al}[6]\text{Al}[6]\text{OSiO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek kyanos = "blue."

[Kyzylkumite](#)    $\text{V}^{+++}2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kyzul-Kum, Uzbekistan.



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Minerals for Sale\]](#) [\[Educational Articles\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Image Gallery\]](#)

John Betts - Fine Minerals

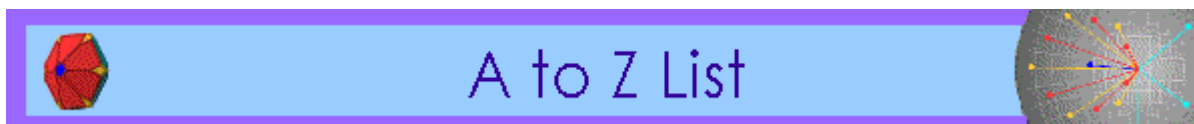
Classic minerals, out-of-print books & magazines, plus informative articles for collectors

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

L Index of Mineral Species



[[Mineral Specimens](#)] [[Our best](#)] [[Rare specimens](#)] [[Latest updates](#)] [[Home Page](#)]
 Fine Minerals, Moldavites, Jewellery, Meteorites and Fossils
 Rockshop.cz is based in Prague, Czech republic

This alphabetical listing of **L minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☢️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . ☢️ - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, ☢️ - very mild, ☢️☢️ - weak, ☢️☢️☢️ - strong, ☢️☢️☢️☢️ - very strong, ☢️☢️☢️☢️☢️ - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Labradorite](#) * 🗨️ 🖼️ + 📍 (Ca,Na)(Si,Al)4O8 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Labrador peninsula, Canada.

[Labuntsovite](#) * (see [Labuntsovite-Mg](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Labuntsovite - \(60.1.3.2\)](#) * (see [Labuntsovite-Mn](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Labuntsovite-Fe](#) ! 🗨️ 📍 ☢️ Na₄K₄(Ba,K)₂(Fe,Mg,Mn)_{1+x}Ti₈(Si₄O₁₂)₄(O,OH)₈·10(H₂O)
 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe dominant member of the labuntsovite subgroup.

[Labuntsovite-Mg](#) ! 🗨️ + 📍 ☢️ Na₄K₄(Ba,K)(Mg,Fe)_{1+x}Ti₈(Si₄O₁₂)₄(O,OH)₈·10(H₂O)
 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Mg dominant member of the labuntsovite subgroup.

[Labuntsovite-Mn](#) 🗨️ 🖼️ + 📍 ☢️ Na₄K₄(Ba,K)

(Mn,Fe)_{1+x}(Ti,Nb)₈[Si₄O₁₂]₄(O,OH)_{8-n}(H₂O), n=10-12 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksander Nikolaevich Labuntsov and Ekaterina Eutikhieva Labuntsov-Kostyleva, Russian mineralogists.


[Labyrinthite !](#)   (Na,K,Sr)₃₅Ca₁₂Fe₃Zr₆TiSi₅₁O₁₄₄(O,OH,H₂O)₉Cl₃ NAME

ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Lacroixite](#)    NaAl(PO₄)F

[Laffittite](#)    AgHgAs₃S₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Laffitte, Director, National School of Mines, Paris, France.

[Laflammeite !](#)  Pd₃Pb₂S₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. H. Gilles Laflamme (1947-) of CANMET, Ottawa, who has contributed to the study of numerous PGM.

[Laforetite !](#)  AgInS₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Claude P. Laforet (1936-) a metallographer at the Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, who first observed the mineral from the Montgros mine.

[Laihunite](#)   Fe⁺⁺Fe⁺⁺⁺2(SiO₄)₂

[Laitakarite](#)   Bi₄(Se,S)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aarne Laitakari, Director, Geological Survey of Finland, who collected the original material.

[Laiton *](#) (see Brass) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lalondeite !](#)  (Na,Ca)₆(Ca,Na)₃Si₁₆O₃₈(F,OH)₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




[Lamellar zeolite *](#) (see Heulandite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lamellar zeolite *](#) (see Heulandite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Lamellar zeolite *](#) (see Heulandite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lamellar zeolite *](#) (see Heulandite-Sr) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Lammerite](#)    Cu₃[(As,P)O₄]₂






[Lamprophyllite](#)    Na₂(Sr,Ba)₂Ti₃(SiO₄)₄(OH,F)₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, lampros - "luster" and fyllon - "leaf" in allusion to the lustrous cleavage.

[Lanarkite](#)     Pb₂(SO₄)O NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Susanna Mine, Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Scotland.





[Landauite](#)     NaMnZn₂(Ti,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₆Ti₁₂O₃₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lev Davidovich Landau (1908-1968), noted Russian physicist.


[Landesite](#)    (Mn,Mg)₉Fe⁺⁺⁺₃(PO₄)₈(OH)₃·9(H₂O)




[Langbanite](#)    (Mn,Ca,Fe)⁺⁺⁺₄(Mn⁺⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₉Sb⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺Si₂O₂₄ NAME ORIGIN: After its locality. LOCALITY: At Langbanshyttan, Vermland, Sweden and the Sjo mines near Orebro in Orebro.

[Langbeinite](#)      K₂Mg₂(SO₄)₃





[Langisite](#)    (Co,Ni)As NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Langis mine, Casey Township, Cobalt-Gowganda area, Ontario, Canada.





[Langite](#)     Cu₄(SO₄)(OH)₆·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Viennese physicist, V. von Lang (1838-1921).




[Lanmuchangite !](#)  TlAl(SO₄)₂·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lanmuchang Tl-Hg deposit, Xinren County, Guizhou Province, China.




























































[Lannonite](#)    HCa₄Mg₂Al₄(SO₄)₈F₉·32(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Dan Lannon, who staked important claims at the locality in the late 1800's. LOCALITY: Lone Pine mine, Catron County, New Mexico.



[Lansfordite](#)     MgCO₃·5(H₂O)



[Lanthanite-\(Ce\)](#)     (Ce,La)₂(CO₃)₃·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to lanthanite-(La) and the cerium content.



[Lanthanite-\(La\)](#)     (La,Ce)₂(CO₃)₃·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dominant lanthanum in the composition. From the Greek, lanthanein = "to lie hidden."

[Lanthanite-\(Nd\)](#)    (Nd,La)₂(CO₃)₃·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to lanthanite-(La) and the neodymium content.

- [Laphamite](#)    $\text{As}_2(\text{Se},\text{S})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Davis M. Lapham (1931-1974), former Chief Mineralogist of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey.
- [Lapieite](#)   CuNiSbS_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Near the confluence of Glacier Creek and the Lapie River, Cyr Ranges, Yukon Territory, Canada.
- [Lapis lazuli](#) * (see Lazurite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Laplandite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{CeTiPSi}_7\text{O}_{22} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lappland (Lapland), the region in which the Kola Peninsula lies.
- [Lapparentite](#) * (see Rostite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Larderellite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)\text{B}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for count Francesco de Larderelle (1848-1925), owner of the "BORAX mine" in Tuscany, Italy
- [Larimar - blue](#) * (see Pectolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Larisaite](#) !     $\text{Na}(\text{H}_3\text{O})(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Larisa Nikolaevna Belova (1923-1998), Russian mineralogist and crystallographer.
- [Larnite](#)    Ca_2SiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Scawt Hill, near Larne, Co., Antrim, Ireland.
- [Larosite](#)   $(\text{Cu},\text{Ag})_{21}(\text{Pb},\text{Bi})_2\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Fred LaRose, a discoverer of silver ore at Cobalt.
- [Larsenite](#)    PbZnSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Esper Signius Larsen, Jr. (1879-1961), petrologist and Professor of Geology, Harvard University.
- [Lasurite](#) * (see Lazurite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Latiumite](#)     $(\text{Ca},\text{K})_8(\text{Al},\text{Mg},\text{Fe})(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{10}\text{O}_{25}(\text{SO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Latin name of the district of origin, Latium, Italy.
- [Latrappite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})(\text{Nb},\text{Ti},\text{Fe})\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: St Lawrence Columbian and Metals Corporation mine, near La Trappe, Quebec, Canada.
- [Laubmannite](#) ?   $\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Fe}^{+++}6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Heinrich Laubmann (1865-1951), German mineralogist.
- [Laueite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for M. F. T. Von Laue.
- [Laumontite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Frenchman, F. P. N. de Laumont (1747-1834).
- [Launayite](#)   $\text{Pb}_{22}\text{Sb}_{26}\text{S}_{61}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Louis de Launay (1860-1938), French student of mineral deposits.
- [Laurelite](#)    $\text{Pb}_7\text{F}_{12}\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Grand Reef, Mine, Aravaipa District, Laural Canyon, Graham County, Arizona USA.
- [Laurionite](#)    $\text{PbCl}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Ancient lead slags at Laurium, Greece.
- [Laurite](#)    RuS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Laura R. Joy, wife of Charles A. Joy, American Chemist, Columbia University, New York City, USA.
- [Lausenite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Lausen, U. S. Mining engineer, who first described the species.
- [Lautarite](#)   $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2$
- [Lautenthalite](#)   $\text{PbCu}^{++4}(\text{OH})_6(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Lautenthal, Harz Mts, Germany.
- [Lautite](#)    CuAsS NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Vater Abraham Mine (Shaft 139), Lauta, Marienberg District, Erzgebirge, Saxony, Germany.



[Lavendulan](#)   $\text{NaCaCu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_4\text{Cl} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the color (lavender blue).



[Lavenite](#)   $(\text{Na,Ca})_2(\text{Mn,Fe}^{++})(\text{Zr,Ti,Nb})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{O,OH,F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In Norway, on Laven and the Aro Islands.

[Lavrentievite](#)   $\text{Hg}_3\text{S}_2(\text{Cl,Br})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Michail Alexeevich Lavrentiev (1900-1980), Russian mathematician and academician, founder of the Siberian Academy of Science.

[Lawrencite](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ni})\text{Cl}_2$

[Lawsonbauerite](#)   $(\text{Mn,Mg})_9\text{Zn}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{22} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Lawsonite](#)   $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andrew Cowper Lawson (1861-1952), Scottish-American geologist.

[Lazarenkoite](#)   $\text{CaFe}^{++}\text{As}^{+++}_3\text{O}_7 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugeni Konstatinovich Lazarenko (1912-1979), mineralogist, academician, Academy of Science, Ukraine.

[Lazulite](#)    $\text{MgAl}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Arabic azul - "sky" and the Greek lithos - "stone."

[Lazurite](#)   $\text{Na}_3\text{Ca}(\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12})\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Persian lazward - "blue."

[Lead](#)   Pb NAME ORIGIN: Anglo-Saxon, lead; Latin plumbum.

[Lead arsenate](#) * (see Schultenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Lead Glance](#) * (see Galena) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Lead Monoxide](#) * (see Massicot) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lead Spar](#) * (see Anglesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lead Thiosulfate](#) * (see Sidpietersite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lead Vitrol](#) * (see Anglesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Lead amalgam](#)   HgPb_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the natural alloy of lead and mercury.

[Leadhillite](#)    $\text{Pb}_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

[Leakeite](#)   $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Mg}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Li})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$



[Lechatelierite](#) *  SiO_2





[Lecontite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4,\text{K})\text{Na}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Legrandite](#)    $\text{Zn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Belgian mining engineer, Legrande.

[Lehiite](#) * (see Millisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lehnerite](#)    $\text{Mn}[\text{UO}_2/\text{PO}_4]_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Leifite](#)   $\text{Na}_2(\text{Si,Al,Be})_7(\text{O,OH,F})_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the tenth-century Norse mariner and explorer Leif Ericson.

[Leightonite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for T. Leighton, mineralogist at the University of Sanitago, Chile.

[Leisingite](#) !    $\text{Cu}(\text{Mg,Cu,Fe,Zn})_2\text{Te}^{++++++}\text{O}_6 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Mr. Joseph F. Leising (1949-), geologist and mineral collector of Reno, Nevada, USA.

[Leiteite](#)   $\text{ZnAs}^{+++}_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Luis Texeira-Leite (1942-), Portuguese mineral dealer who discovered the mineral.

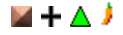
[Lekeite-K](#) * (see Potassicleakeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Lemanskiite](#) !  $\text{NaCaCu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_4\text{Cl} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Chester (Chet) S. Lemanski, Jr.

[Lemleinite](#) * (see Lemleinite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Lemleinite-Ba](#) !   $\text{Na}_2\text{K}_2\text{Ba}_1\text{-xTi}_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O,OH})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named as the Ba-dominant member of the lemmleinite subgroup.


[Lemleinite-K!](#)  $\text{NaK}_2(\text{Ti,Nb})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{O,OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georgy G. Lemlein (1901-1962), prominent Russian mineralogist and crystallographer.

[Lemoynite](#)  $(\text{Na,K})_2\text{CaZr}_2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{26} \cdot 5-6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Lemoyne (1625-1685), Lord of Longueuil, and his four sons, well-known personalities in French-Canadian history.


[Lenaite](#)  AgFeS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Lena River.

[Lengenbachite](#)  $\text{Pb}_6(\text{Ag,Cu})_2\text{As}_4\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Lengenbach quarry, Binnental, Valais, Switzerland.

[Leningradite](#)  $\text{PbCu}^{++3}(\text{VO}_4)\text{Cl}_2$


[Lennilenapeite](#)  $\text{K}_{6-7}(\text{Mg,Mn,Fe}^{++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Zn})_{48}(\text{Si,Al})_{72}(\text{O,OH})_{216} \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Lenni Lenape Native American tribe, who first inhabited the type locality region. LOCALITY: Franklin, Sussex County, New Jersey, USA.

[Lenoblite](#)  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andre Lenoble, French mineralogist-geologist.

[Leogangite!](#)  $\text{Cu}_{10}(\text{AsO}_4)_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: A mine dump of the Danielstollen, in the Schwarzleo valley about 10 km west-southwest of Leogang, Salzburg, Austria.

[Leonhardite*](#) (see Laumontite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Leonite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Lepersonnite-\(Gd\)](#)  $\text{CaGd}_2(\text{UO}_2)_{24}(\text{CO}_3)_8(\text{SiO}_4)_4 \cdot 48(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Jacques Lepersonne (1909-), honorary head of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Musee Royale de l'Afrique Centrale, Brussels, Belgium.


[Lepidocrocite](#)  $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek lipis - "scale" and krokis - "fibre."

[Lepidolite](#)  $\text{K}(\text{Li,Al})_3(\text{Si,Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{F,OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek lepidion - "scale" and lithos - "stone."

[Lepidomelane \(Fe\)*](#) (see Biotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Lepkhenelite-Zn!](#)  $\text{Ba}_2\text{Zn}(\text{Ti,Nb})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O,OH})_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality and composition. LOCALITY: Lepkhe-Nelm Mountain, Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Lerbachite*](#) (see Clausthalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lermontovite](#)  $\text{U}^{++++}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?)

[Lessingite*](#) (see Britholite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lessingite-\(Ce\)*](#) (see Britholite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Lesukite!](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_5\text{Cl} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Grigori Ivanovich Lesuke (1935-1995), technical worker in the Department of Crystallography, University of St. Petersburg, Russia.

[Letovicite](#)  $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{H}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Letovice, Moravia, Czech Republic.

[Lettsomite*](#) (see Cyanotrichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Leucite](#)  KAlSi_2O_6 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek leukos - "white."




[Leucophanite](#)  $(\text{Na,Ca})_2\text{BeSi}_2(\text{O,OH,F})_7$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek leukos, "white" and phanein, "to appear" in allusion to the white color

[Leucophoenicite](#)  $\text{Mn}_7(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek leukos, "pale" and foinis, "red purple", in allusion to its color




[Leucophosphite](#)  $\text{KFe}^{+++2}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Leucophyllite \(Starkl 1883\) *](#) (see Aluminoceladonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Leucosapphire - colorless *](#) (see Corundum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Leucosphenite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{BaTi}_2\text{O}_2[\text{B}_2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{28}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1901 by Flink from the Greek for white (=leuco) and wedge (=sphen), in allusion to its color and morphology.




[Leucoxene-alteration *](#) (see Ilmenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Levinsonite-\(Y\) !](#)    (Y,Nd,La)Al(SO₄)₂(C₂O₄) · 12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Al A. Levinson of the University of Calgary, who is the originator of the nomenclature system used by REE minerals.

[Levyclaудite](#)   $\text{Pb}_8\text{Sn}_7\text{Cu}_3(\text{Bi},\text{Sb})_3\text{S}_{28}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Claude Levy (1924-), French mineralogist.



[Levyne *](#) (see Levyne-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Levyne-Ca](#)     (Ca,Na₂,K₂)Al₂Si₄O₁₂ · 6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Armand Levy (1794-1841), French mineralogist and crystallographer, Paris University, France. Ca modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.

[Levyne-Na !](#)    (Na₂,Ca,K₂)Al₂Si₄O₁₂ · 6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Armand Levy (1794-1841), French mineralogist and crystallographer, Paris University, France. The Na-dominant member of the levyne series.







[Levynite *](#) (see Levyne-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Levynite *](#) (see Levyne-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)






[Lewisite](#)   (Ca,Fe⁺⁺,Na)₂(Sb,Ti)₂O₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Willam James Lewis (1847-1926), Professor of Mineralogy, Cambridge University, Canbridge, England.





[Lewisite - Mn deficient *](#) (see Romeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lewistonite *](#) (see Carbonate-fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Liandratite](#)       U⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺(Nb,Ta)₂O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georges Liandrat and his wife, of Samoens, France, who had prospected extensively in Madagascar.

[Liberite](#)   Li₂BeSiO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Presumably for Lithium and BERYllium in the composition.







[Libethenite](#)      Cu₂(PO₄)(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Lubietova (German Livethen), Czechoslovakia.

[Liddicoatite !](#)     Ca(Li,Al)₃Al₆(BO₃)₃Si₆O₁₈(O,OH,F)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard T. Liddicot (1918-2003), gemologist, who invented the diamond grading system, for his many contributions to the Gemological Institute of America.

[Liddicoatite - \(61.3.1.2\) *](#) (see Liddicoatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Liebauite](#)   Ca₃Cu₅Si₉O₂₆





[Liebenbergite](#)   (Ni,Mg)₂SiO₄

[Liebigite](#)       Ca₂(UO₂)(CO₃)₃ · 11(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Justus van Liebig (1803-1873), German chemist.

[Lievrite *](#) (see Ilvaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Light Red Silver Ore *](#) (see Proustite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Likasite](#)     Cu₃(NO₃)(OH)₅ · 2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Likasi mine, Shaba, Zaire.




[Lillianite](#)     Pb₃Bi₂S₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Lillian Mining Co. in Colorado.



[Lime](#)   CaO




[Lime Uranite *](#) (see Autunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Limonite *](#) (see Goethite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Linarite](#)    $\text{PbCu}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality.
LOCALITY: Linares, Spain.

[Lindackerite](#)    $\text{CuCu}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph Lindacker, Austrian chemist, who made the analysis.




[Lindbergite !](#)   $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Marie Louise Lindburg-Smith (1918-), USGS scientist who described several new species from the mine.

[Lindgrenite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3(\text{MoO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Waldemar Lindgren (1860-1939), American mining geologist and teacher.




[Lindqvistite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Mg})\text{Fe}^{+++}16027$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bengt Lindqvist (1927-), formerly Senior Curator of the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.

[Lindsleyite](#)   $(\text{Ba}, \text{Sr})(\text{Ti}, \text{Cr}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mg})_{21}\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Donald H. Lindsley (1934-), mineralogist, Department of Earth Sciences, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

[Lindstroemite *](#) (see Lindstromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Lindstromite](#)    $\text{Pb}_3\text{Cu}_3\text{Bi}_7\text{S}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gustav Lindstrom (1838-1916), Swedish mineral chemist of the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.



[Lingaitukuang *](#) (see Brabantite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Linnaeite](#)    $\text{Co}^{++}\text{Co}^{+++}2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish botanist, C. Linne (1707-1778).

[Linneite *](#) (see Linnaeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lintisite](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{LiTi}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{14} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Liottite](#)     $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na}, \text{K})_8(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_{12}\text{O}_{24}[(\text{SO}_4), (\text{CO}_3), \text{Cl}, \text{OH}]_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Luciano Liotti, mineral collector who donated the specimen in which this mineral was first found.




[Lipscombite](#)    $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$




[Liroconite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2\text{Al}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, liros - "pale" and konia - "powder."

[Lisetite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{CaAl}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16}$

[Lishizhenite](#)   $\text{ZnFe}^{+++}2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Lisitsynite !](#)   KBSi_2O_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Apollon E. Lisitsyn (1928-1999), Russian specialist in B deposits.



[Liskeardite](#)    $(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Liskeard, Cornwall, England.




[Litharge](#)    PbO NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1917 from a Greek word given by Diocorides to a material obtained in the process of separating lead from silver by pyrometallurgy.

[Lithidionite *](#) (see Litidionite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lithiomarsturite](#)   $\text{LiCa}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{HSi}_5\text{O}_{15}$

[Lithionite *](#) (see Zinnwaldite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lithiophilite](#)    LiMnPO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named from the composition, Lithium, and from the Greek for "friend".

[Lithiophorite](#)    $(\text{Al}, \text{Li})\text{Mn}^{++++}\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the content of LITHium and the Greek for "to bear".

[Lithiophosphate](#)   Li_3PO_4

[Lithiotantite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 Li(Ta,Nb)₃O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for LITHium and TANTalum in the composition.

[Lithiowodginite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 LiTa₃O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dominant LITHium content and the relationship to wodginite.

[Lithium Mica](#) * (see Lepidolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lithosite](#) 🌐📌📌📌📌 K₆Al₄Si₈O₂₅·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek "lithos", stone, because it contains the most abundant components of the Earth's crust.

[Litidionite](#) 🌐📌📌📌📌 KNaCuSi₄O₁₀

[Litvinskite](#) ! 📌📌📌 Na₂([],Na,Mn)Zr[Si₆O₁₂(OH,O)₆] NAME ORIGIN: Named for Galina P. Litvinskaya (1920-1994), former crystallographer of the Moscow State University.

[Liveingite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 Pb₉As₁₃S₂₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Geroge D. Liveing (1827-1924), Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

[Livingstonite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 HgSb₄S₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish explorer and missionary, David Livingstone (1813-1873).

[Lizardite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 Mg₃Si₂O₅(OH)₄

[Lodestone](#) * (see Magnetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Loellingite](#) * (see Lollingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Loewite](#) * (see Loweite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lokkaite-\(Y\)](#) 🌐📌📌📌 CaY₄(CO₃)₇·9(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Lauri Lokka (1875-1966), mineralogist and chief chemist, Geological Survey of Finland.

[Lollingite](#) 🌐📌📌+📌 FeAs₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Lölling, Hüttenberg, Carinthia, Austria

[Lomonite](#) * (see Laumontite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lomonosovite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 Na₅Ti₂O₂(Si₂O₇)(PO₄) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mikhail V. Lomonosov (1711-1765), Russian mineralogist and naturalist.

[Londonite](#) ! 📌📌📌📌 CsAl₄Be₄(B,Be)₁₂O₂₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for David London (1953-), petrologist at the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma, USA.

[Lonecreekite](#) 🌐+📌📌 (NH₄)(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)(SO₄)₂·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lone Creek Fall cave, near Sabie, eastern Transvaal, South Africa.

[Lonsdaleite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 C NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kathleen Lonsdale (1903-1971), English crystallographer.

[Loparite-\(Ce\)](#) 🌐📌📌📌📌 (Ce,Na,Ca)₂(Ti,Nb)₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: From the Russian name for the Lapps, "Lopar", inhabitants of the Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Lopezite](#) 🌐📌📌📌📌 K₂Cr₂O₇

[Lorandite](#) 🌐📌📌+📌 TIAs₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eotivos Laorand (1848-1919), physicist of Budapest, Hungary.

[Loranskite-\(Y\)](#) 🌐📌📌📌 (Y,Ce,Ca)ZrTaO₆ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Apollonie Mikhailovich Loranski (1847-1917), inspector and teacher of the Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia.

[Lorenzenite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 Na₂Ti₂Si₂O₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Johannes Theodor Lorenzen (1855-1884), Danish mineralogist and student of Greenland minerals.

[Lorettoite](#) ? 📌📌📌 Pb₇O₆Cl₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1916 for its original locality. LOCALITY: Loretto, Tennessee, USA. Laurium, Greece. Chubut, Argentina.



[Lorettoite](#) * (see Chubutite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Loseyite](#) 🌐+📌📌 (Mn,Zn)₇(CO₃)₂(OH)₁₀

[Lotharmeyerite](#) 🌐📌📌📌 CaZnMn⁺⁺⁺(AsO₃OH)₄(OH)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for

Julius Lothar Meyer (1830-1895), German chemist who developed concepts for the periodic table.



[Louderbackite](#) * (see Romerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Loudounite](#)   $\text{NaCa}_5\text{Zr}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{40}(\text{OH})_{11} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: After the locality. LOCALITY: Goose Creek Quarry, Loudoun Co., Virginia, USA.

[Loughlinitite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gerald Francis Loughlin (1880-1946), chief geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.

[Lourenswalsite](#)    $(\text{K},\text{Ba})_2(\text{Ti},\text{Mg},\text{Ca},\text{Fe})_4(\text{Si},\text{Al},\text{Fe})_6\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lourens Wals (1939-), a leading Belgian mineral collector.

[Lovdarite](#)   $\text{K}_2\text{Na}_6\text{Be}_4\text{Si}_{14}\text{O}_{36} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Loveringite](#)   $(\text{Ca},\text{Ce})(\text{Ti},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Cr},\text{Mg})_{21}\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Francis Lovering (1930-), Australian geochemist, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australina, for his work on fission-track methods in geochemistry.

[Lovozerite](#)   $\text{H}_4\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{Zr},\text{Ti})[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lovozero massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.


[Loweite](#)   $\text{Na}_{12}\text{Mg}_7(\text{SO}_4)_{13} \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Luanheite](#)   Ag_3Hg NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Luanhe River, Chengde Co., Hebei Province, China.



[Luberoite](#)  Pt_5Se_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for the locality. LOCALITY: Lubero region, Kivu Prov., Zaire.

[Lucasite-\(Ce\)](#)   $\text{CeTi}_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans Lucas, CRA Exploration Pty., Ltd., Who noted the mineral in concentrates.

[Lucinite](#) * (see Variscite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Luddenite](#)  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{14} \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Raymond W. Ludden, chief geologist, Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

[Ludjibaite](#)   $\text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$



[Ludlamite](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Ludlam (1824-1880), English mineralogist and collector.

[Ludlockite](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Pb})\text{As}^{++++}2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Ludlow Smith III and C. Locke Key, mineral collectors and dealers in New Jersey.

[Ludlockite](#) * (see Ludlockite-(Pb)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ludlockite-\(Pb\)](#) *  $\text{PbFe}^{+++}4\text{As}^{+++}10\text{O}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for mineral dealers Ludlow Smith and Locke Key, who discovered the mineral.


[Ludlockite-Pb](#) * (see Ludlockite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Ludwigite](#)   $\text{Mg}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{BO}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Austrian chemist, Ernst Ludwig (1842-1915).


[Lueneburgite](#) * (see Luneburgite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lueshite](#)   NaNbO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lueshe, Goma, Congo, Zaire.

[Luetheite](#)   $\text{Cu}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Lukechangite-\(Ce\)](#) !  $\text{Na}_3\text{Ce}_2(\text{CO}_3)_4\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Luke L. Y. Chang (1934-) University of Maryland, for his contributions to the study of carbonate group minerals.

[Lukrahnite](#) !  $\text{Ca}(\text{Cu},\text{Zn})(\text{Fe},\text{Zn})(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ludger Krahn (1957-), Geologischer Dienst Nordrhein-Westfalen, geologist who provided the initial specimen for study.


[Lulzacite](#) !  $\text{Sr}_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for mining geologist Y. Lulzac (1934-) of the BRGM who discovered the mineral.


[Lun'okite](#) * (see Lunokite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lunenburgite](#)  $Mg_3B_2(PO_4)_2(OH)_6 \cdot 5(H_2O)$

[Lunijianlaite](#)  $LiAl_6(Si_7Al)O_{20}(OH)_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for "chlorite alternating with pyrophyllite".

[Lunnite](#) * (see Pseudomalachite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lunokite](#)  $(Mn,Ca)(Mg,Fe^{++},Mn)Al(PO_4)_2(OH) \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Lun'ok River, nearby Mt. Vasin-Myl'k, Russia.


[Lusungite](#)  $(Sr,Pb)Fe^{+++}_3(PO_4)_2(OH)_5 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1958 for the Lusungu River, Zaire.


[Lusungite](#) * (see Benauite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lusungite](#) * (see Goyazite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lutecine](#) * (see Lutecite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Lutecite](#) *  SiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1892.

[Luzonite](#)  Cu_3AsS_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality LOCALITY: Mancayan, Luzon Island, Phillipines.

[Lyonsite](#)  $Cu^{++}_3Fe^{+++}_4(VO_4)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Bartholomew Lyones (1915-), Professor of Mineralogy, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, USA.



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Equipment\]](#) [\[Analytical Services\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Mineral Gallery\]](#) [\[eBay Store\]](#)

See Also: [\[Diamond Crystals\]](#) [\[Mineral News\]](#) [\[Hudson Institute\]](#) [\[Minerals on CDROM\]](#)


Rare Minerals, Meteorites, Equipment and Analytical Services
Excalibur Mineral Company, World leaders in the supply of rare species
Serving the scientific and collector communities since 1974

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[\[Up \]](#) [\[A Minerals \]](#) [\[B Minerals \]](#) [\[C Minerals \]](#) [\[D Minerals \]](#) [\[E Minerals \]](#) [\[F Minerals \]](#) [\[G Minerals \]](#) [\[H Minerals \]](#) [\[I Minerals \]](#)
[\[J Minerals \]](#) [\[K Minerals \]](#) [\[L Minerals \]](#) [\[M Minerals \]](#) [\[N Minerals \]](#) [\[O Minerals \]](#) [\[P Minerals \]](#) [\[Q Minerals \]](#) [\[R Minerals \]](#)
[\[S Minerals \]](#) [\[T Minerals \]](#) [\[U Minerals \]](#) [\[V Minerals \]](#) [\[W Minerals \]](#) [\[X Minerals \]](#) [\[Y Minerals \]](#) [\[Z Minerals \]](#)

M Index of Mineral Species

Dakota Matrix Minerals www.dakotamatrix.com

Photo Galleries

Over \$250 - Over \$50 - Under \$50 - S. Dakota - Nevada - Africa - Rare Minerals

[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Rare Minerals\]](#) [\[Cabinet Specimens\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Image Gallery\]](#)

Dakota Matrix Minerals

Updated weekly, for the collector, educator, and researcher since 1996
 Extensive Inventory of very Rare Minerals. Visa and Mastercard are Welcome

This alphabetical listing of **M minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Macaulayite](#) 🗣️ 📍 (Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂₄Si₄O₄₃(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research.

[Macdonaldite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ 📍 BaCa₄[Si₁₆O₃₆(OH)₂] · 10(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Grodon Andrew Macdonald (1911-1978), American volcanologist, University of Hawaii.

[Macedonite](#) 🗣️ 📍 PbTiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Crni Kamen, near Prilep, Macedonia.

[Macfallite](#) 🗣️ 📍 Ca₂(Mn⁺⁺⁺,Al)₃(SiO₄)(Si₂O₇)(OH)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Russell P. MacFall, a dedicated amateur mineralogist.




[Machatschkiite](#) 🗣️ 📍 Ca₆(AsO₄)(AsO₃OH)₃(PO₄,SO₄) · 15(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Felix Karl Ludwig Machatschki (1895-1970), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Vienna, Austria.




[Mackayite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ + 📍 Fe⁺⁺⁺Te₂O₅(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for John William Mackay (1831-1902), mine operator, Comstock Lode, and benefactor of the




Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada.

[Mackinawite](#)    (Fe,Ni)_{0.9} NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mackinaw mine, Snohomish County, Washington, USA.




[Mackintoshite](#) * (see Thorogummite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Macphersonite](#)    Pb₄(SO₄)(CO₃)₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Harry Gordon Macpherson (1925-), mineralogist at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.



[Macquartite](#)    Pb₃Cu(CrO₄)(SiO₃)(OH)₄·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Louis Charles Henri Macquart (1745-1803), French chemist who brought to France from Russia the samples of crocoite in which the element chromium was discovered.

[Madocite](#)    Pb₁₇(Sb,As)₁₆S₄₁ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Madoc, Ontario, Canada.

[Maekinenite](#) * (see Makinenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magadiite](#)    NaSi₇O₁₃(OH)₃·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lake Magadi, Olduvai Gorge, Kenya.

[Magbasite](#)     KBa(Al,Sc)(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₆Si₆O₂₀F₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of Mg, Ba, and Si.




[Maghagendorfite](#)   NaMgMn(Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂(PO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named as MAGnesium hagendorfite.

[Maghemite](#)    gamma-Fe⁺⁺⁺2O₃ NAME ORIGIN: From MAGnetite and HEMatite, in allusion to the mineral's magnetism and composition.


[Magnesia Alum](#) * (see Pickeringite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnesio-aluminokatophorite](#) * (see Magnesiokatophorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Magnesio-arfvedsonite](#)  NaNa₂(Mg₄Fe⁺⁺)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂

[Magnesio-axinite](#)    Ca₂MgAl₂BO₃Si₄O₁₂(OH) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek acine - "axe" in allusion to the acute shape of typical crystals and the Greek, "Magnesia" a district in Thessaly in reference to the Mg in the chemical formula.

[Magnesioaluminotaramite](#) * (see Magnesiotaramite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Magnesioanthophyllite](#) ?  (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₇Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: From its composition and from the Latin anthophyllum - "clove" in allusion to the color.


[Magnesioaubertite](#)    (Mg,Cu)Al(SO₄)₂Cl·14(H₂O)

[Magnesiocarpholite](#)  MgAl₂Si₂O₆(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Mg-dominant member of the carpholite series.


[Magnesiochloritoid](#)  MgAl₂SiO₅(OH)₂

[Magnesiochromite](#)    MgCr₂O₄

[Magnesioclinoholmquistite](#) ?   Li₂(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₃Al₂Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition, monoclinic crystal structure, and relationship with holmsquisite. Discredited as clinoholmquistite (1997). Clinoholmsquisite discredited (2005).

[Magnesiocolumbite](#)  (Mg,Fe⁺⁺,Mn)(Nb,Ta)₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dominant MAGNESium and its relationship to ferrocolumbite (formerly columbite).

[Magnesiocopiapite](#)    MgFe⁺⁺⁺₄(SO₄)₆(OH)₂·20(H₂O)

[Magnesiocoulsonite](#)  MgV⁺⁺⁺2O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to coulsonite.

[Magnesiocummingtonite](#) ▲ (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₇Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂

[Magnesiodumortierite](#) ▲ (Mg,Ti,_[])<1(Al,Mg)₂Al₄Si₃O_{18-y}(OH)_y B y=2-3 NAME

ORIGIN: For its containing magnesium and the relationship to dumortierite.

[Magnesioferrikatophorite](#) ▲ Na₂Ca(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₄Fe⁺⁺⁺Si₇AlO₂₂(OH)₂ NAME

ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "carrying down", in allusion to its volcanic origin.

[Magnesioferritaramite](#) * (see Ferri-magnesiotaramite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#),

[MinMax](#)

[Magnesioferrite](#) ●■+▲ MgFe⁺⁺⁺2O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of magnesium and ferric iron.

[Magnesiofoitite](#) ! ■▲ [_](Mg₂Al)Al₆(Si₆O₁₈)(BO₃)₃(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: The name recalls its composition and relationship to foitite.

[Magnesiogedrite](#) ? ▲ (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₅Al₂Si₆Al₂O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and the original gederite location at Heas Valley, Gedres, France. IMA amphibole commission recommends abandoning this species name.

[Magnesiohastingsite](#) ■▲ NaCa₂(Mg₄Fe⁺⁺⁺)Si₆Al₂O₂₂(OH)₂

[Magnesiohogbomite-2N2S](#) ▲ (Al,Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mg,Ti,Zn)₁₁O₁₅(OH) NAME

ORIGIN: Named for Arvid Gustaf Hogbom (1857-1940), Swedish geologist, University of Upplala and the crystal structure. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Magnesiohogbomite-2N3S](#) ▲ (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)_{1.4}Ti_{0.3}Al₄O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arvid Gustaf Hogbom (1857-1940), Swedish geologist, University of Upplala and the crystal structure. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Magnesiohogbomite-6N6S](#) ▲ (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)_{1.4}Ti_{0.3}Al₄O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arvid Gustaf Hogbom (1857-1940), Swedish geologist, University of Upplala and the crystal structure. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Magnesioholmquistite](#) ▲ Li₂(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₃Al₂Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition and relationship to holmquistite..

[Magnesiohornblende](#) ■▲ Ca₂[Mg₄(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)]Si₇AlO₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and its relationship to hornblende.

[Magnesiohulsite](#) ●■▲ (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₂(Mg,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Sn⁺⁺⁺⁺)O₂(BO₃) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Alfred Hulse Brooks (1871-1924), U. S. Geologist.

[Magnesiokatophorite](#) ■▲ Na(CaNa)Mg₄AlSi₇AlO₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN:

Named for its composition and from the Greek for "carrying down", in allusion to its volcanic origin.

[Magnesioludwigite](#) * (see Ludwigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnesionigerite-2N1S](#) ▲ (Mg,Zn,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₄(Sn,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂Al₁₀O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME

ORIGIN: Named as the MAGNESium analog of Ferronigerite. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Magnesionigerite-6N6S](#) ! ▲ (Mg,Zn,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₄(Sn,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂Al₁₀O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME

ORIGIN: Named as the MAGNESium analog of Ferronigerite. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).


[Magnesioriebeckite](#) ■▲ [_]Na₂(Mg₃Fe⁺⁺²)Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relationship to riebeckite.


[Magnesiosadanagaite](#) ! ▲🔥 NaCa₂[Mg₃(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂]Si₅AlO₂₂(OH)₂ NAME


ORIGIN: Named as a low-K analog of potassic-magnesiosadanagaite (renamed from original magnesiosadanagaite-IMA1982-102).


[Magnesiosadanagaite - 1982](#) * (see Potassic-magnesiosadanagaite) See Also:




[GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnesiostauroilite !](#)  $[]_4\text{Mg}_4\text{Al}_6(\text{Al}, [])_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{40}[\text{O}_6, (\text{OH})_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the magnesium-dominant analog of staurolite.

[Magnesiotaaffeite-2N2S](#)  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_8\text{BeO}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Count R.Taaffe of Dublin, Ireland, who discovered the mineral in 1945. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Magnesiotaaffeite-6N3S !](#)  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Zn})_2\text{Al}_6\text{BeO}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Count R.Taaffe of Dublin, Ireland, who discovered the mineral in 1945. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Magnesiotantalite !](#)  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})(\text{Ta}, \text{Nb})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the magnesium-dominant member of the tantalite series.

[Magnesiotaramite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{CaNa})\text{Mg}_3\text{AlFe}^{+++}[\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the chemical composition and the locality. LOCALITY: Wali-tarama, Mariupol, Ukraine.

[Magnesite](#)    MgCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.



[Magnesium Mica *](#) (see Phlogopite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Magnesium Oxalate *](#) (see Glushinskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnesium Sulphate *](#) (see Hexahydrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnesium Talc *](#) (see Talc) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Magnesium-chlorophoenicite](#)  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Mn})_3\text{Zn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH}, \text{O})_6$




[Magnesium-zippeite](#)   $\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3.5(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{SO}_4)\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Franz Xaver Maxmillian Zippe (1791-1863), Austrian mineralogist.




[Magnesiumastrophyllite](#)   $\text{K}_2\text{Na}[\text{Na}(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Mn})\text{Mg}_2]\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_4\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the magnesium content and relationship to astrophyllite.

[Magnetic iron ore *](#) (see Magnetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnetic pyrites *](#) (see Pyrrhotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Magnetite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Magnes, a Geek shepherd, who discovered the mineral on Mt. Ida, He noted that the nails of his shoe and the iron ferrule of his staff clung to a rock.

[Magnetoplumbite](#)    $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Mn}^{+++})_2\text{O}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for being a MAGNETic oxide of iron, manganese, and lead, "plumbum."

[Magniotriplite ?](#)    $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})_2(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1951 for its relationship to triplite. Magniotriplite discredited 2003




[Magniotriplite *](#) (see Wagnerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Magnocolumbite *](#) (see Magnesiocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Magnolite](#)   $\text{Hg}_2\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3$

[Magnussonite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}_5\text{As}^{+++}_3\text{O}_9(\text{OH}, \text{Cl})$

[Mahlmoodite *](#) (see Malhmoodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Mahnertite !](#)    $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})\text{Cu}^{++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{Cl} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Volker Mahnert (b. 1943), zoologist, director of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland.

[Maikainite !](#)  $\text{Cu}_{20}(\text{Fe}, \text{Cu})_6\text{Mo}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Maikain deposit, Kazakhstan and (2) Tsumeb deposit, Namibia.

[Majakite](#)   PdNiAs NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Najak mine, Talnakh, Norilsk, Russia.





[Majorite](#)   $\text{Mg}_3(\text{Fe}, \text{Al}, \text{Si})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$

[Makarochkinite](#) * (see Hogtuvaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Makatite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Masai "emakat," soda, in allusion to the high sodium content.




[Makinenite](#)   NiSe NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eero Makinen, Finnish geologist, and former President of the Outokumpu Company.



[Makovickyite](#)   $\text{Ag}_{1.5}\text{Bi}_{5.5}\text{S}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Emil Makovicky, Slovak and Danish mineralogist, University of Copenhagen.

[Malachite](#)     $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, malache, - "mallow" in reference to green leaf color.



[Malacon](#) * (see Zircon) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Malanite](#)   $\text{Cu}(\text{Pt},\text{Ir})_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Malan valley, Zunhua, Hebei Province, China.

[Malayaite](#)    $\text{CaSnSiO}_5 = \text{CaSnOSiO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Sunsei Lah, Chenderiang, Perak, Malaysia.

[Maldonite](#)   Au_2Bi NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nugget reef, near Maldon, Victoria, Australia.



[Maleevite](#) !   $\text{BaB}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mihail Naidenovitch Maleev (1940-), Bulgarian mineralogist and expert in mineral systematics.




[Malhmoodite](#)   $\text{FeZr}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Bertha K. Malhmood, long-time secretary and administrative assistant of the Branch of Analytical Laboratories, US Geological Survey.

[Malinkoite](#) !   NaBSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Svetlana V. Malinko (1927-), Russian mineralogist who specializes in B minerals.




[Malladrite](#)    Na_2SiF_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alessandro Malladra (1865-1945), Italian volcanologist, director of the Vesuvius Observatory.




[Mallardite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Mallestigite](#) !   $\text{Pb}_3\text{Sb}^{++++}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Dump of a Cu-Pp-Zn mine 1 km NW of Mallestiger Mittagkogel, Finkenstein, Villach, Kärnten, Austria




[Mammothite](#)    $\text{Pb}_6\text{Cu}_4\text{Asb}^{++++}\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{OH})_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mammoth vein, Tiger, Arizona, USA and from Laurium, Attika, Greece.



[Manaksite](#)    $\text{KNaMn}^{++}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}$




[Manandonite](#)    $\text{Li}_2\text{Al}_4[(\text{Si}_2\text{AlB})\text{O}_{10}](\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Antandrokomby, near Mt. Bity on the Manandona River, Madagascar.




[Manasseite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ernesto Manasse (1875-1922), mineralogist of Florence, Italy.

[Mandarinoite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Se}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph A. Mandarino of the Royal Ontario Museum in recognition of his work on selenites.





[Mangan-neptunite](#)    $\text{KNa}_2\text{Li}(\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relationship to neptunite.

[Manganarsite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}3\text{As}^{+++}2\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the composition (Manganese, Arsenic).

[Manganaxinite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Al}_2\text{BO}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek acine - "axe" in allusion to the acute shape of typical crystals and the from the Latin magnes = "magnet" in reference to Mn in the chemical formula.

[Manganbabingtonite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the manganese content and relation to babingtonite.



[Manganbelyankinite](#)    (Mn,Ca)(Ti,Nb)₅O₁₂·9(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Presumably for its MANGANEse content and relationship to belyankinite.




[Manganberzeliite](#)     (Ca,Na)₃(Mn,Mg)₂(AsO₄)₃

[Manganblende](#) * (see Alabandite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Manganese spar](#) * (see Rhodochrosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Manganese-hornesite](#)    (Mn,Mg)₃(AsO₄)₂·8(H₂O)

[Manganese-shadlunite](#)   (Mn,Pb)(Cu,Fe)₈S₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tatyana Shadlun, Russian ore mineralogist.



[Mangangordonite](#)    (Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Mg)Al₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the manganese analog of gordonite.

[Manganhornesite](#) * (see Manganese-hornesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Manganhumite](#)   (Mn,Mg)₇(SiO₄)₃(OH)₂



[Manganidocrase](#) * (see Manganvesuvianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Manganite](#)     MnO(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition.


[Manganlotharmeyerite](#) !   Ca(Mn⁺⁺⁺,Mg)₂(AsO₄)₂(OH,H₂O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Mn-dominant lotharmeyerite.



[Manganocalcite - variety](#) * (see Calcite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Manganochromite](#)   (Mn,Fe⁺⁺)(Cr,V)₂O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its MANGANEse in the composition and relationship to magnesiochromite.

[Manganocolumbite](#)   (Mn,Fe⁺⁺)(Nb,Ta)₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the MANGANEse content and the relationship to columbite (ferrocolumbite).


[Manganocummingtonite](#)   Na(Na,Mn)₂(Mg₄,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₅Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Renamed IMA 2003, Formerly Tirodite (1938). Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Tirodi, Madhya Pradesh, India.




[Manganogrunerite](#)    []Mn₂Fe⁺⁺5Si₈O₂₂(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Renamed IMA 1997 as the Mn analog of grunerite, Formerly dannemorite (1855) which was named after its locality. LOCALITY: Dannemora, Uppsala, Sweden.

[Manganokhomyakovite](#) !   Na₁₂Sr₃Ca₆Mn₃Zr₃W(Si₂₅O₇₃)(O,OH,H₂O)₃(OH,Cl)₂ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects the composition and similarity to khomyakovite.




[Manganokukisvumite](#) !    Na₆MnTi₄Si₈O₂₈·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the manganese-dominant analogue of kukisvumite.

[Manganolangbeinite](#)   K₂Mn₂(SO₄)₃


[Manganonaujakasite](#) !  Na₆(Mn,Fe⁺⁺)Al₄Si₈O₂₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the manganese analog of naujakasite.




[Manganonordite-\(Ce\)](#) !    Na₃SrCeMn⁺⁺Si₆O₁₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Mn⁺⁺ dominant analogue of nordite-(Ce). Nordite series is named after the word for north because of its northern origin in the Lovozero Massif.




[Manganophyllite \(Mn\)](#) * (see Biotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Manganosegelerite](#)    (Mn,Ca)(Mn,Fe⁺⁺,Mg)Fe⁺⁺⁺(PO₄)₂(OH)₄(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the manganese analog of segelerite.


[Manganosite](#)    MnO NAME ORIGIN: Named as an oxide of manganese.


[Manganostibite](#)   (Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)₇(SbO₄)(AsO₄,SiO₄)O₄


[Manganotantalite](#)    MnTa₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition containing manganese and tantalum.


[Manganotapiolite](#)    (Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)(Ta,Nb)₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the MANGANEse content and relationship to ferroTAPIOLITE.

[Manganotychite](#)    Na₆(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂(SO₄)(CO₃)₄

[Manganpyrosmalite](#)  (Mn,Fe⁺⁺)₈Si₆O₁₅(OH,Cl)₁₀ NAME ORIGIN: Manganese end member of pyrosmalite.


[Manganvesuvianite !](#)  Ca₁₉Mn⁺⁺⁺ (Al,Mn⁺⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₁₀(Mg,Mn⁺⁺)₂Si₁₈O₆₉(OH)₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the relationship to vesuvianite (idocrase) and Mn.


[Manjiroite](#)  (Na,K)(Mn⁺⁺⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺)₈O₁₆·n(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Manjiro Watanabe (1891-?), Emeritus Professor of Mineralogy, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.


[Mannardite](#)  BaTi₆V⁺⁺⁺2O₁₆·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for George William Mannard (1932-1982), formerly President of Kidd Creek Mines, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

[Mansfieldite](#)  AlAsO₄·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Rogers Mansfield (1875-1947), geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.


[Mantienneite](#)  KMg₂Al₂Ti(PO₄)₄(OH)₃·1.5(H₂O)

[Mapimite](#)  Zn₂Fe⁺⁺⁺3(AsO₄)₃(OH)₄·10(H₂O)

[Marcasite](#)  FeS₂ NAME ORIGIN: Arabic or Moorish name for pyrites and similar material of uncertain origin.

[Marecottite !](#)  Mg₃(H₂O)₁₈[(UO₂)₄O₃(SO₄)₂]₂·10(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: La Creusaz U-prospect near Les Marecottes, Western Swiss Alps, Switzerland.


[Margaritasite](#)  (Cs,K,H₃O)₂(UO₂)₂V₂O₈·(H₂O)

[Margarite](#)  CaAl₂(Al₂Si₂)O₁₀(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek margaritos - "pearl."


[Margarosanita](#)  Pb(Ca,Mn⁺⁺)₂Si₃O₉

[Marialite](#)  Na₄Al₃Si₉O₂₄Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named by von Rath in honor of his wife, Maria Rosa vom Rath (1830-1888).

[Maricite](#)  NaFe⁺⁺PO₄

[Maricopaite](#)  Pb₇Ca₂(Si,Al)₄₈O₁₀₀·32(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Moon Anchor mine, near Tonopah, Maricopa County, Arizona, USA.


[Marignacite *](#) (see Ceriopyrochlore-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Marinellite !](#)  [(Na,K)₄₂Ca₆](Si₃₆Al₃₆O₁₄₄)(SO₄)₈Cl₂·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giorgio Marinelli (1922-1993), Professor, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Pisa, specialist in magma genesis and tectonic settings.


[Marionite *](#) (see Hydrozincite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Marokite](#)  CaMn⁺⁺⁺2O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tachgagalt, Ouarzazate, Morocco. Morocco in French "Maroc".

[Marrite](#)  PbAgAsS₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Edward Marr (1857-1933), geologist of Cambridge, England.

[Marshite](#)  CuI NAME ORIGIN: Named for C. W. Marsh, Australian mineral collector who first described the mineral.

[Marsturite](#)  NaCaMn₃[Si₅O₁₄(OH)] NAME ORIGIN: Named for Marion Stuart of Bellvue, Idaho, who has been a staunch supporter of the preservation of natural history specimens, particularly those of geological interest.

[Marthozite](#)  Cu[(UO₂)₃(SeO₃)₂O₂]·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aime Marthoz (1864-1962), French mineralogist and inspector General, Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Miniere.

[Martinite !](#)  (Na,Ca)₁₁Ca₄(Si,S,B)₁₄B₂O₄₀F₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Martite *](#) (see Hematite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Martourite *](#) (see Berthierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Marumoite !](#) ▲ $\text{Pb}_{32}\text{As}_{40}\text{S}_{92}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Mascagnite](#) 🕸️▲ (NH₄)₂SO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paolo Mascagni (1752-1815), Italian anatomist, University of Siena who first described the natural salt.

[Maslovite](#) 🕸️▲ PtBiTe NAME ORIGIN: Named for G. D. Maslov (1915-1968).

[Massicot](#) 🕸️▲ PbO NAME ORIGIN: French name for lead oxide.

[Masutomilite](#) 🕸️▲🔥 $\text{K}(\text{Li},\text{Al},\text{Mn}^{++})_3[(\text{Si},\text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}](\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kazunosuke Masutomi, Japanese pharmacist and prominent amateur mineralogist and mineral collector.

[Masuyite](#) 🕸️▲🔥🔥🔥 $\text{Pb}[(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2] \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gustave Masuy (1905-1945), Belgian geologist, shot by the German occupiers at the end of World War II.

[Mathewrogersite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{Pb}_7(\text{Fe},\text{Cu})\text{Al}_3\text{GeSi}_{12}\text{O}_{36} \cdot (\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to honor Mathew Rogers, first European prospector at Tsumeb, Namibia.

[Mathiasite](#) 🕸️▲🔥 (K,Ca,Sr)(Ti,Cr,Fe,Mg)₂₁O₃₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frances Celia Morna Mathias (1913-), British-South African geochemist, University of Capetown, South Africa.

[Matildite](#) 🕸️▲ AgBiS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality LOCALITY: Matilda mine, near Moroccha, Provincence Junin, Peru.

[Matlockite](#) 🕸️▲+ PbFCI NAME ORIGIN: Named from its locality. LOCALITY: Cromford, near Matlock, Derbyshire. Ancient lead slags at Laurium, Greece.

[Matraite](#) 🕸️▲ ZnS NAME ORIGIN: Name for the locality. LOCALITY: Gyöngyösoroszi, Mátra Mountains locality, Heves Co., Hungary.

[Matsubaraite !](#) ▲ $\text{Sr}_4\text{TiTi}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Satoshi Matsubara, specialist for strontium minerals in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

[Mattagamite](#) 🕸️▲ CoTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mattagami Lake mines, Mattagami, Galinee Township, Abitibi Co., Québec, Canada.

[Matteuccite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{NaHSO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Mattheddleite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{Pb}_{20}(\text{SiO}_4)_7(\text{SO}_4)_4\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Matthew Forster Heddle (1828-1897), Scottish mineralogist.

[Matulaite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{CaAl}_{18}(\text{PO}_4)_{12}(\text{OH})_{20} \cdot 28(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Matveevite ?](#) ▲🔥 $\text{KTiMn}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1986 for K. K. Matveev (1875-1954).

[Maucherite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{Ni}_{11}\text{As}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Maucher (1879-1930), mineral dealer of Munich, Germany.

[Maufite](#) 🕸️▲ $(\text{Mg},\text{Ni})\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{13} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Herbert Brantwood Maufe (1879-1976), director of the Geological Service of Rhodesia


[Mawbyite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Zn})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sir Maurice Alan Edgar Mawby (1904-1977), for his contribution to the Australian mining industry.


[Mawsonite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{Cu}+6\text{Fe}^{+++}+2\text{Sn}^{++++}+\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Douglas Mawson (1882-1958), Australian geologist and Antarctic explorer.


[Maxwellite](#) 🕸️▲ $\text{NaFe}^{+++}(\text{AsO}_4)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Henry Maxwell (1923-), U. S. Geological Survey.


[Mayakite *](#) (see Majakite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Mayenite](#)  $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Al}_{14}\text{O}_{33}$

[Mayingite](#)  IrBiTe NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Near the village of Maying, about 230 km NNE of Beijing, People's Republic of China.


[Mazzeitiite !](#)  $\text{Ag}_3\text{HgPbSbTe}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giuseppe Mazzeiti (1942–2003), curator in chief of the Mineralogy Section of the Museo di Storia Naturale, Università di Firenze.


[Mazzeite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{CaMg}_2(\text{Al,Si})_3\text{O}_7 \cdot 28(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prof. Fiorenzo Mazzei, mineralogist, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy.

[Mazzeite-Na !](#)  $\text{Na}_8\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Na-dominant analogue of mazzeite(-K).

[Mbobomkulite](#)  $(\text{Ni,Cu})\text{Al}_4(\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mbobo Mkulu cave, Nelspruit district, South Africa.


[Mcallisterite](#)  $\text{Mg}_2\text{B}_{12}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[McAlpineite](#)  $\text{Cu}^{++}\text{Te}^{++++} \cdot \text{O}_6 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the mine at the type locality. LOCALITY: McAlpine mine, Tuolumne County, California, USA.

[Mcauslanite](#)  $\text{HFe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for David A. McAuslan, exploration manager, Shell Canada Resources LTD., who discovered the locality. LOCALITY: East Kemptville tin mine, Yarmouth County, NS, Canada.


[Mcbirneyite](#)  $\text{Cu}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$


[Mcconnellite](#)  CuCrO_2


[McCrillisite](#)  $\text{NaCs}(\text{Be,Li})\text{Zr}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 1-2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: In honor of the late Dean McCrillis and his son, Philip.


[McGillite](#)  $(\text{Mn,Fe}^{++})_8\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH})_8\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.


[McGovernite](#)  $\text{Mn}_9\text{Mg}_4\text{Zn}_2\text{As}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{17}(\text{OH})_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. J. McGovern (1915-), Franklin miner and mineral collector.

[McGuinnessite](#)  $(\text{Mg,Cu})_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Albert L. McGuinness (1926-1990), mineral dealer, San Mateo, California, USA>


[McKelveyite-\(Nd\) *](#)  $(\text{Ba,Sr})(\text{Ca,Na,Nd,REE})(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 3-10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Vincent E. McKelvey, 1916–1985), director of the U.S. Geological Survey.

[McKelveyite-\(Y\)](#)  $\text{Ba}_3\text{Na}(\text{Ca,U})\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Vincent E. McKelvey, 1916-1985), director of the U.S. Geological Survey.


[McKinstryite](#)  $(\text{Ag,Cu})_2\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hugh E. McKinstry (1896-1961), U. S. Economic geologist.

[McNearite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_5\text{H}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_5 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Elizabeth McNear, mineralogist and crystallographer, University of Geneva, Switzerland.





[Medaite](#)  $(\text{Mn,Ca})_6(\text{V}^{++++},\text{As})\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Francesco Meda (1926-1977), an amateur mineralogist from Turin, Italy.




[Medenbachite !](#)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{Cu,Fe}^{+++})(\text{O,OH})_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Olaf Medenbach (1949-) of the University of Bochum, Germany.

[Meerschaum *](#) (see Sepiolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Megacyclite](#)  $\text{Na}_8\text{KSi}_9\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_9 \cdot 19(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for large and cyclical, with reference to the large ringlike groups of silica tetrahedra in the structure.





[Megakalsilite !](#)  KAlSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named to reflect the large (MEGA) unit cell relative to kalsilite.

[Meionite](#)     $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{CO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "less", referring to its less acute pyramidal form compared with vesuvianite.




[Meixnerite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{18} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Heinrich Herman Meixner (1908-1981), Austrian mineralogist.

[Melaconite](#) * (see Tenorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Melanite - black](#) * (see Andradite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Melanocerite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(\text{Ce}, \text{Th}, \text{Ca})_5(\text{Si}, \text{B})_3\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH}, \text{F}) \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek meaning "black" and the composition (Cerium).

[Melanochalcite](#) * (see Tenorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Melanophlogite](#)    $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n(\text{C}, \text{H}, \text{O}, \text{S})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "black" and "to be burned" in allusion to the fact that some specimens blacken on heating. Low temperature form.





[Melanophlogite-alpha](#) * (see Melanophlogite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Melanophlogite-beta](#) !  $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n(\text{C}, \text{H}, \text{O}, \text{S})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "black" and "to be burned" in allusion to the fact that some specimens blacken on heating. High temperature form.




[Melanostibite](#)   $\text{Mn}(\text{Sb}^{++++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})\text{O}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "black" and antimony (STIBium) in its composition.

[Melanotekite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_9$




[Melanothallite](#) Cu_2OCl_2



[Melanovanadate](#)     $\text{CaV}^{++++}2\text{V}^{++++}2\text{O}_{10} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, Melano, "dark" and the composition.




[Melanterite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek melas, "black."

[Melilite](#)    $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})_2(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, meli - "honey" and lithos - "stone."

[Melinophane](#) * (see Meliphanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Meliphanite](#)    $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})_2\text{Be}[(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_2\text{O}_6(\text{F}, \text{OH})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "honey" and "to appear" in allusion to the color.

[Melkovite](#)   $\text{CaFe}^{+++}\text{H}_6(\text{MoO}_4)_4(\text{PO}_4) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vyacheslav Gavrilovich Melkov (1911-1991), Russian mineralogist.

[Mellite](#)    $\text{Al}_2[\text{C}_6(\text{COO})_6] \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin mel - "honey."




[Melnikovite](#) * (see Greigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Melonite](#)    NiTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Melones and Stanislaus mine, Carson hill, Calaveras County, California, USA.

[Melonjosephite](#)   $\text{CaFe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$




[Menaccanite](#) * (see Ilmenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mendeleevite](#) * (see Betafite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mendipite](#)    $\text{Pb}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, England.

[Mendozavilite](#)    $(\text{Na}, \text{Mg})\text{Ca}_2[\text{Mo}^{++++}8\text{P}^{++++}2\text{Fe}^{+++}3\text{O}_{36}(\text{OH})] \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, $n \sim 9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for H. Mendoza Avila, Mexican geologist, who found the mineral.

[Mendozite](#)    $\text{NaAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Meneghinite](#)    $\text{Pb}_{13}\text{CuSb}_7\text{S}_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giuseppi Meneghini (1811-1889) of Pisa, Italy who first observed the mineral.

[Mengxianminite](#) *  $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})_3(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn}^{++})_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{Sn}^{++++}, \text{Zn})_5\text{Al}_8\text{O}_{29}$





[Menshikovite](#) !  $\text{Pd}_3\text{Ni}_2\text{As}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yurii P. Men'shikov




(1934-) of the Geological Institute of the Kola Science Center, Apatity, Russia.




[Mercurite](#)     KHSO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giuseppe Mercalli (1850-1914), Italian Geologist, director of the Vesuvius Observatory.

[Mercury](#)    Hg NAME ORIGIN: From the Arabic.


[Mereheadite](#) !    $\text{Pb}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Merehead Quarry, Cranmore, Somerset, England, U.K.


[Mereiterite](#) !     $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Kurt Mereiter (1945-), Technical University of Vienna, Austria.


[Merenskyite](#)    $(\text{Pd},\text{Pt})(\text{Te},\text{Bi})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans Merensky (1871-1952), who was instrumental in the discovery of the "Reef" also named for him.

[Merlinoite](#)     $(\text{K},\text{Ca},\text{Na},\text{Ba})_7\text{Si}_{23}\text{Al}_9\text{O}_{64} \cdot 23(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stefano Merlino (1938-), Professor of Crystallography, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy.


[Merrhueite](#)    $(\text{K},\text{Na})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_5\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$

[Merrillite-\(Ca\)](#) *  $(\text{Ca},[\text{ }])_{19}\text{Mg}_2(\text{PO}_4)_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after George Perkins Merrill (1854-1929), meteorite specialist at U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. USA.

[Merrillite-\(Na\)](#) *  $\text{Ca}_{18}\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{PO}_4)_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after George Perkins Merrill (1854-1929), meteorite specialist at U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. USA.

[Merrillite-\(Y\)](#) *  $\text{Ca}_{16}\text{Y}_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{PO}_4)_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after George Perkins Merrill (1854-1929), meteorite specialist at U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. USA.




[Mertieite-I](#)   $\text{Pd}_{11}(\text{Sb},\text{As})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John B. Mertie (1888-1980), geologist, U.S. Geological Survey.

[Mertieite-II](#)    $\text{Pd}_8(\text{Sb},\text{As})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John B. Mertie (1888-1980), geologist, U.S. Geological Survey.

[Merwinite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mg}(\text{SiO}_4)_2$


[Mesolite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{30} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek mesos - "middle."

[Mesotype](#) * (see Natrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Messelite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Messel, Germany.




[Messing](#) * (see Brass) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Meta Autunite](#) * (see Meta-autunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Meta-aluminite](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of aluminite.

[Meta-alunogen](#)  $\text{Al}_4(\text{SO}_4)_6 \cdot 27(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Meta-ankoleite](#)    $\text{K}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Mungenyi pegmatite, Ankole District, Uganda.

[Meta-autunite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2-6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of autunite.

[Meta-uranocircite](#)    $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 6-8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its lower hydrate relationship to uranocercite.

[Meta-uranopilite](#)    $(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of uranopilite.



[Meta-uranospinite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Metaborite](#)   HBO_2





[Metacalcouranoite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Na},\text{Ba})\text{U}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named




from meta 'change' and calciouranoite indicating it's lower hydrate content.

[Metacinnabar](#)    HgS NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek meta and cinnabar (similar chemical composition and association with cinnabar).


[Metadelrioite](#)   $\text{CaSrV}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of delrioite which was named for Andres M. del Rio (1764-1849), Mexican mineralogist, who discovered vanadium.

[Metahaiweeite](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O}), n < 5$ NAME ORIGIN: Dehydration product of haiweeite.

[Metaheinrichite](#)     $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate and for Eberhardt William Heinrich (1918-1991), Mineralogist, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.




[Metahewettite](#)    $\text{CaV}_6\text{O}_{16} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its lower hydrate relationship to hewettite.

[Metahohmannite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++} + 2[\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_2] \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the similarity to hohmannite, with a lower state of hydration.




[Metakahlerite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Metakirchheimerite](#)    $\text{Co}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Metakoettigite](#) * (see Metakottigite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Metakottigite](#)    $(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8((\text{H}_2\text{O}), \text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its dimorphous relationship to kottigite, and by analogy to metavivianite.





[Metalodevite](#)     $\text{Zn}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Metamunirite](#)    $\text{Na}_2[\text{V}^{++++} + 2\text{O}_6]$ or NaVO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to munirite.

[Metanovacekite](#)     $\text{Mg}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Metarossite](#)    $\text{CaV}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the dehydration product of rossite.





[Metaschoderite](#)    $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{VO}_4) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Metaschoepite](#)     $\text{UO}_3 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) (n < 2)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of schoepite.

[Metasideronatrite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the similarity to sideronatrolite with a lower hydrate.





[Metastibnite](#)    Sb_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "with" and stibnite, in allusion to its composition.





[Metastrengite](#) * (see Phosphosiderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Metastudtite](#)     $\text{UO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydration product of studtite.

[Metaswitzerite](#)    $\text{Mn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of switzerite.


[Metatorbernite](#)     $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of tobernite.


[Metatyuyamunite](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of tyuyamunite.


[Metavandendriesscheite](#)     $\text{PbU}_7\text{O}_{22} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) (n < 12)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Adrien Vandendriessche (1914-1940), Belgian mineralogist and geologist. Meta is used for dehydrated vandendriesscheite.


[Metavanmeersscheite](#)     $\text{U}^{+++++}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Metavanuralite](#)     $\text{Al}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of vanuralite.

[Metavariscite](#)  $\text{AlPO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its dimorphic relationship to variscite.

[Metavauxite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical relationship to vauxite.

[Metavivianite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++3-x}, \text{Fe}^{+++x})(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_x \cdot 8-x(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, $x=0.5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to reflect the relationship with vivianite.

[Metavoltine](#)  $\text{K}_4\text{Na}_4(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Zn})\text{Fe}^{+++6}(\text{SO}_4)_{12}\text{O}_2 \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "with" and voltine, because it was found associated with voltaite at the original locality. LOCALITY: From Vesuvius and Cape Miseno, near Naples, Italy.

[Metazellerite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the relationship to zellerite (after Howard D. Zeller (1922-), U.S Geological Survey.

[Metazeunerite](#)  $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the lower hydrate of zeunerite

[Methane Clathrate](#) * (see Methane hydrate-H) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

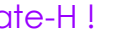
[Methane Clathrate](#) * (see Methane hydrate-I) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Methane Clathrate](#) * (see Methane hydrate-II) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Methane hydrate](#) * (see Methane hydrate-H) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Methane hydrate](#) * (see Methane hydrate-I) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Methane hydrate](#) * (see Methane hydrate-II) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Methane hydrate-H !](#)  $34(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot 3(\text{S}) \cdot 2(\text{M}) \cdot 1(\text{L})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition of the component chemicals.

[Methane hydrate-I !](#)  $46(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot 2(\text{S}) \cdot 6(\text{L})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition of the component chemicals.


[Methane hydrate-II !](#)  $136(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot 16(\text{S}) \cdot 8(\text{L})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition of the component chemicals.


[Meurigite !](#)  $\text{KFe}^{+++7}(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_7 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sir John Meurig Thomas, British chemist

[Meyerhofferite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wilhelm Myerhoffer (1864-1906), German chemist who synthesized the mineral.

[Meymacite](#)  $\text{WO}_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Meymac, Correze, France.


[Mg-zippeite](#) * (see Magnesium-zippeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Mgriite](#)  Cu_3AsSe_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Moscow Geological Exploration Institute (MGEI).

[Miargyrite](#)  AgSbS_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, meyon, "smaller" and argyros, "silver." in allusion to the lesser silver content of the mineral.


[Miassite !](#)  $\text{Rh}_{17}\text{S}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Miass river, Ural Mountains, Russia

[Micaceous Iron Ore](#) * (see Biotite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Micheelsenite !](#)  $(\text{Ca}, \text{Y})_3\text{Al}[\text{PO}_3\text{OH}, \text{CO}_3](\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for H. I. Micheelsen (1931-), of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

[Michenerite](#)  $(\text{Pd}, \text{Pt})\text{BiTe}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for C. E. Michener, who discovered the mineral.

[Microcline](#)  KAlSi_3O_8 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek mikron - "little" and klinein - "to stoop."


[Microlite](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_2\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_6(\text{O}, \text{OH}, \text{F})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek mikros - "small" and lithos - "stone."


[Microsommite](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca}, \text{K})_7-8(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_{12}\text{O}_{24}(\text{Cl}, \text{SO}_4)_{2-3}$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Mte Somma, Vesuvius, Italy.


[Miersite](#)  (Ag,Cu)I NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Alexander Miers (1848-1942), English mineralogist, Oxford University.

[Miharaite](#)  PbCu₄FeBiS₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Mihara mine and the Imooka mine, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.


[Mikasaite](#)  Fe⁺⁺⁺2(SO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: For its locality. LOCALITY: Ikushunbetsu, Mikasa City, Hokkaido, Japan.


[Milarite](#)  K₂Ca₄Al₂Be₄Si₂₄O₆₀·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Val Milar, Switzerland.

[Millerite](#)  NiS NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineralogist, William Hallows Miller (1801-1880)


[Millisite](#)  (Na,K)CaAl₆(PO₄)₄(OH)₉·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. T. Millis of Lehi, Utah, who found the first specimens.

[Millon's base](#) * (see Mosesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Millosevichite](#)  (Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂(SO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Millosevich (1874-1942), Italian mineralogist, University of Rome.


[Milotaite](#) !  PdSbSe NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Mimetesite](#) * (see Mimetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mimetite](#)  Pb₅(AsO₄)₃Cl NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek mimethes - "imitator" , because of its resemblance to pyromorphite.


[Minamiite](#)  (Na,Ca,K)Al₃(SO₄)₂(OH)₆


[Minasgeraisite-\(Y\)](#)  CaY₂Be₂Si₂₀O₁₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: The Jaguaracu Pegmatite, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Also known as the Jose Miranda mine or the Ze Pinto or Jose Pinto mine.


[Minasragrite](#)  VO(SO₄)·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mina Ragra (Minasragra), Junin, Cerro de Pasco, Peru.

[Mineevite-\(Y\)](#)  Na₂₅Ba(Y,Gd,Dy)₂(HCO₃)₄(CO₃)₁₁(SO₄)₂ClF₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dimitry A. Mineev (1935-1992), Russian mineralogist and Geochemist.


[Minehillite](#)  (K,Na)₂₋₃Ca₂₈(Zn₄Al₄Si₄₀)O₁₁₂(OH)₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mine Hill at Franklin, Sussex County, New Jersey, USA.

[Minguzzite](#)  K₃Fe⁺⁺⁺(C₂O₄)₃·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carlo Minguzzi (1910-1953), Italian mineralogist and professor, University of Pavia.

[Minium](#)  Pb⁺⁺2Pb⁺⁺⁺+O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: The river Minius located in NW Spain.


[Minnesotaite](#)  (Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₃Si₄O₁₀(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its occurrence in Minnesota, USA.

[Minrecordite](#)  CaZn(CO₃)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the journal Mineralogical Record.

[Minyulite](#)  KAl₂(PO₄)₂(OH,F)·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Minyulo Well in western Australia.

[Mirabilite](#)  Na₂SO₄·10(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Latin, sal mirabile Glauberi - "Glauber Salt."




[Misenite](#)  K₈H₈(SO₄)₇ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Cape Miseno, near Naples, Italy.



[Miserite](#)  K(Ca,Ce)₅[Si₈O₂₂](OH,F)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hugh Dinsmore Miser (1884-1969), geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.

[Mispickel](#) * (see Arsenopyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Misy *](#) (see Copiapite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mitaxite - splintery *](#) (see Orthochrysofile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mitridatite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mithridat Hill, Kerch, Crimea, Russia.





[Mitryaevaite !](#)   $\text{Al}_5[(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{P,S})\text{O}_3(\text{OH,O})]_2\text{F}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8 \cdot 6.48(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Nonna Mikhailovna Mitryaeva (1920-) in recognition of her contributions to the mineralogy of Kazakhstan.




[Mitscherlichite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{CuCl}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Mixite](#)    $\text{BiCu}_6(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the mining engineer, A. Mixa from Jachymov, Czechoslovakia.



[Miyashiroite *](#) (see Nyboite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mock Lead Ore *](#) (see Sphalerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Moctezumite](#)     $\text{Pb}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{TeO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality which was named after Moctezuma (1466-1520), last king of the Aztecs. LOCALITY: Moctezuma mine (La Bambolla), Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico.



[Modderite](#)    $(\text{Co,Fe})\text{As}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Modderfontein mine, Witwatersrand, Transvaal, South Africa.

[Moeloite !](#)   $\text{Pb}_6\text{Sb}_6\text{S}_{14}(\text{S}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yves Moelo who synthesized and characterized the synthetic material prior to the discovery of the mineral.




[Moganite !](#)   SiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mogan, on southern Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands.




[Moganite *](#) (see Lutecite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mogovidite !](#)  $\text{Na}_9(\text{Ca,Na})_6\text{Ca}_6\text{Fe}_2\text{Zr}_3[\text{J}\text{Si}_25\text{O}_72(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Mohite](#)   Cu_2SnS_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gunter Moh, University of Heidelberg, Germany.

[Mohr's salt *](#) (see Mohrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Mohrite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Moissanite](#)    SiC NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri Moissan (1852-1907), French chemist.

[Moluranite](#)     $\text{H}_4\text{U}^{++++}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{MoO}_4)_7 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Molybdenite](#)    MoS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Greek, molybdos = "lead."

[Molybdic ochre *](#) (see Molybdenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Molybdite](#)    MoO_3

[Molybdite *](#) (see Ferrimolybdite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Molybdoferrite *](#) (see Bamfordite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Molybdoformacite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}[(\text{As,P})\text{O}_4][(\text{Mo,Cr})\text{O}_4](\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its predominance of molybdenum and relation to formacite.

[Molybdomenite](#)   PbSeO_3

[Molybdophyllite](#)   $\text{Pb}_9\text{Mg}_9\text{Si}_9\text{O}_{24}(\text{OH})_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "lead" and "leaf", in allusion to its composition and foliated habit.

[Molysite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Cl}_3$

[Monazite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(\text{Ce,La,Nd,Th})\text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek monazeis - "to be alone" in allusion to its isolated crystals and their rarity when first found.

[Monazite-\(La\)](#)     $(\text{La,Ce,Nd})\text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek monazeis - "to be alone" in allusion to its isolated crystals and their rarity when first found.


[Monazite-\(Nd\)](#)     $(\text{Nd,Ce,La})(\text{P,Si})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek

monazeis - "to be alone" in allusion to its isolated crystals and their rarity when first found.

[Monazite-\(Sm\) !](#)  SmPO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Sm-dominant member of the monazite series.

[Moncheite](#)  $(\text{Pt,Pd})(\text{Te,Bi})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Monchegorsk deposit, Monche Tundra, Murmansk, Kola peninsula, Russia.

[Monetite](#)  CaHPO_4


[Mongolite](#)  $\text{Ca}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{24}(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Khan-Bogdinsky massif, Gobi desert, Mongolia, China.

[Mongshanite *](#)  $(\text{Mg,Cr,Fe}^{++})_2(\text{Ti,Zr})_5\text{O}_{12}$


[Monimolite](#)  $(\text{Pb,Ca})_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "stable," because it decomposed chemically with great difficulty.

[Monohydrocalcite](#)  $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its calcite composition with one molecule of water.


[Monrepite *](#) (see Tetra-ferri-annite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Monsmedite ?](#)  $\text{H}_8\text{K}_2\text{Ti}_2(\text{SO}_4)_8 \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1968 from the Latin 'Mons Medius', for Baia Sprie, Romania, the locality for the mineral. LOCALITY: Baia Sprie, Baia Mare region, Romania.

[Monsmedite *](#) (see Voltaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Montanite](#)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}^{+++++}\text{O}_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Highland, Montana, USA.


[Montbrayite](#)  $(\text{Au,Sb})_2\text{Te}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for the locality. LOCALITY: Robb-Montbray mine, Montbray, Abitibi County, Québec, Canada.

[Montdorite](#)  $(\text{K,Na})(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})_{2.5}[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}](\text{F,OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mt. Dore stratovolcano, near La Bourboule, France.


[Montebrasite](#)  $\text{LiAl}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH,F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Montebras, Creuse, France.


[Monteponite](#)  CdO

[Monteregianite *](#) (see Hydrodelhayelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Monteregianite-\(Y\)](#)  $(\text{Na,K})_6(\text{Y,Ca})_2\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{38} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Monteregian Hills, a series of intrusions.

[Montesommaite](#)  $(\text{K,Na})_9\text{Al}_9\text{Si}_{23}\text{O}_{64} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Monte Somma, Pollena, Campania, Italy.


[Montgomeryite](#)  $\text{Ca}_4\text{MgAl}_4(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Montgomery (1909-), mineralogist, teacher, collector, and founder of the Friends of Mineralogy.

[Monticellite](#)  CaMgSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Teodoro Monticelli (1759-1846), Italian Mineralogist.

[Montmorillonite](#)  $(\text{Na,Ca})_{0,3}(\text{Al,Mg})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Veinne, Montmorillone, France.






















[Montmorillonite\(Ca\) *](#) (see Beidellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Montmorillonite\(Na\) *](#) (see Beidellite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Montroseite](#)  $(\text{V}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{V}^{++++})\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Bitter Creek, Jo Dandy, Whitney, and Virgin mines, Uravan district, Montrose County, Colorado, USA.

[Montroyalite](#)  $\text{Sr}_4\text{Al}_8(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{OH,F})_{26} \cdot 10-11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Montroydite](#)  HgO





- [Mooihoekite](#)  $\text{Cu}_9\text{Fe}_9\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mooihoek Farm, Lydenberg district, Transvaal, South Africa
- [Moolooite](#)  $\text{Cu}^{++}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ ($n < 1$) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Bunbury Well, Mooloo Downs, WA, Australia.
- [Mooreite](#)  $(\text{Mg},\text{Zn},\text{Mn})_{15}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{26} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gideon E. Moore (1842-1895), U.S. Chemist who investigated the Franklin and Sterling Hill, New Jersey ores.
- [Moorhouseite](#)  $(\text{Co},\text{Ni},\text{Mn})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Mopungite](#)  $\text{NaSb}(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mopung Hills, Churchill County, Nevada, USA.
- [Moraesite](#)  $\text{Be}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Liciano Jacques de Moraes (1896-1968), Brazilian geologist and mineral collector.
- [Mordenite](#)  $(\text{Ca},\text{Na}_2,\text{K}_2)\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{24} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Shore of Bay of Fundy, 3-5 km east of Morden, King's County, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- [Moreauite](#)  $\text{Al}_3(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 13(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Morelandite](#)  $(\text{Ba},\text{Ca},\text{Pb})_5(\text{AsO}_4,\text{PO}_4)_3\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Groven C. Moreland (1912-1978), supervisor of sample preparation laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC., USA.
- [Morenosite](#)  $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Antonio Moreno Ruiz (1796-1852), Spanish pharmacist and chemist.
- [Morganite - pink *](#) (see Beryl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Morimotoite](#)  $\text{Ca}_3\text{TiFe}^{++}\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Nobuo Morimoto (1926-), Professor Emeritus of Osaka University.
- [Morinite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{F},\text{OH})_5 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Morozewiczite](#)  $(\text{Pb},\text{Fe})_3\text{Ge}_{1-x}\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Josef Morozewicz (1865-1941), Professor of Mineralogy, Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland.
- [Mosandrite](#)  $\text{Na}(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_2(\text{Ca},\text{Ce},\text{Y})_4(\text{Ti},\text{Nb},\text{Zr})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{O},\text{F})_2\text{F}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Gustav Mosander (1797-1858), Swedish chemist and mineralogist, who discovered several REE elements.
- [Moschelite](#)  $\text{Hg} + 2\text{I}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: After the locality. LOCALITY: Backofen mine, Moschel landsberg district, Opermoschel, Rhineland Pjalz, Germany.
- [Moschellandsbergite](#)  Ag_2Hg_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Landsberg (Moschellandsberg), near Obermoschel, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany.
- [Mosesite](#)  $\text{Hg}_2\text{N}(\text{Cl},\text{SO}_4,\text{MoO}_4,\text{CO}_3) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred J. Moses (1859-1920), professor of mineralogy, Columbia University who studies the Hg-bearing minerals at Terlingua, Texas, USA.
- [Moskvinite-\(Y\) !](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{K}(\text{Y},\text{REE}) [\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A.V. Moskvina (1897-1974), Russian geologist.
- [Moss Agate - variety of chaledony *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Mottanaite-\(Ce\) !](#)  $\text{Ca}_4(\text{Ce},\text{Ca})_2\text{AlBe}_2[\text{Si}_4\text{B}_4\text{O}_{22}]\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Annibale Mottana, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Roma Tre (Italy).
- [Motttramite](#)  $\text{PbCu}(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Motttram, St. Andrews, Cheshire, England.
- [Motukoreaite](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_{38}\text{Al}_{24}(\text{CO}_3)_{13}(\text{SO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_{108} \cdot 56(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Maori name for the locality (Motukorea - "island of the cormorants."). LOCALITY: Brown's Island, (Motukorea) within Waitemata Harbor,




New Zealand.

[Mounanaite](#)    $\text{PbFe}^{+++}2(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mounana mine, Franceville, Haute Ogooue, Gabon.

[Mountain Leather](#) * (see Actinolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Mountain Leather](#) * (see Clinochrysofile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mountainite](#)     $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na}_2, \text{K}_2)_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edgar Donald Mountain, Professor of Geology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa.




[Mountkeithite](#)    $(\text{Mg}, \text{Ni})_{11}(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Cr})_3(\text{SO}_4, \text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot 5(\text{OH})_{24} \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mount Keith nickel deposit, 400 km nwn of Kalgoorlie, WA, Australia.




[Mourite](#)      $\text{U}^{++++}\text{Mo}^{++++}5\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Mo, Uranium).

[Moydite-\(Y\)](#)   $\text{YB}(\text{OH})_4(\text{CO}_3)$

[Mozartite](#)    $\text{CaMn}^{+++}\text{SiO}_4(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) and his opera "The Magic Flute". The mineral was first noted in 1991, the 200th anniversary of the composer's death.

[Mozgovaite](#) !  $\text{PbBi}_4(\text{S}, \text{Se})_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Russian mineralogist Nadezhda N. Mozgova (1931-).




[Mpororoite](#)    $\text{Al}(\text{WO}_3)(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mpororo tungsten mine, Kigezi, Uganda.

[Mrazekite](#)    $\text{Bi}^{+++}2\text{Cu}^{++}3(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Zdenek Mrazek (1952-1984) who discovered the mineral.

[Mroseite](#)   $\text{CaTe}^{++++}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mary Emma Mrose (1910-), American mineralogist, U. S. Geological Survey.



[Muckeite](#)    $\text{CuNiBi}_3\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arno Mucke (1937-), German mineralogist.

[Mueckeite](#) * (see Muckeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)






[Muirite](#)    $\text{Ba}_{10}\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{TiSi}_{10}\text{O}_{30}(\text{OH}, \text{Cl}, \text{F})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Muir (1838-1914), American geologist and explorer who made early observations in geology in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, USA.



[Mukhinite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{V}^{+++}(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$

[Mullanite](#) * (see Boulangerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Mullite](#)    $\text{Al}(4+2x)\text{Si}(2-2x)\text{O}(10-x)$ where $x = 0.17$ to 0.59 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Isle of Mull, Scotland, England.

[Mummeite](#)   $\text{Ag}_3\text{CuPbBi}_6\text{S}_{13}$ or $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Bi}_6\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1986 for William G. Mumme (b.1936), Australian mineralogist.




[Mundite](#)      $\text{Al}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Mund (1892-1956), radiochemist, University of Louvain, Belgium.




[Mundrabillaite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ca}(\text{HPO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Petrogale Cave near Mundrabilla Station, WA, Australia.




[Munirite](#)    $\text{NaVO}_3 \cdot (2-x)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Murataite](#)    $(\text{Y}, \text{Na})_6(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_5(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb})_{12}\text{O}_{29}(\text{O}, \text{F})_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kiguma Jack Murata (1909-) Geochemist, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California, USA.

[Murate of Sota](#) * (see Halite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Murdochite](#)    $\text{PbCu}_6\text{O}_{8-x}(\text{Cl}, \text{Br})_{2x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph Murdock (1890-1973), American mineralogist, University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA.



[Murmanite](#)    $\text{Na}_3(\text{Ti,Nb})_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named apparently for the locality. LOCALITY: Lu Javr and Hibina districts, Lovozero Massif, Murmansk, Kola peninsula, Russia.

[Murunskite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{FeS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Murunskii massif, between the Charo and Tokko Rivers, Olekminsk, Aldan, Yakutia, Russia.




[Muscovite](#)     $\text{KAl}_2(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH,F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From Muscovy glass, alluding to the Russian province of Muscovy.

[Musgravite](#) * (see Magnesiotaaffeite-6N3S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Mushistonite](#)    $(\text{Cu,Zn,Fe})\text{Sn}^{++++}(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mushiston tin deposit, Kaznok, Tadjikistan.

[Muskoxite](#)   $\text{Mg}_7\text{Fe}^{+++}_4\text{O}_{13} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the igneous complex (the Muskox intrusion) in which the mineral occurs.

[Muthmannite](#)    AgAuTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich W. Muthmann (1861-1913), German chemist and crystallographer.

[Mutinaite !](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_8\text{Al}_{11}\text{O}_{192} \cdot 60(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Mutina, the ancient Latin name of Modena, Italy, a center of zeolite research.



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Equipment\]](#) [\[Analytical Services\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Mineral Gallery\]](#) [\[eBay Store\]](#)

See Also: [\[Diamond Crystals\]](#) [\[Mineral News\]](#) [\[Hudson Institute\]](#) [\[Minerals on CDROM\]](#)

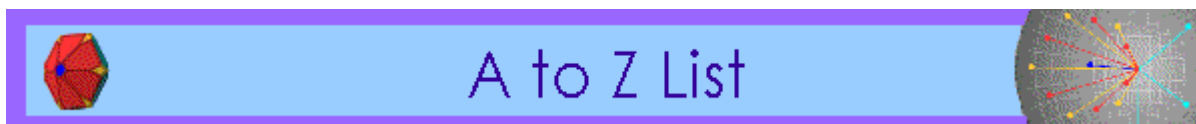
Rare Minerals, Meteorites, Equipment and Analytical Services
 Excalibur Mineral Company, World leaders in the supply of rare species
 Serving the scientific and collector communities since 1974

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

N Index of Mineral Species



[[What's New](#)] [[Mineral Auctions](#)] [[Rare Minerals](#)] [[Mineral Show Reports](#)] [[About Us](#)]
Trinity Mineral Company - Bringing the Earth to You One Rock at a Time

This alphabetical listing of **N minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[n-tetracosane](#) * (see Evenkite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Na-komarovite](#) ? $\text{Na}_6\text{CaNb}_6[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}\text{F}_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1979 for Vladimir M. Komarov (1927-1967), Russian cosmonaut who was killed during his return flight on April 23, 1967 and the sodium content.

[Na-Rectorite](#) * (see Rectorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nabalamprophyllite](#) ! $\text{Ba}(\text{Na},\text{Ba})\{\text{Na}_3\text{Ti}[\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{14}](\text{OH},\text{F})_2\}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Na & Ba dominant analogue of lamprophyllite.

[Nabaphite](#) $\text{NaBaPO}_4 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Nabesite](#) ! $\text{Na}_2\text{BeSi}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the elements in its composition, Natrium (Na), Beryllium (Be), and Silicon (Si).

[Nabiasite](#) ! $\text{BaMn}_9[(\text{V},\text{As})\text{O}_4]_6(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Pla de Labasse deposit near the hamlet of Nabias, Central Pyrenees, France.

[Nabokoite](#) $\text{Cu}^{++}7\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_4(\text{SO}_4)_5 \cdot \text{KCl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sof'ya I. Naboko (1901-), Russian volcanologist.

[Nacaphite](#) $\text{Na}(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_2(\text{PO}_4)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the

composition (NaCa, Phosphate).



[Nacareniobite-\(Ce\)](#)     $\text{NbNa}_3\text{Ca}_3(\text{Ce},\text{La})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{OF}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Natrium (sodium), Calcium, Rare Earths, NIOBium, and Silicon in the chemical formula.




[Nacrite](#)    $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the French, nacre, "mother-of-pearl."

[Nadorite](#)     PbSbO_2Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Djebel Nador, Constantine, Algeria.

[Nafertisite !](#)    $\text{Na}_3(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Fe}^{+++})_6(\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{34})(\text{O},\text{OH})_7 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the elements, NAtrium, FERrus and FERric, and Tlanium.

[Nagashimalite](#)   $\text{Ba}_4(\text{V}^{+++},\text{Ti})_4\text{Si}_8\text{B}_2\text{O}_{27}\text{Cl}(\text{O},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Otokichi Nagashima (1890{1969), pioneer Japanese amateur mineralogist,

[Nagelschmidite](#)   $\text{Ca}_7(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for G. Nagelschmidt, who first described the synthetic compound in 1937.

[Nagyagite](#)    $\text{AuPb}(\text{Sb},\text{Bi})\text{Te}_2\text{-}3\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Nagyag mine (now Sacaramb), Romania.

[Nahcolite](#)     NaHCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the nmonic of the chemical formula (NaHCO).

[Nahpoite](#)    Na_2HPO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (NaHPO-).

[Nakalifite *](#) (see Gagarinite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nakauriite](#)    $(\text{Mn},\text{Ni},\text{Cu})_8(\text{SO}_4)_4(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 48(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nakauri, Achi Prefecture, Japan.




[Naldretteite !](#)  Pd_2Sb NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Nalipoite](#)   NaLi_2PO_4



[Namansilite](#)    $\text{NaMn}^{+++}(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6)$



[Nambulite](#)    $(\text{Li},\text{Na})\text{Mn}^{+++}_4[\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Matsuo Nambu (1917-), mineralogist, Tohoko University, Japan.

[Namibite](#)    $\text{Cu}^{++}\text{Bi}_2(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the country in which it is found.

[Namuwite](#)    $(\text{Zn},\text{Cu})_4(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the country of origin, and the National Museum of Wales.

[Nanlingite](#)   $\text{CaMg}_4(\text{AsO}_3)_2\text{F}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Nanling area, southern China.

[Nanpingite](#)   $\text{Cs}(\text{Al},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Li})_2(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nanping area, Fukien Province, China.

[Nantokite](#)   CuCl NAME ORIGIN: Named after its location.

[Narsarsukite](#)    $\text{Na}_2(\text{Ti},\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{Si}_4(\text{O},\text{F})_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Narsarsuk, southern Greenland.




[Nasinite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Nasledovite](#)   $\text{PbMn}_3\text{Al}_4(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{SO}_4)_5 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after B. N. Nasledov (1891-1942) of Russia.

[Nasonite](#)    $\text{Pb}_6\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{21}\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank Lewis Nason (1856-1928), American geologist, Geological Survey of New Jersey.

[Nastrophite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Sr},\text{Ba})(\text{PO}_4) \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Natalyite](#)   $\text{Na}(\text{V}^{+++},\text{Cr}^{+++})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$

[Natanite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Sn}^{++++}(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Natan Il'ich Ginzburg (1917-1985), Russian mineralogist and geochemist.

[Natisite](#)   $\text{Na}_2(\text{TiO})\text{SiO}_4$



[Native Alum *](#) (see Potassium-alum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Natriite](#)    Na_2CO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Natriumphlogopite *](#) (see Aspidolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Natriumphlogopite *](#) (see Wonesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Natroalunite](#)   $\text{NaAl}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$

[Natroapophyllite](#)   $\text{NaCa}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}\text{F} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek apophylliso - "it flakes off" and the composition.

[Natrobistanite](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{Cs})\text{Bi}(\text{Ta}, \text{Nb}, \text{Sb})_4\text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: For sodium (NATRIum), BISMuth, and TANTalum in the chemical formula which deviates from the IMA pyrochlore nomenclature.




[Natrocalcite *](#) (see Gaylussite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Natrochalcite](#)    $\text{NaCu}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the compositon, NATRIum (Na), and CHALCos, (Cu).

[Natrodufrenite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})_5(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the essential sodium, (NATRIum) and its relationship to dufrenite.

[Natrofairchildite](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Na analog of fairchildite.

[Natroglaucocerinite !](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cu})_{10}\text{Al}_6(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{32} \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})?$



[Natrojarosite](#)    $\text{NaFe}^{+++}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition and similarity to Jarosite.

[Natrolemoynite !](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{26} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the Na dominance and polymorphic relationship to lemoynite.

[Natrolite](#)    $\text{Na}_2[\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek natron, "soda," in allusion to sodium content and lithos - "stone."


[Natromontebrasite](#)    $(\text{Na}, \text{Li})\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}, \text{F})$

[Natron](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin for "soda."

[Natronambulite](#)   $(\text{Na}, \text{Li})\text{Mn}^{++}_4[\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Matsuo Nambu (1917-), mineralogist, Tohoko University, Japan.

[Natroniobite](#)    NaNbO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.



[Natrophilite](#)  NaMnPO_4




[Natrophosphate](#)  $\text{Na}_7(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{F} \cdot 19(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Natrosilite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$



[Natrotantite](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Ta}_4\text{O}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for sodium, "NATRIum", and TANTalum in the composition.

[Natroxalate !](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of sodium (Na) and oxalate (C_2O_4).

[Naujakasite](#)    $\text{Na}_6(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Naujakasik, Tunugdliarfik Fjord, Greenland.


[Naumannite](#)    Ag_2Se NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Friedrich Naumann (1797-1873), German mineralogist and crystallographer.

[Navajoite](#)    $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Nchwangingite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY: The N,chwanging II Mine, Kalahari Manganese Field, Northern Cape Province, Republic of South Africa.

[Nealite](#)    $\text{Pb}_4\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{As}^{++++}+\text{O}_4)_2\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named of Leo Neal Yedlin (1908-1997), micromount mineral collector of New Haven, Connecticut,


USA.

[Nealite-\(H2O\) *](#)  $Pb_4Fe^{++}(As^{+++}O_3)_2Cl_4 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Neal Yedlin (1908-1977), U. S. Mineralogist, who discovered the mineral.

[Needle ironstone *](#) (see Goethite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nefedovite](#)  $Na_5Ca_4(PO_4)_4F$

[Neighborite](#)  $NaMgF_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank Neighbor (1906-), American petroleum geologist, Sun Oil Co. who logged the first specimen.


[Nekoite](#)  $Ca_3Si_6O_{15} \cdot 7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named by reversing the order for okenite (Lorenz Oken (1779-1851), German natural historian, Munich Germany) because the minerals were so similar.

[Nekrasovite](#)  $Cu+26V_2(Sn,As,Sb)_6S_{32}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for I. Y. Nekrasov, Russian mineralogist.

[Nelenite](#)  $(Mn,Fe^{++})_{16}Si_{12}As^{+++}_3O_{36}(OH)_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph A. Nelen, chemist at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA.

[Neltnerite](#)  $CaMn^{+++}_6SiO_{12}$

[Nemalite *](#) (see Brucite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nenadkevichite](#)  $(Na,Ca,K)(Nb,Ti)Si_2O_6(O,OH) \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Konstantin A. Nenadkevich, Russian mineralogist and geochemist.


[Nenadkevichite - \(60.1.3.1\) *](#) (see Nenadkevichite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Nenadkevite *](#) (see Boltwoodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Neocolmanite *](#) (see Colemanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Neodymite *](#) (see Lanthanite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Neodymite *](#) (see Lanthanite-(Nd)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Neotocite](#)  $(Mn,Fe^{++})SiO_3 \cdot (H_2O)$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "Neotokos" = of recent origin, being a product of deterioration of other species.


[Nepheline](#)  $(Na,K)AlSi_3O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek nephele, "cloud," because it becomes clouded when put in strong acid.


[Nephelite *](#) (see Nepheline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Nephrite Jade *](#) (see Actinolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Nepouite](#)  $Ni_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Reis II mine, Nepoui, New Caledonia.


[Nepskoeite !](#)  $Mg_4Cl(OH)_7 \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's location.


[Neptunite](#)  $KNa_2Li(Fe^{++},Mn)_2Ti_2Si_8O_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Neptune, the Roman god of the sea, because it was found with aegirine, named for the Scandinavian god of the sea.

[Neskevaaraite-Fe !](#)  $NaK_3Fe(Ti,Nb)_4(Si_4O_{12})_2(O,OH)_4 \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and composition. LOCALITY: Drillcore from the Neskevaara Hill, central part of the Vuoriyarvi alkaline-ultrabasic massif, northern Karelia, Russia.

[Nesquehonite](#)  $Mg(HCO_3)(OH) \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Coal mine at Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., Pennsylvania, USA.




[Neustadtelite !](#)  $Bi_2Fe^{+++}(Fe^{+++},Co)(O,OH)_2(OH)_2(AsO_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Mine dumps in the Schneeberg-Neustädtel area, Saxony, Germany.


[Nevadaite !](#)  $(Cu^{++},[],Al,V^{+++})_6[Al_8(PO_4)_8F_8](H_2O)_{23}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: 5425-5375 (elevation) benches, Gold Quarry open-pit mine near Carlin, Eureka County, Nevada.



[Nevskite](#)  $Bi(Se,S)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nevskii tin deposit, northeastern Russia.

[Nevyanakite](#) * (see Osmium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Newberyite](#)    $\text{Mg}(\text{PO}_3\text{OH}) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Neyite](#)    $\text{AgCu}_3\text{Pb}_{12.5}\text{Bi}_{13}\text{S}_{34}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Stewart Ney (1918-1975), Geologist.

[Nezilovite](#) !    $\text{PbZn}_2(\text{Mn}^{++++},\text{Ti}^{++++})_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{O}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Nezilovo, Republic of Macedonia.

[Niahite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4)(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Ca})\text{PO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Niah Great Cave, Sarawak, Malaysia.

[Niccolite](#) * (see Nickeline) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nichromite](#)   $(\text{Ni},\text{Co},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Cr},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for chromite with dominant nickel, Ni.

[Nickel](#)    Ni NAME ORIGIN: From the German Nickel - "demom", from a contraction of kupfernickel, or "Devil's Copper", as the mineral was believed to contain copper but yielded none when smelted.



[Nickel Bloom](#) * (see Annabergite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Nickel glance](#) * (see Gersdorffite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Nickel Porphyrin](#) * (see Abelsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Nickel Selenide](#) * (see Sederholmite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nickel Vitriol](#) * (see Morenosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nickel-boussingaultite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{Ni},\text{Mg})(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Nickel-skutterudite](#)    $(\text{Ni},\text{Co})\text{As}_{3-x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the nickel-rich version of skutterudite.

[Nickel-zippeite](#)     $\text{Ni}^{++}_2(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Franz Xaver Maxmillian Zippe (1791-1863), Austrian mineralogist.




[Nickelalumite](#)   $(\text{Ni},\text{Cu})\text{Al}_4[(\text{SO}_4),(\text{NO}_3)_2](\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to its composition.

[Nickelaustinite](#)   $\text{Ca}(\text{Ni},\text{Zn})(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$

[Nickelbischofite](#)   $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Nickel analog of bischofite.



[Nickelblodite](#)   $\text{Na}_2(\text{Ni},\text{Mg})(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Nickelbloedite](#) * (see Nickelblodite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Nickelhexahydrate](#)    $(\text{Ni},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for nickel in the composition and relationship to hexahydrate.




[Nickelian Pyrite](#) * (see Bravoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nickeline](#)    NiAs NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition.

[Nickellotharmeyerite](#) !   $\text{Ca}(\text{Ni},\text{Fe},\text{Co})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named to indicate the chemical and structural similarities with lotharmeyerite.



[Nickelphosphide](#) !   $(\text{Ni},\text{Fe})_3\text{P}$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition.

[Nickelschneebergite](#) !   $\text{Bi}(\text{Ni},\text{Co})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Ni-dominant analog of schneebergite (Locality).



[Nickenichite](#)    $\text{Na}_{0,8}\text{Ca}_{0,4}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_3\text{Cu}_{0,4}(\text{AsO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nickenich village, near the Nickenicher Sattel Volcano, Eifel district, Germany.




[Nicols](#) * (see Calcite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nicolsonite \(Zn\)](#) * (see Aragonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Niedermayrite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_4\text{Cd}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Gerhard Niedermayr (b. 1941), mineralogist and geologist, Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria, compiler of the regional mineralogy of the eastern

Alps.

[Nierite](#)   Si_3N_4 NAME ORIGIN: For A. O. Nier (1912-1994), who was responsible for the now accepted measurement of the atmospheric N-isotope composition.


[Nifontovite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Roman V. Nifontov (1901-1960), Russian geologist.

[Nigerite](#) * (see Ferronigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Nigerite-24R](#) * (see Ferronigerite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nigerite-6H](#) * (see Ferronigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Nigerite-6T](#) * (see Ferronigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Niggliite](#)   PtSn NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Niggli (1888-1953), Professor at Zurich, Switzerland.



[Niigataite](#) !   $\text{CaSrAl}_3(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{SiO}_4)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Itoigawa-Ohmi district, Niigata Prefecture, central Japan.

[Nikischerite](#) !     $\text{NaFe}^{++}6\text{Al}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{18}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anthony (Tony) J. Nikischer (1949-), geologist (Excalibur Minerals) who discovered the mineral.



[Nimesite](#) * (see Brindleyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Nimite](#)    $(\text{Ni},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_5\text{Al}(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: An acronym for the National Institute of Metallurgy of South Africa.




[Ningyoite](#)     $(\text{U},\text{Ca},\text{Ce})_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 1-2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Niningerite](#)   $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Harvey Harlow Nininger (1887-1986), of Sedona Arizona, USA for his contributions to meteorite studies.





[Niobite](#) * (see Ferrocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Niobo-aeschynite-\(Ce\)](#)   $(\text{Ce},\text{Ca})(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "shame," in allusion to the inability of chemists, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.


[Niobo-aeschynite-\(Nd\)](#) !   $(\text{Nd},\text{Ce})(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "shame," in allusion to the inability of chemists, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.

[Niobocarbide](#) !    $(\text{Nb},\text{Ta})\text{C}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of Nb and C.





[Niobokupletskite](#) !    $\text{K}_2\text{Na}(\text{Mn},\text{Zn},\text{Fe})_7(\text{Nb},\text{Zr},\text{Ti})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_4(\text{O},\text{F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Nb analog of kupletskite.

[Niobophyllite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Na}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})_7(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH})_4(\text{F},\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the niobium content and foliated character common to the astrophyllite group.

[Niocalite](#)   $\text{Ca}_{14}\text{Nb}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_4\text{O}_6\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Niobium, Calcium).

[Nisbite](#)   NiSb_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Nickel and Sb, the chemical symbol for antimony.

[Nissonite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Niter](#)     KNO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named derived from Herbraic neter, used in ancient times for alkaline salts extracted by water from vegetable ashes.

[Nitratine](#)    NaNO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of containing nitrates.

[Nitratite](#) * (see Nitratine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Nitre](#) * (see Niter) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Nitrobarite](#)   $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$




[Nitrocalcite](#)   $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Nitromagnesite](#)    $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Nitronatrite](#) * (see Nitratine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nobleite](#)    $\text{CaB}_6\text{O}_9(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Levi F. Noble (), Geologist, USGS for his contributions to the geology of the Death Valley region.




[Noelbensonite](#) !    $\text{BaMn}^{+++}_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For William Noel Benson (1855-1957), of the University of Otago, in recognition of his pioneering research in the Great Serpentine Belt and New England Fold Belt of New South Wales, Austr




[Nolanite](#)    $(\text{V}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Ti})_{10}\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Thomas Brennan Nolan (1901-1992), formerly Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., USA.

[Nontronite](#)    $\text{Na}_{0.3}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Nontrone, Dordogne, France.




[Norbergite](#)    $\text{Mg}_3(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{F}, \text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Ostanmosoa iron mine, Norberg, Vastmanland, Sweden.

[Nordenskiöldine](#) * (see Nordenskiöldine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Nordenskiöldine](#)    CaSnB_2O_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nils A. E. Nordenskiöld (1832-1901), Swedish mineralogist and Arctic explorer.




[Nordite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Ca})(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})\text{Na}_2(\text{Na}, \text{Mn})(\text{Zn}, \text{Mg})\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: Analog to the La-dominant nordite-(La) which was named after the word for north because of its northern origin in the Lovozero Massif.





[Nordite-\(La\)](#)    $(\text{Na}, \text{Mn})_3(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})(\text{La}, \text{Ce})(\text{Zn}, \text{Mg})\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the word for north because of its northern origin in the Lovozero Massif.

[Nordstrandite](#)    $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for R. A. van Nordstrand (1817-), Sinclair Research Laboratories, who first synthesized the compound.




[Nordstroemite](#) * (see Nordstromite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Nordstromite](#)   $\text{Pb}_3\text{CuBi}_7(\text{S}_{10}\text{Se}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for T. Nordstrom.

[Normandite](#) !    $\text{NaCa}(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb}, \text{Zr})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{O}, \text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Mr. Charles Normand (1963-), of Montreal, who discovered the mineral.

[Norrishite](#)     $\text{K}(\text{Mn}^{+++}_2\text{Li})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Keith Norrish of the Division of Soils, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia.




[Norsethite](#)   $\text{BaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$



[Northupite](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{Mg}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after C. H. Northup (b.1861), grocer, of San Jose, California, who found the first specimen.

[Nosean](#)    $\text{Na}_8\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}(\text{SO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mineralogist, K. W. Nose (1753-1835).

[Noselite](#) * (see Nosean) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Novacekite](#)     $\text{Mg}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Novakite](#)    $(\text{Cu}, \text{Ag})_{21}\text{As}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jiri Novak (1902-1971), Czech mineralogist.

[Novgorodovaite](#) !   $\text{Ca}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Margarita Ivanovna Novgorodova (1938-), director of the Fersman Mineralogical Museum, Moscow, Russia.

[Nowackiite](#)   $\text{Cu}_6\text{Zn}_3\text{As}_4\text{S}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Werner Nowaki (1909-), University of Berne, Switzerland.

[Nsutite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{+++}_{1-x})(\text{Mn}^{++}_x)(\text{O}_2\text{-}2x)(\text{OH}2x)$ where $x = 0.06\text{-}0.07$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nsuta, Ghana.

[Nuffieldite](#) ⚙️ ▲ $Pb_2Cu(Pb,Bi)Bi_2S_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edward W. Nuffield (1914-), Canadian mineralogist.

[Nukundamite](#) ⚙️ ■ ▲ $(Cu,Fe)_4S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Undu mine, Nukundamu, Fiji.

[Nullagineite](#) ⚙️ ▲ $Ni_2(CO_3)(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Otway Belt, Nullagine district, WA, Australia.

[Nyboite](#) ⚙️ ▲ 🗡️ $NaNa_2(Mg_3Al_2)Si_7AlO_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Nybo pod, Nordfjord, Norway.

[Nyerereite](#) ⚙️ ■ ▲ $Na_2Ca(CO_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the president of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere (1922-).



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Minerals for Sale\]](#) [\[Tsumeb Mine\]](#) [\[Mineral Auctions\]](#) [\[Mineral Gallery\]](#)

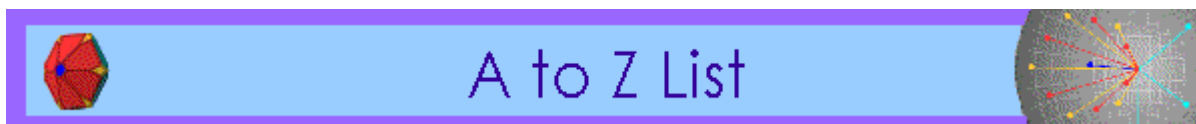
The Mineral Gallery's Exceptional Specimens and Mineral Hall of Fame
 Visa and Mastercard are Welcome

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

O Index of Mineral Species



[[Welcome](#)] [[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Gallery](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[How to Buy](#)]

We are www.minernet.it, an Italian company which deals rare, unusual, and showy mineral specimens. We specialise in minerals from Tsumeb, Mont Saint Hilaire, Bolivia and Major Italian sites.

This alphabetical listing of **O minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[O'danielite](#) * (see Odanielite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Obertiite](#) ! $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Mg}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Ti})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{O},\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Roberta Oberti (1951-), Pavia, Italy, for her contributions to the understanding of the crystal chemistry of the amphibole group.

[Oboyerite](#) $\text{Pb}_6\text{H}_6(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)_3(\text{Te}^{+++++}\text{O}_6)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for O. (Oliver) Boyer, one of the men who first staked the Grand Central lode claim in the Tombstone district, Arizona, USA.

[Obradovicite](#) $\text{H}_4(\text{K},\text{Na})\text{Cu}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{MoO}_4)_5 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Martin T. Obradovic, who provided the type material.




[Obruchevite](#) * (see Yttropyrochlore-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Octahedrite](#) * (see Anatase) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Odanielite](#) $\text{Na}(\text{Zn},\text{Mg})_3\text{H}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3$

[Odinite](#) $(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mg},\text{Al},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ti},\text{Mn})_2.5(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gilles Serge Odin, clay mineralogist of the University P. And M. Curie, Paris,

France.





[Odintsovite](#)    $K_2Na_4Ca_3Ti_2Be_4Si_{12}O_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. M. M. Odintsova (1911-1979), a founder of the Institute of the Earth's Crust, Irkutsk.




[Oellacherite](#) * (see Ganterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oenite](#) !   $CoSbAs$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Dr. Ing Soen Oen (1928-1996), Professor of Petrology, Mineralogy and Ore Geology at the University of Amsterdam.




[Oerebroite](#) * (see Orebroite-III) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Oerebroite](#) * (see Orebroite-VIII) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Offretite](#)     $(K,Ca,Mg)_2.5Al_5Si_{13}O_{36} \cdot 15(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Albert Jules Joseph Offret (1857-?), professor in the Faculty of Sciences, Lyon, France.




[Ogdensburgite](#)    $Ca_2(Zn,Mn)Fe^{+++}_4(AsO_4)_4(OH)_6 \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sterling Hill mine, Ogdensburg, New Jersey, USA.



[Ohmilite](#)    $Sr_3(Ti,Fe^{+++})(Si_2O_6)_2(O,OH) \cdot 2-3(H_2O)$



[Ojuelaite](#)    $ZnFe^{+++}_2(AsO_4)_2(OH)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ojuela mine, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico.

[Okanoganite-\(Y\)](#)     $(Na,Ca)_3(Y,Ce)_{12}Si_6B_2O_{27}F_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Golden Horn Batholith, near Washington Pass, Okanogan County, Washington.

[Okayamalite](#) !   $Ca_2B_2SiO_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: The Fuka mine, Bicchu-cho, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.




[Okenite](#)    $Ca_3[Si_6O_{15}] \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lorenz Oken (1779-1851), German natural historian, Munich Germany.

[Okhotskite-\(Mg\)](#) *   $Ca_3(Mg,Mn^{++})(Mn^{+++},Al,Fe^{+++})(SiO_4)(Si_2O_7)(OH)_2 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1987 by Togari and Akasaka for the Sea of Okhotsk, along which the mine is located.



[Okhotskite-\(Mn++\)](#)   $Ca_2(Mn^{++},Mg)(Mn^{+++},Al,Fe^{+++})Si_3O_{10}(OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1987 by Togari and Akasaka for the Sea of Okhotsk, along which the mine is located.

[Oldhamite](#)    $(Ca,Mg,Fe)_S$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Thomas Oldham (1816-1878), Director of the Indian Geological Survey (1850-1876).




[Olekminskite](#)   $Sr(Sr,Ca,Ba)(CO_3)_2$

[Olenite](#) !    $NaAl_3Al_6(BO_3)_3(Si_6O_{18})(O,OH)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Decembrist pegmatite field, Olenik River Basin, Russia.




[Olenite - \(61.3.1.7\)](#) * (see Olenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Olgite](#)   $Na(Sr,Ba)PO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Olga Anisimovne-Vorobiova (1902-1974), Russian mineralogist.



[Olgite-Ba](#) * (see Bario-olgitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oligoclase](#)    $(Na,Ca)(Si,Al)_4O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, oligos and kasein, "little cleavage."

[Olivinite](#)    $Cu_2AsO_4(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the German olivernerz, literally "olive" ore, in allusion to its typical color.


[Olivine](#) *    $(Mg,Fe)_2SiO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the green color.




[Olivine](#) * (see Forsterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Olkhonskite](#)   $(Cr^{+++},V^{+++})_2Ti_3O_9$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: On the western shore of Lake Baikal, 4.5 km south of the Olkhon Island, Russia.

[Olmsteadite](#)     $KFe^{++}_2(Nb,Ta)(PO_4)_2O_2 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for



Milo Olmstead, micromount mineral collector, Rapid City, South Dakota, USA.

[Olsacherite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2(\text{SeO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Juan A. Olsacher (1903-1964), Argentine mineralogist, University of Cordoba.


[Olshanskyite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2[\text{B}_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_6]\text{OH} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yakov I. Olshansky (1912-1958), Russian geochemist.

[Olympite](#)   $\text{LiNa}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2$

[Omeiite](#)   $(\text{Os},\text{Ru})\text{As}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Danba, Omeishan Mt, Sichuan (Szechuan), China,



[Ominelite](#) !   $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})\text{Al}_3\text{BSiO}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Omine Mountains near the misen River at Tenkawa, Yoshio, Nara Prefecture, Japan.

[Omphacite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Al})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "unripe grapes", in allusion to its green color.

[O'Neillite](#) !  $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}_3\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Zr}_3\text{Nb}(\text{Si}_{25}\text{O}_{73})(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after John Johnston O'Neill (1886-1966), geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, and later, Professor of geology, Dean of Science and Dean of Engineering at McGill U

[Onofrite\(Se\)](#) * (see Metacinnabar) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Onoratoite](#)    $\text{Sb}_8\text{O}_{11}\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ettore Onorato (1899-1971), Italian mineralogist, University of Rome, Italy.




[Oosterboschite](#)   $(\text{Pd},\text{Cu})_7\text{Se}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for M. R. Oosterbosch, (1908-), Belgian mining engineer.



[Opal](#)    $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Old Indian upala - "precious stone."



[Orange bornite](#) * (see Renierite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Orangite](#) * (see Thorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Orcelite](#)    $\text{Ni}_{5-x}\text{As}_2$ ($x=0.23$) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean Orcel (1896-1978), French mineralogist.



[Ordonezite](#)    ZnSb_2O_6 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ezequiel Ordóñez (1867-1950), Mexican geologist.

[Orebroite-III](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}6(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Sb}^{++++})_2\text{Si}_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sjogruvan, Grythyttan, Orebro, Sweden.




[Orebroite-VIII](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}3(\text{Sb}^{++++},\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{SiO}_4(\text{O},\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: At the Sjo mine, near Grythyttan, Orebro, Sweden.



[Oregonite](#)    Ni_2FeAs_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the state of Oregon, USA.




[Organovaite-Mn](#) !   $\text{K}_2\text{Mn}(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Natalia Ivanovna Organova (1929-), Russian crystallographer and the Mn end-member.

[Organovaite-Zn](#) !   $\text{K}_2\text{Zn}(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Natalia Ivanovna Organova (1929-), Russian crystallographer and the Zn end-member.

[Orickite](#)   $\text{CuFeS}_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Coyote Peak diatreme, 16 miles SW of Orick, Santa Cruz Co., California.

[Orientite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Mn}^{+++}2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Oriente Province, Cuba.

[Orlandiite](#) !   $\text{Pb}_3(\text{Cl},\text{OH})_4(\text{SeO}_3) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for mineralogist Paolo Orlandi (1946-) of the University of Pisa, Italy.

[Orlymanite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{Mn}^{++}3\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Orlando P. Lyman (1903-1986), founder of Lyman House Memorial Museum, Hilo,

Hawaii.

[Oro *](#) (see Gold) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Orpheite](#)    $\text{PbAl}_3(\text{PO}_4, \text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ (?)

[Orpiment](#)    As_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, auripigmentum, in allusion to the vivid golden hue.

[Orschallite](#)   $\text{Ca}_3(\text{SO}_3)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Orthite *](#) (see Allanite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Orthite *](#) (see Allanite-(La)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Orthite *](#) (see Allanite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Orthoantigorite *](#) (see Lizardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Orthobrannerite](#)    $\text{U}^{++++}\text{U}^{+++++}\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})_2$

[Orthobrannerite *](#) (see Brannerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Orthochamosite](#)    $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_5\text{Al}(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH}, \text{O})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the orthorhombic analogue of chamosite.

[Orthochevkinite *](#)    $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Ca}, \text{Na}, \text{Th})_4(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as a possible orthorhombic form of chevkinite.




[Orthochrysofile](#)    $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the orthorhombic crystal symmetry and Greek chrysos - "gold" and tilos - "fiber."

[Orthoclase](#)    KAlSi_3O_8 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek orthos - "right" and kalo - "I cleave" in allusion to the mineral's right angle of good cleavage.



[Orthoenstatite *](#) (see Enstatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Orthoericssonite](#)    $\text{BaMn}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{O})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})$

[Orthoferrosilite *](#) (see Ferrosilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Orthojoaquinite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{NaFe}^{++}\text{Ba}_2\text{Ce}_2\text{Ti}_2[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]_2 \text{O}_2(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its orthorhombic crystal structure and the relationship to joaquinite (named for Joaquin Ridge, Diablo Range, California, USA).

[Orthojoaquinite-\(La\) !](#)    $\text{Ba}_2\text{Na}(\text{La}, \text{Ce})_2\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{26}(\text{OH}, \text{O}, \text{F}) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the La analog of orthojoaquinite.




[Orthominasragrite !](#)   $\text{VO}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the polymorphic relationship to minasragrite.



[Orthopinakiolite](#)    $(\text{Mg}, \text{Mn}^{++})_2\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{BO}_5$

[Orthose *](#) (see Orthoclase) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Orthoserpierite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{Cu}, \text{Zn})_4(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its structural relationship to serpierite.



[Orthowalpurkite](#)    $(\text{UO}_2)\text{Bi}_4\text{O}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: It is an orthorhombic polymorph of walpurkite.

[Osarizawaite](#)    $\text{PbCuAl}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Osarizawa mine, Akita Prefecture, Japan.




[Osarsite](#)   $(\text{Os}, \text{Ru})\text{AsS}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's chemical composition of osmium and arsenic.




[Osbornite](#)   TiN NAME ORIGIN: For George Osborn, who sent to London the meteorite in which the species was found.





[Osmiridium *](#) (see Iridium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Osmium](#)   (Os, Ir) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the principle element in the composition.

[Osumilite *](#) (see Osumilite-(Fe)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Osumilite-\(Fe\)](#)    $(\text{K}, \text{Na})(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_{12}\text{O}_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Historic province of Osumi in Sakkabira, Kyushu, Japan.




[Osumilite-\(Mg\)](#)    (K,Na)(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₂(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₃(Si,Al)₁₂O₃₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and the composition. LOCALITY: Historic province of Osumi in Sakkabira, Kyushu, Japan.

[Oswaldpeetersite !](#)     (UO₂)₂CO₃(OH)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Maurice Oswald Peeters (1945-), structural crystallographer at the University of Leuven, Belgium.




[Otavite](#)    CdCO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Tsumeb, near Otavi (Namibia).

[Otjumeite](#)   PbGe₄O₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Herrero tribe name of the locality, Tsumeb. LOCALITY: Tsumeb mine, Namibia.

[Ottemannite](#)   Sn₂S₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. Ottemann, German mineralogist, Heidelberg, Germany.





[Ottrelite](#)    (Mn,Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂Al₄Si₂O₁₀(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In Belgium, in the Ardennes Mountains, from Ottre, Salmchateau, and Veilsalm.


[Otwayite](#)    Ni₂(CO₃)(OH)₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Charles Albert Otway (1922-), miner and prospector of Cosnells, WA, Australia.

[Oulankaite !](#)    (Pd,Pt)₅(Cu,Fe)₄SnTe₂S₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Oulanka river, which is near the occurrence.



[Oulongaite *](#) (see Oulankaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Ourayite](#)   Pb₄Ag₃Bi₅S₁₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Old Lout mine, Ouray, Colorado. USA.

[Oursinite](#)     (Co,Mg)(H₃O)₂[(UO₂)SiO₄]₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the French "oursin", sea urchin, in allusion to the radiating habit of the acicular crystals.


[Ovamboite !](#)  Cu₂₀(Fe,Cu,Zn)₆W₂Ge₆S₃₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tsumeb deposit, Ovamboland, Namibia, and (2) the Maikain deposit, Kazakhstan.

[Overite](#)    CaMgAl(PO₄)₂(OH)·4(H₂O)

[Owensite](#)   (Ba,Pb)₆(Cu,Fe,Ni)₂₅S₂₇ NAME ORIGIN: For DeAlton R. Owens (1934-), Canada Centre for Mineral and energy Technology.

[Owyheeite](#)    Pb₇Ag₂(Sb,Bi)₈S₂₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Poorman Mine, Silver City district, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA.

[Oxammite](#)    (NH₄)₂(C₂O₄)·(H₂O)

[Oxiberaunite *](#)  (Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺⁺)Fe⁺⁺⁺₅(PO₄)₄O(OH)₄·6(H₂O)

[Oxyberaunite *](#) (see Beraunite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Oxyhornblende *](#) (see Ferrohornblende) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oxyhornblende *](#) (see Ferrokaersutite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oxyjulgoldite *](#) (see Julgoldite-(Fe⁺⁺⁺)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oxykertschenite *](#) (see Metavivianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oxypetscheckite *](#) (see Petscheckite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Oyelite](#)    Ca₁₀B₂Si₈O₂₉·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jiro Oye (1900-1968), professor of mineralogy, Okayama University, Japan.



[\[What's New\]](#) [\[Mineral Galleries\]](#) [\[Sale Items\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Contacts\]](#)

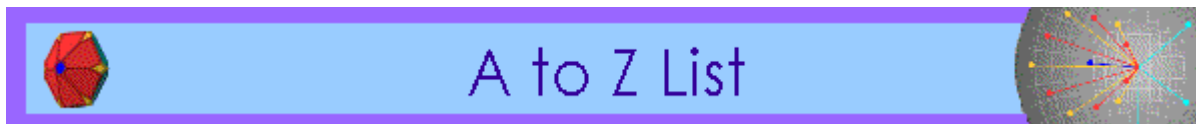
At AA Mineral Specimens, we source quality Mineral Specimens, Fossils, Gemstones, Decorative Stones, Lapidary Material and Specimen Sets world-wide

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

P Index of Mineral Species



[[Welcome](#)] [[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Gallery](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[How to Buy](#)]

We are www.minernet.it, an Italian company which deals rare, unusual, and showy mineral specimens. We specialise in minerals from Tsumeb, Mont Saint Hilaire, Bolivia and Major Italian sites.

This alphabetical listing of **P minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[P Veatchite](#) * (see [Veatchite-p](#)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Paakkonenite](#) $\text{Sb}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Viecko Paakkonen, who studied the ore deposits of the region.

[Paarite](#) ! $\text{Cu}_{1.7}\text{Pb}_{1.7}\text{Bi}_6.3\text{S}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for. W. Paar (Salzburg) of the University of Copenhagen and the University of Salzburg.

[Pabstite](#) $\text{Ba}(\text{Sn},\text{Ti})\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Adolph Pabst (1899-1990), American mineralogist, University of California at Berkeley

[Paceite](#) ! $\text{CaCu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank L Pace (1948-), who discovered the mineral.

[Pachnolite](#) $\text{NaCaAlF}_6 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Paderaite](#) $\text{AgPb}_2\text{Cu}_6\text{Bi}_{11}\text{S}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for K. Padera, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia.



[Padmaite](#) PdBiSe




[Paganoite](#) ! $(\text{Ni},\text{Co})\text{BiAsO}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Renato (1938-) and





Adriana (1939-) Pagano, amateur mineralogists from Cinisello, Milan, Italy.

[Pahasapaite](#)     $\text{Li}_8(\text{Ca}, \text{Li}, \text{K}, \text{Na})_{11} \text{Be}_{24}(\text{PO}_4)_{24} \cdot 38(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From Pahasapa, the Lakota Sioux word for Black Hills, South Dakota, USA.

[Painite](#)    $\text{CaZrB}[\text{Al}_9\text{O}_{18}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. C. D. Pain (-1971), British gem collector who first noticed the mineral.



[Palarstanide](#)   $\text{Pd}_8(\text{Sn}, \text{As})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Palladium, Arsenic, Stannum (tin)).



[Palenzonaite](#)    $(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})_3 \text{Mn}^{++}(\text{V}^{++++}, \text{As}^{++++}, \text{Si})_3 \text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andrea Palenzona, amateur mineralogist and discoverer of the mineral.




[Palermoite](#)     $(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})(\text{Li}, \text{Na})_2 \text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Palermon No. 1 mine, North Groton, New Hampshire, USA.

[Palladium](#)    Pd, Pt NAME ORIGIN: After the asteroid "Pallas"




[Palladoarsenide](#)   $\text{Pd}_2 \text{As}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Palladobismutharsenide](#)   $\text{Pd}_2(\text{As}, \text{Bi})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Pd, Bi, As).

[Palladodymite](#) !   $(\text{Pd}, \text{Rh})_2 \text{As}$ NAME ORIGIN: From (pallad)ium and the Greek for twin as it is the palladium-dominat analogue of rhodarsenide.

[Palladseite](#)    $\text{Pd}_{17} \text{Se}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, PALLADIUM and SELENIUM.

[Palmierite](#)     $(\text{K}, \text{Na})_2 \text{Pb}(\text{SO}_4)_2$





[Palygorskite](#)    $(\text{Mg}, \text{Al})_2 \text{Si}_4 \text{O}_{10}(\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after a deposit in the Ural Mountains, Russia.

[Panasqueiraite](#)   $\text{CaMg}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}, \text{F})$

[Pandaite](#) * (see Bariopyrochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pandaite](#) * (see Kesterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Pandermite](#) * (see Priceite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Panethite](#)     $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca}, \text{K})_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Adolph Paneth (1887-1958), director of the Max-Planck Institute of Chemistry, Mainz, Germany.



[Panunzite](#)     $(\text{K}, \text{Na}) \text{AlSiO}_4$





[Paolovite](#)   $\text{Pd}_2 \text{Sn}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, PALLADIUM and OLOVO, tin (in russian).

[Papagoite](#)    $\text{CaCuAlSi}_2 \text{O}_6(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the papago indian tribe, Arizona, USA.




[Para-alumohydrocalcite](#)  $\text{CaAl}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its relationship with alumohydrocalcite.

[Parabariomicrolite](#)    $\text{BaTa}_4 \text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



[Parabrandtite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2 \text{Mn}^{++}(\text{AsO}_4) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its dimorphic relationship to brandtite.

[Parabutlerite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek para, and it's dimorph, bulterite,

[Paracelsian](#)    $\text{BaAl}_2 \text{Si}_2 \text{O}_8$

[Parachrysotile](#)    $\text{Mg}_3 \text{Si}_2 \text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the crystal structure and the relationship to chrysotile which is from the Greek chrysos - "gold" and tilos - "fiber."


[Paracoquimbite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Paracostibite](#)   CoSbS NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical composition and probable structural relationship to parammelsbergite.


[Paradamite](#)  $Zn_2(AsO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the dimorph of adamite.

[Paradocrasite](#)  $Sb_2(Sb,As)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "unexpected alloy"


[Parafraansoletite](#)  $Ca_3Be_2(PO_4)_2(PO_3,OH)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's dimorphous relationship with fransoltite.


[Paragonite](#)  $NaAl_2(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "to mislead", in allusion to its originally having been mistaken for talc.


[Paraguanajuatite](#)  $Bi_2(Se,S)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the supposed relationship to guanajuatite.

[Parahopeite](#)  $Zn_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's dimorphic relationship to hopeite.


[Parajamesonite](#)  $Pb_4FeSb_6S_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as a dimorph of jamesonite.

[Parakeldyshite](#)  $Na_2ZrSi_2O_7$

[Parakhinite](#)  $Cu^{++}3PbTe^{+++++}O_4(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to its dimorphous relationship to khinite.

[Parakuzmenkoite-Fe !](#)  $(K,Ba)_2Fe(Ti,Nb)_4(Si_4O_{12})_2(O,OH)_4 \cdot 7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe-dominant analog of kuzmenkoite-Mn with a doubled c-axis.

[Paralabuntsovite-Mg !](#)  $Na_8K_8Mg_8Ti_{16}(Si_4O_{12})_8(O,OH)_{16} \cdot n(H_2O)$

[Paralaurionite](#)  $PbCl(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its similarity to laurionite.


[Paralstonite](#)  $BaCa(CO_3)_2$

[Paramelaconite](#)  $Cu+2Cu^{++}2O_3$


[Paramendozavilite](#)  $NaAl_4Fe^{+++}7(PO_4)_5(P^{+++++}Mo^{+++++}12O_{40})(OH)_{16} \cdot 56(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the similarity to mendozavilite.

[Paramontroseite](#)  VO_2


[Paranatisite](#)  $Na_2[TiO(SiO_4)]$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek para, for near, and its relation to natisite.


[Paranatrolite](#)  $Na_2[Al_2Si_3O_{10}] \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: The name given in 1980 recognizes its association with and similarity in chemical composition to natrolite.

[Paraniite-\(Y\)](#)  $Ca_2Y(AsO_4)(WO_4)_2$


[Paraotwayite](#)  $Ni(OH)_{2-x}(SO_4,CO_3)_{0.5x} \quad x=.5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its close physical and chemical resemblance to otwayite.

[Parapierrotite](#)  $Tl(Sb,As)_5S_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to pierrotite.

[Pararammelsbergite](#)  $NiAs_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, para -"similar" and the mineral Rammelsbergite named after the German chemist and mineralogist, K. F. Rammelsberg (1813-1899).

[Pararealgar](#)  AsS NAME ORIGIN: Named for its chemical identity with realgar.




[Pararobertsite](#)  $Ca_2Mn^{+++}3(PO_4)_3O_2 \cdot 3(H_2O)$



[Pararsenolamprite !](#)  As NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dimorphous relationship with arsenolamprite.


[Paraschachnerite](#)  Ag_3Hg_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its relationship to schachnerite.




[Paraschoepite](#)  $UO_3 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named as a polymorph of




schoepite.

[Parascholzite](#)    $\text{CaZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its dimorphic relationship to scholzite.

[Parascorodite](#) !   $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{AsO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From Gk. para, near, and scorodite, with which it has a dimorphic relationship.




[Parasibirskite](#) !   $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For it's relationship to sibirskite.



[Paraspurrite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named because of it's similarity to spurrite.



[Parasymplesite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++3}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek "to bring together", in allusion to its relations to other minerals. Dimorphous with symplesite.

[Paratacamite](#)    $(\text{Cu,Zn})_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the dimorphous relationship with atacamite.





[Paratacamite](#) * (see Atacamite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Paratellurite](#)    TeO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for it's dimorphous relationship with tellurite.

[Paratsepinite-Ba](#) !   $(\text{Ba,Na,K})_{2-x}(\text{Ti,Nb})_2(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})(\text{OH},\text{O})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the relationship to tsepinite-Na.


[Paratsepinite-Na](#) !   $(\text{Na,Sr,K,Ca})_7(\text{Ti,Nb})_8[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]_4(\text{O},\text{OH})_8 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ $n \sim 8$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Paraumbite](#)    $\text{K}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{HSi}_6\text{O}_{18} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ $n=3$ to 7 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the close structural similarity to umbite.






[Paravauxite](#)     $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemical similarity to vauxite. Polymorph of metavauxite.





[Paravinogradovite](#) !   $(\text{Na},[])_2(\text{Ti,Fe}^{+++})_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6)_2(\text{Si}_3\text{AlO}_{10})(\text{OH})_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the relationship to vinogradovite.

[Parawollastonite](#) * (see Wollastonite-2M) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pargasite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Mg,Fe}^{++})_4\text{Al}(\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2)\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Pargas, Finland.




[Pargasite-K](#) * (see Potassicpargasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Parisite-\(Ce\)](#)      $\text{Ca}(\text{Ce,Lu})_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. J. Paris, mine proprietor at Muzo, north of Bogota, Columbia.






[Parisite-\(Nd\)](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{Nd,Ce,Lu})_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Nd-rich end member of the parisite series, named for J. J. Paris, mine proprietor at Muzon, north of Bogota, Columbia.




[Parkerite](#)   $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Bi,Pb})_2\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert Luling Parker (1893-1973), Zurich, Switzerland.

[Parkinsonite](#)   $(\text{Pb,Mo},[])_8\text{O}_8\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Reginald F. D. Parkinson, English mineral collector from Somerset.

[Parnauite](#)    $\text{Cu}_9(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John L. Parnau (1906-1990), U.S. Mineral collector who discovered the mineral.

[Parsettensite](#)     $(\text{K,Na,Ca})(\text{Mn,Al})_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Parsettens Alp, Val d'Err, Grisons, Switzerland.

[Parsonsite](#)      $\text{Pb}_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Leonard Parsons (1873-1957), mineralogist, University of Toronto, Canada.

[Partheite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Erwin Parthe (1928-), crystallographer at the University of Geneva.

[Partzite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2\text{Sb}_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_7$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. F. W. Partz, who

discovered the mineral.

[Parvowinchite](#) ▲ $\text{Na}(\text{NaMn}^{++})(\text{Mg}_4\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN:

Renamed IMA 1997 as the Mn analog of cummingtonite, Formerly Tirodite which was named after its locality. LOCALITY: Tirodi, Madhya Pradesh, India.

[Parwelite](#) ●▲ (Mn,Mg) $5\text{Sb}(\text{As,Si})_2\text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander Parwel, Swedish chemist, Swedish National History Museum, Stockholm, Sweden.

[Pascoite](#) ●■▲ $\text{Ca}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_{28} \cdot 17(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Minasragra, Pasco Province, Peru.

[Patronite](#) ●■▲ VS_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Antenor Rizo-Patron, Peruvian engineer, discoverer of the Peruvian occurrence.

[Paulingite](#) * (see Paulingite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Paulingite-Ca !](#) ●▲ (Ca,K,Na,Ba) $5[\text{Al}_{10}\text{Si}_{35}\text{O}_{84}] \cdot 34(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named after Linus Carl Pauling (1901-1994), professor of chemistry, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA.

[Paulingite-K](#) ●■▲ (K,Ca,Na₂,Ba) $5\text{Al}_{10}\text{Si}_{35}\text{O}_{90} \cdot 45(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Linus Carl Pauling (1901-1994), professor of chemistry, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA. K modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.

[Paulingite-Na !](#) ●▲ (Na₂,K₂,Ca,Ba) $5\text{Al}_{10}\text{Si}_{35}\text{O}_{90} \cdot 45(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Linus Carl Pauling (1901-1994), professor of chemistry, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA. Named as the Na-dominant member of the paulingite series.

[Paulkellerite](#) ●▲ $\text{Bi}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$

[Paulkerrite](#) ●■▲ K(Mg,Mn) $2(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_2\text{Ti}(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named after Paul Francis Kerr (1897-1981), Professor of Mineralogy, Columbia University, New York City, New York, USA.

[Paulmooreite](#) ●▲ $\text{Pb}_2\text{As}^{+++}_2\text{O}_5$

[Pavonite](#) ●■▲ (Ag,Cu)(Bi,Pb) 3S_5 NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Latin "pavo", peacock, which honored Professor Martin Alfred Peacock (1898-1950), a Canadian mineralogist.

[Paxite](#) ●▲ CuAs_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Latin "pax" for peace.

[PDF 20-1390](#) * (see Winchite)

[Pearceite](#) ●■+▲ $\text{Ag}_{16}\text{As}_2\text{S}_{11}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American chemist, R. Pearce (1837-1927).

[Pecoraite](#) ●■▲ $\text{Ni}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$

[Pectolite](#) ●■▲ $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek pektos - "compacted" and lithos - "stone."

[Pehrmanite](#) * (see Ferrottaaffeite-6N3S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Peisleyite](#) ●■▲ $\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_{16}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_4)_{10}(\text{OH})_{17} \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vincent Peisley (1941-), Australian mineral collector who found the mineral.



[Pekoite](#) ●▲ $\text{PbCuBi}_2(\text{S,Se})_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY: Peko mine, Tennant Creek, Australia.

[Pekovite !](#) ■▲ $\text{SrB}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Igor Viktorovich Pekov (1967-), Russian mineralogist and alkaline rock expert.

[Pellouxite !](#) ▲ (Cu,Ag) $\text{Pb}_{10}\text{Sb}_{12}\text{S}_{27}(\text{Cl,S})_{0.6}\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alberto Pelloux (1868-1948), curator of the mineralogical Museum at the University of Genova.

[Pellyite](#) ●■▲ $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Pelly and Ross River, Yukon Territories, Canada.



[Pendletonite](#) * (see Karpatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Penfieldite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cl}_3(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel L. Penfield (1856-1905), American mineralogist and mineral chemist.

[Pengzhizhongite-24R](#) * (see Magnesionigerite-6N6S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pengzhizhongite-6H](#) * (see Magnesionigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pengzhizhongite-6T](#) * (see Magnesionigerite-2N1S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Penikisite](#)   $\text{BaMg}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gunar Penikis (1936-1979), who discovered the locality. LOCALITY: Rapid Creek (Cross Cut Creek), Big fish River, Yukon Territory, Canada.




[Penkvilksite](#)    $\text{Na}_4(\text{Ti}^{++++}, \text{Zr})_2[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}] \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Lapp "penk" and "vilkis", white and curly in allusion to its appearance.




[Pennantite](#)    $\text{Mn}_5\text{Al}(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$




[Pennine](#) * (see Clinochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Penninite](#) * (see Clinochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Penobsquisite](#) !   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{++}[\text{B}_9\text{O}_{13}(\text{OH})_6]\text{Cl} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (New Brunswick Division) mine at Penobsquis, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada.

[Penroseite](#)    $(\text{Ni}, \text{Co}, \text{Cu})\text{Se}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, Jr. (1863-1931), American economic geologist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Pentagonite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{VO})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, penta, "five" and angle in allusion to the fivefold twins common in this species.


[Pentahydrate](#)    $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, penta, "five" and hydros "water" in allusion to the 5 water molecules in the formula.



[Pentahydroborite](#)    $\text{CaB}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Pentlandite](#)    $(\text{Fe}, \text{Ni})_9\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Irish natural historian, J. B. Pentland (1797-1873).

[Penwithite](#) * (see Neotocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Penzhinite](#)   $(\text{Ag}, \text{Cu})_4\text{Au}(\text{S}, \text{Se})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Penzhina River, near the Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia.




[Peprossiite-\(Ce\)](#)   $(\text{Ce}, \text{La})(\text{Al}_3\text{O})_2/3\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giuseppe "PEP" = Rossi (1938-1990), Italian crystallographer and mineralogist.




[Percleveite-\(Ce\) !](#)   $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Nd})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Per Theodor Cleve (1840-1905), discoverer of Holmium (Ho) and Thulium (Tm).

[Percylite](#) * (see Boleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Percylite](#) * (see Pseudoboleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Peretaite](#)    $\text{CaSb}^{+++}4\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Pereta, Tuscany, Italy.

[Perhamite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_7(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 16.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank C. Perham (1934-), U.S. Geologist and pegmatite miner.

[Periclase](#)    MgO NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek peri - "around" and klao - "to cut."




[Peridot](#) * (see Forsterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Peridot](#) * (see Olivine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Perite](#)    PbBiO_2Cl

[Perialite](#)     $\text{K}_8\text{Ti}_4\text{Al}_{12}\text{Si}_{24}\text{O}_{72} \cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Lily




Alekseevna Perekrest, teacher of mineralogy at the Kirovsk Mining Technical School





[Perloffite](#)    $\text{Ba}(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Louis Perloff (1907-), American lawyer and collector of microscopic minerals.





[Permanganogrunerite !](#)   $[\text{Mn}_4(\text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22})(\text{OH})_2$




[Permingeatite](#)   Cu_3SbSe_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Francois Permingeat (1917-1988), mineralogist, University of Toulouse, France.

[Perofskite *](#) (see Perovskite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Perovskite](#)    CaTiO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Russian mineralogist, L. A. Perovski (1792-1856).

[Perraultite](#)     $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_2(\text{Ba}, \text{K})_2(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++})_8(\text{Ti}, \text{Nb})_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{32}(\text{OH}, \text{F}, \text{O})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Guy Perrault (1937-) of Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Canada.




[Perierite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Ca})_4(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carlo Perier (1886-1948), Italian mineralogist.



[Perroudite](#)    $\text{Hg}_{5-x}\text{Ag}_{4+x}\text{S}_{5-x}(\text{Cl}, \text{I}, \text{Br})_{4+x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Perroud, Professor at Voltaire College, Geneva, Switzerland, for his work on Cap-Garonne minerals.



[Peryite](#)   $(\text{Ni}, \text{Fe})_8(\text{Si}, \text{P})_3$



[Pertsevite !](#)   $\text{Mg}_2(\text{BO}_3)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: After Nikolai Nikolayewich Pertsev (b. 1930), IGEM, Moscow, in recognition of his work on boron minerals and deposits.





[Petalite](#)    $\text{LiAlSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek petalon - "leaf" in allusion to the perfect basal cleavage.



[Petarosite](#)    $\text{Na}_5\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{Cl}, \text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter Tarasoff, amateur mineralogist, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Quebec, Canada.

[Petedunnite](#)   $\text{Ca}(\text{Zn}, \text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pete J. Dunn, Department of Mineral Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D. C., USA.

[Peterbaylissite](#)   $\text{Hg}_3(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Peter Bayliss, Prof. emeritus of Mineralogy, Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

[Petersenite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_4(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Nd})_2(\text{CO}_3)_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ole Valdemar Petersen (1939-), Curator, Geology Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

[Petersite-\(Y\)](#)     $(\text{Y}, \text{Ce}, \text{Nd}, \text{Ca})\text{Cu}_6(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Thomas A. Peters (1947-) and Joseph Peters (1951-), curators of minerals at the Paterson, New Jersey museum and the American Museum of Natural History, New York, respectively.

[Petewilliamsite !](#)   $(\text{Ni}, \text{Co}, \text{Cu})_{30}(\text{As}_2\text{O}_7)_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter (Pete) Allan Williams (b. 1950), Professor, Minerals and Materials Group, School of Science, Food and Horticulture, University of Western Sydney, Penrith South DC, New Sou





[Petitjeanite](#)   $\text{Bi}^{+++}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{O}(\text{OH})$



[Petrovicite](#)   $\text{PbHgCu}_3\text{BiSe}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Petrovice deposit, Czech Republic.

[Petrovskaitite](#)   $\text{AuAg}(\text{S}, \text{Se})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nina Petrovskaya (1910-), Russian mineralogist.




[Petrukite](#)   $(\text{Cu}, \text{Fe}, \text{Zn})_2(\text{Sn}, \text{In})\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Petruk

(1930-), Canadian mineralogist.




[Petscheckite](#)     $U^{++++}Fe^{++}(Nb,Ta)_2O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eckhard Petsch (1939-), of Idar-Oberstein, Germany, who was a noteworthy prospector in Madagascar.





[Petterdite](#) !   $PbCr^{+++}2(CO_3)_2(OH)_4 \cdot H_2O$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for amateur mineralogist William Frederick Petterd (1849-1910), an amateur collector who published several significant catalogues on the mineralogy of Tasmania.

[Petzite](#)    Ag_3AuTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the chemist, W. Petz.




[Pezzottaite](#) !    $Cs(Be_2Li)Al_2Si_6O_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Federico Pezzotta of the Museo Civico, Milano, Italy for his work on the granitic pegmatites of Madagascar.

[Phacellite](#) * (see Kaliophilite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Pharmacolite](#)    $CaHAsO_4 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, farmakon, "poison" and lithos, "stone."




[Pharmacosiderite](#)     $KFe^{+++}4(AsO_4)_3(OH)_4 \cdot 6-7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, farmakon for "poison" and sideros for "iron."

[Phaunouxite](#)    $Ca_3(AsO_4) \cdot 11(H_2O)$




[Phenakite](#)    Be_2SiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek phenakos - "deceiver", in allusion to its similarity to quartz when colorless.




[Phenenthrene](#) * (see Ravatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Philipsbornite](#)    $PbAl_3(AsO_4)_2(OH)_5 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Helut von Philipsborn (1892-1983), Mineralogist, University of Bonn, Germany.




[Philipsburgite](#)    $(Cu,Zn)_6(AsO_4,PO_4)_2(OH)_6 \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Black Pine mine, Flink Creek Valley, John Long Mountains, 14.5 km west of Philipsburg, Montana, USA.

[Phillipsite](#) * (see Phillipsite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Phillipsite-Ca](#) !    $(Ca,K,Na)_{1-2}(Si,Al)_8O_{16} \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after William Phillips (1775-1829), English mineralogist and founder of the Geological Society of London. The Ca-dominant member of the phillipsite series.




[Phillipsite-K](#) !    $(K,Na,Ca)_{1-2}(Si,Al)_8O_{16} \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after William Phillips (1775-1829), English mineralogist and founder of the Geological Society of London. The K-dominant member of the phillipsite series.

[Phillipsite-Na](#)    $(Na,K,Ca)_{1-2}(Si,Al)_8O_{16} \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after William Phillips (1775-1829), English mineralogist and founder of the Geological Society of London. Na modifier added by zeolite nomenclature committee.




[Philolithite](#) !    $Pb_{12}O_6Mn(Mg,Mn)_2(Mn,Mg)_4(SO_4)(CO_3)_4Cl_4(OH)_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: The name is from the Greek philos (=loving) and lithos (=stone) in honor of the Friends of Mineralogy.

[Phlogopite](#)     $KMg_3(Si_3Al)O_{10}(F,OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek flogopos - "resembling fire."


[Phlogopite-Na](#) * (see Aspidolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Phoenicochroite](#)    $Pb_2(CrO_4)O$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "deep red" and "color", in allusion to the color

[Phosgenite](#)    $Pb_2(CO_3)Cl_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the composition phosgene (COCl₂), as the mineral contains this compound.


[Phosinaite-\(Ce\)](#)    $Na_{13}Ca_2Ce[Si_4O_{12}](PO_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For PHosphorus, Silicon, and sodium, NAtrium, in the composition.

[Phosphammite](#)    $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$


[Phosphoellenbergerite !](#)  $\text{Mg}_{14}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{PO}_3\text{OH}, \text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the phosphate analogue of ellenbergerite.

[Phosphoferrite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, PHOSPHate and FERRous Iron.

[Phosphofibrite](#)  $\text{KCuFe}^{+++}15(\text{PO}_4)_{12}(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Phosphogartrellite !](#)  $\text{PbCuFe}^{+++}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}, \text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For the relationship with gartrellite.


[Phosphomimetite *](#) (see Pyromorphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Phosphophyllite](#)  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition containing phosphorus and the Greek phyllon - meaning "leaf."


[Phosphorroesslerite *](#) (see Phosphorrosslerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Phosphorrosslerite](#)  $\text{Mg}(\text{PO}_3\text{OH}) \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Phosphosiderite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition, PHOSPHrous and SIDERos, Iron..


[Phosphovanadylite !](#)  $(\text{Ba}, \text{Ca}, \text{K}, \text{Na})_x[(\text{V}, \text{Al})_4\text{P}_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{16}] \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ $x \sim 0.66$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of phosphate and the vanadyl ($\text{V}^{++++}\text{O}_2$)-- group.


[Phosphowalpurkite !](#)  $(\text{UO}_2)\text{Bi}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the phosphate (PO_4 ---) analogue of walpurkite.

[Phosphuranylite](#)  $\text{KCa}(\text{H}_3\text{O})_3(\text{UO}_2)_7(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, PHOSPHorus, and URANYL, U^{4+} .

[Phthalimide *](#) (see Kladnoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Phuralumite](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition of PHosphate, URanium, and ALUMinum.


[Phurcalite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{O}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Phyllostungstite](#)  $\text{CaFe}^{+++}3\text{H}(\text{WO}_4)_6 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the crystal habit and composition.


[Pianinite - Disordered *](#) (see Kaolinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Picene *](#) (see Idrialite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pickeringite](#)  $\text{MgAl}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after J. Pickering (1777-1846).

[Picotpaulite](#)  TlFe_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Picot (1931-), French mineralogist.


[Picrolite *](#) (see Antigorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Picromerite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "bitter" and "part" in allusion to the magnesium content which makes this water-soluble salt bitter to the taste.

[Picropharmacolite](#)  $\text{Ca}_4\text{Mg}(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its magnesia content and the similarity to pharmacolite.


[Picrosmine *](#) (see Antigorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

























































[Piedmontite *](#) (see Piemontite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Piemontite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Al}, \text{Mn}, \text{Fe})_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH}) = \text{Ca}_2(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe})\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Piedmont, Italy.

[Pierrotite](#)  $\text{Ti}_2\text{Sb}_6\text{As}_4\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Roland Pierrot (1930-), French mineralogist.

[Pigeonite](#)  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Ca})(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$

[Pillaite !](#)  $\text{Pb}_9\text{Sb}_{10}\text{S}_{23}\text{ClO}_{0.5}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Leopoldo Pilla (1805-1848), Italian Earth scientist.

- [Pilsenite](#)    Bi_4Te_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Deutsch Pilsen (Nagybörzsöny), Hungary
- [Pimelite](#)  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Greek word for "fat", in allusion to the mineral's appearance.
- [Pinakiolite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mn}^{++}\text{O}_2(\text{BO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "small tablet", in allusion to the morphology.
- [Pinalite](#)   $\text{Pb}_3(\text{WO}_4)\text{OCl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mammoth mine, Pinal County, Arizona, USA.
- [Pinchite](#)    $\text{Hg}^{++}_5\text{O}_4\text{Cl}_2$
- [Pinguite](#)   $\text{Bi}^{+++}_6\text{Te}^{++++}_2\text{O}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: At Yangjiava, Pinggu County, near Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- [Pinnoite](#)    $\text{MgB}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for chief councilor of Mines, Pinno, of Halle, Germany.
- [Pintadoite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Canyon Pintado, San Juan Co., New Mexico, USA.
- [Piotine](#) * (see Saponite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Piretite](#) !    $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Paul Piret (1932-), Professor of Crystallography, University of Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.
- [Pirquitasite](#)   $\text{Ag}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Pirquitas deposit, Rinconada department, Jujuy province, Argentina
- [Pirssonite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Pistacite - pistachio green](#) * (see Epidote) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Pistanite \(copper bearing\)](#) * (see Melanterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Pitiglianoite](#)    $\text{Na}_6\text{K}_2\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{24}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Casa Collina, Pftigliano, Tuscany, Italy.
- [Pitticite](#)    Hydrous ferric arsenate sulfate (Fe, AsO₄, SO₄, H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "pitch", for its typical resinous appearance.
- [Piypite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Boris I. Piyp (1906-1966), Russian geologist and director, Institute of Volcanology, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii.
- [Placodine](#) * (see Maucherite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Plagioclase](#) *    $(\text{Na,Ca})(\text{Si,Al})_4\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek plagios - "oblique" and klao - "I cleave" in allusion to the obtuse cleavage angles of the good cleavages.
- [Plagionite](#)    $\text{Pb}_5\text{Sb}_8\text{S}_{17}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, plagios meaning "oblique."
- [Plancheite](#)    $\text{Cu}_8\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after J. Planche who brought it from Africa.
- [Planerite](#)    $\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for D. I. Planer, director of mines, Gumeshevsk, Ural Mountains, Russia.
- [Plasma - green chalcidony](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Plaster of Paris](#) * (see Bassanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Platarsite](#)   $(\text{Pt,Rh,Ru})\text{AsS}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, PLATInum and ARSenic.
- [Platiniridium](#) * (see Iridium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Platinum](#)    Pt NAME ORIGIN: Spanish, platina = "silver."
- [Plattnerite](#)    PbO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German metallurgist, K. F. Plattner (1800-1858).

[Platynite ?](#)    (Bi,Pb)₃(Se,S)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1910 from the Greek "to broaden", in allusion to its platy habit.

[Playfairite](#)   Pb₁₆Sb₁₈S₄₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Playfair (1748-1819), Professor of Natural Philosophy, Edinburgh, Scotland.

[Plazolite *](#) (see Hibschite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pleonaste *](#) (see Magnesioferrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Plessite - Taenite and Kamacite *](#) (see Kamacite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Plessite - Taenite and Kamacite *](#) (see Taenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Plombierite](#)    Ca₅H₂Si₆O₁₈·6(H₂O) (?)




[Plumalsite ?](#)  Pb₄Al₂(SiO₃)₇ (?)

[Plumbago *](#) (see Graphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Plumbobetafite](#)     (Pb,U,Ca)(Ti,Nb)₂O₆(OH,F) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the lead (PLUMBium), and other betafite minerals.

[Plumboferrite](#)   Pb₂Fe⁺⁺⁺(11-x)Mn⁺⁺⁺xO_{19-2x} (x=1/3) NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin (PLUMum) for lead and FERROus iron in the composition.





[Plumbogummite](#)    PbAl₃(PO₄)₂(OH)₅·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition: plumbum - "lead" and gummi - "indian rubber."

[Plumbojarosite](#)    PbFe⁺⁺⁺+6(SO₄)₄(OH)₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition (a variety of jarosite with Pb replacing K).

[Plumbomicrolite](#)     (Pb,Ca,U)₂Ta₂O₆(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for lead, "PLUMBum" and its relationship to microlite.

[Plumbonacrite](#)   Pb₁₀(CO₃)₆O(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named in for its composition and luster.

[Plumbopalladinite](#)   Pd₃Pb₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.




[Plumbopyrochlore](#)     (Pb,Y,U,Ca)_{2-x}Nb₂O₆(OH) NAME ORIGIN: For lead, PLUMBum, in its composition and its relationship to pyrochlore.

[Plumbotellurite](#)   PbTe⁺⁺⁺+O₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Pb, Te).

[Plumbotsumite](#)    Pb₅Si₄O₈(OH)₁₀




[Plumbum *](#) (see Lead) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Plumosite *](#)  Pb₂Sb₂S₅

[Poitevinite](#)    (Cu,Fe⁺⁺,Zn)SO₄·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Theophile Eugene Poitevin (1888-1978), Canadian mineralogist, Geological Survey of Canada.



[Pokrovskite](#)    Mg₂(CO₃)(OH)₂·0.5(H₂O)

[Polarite](#)   Pd(Bi,Pb) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Talnakh, Norilsk, Polar Ural Mountains, Russia.





[Poldervaartite](#)    (Ca,Mn⁺⁺)₂SiO₃(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arie Poldervaart (1918-1964), Professor of Petrology, Columbia University, New York City, New York, USA.

[Polhemusite](#)   (Zn,Hg)₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Clyde Polhemus Ross, American economic geologist.



[Polianite *](#) (see Pyrolusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Polkanovite !](#)   Rh₁₂As₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Yuri Aleksandrovich Polkanov (b. 1935), Academician, Institute of Mineral Resources, Academy of Technical Sciences of Ukraine, known for his studies of the mineralogy and ore





[Polkovicite](#)   (Fe,Pb)₃(Ge,Fe)_{1-x}S₄

[Pollucite](#)     (Cs,Na)₂Al₂Si₄O₁₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Pollux, a figure from Greek mythology, brother of Castor, for its common association with





"castorite" (petalite).





[Polyakovite-\(Ce\) !](#)   (Ce,La,Nd,Pr,Ca)₄(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)(Cr,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₂(Ti,Nb)₂Si₄O₂₂
NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladislav O. Polyakov (1950-1993), Russian mineralogist.

[Polybasite](#)    (Ag,Cu)₁₆Sb₂Si₁₁ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, poly, "many" and basis, "a base" in allusion to the basic character of the compound.

[Polycrase-\(Y\)](#)     (Y,Ca,Ce,U,Th)(Ti,Nb,Ta)₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "many" and "mixture", in reference to the large number of chemical elements in the formula.



[Polydymite](#)    NiNi₂S₄ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "many" and "twin", as the mineral is observed in twinned forms.



[Polyhalite](#)     K₂Ca₂Mg(SO₄)₄·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, polys, meaning "much" and hals, meaning "salt." in allusion to the many salt components in the formulae..

[Polythionite](#)     KLi₂AlSi₄O₁₀(F,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "ploy" for many or much, and in allusion to its high LITHIum content.

[Polymignite-metamict *](#) (see Zirconolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Polymignite-metamict *](#) (see Zirkelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Polyphite-VII](#)   Na₁₇Ca₃Mg(Ti,Mn)₄[Si₂O₇]₂(PO₄)₆O₂F₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "many" and PHosphorus for the multiple phosphate anions in the formula.

[Polyphite-VIII](#)   Na₁₇Ca₃Mg(Ti,Mn)₄[Si₂O₇]₂(PO₄)₆O₂F₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "many" and PHosphorus for the multiple phosphate anions in the formula.

[Ponomarevite](#)     K₄Cu⁺⁺4OCl₁₀




[Portlandite](#)    Ca(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named because the material is a common product of hydration of portland cement.



[Posnjakite](#)    Cu₄(SO₄)(OH)₆·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the geochemist, E. W. Posnjak (1888-1949).



[Potarite](#)   PdHg NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Potaro River area, Guyana.

[Potash Alum *](#) (see Potassium-alum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Potash Mica *](#) (see Muscovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Potassic-carpholite !](#)    (K,Na,_[])(Li,Mn⁺⁺)₂Al₄Si₄O₁₂(OH)₄(F,OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the potassium-dominant member of carpholite.



[Potassic-chlorohastingsite !](#)   (K,Na)Ca₂(Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₄Fe⁺⁺⁺[Si₆Al₂O₂₂](Cl,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition and for Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada..

[Potassic-chloropargasite !](#)   (K,Na)Ca₂(Mg,Fe₂⁺)₄Al(Si₆Al₂O₂₂)(Cl,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as K-rich chloropargasite as per IMA-approved amphibole nomenclature.

[Potassic-fluororichterite !](#)   (K,Na)(CaNa)Mg₅[Si₈O₂₂]F₂


[Potassic-magnesiosadanagaite](#)  


(K,Na)Ca₂(Mg,Fe⁺⁺,Al,Ti)₅[(Si,Al)₈O₂₂](OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Ryoichi Sadanaga (1920-), professor emeritus, University of Tokyo.

[Potassicarfvedsonite !](#)   KNa₂Fe⁺⁺4Fe⁺⁺⁺Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the K-dominant analogue of arfvedsonite.


[Potassicferrisadanagaite !](#)   (K,Na)Ca₂(Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂[Si₅Al₃O₂₂]

(OH,F,O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and relationship to sadanagaite.


[Potassicleakeite !](#)  $\text{KNa}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{LiSi}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the K-dominant analog of leakeite.

[Potassicpargasite !](#)  $(\text{K},\text{Na})\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its containing potassium and the locality. LOCALITY: Pargas, Turku-Pori, Finland.

[Potassicrichterite !](#)  $(\text{K},\text{Na})(\text{CaNa})_2\text{Mg}_5[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH},\text{F})_2$


[Potassicsadanagaite !](#)  $(\text{K},\text{Na})\text{Ca}_2[\text{Fe}^{++3}(\text{Al},\text{Fe}^{+++})_2][\text{Si}_5\text{Al}_3\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and for Ryoichi Sadanaga (1920-), professor emeritus, University of Tokyo.

[Potassium autunite *](#) (see Meta-ankoleite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Potassium-alum](#)  $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the element K and the Latin, alumen.


[Potassium-fluor-richterite *](#) (see Potassic-fluorrichterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Potosiite](#)  $\text{Pb}_6\text{Sn}_2\text{FeSb}_2\text{S}_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its locality. LOCALITY: Andacaba deposit, Potosi, Bolivia.

[Pottsite](#)  $\text{PbBiH}(\text{VO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Potts, Lander County, Nevada. USA.


[Poubaite](#)  $\text{PbBi}_2\text{Se}_2(\text{Te},\text{S})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Z. Pouba, economic geologist, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia.


[Poudretteite](#)  $\text{KNa}_2\text{B}_3\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$

[Poughite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++} + 2(\text{TeO}_3)_2(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frederick Harvey Pough (1906-), American mineralogist, curator, and writer.

[Povondraite !](#)  $(\text{Na},\text{K})(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Fe},\text{Mg},\text{Al})_6(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pavel Povondra (1924-), mineralogist, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic.

[Povondraite - \(61.3.1.6\) *](#) (see Povondraite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Powellite](#)  CaMoO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American geologist, John Westly Powell (1834-1902).

[Poyarkovite](#)  Hg_3ClO NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vlakimir Erastovich Poyarkov, Russian geologist, well-known investigator of mercury and antimony deposits.

[Prase - green *](#) (see Opal) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Prase - leek green chalcedony *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Prassoite](#)  $\text{Rh}_{17}\text{S}_{15}$ (?)

[Prassoite *](#) (see Miassite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pravdite *](#) (see Britholite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Precious opal - opalescent *](#) (see Opal) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Prehnite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Dutch Colonel, H. Von Prehn (1733-1785).

[Preisingerite](#)  $\text{Bi}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anton Preisinger (1925-), Mineralogist, University of Technology, Vienna.

[Preiswerkite](#)  $\text{NaMg}_2\text{Al}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$

[Preobrazhenskite](#)  $\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_{11}\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH})_9$

[Pretulite !](#)  ScPO_4 NAME ORIGIN: For the mountain Pretul, one of the localities at which the mineral occurs. LOCALITY: The type locality is 100 m southwest of Hollkegel, which is 12 km south-southwest of Murzzuschlag,

Fischbacher Alpen, Styria, Austria.

[Priceite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American metallurgist, Thomas Price (1837-?), San Francisco metallurgist, who first analyzed the mineral.





[Priderite](#)     $(\text{K},\text{Ba})(\text{Ti},\text{Fe}^{+++})_8\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rex Tregilgas Prider (1910-), Professor of Geology, University of Western Australia.

[Pringleite](#)   $\text{Ca}_9\text{B}_2\text{O}_3\text{Al}_4(\text{OH})_{24}\text{Cl}_4 \cdot 13(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Prismatine !](#)    $([\text{ }],\text{Fe},\text{Mg})(\text{Mg},\text{Al},\text{Fe})_5\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_2(\text{Si},\text{Al})_2(\text{B},\text{Si},\text{Al})(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{F})_{22}$

[Prismatine *](#) (see Kornerupine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Pixite *](#) (see Mimetite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Proberite](#)     $\text{NaCaB}_5\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank H. Probert (1876-1940), University of California, who discovered the mineral.



[Prochlorite *](#) (see Clinocllore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Prosopite](#)     $\text{CaAl}_2(\text{F},\text{OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek prosopon - "mask."

[Prosperite](#)   $\text{CaZn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prosper J. Williams (1910-), South African-Canadian mineral dealer from Toronto, Canada.

[Protasite](#)     $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean Protas (1931-), University of Nancy, France.

[Protoallophane *](#) (see Allophane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Protoanthophyllite !](#)   $(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the proto-type analog of anthophyllite. The prefix proto refers to a half-rotation about the b axis between successive layers of octahedra.

[Protoferro-anthophyllite !](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn}^{++})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_5(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{11})_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name indicates the structural relationship to protoamphiboles, and the compositional relationship to anthophyllite.





[Protojoseite *](#)   Bi_4TeS_2 (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named as a precursor of joseite.





[Protomangano-ferro-anthophyllite !](#)  




$(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_5(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{11})_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: The name indicates the structural relationship to protoamphiboles, and the compositional relationship to protoferro-anthophyllite and anthophyllite.





[Proudite](#)   $(\text{Pb},\text{Cu})_8\text{Bi}_9\text{-}10(\text{S},\text{Se})_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. S. Proud, a Director of the Peko-Wallsend mining





[Proustite](#)     Ag_3AsS_3 NAME ORIGIN: After the French chemist, J. L. Proust (1755-1826).

[Przhevalskite](#)     $\text{Pb}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai M. Przhevsky (1839-1888), Russian explorer.



[Pseudo-autunite *](#)     $(\text{H}_3\text{O})_4\text{Ca}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its similarity to autunite and meta-autunite in composition and occurrence.

[Pseudoboleite](#)    $\text{Pb}_5\text{Cu}_4\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its similarity to the mineral Boleite.




[Pseudobrookite](#)     $(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{Ti},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{O}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek pseudo - "I mislead" and the mineral brookite.

[Pseudocotunnite](#)     K_2PbCl_4 (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Greek "pseudo", false and cotunnite, a mineral it resembles in some respects.

[Pseudograndreefite](#)   $\text{Pb}_6\text{SO}_4\text{F}_{10}$



[Pseudojohannite !](#)     $\text{Cu}_5(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Pseudolaueite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 7-8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Pseudomalachite](#)    $\text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pseudo - "false" and malachite.

[Pseudonatrolite](#) * (see Mordenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pseudorutile](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_9$




[Pseudosinhalite](#) !   $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_3\text{B}_2\text{O}_9(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the optical, chemical, and structural similarity to sinhalite.

[Psilomelane](#) ?    $(\text{Ba},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{Mn}_5\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1758 from the Greek psilos - "smooth" and melas - "black."




[Psilomelane](#) * (see Cryptomelane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Psilomelane](#) * (see Romanechite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Ptilolite](#) * (see Mordenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pucherite](#)    BiVO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Oxidized portions of Bi-Ag-U-Ca veins in the Pucher shaft of the Wolfgang Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany.

[Pumpellyite](#) * (see Pumpellyite-(Mg)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Pumpellyite-\(Fe++\)](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{Al},\text{Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American geologist, R. Pumpelly (1837-1923).

[Pumpellyite-\(Fe+++\)](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH},\text{O})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American geologist, R. Pumpelly (1837-1923).



[Pumpellyite-\(Mg\)](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{MgAl}_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American geologist, R. Pumpelly (1837-1923).





[Pumpellyite-\(Mn++\)](#)   $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})(\text{Al},\text{Mn}^{+++},\text{Fe})_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American geologist, R. Pumpelly (1837-1923).

[Purpurite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin purpureus - "purple red."

[Pushcharovskite](#) !    $\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH}) \cdot 1.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Dmitry Yurievich Pushcharovsky (b. 1944), crystallographer, Moscow State University, Russia.

[Putoranite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{1.1}\text{Fe}_{1.2}\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Putoran Mountains, Siberia.





[Putzite](#) !   $(\text{Cu}_{4.7}\text{Ag}_{3.3})\text{GeS}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hubert Putz (1973-), who discovered the new species during field work in Catamarca, for his significant contribution to the mineralogy of germanium in the Capillitas deposit.




[Pyatenkoite-\(Y\)](#) !     $\text{Na}_5(\text{Y},\text{Dy},\text{Gd})\text{TiSi}_6\text{O}_{18} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Yu. A. Pyatenko (1928-), prominent Russian crystal chemist.



[Pycnite - yellowish white-](#) * (see Topaz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pyrantimonite](#) * (see Kermesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pyrargyrite](#)     Ag_3SbS_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pyr and argyros, "fire-silver" in allusion to color and silver content.

[Pyrite](#)     FeS_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pyrites lithos, "stone which strikes fire," in allusion to the sparking produced when iron is struck by a lump of pyrite.

[Pyroaurite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pyro and the Latin aurium, "fire" and "golden" because of the gold-like submetallic scales present in its type locality. LOCALITY: Langbanshyttan, Sweden.

[Pyrobelonite](#)    $\text{PbMn}(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "fire" and "needle", in allusion to the color and habit.

[Pyrochlore](#) ⓘ♣+▲ (Na,Ca)₂Nb₂O₆(OH,F) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek pyr - "fire" and chloros - "green."

[Pyrochroite](#) ⓘ♣+▲ Mn(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, puro, "fire" and khroma, "color", because of the change in color upon ignition.

[Pyrocoprite](#) * ⓘ▲♣ (Mg(K,Na))₂P₂O₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's derivation from bat guano combustion.

[Pyrolusite](#) ⓘ♣+▲ MnO₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pyro and louein, "fire" and "to wash," because it was used to remove the greenish color imparted to glass by iron compounds.

[Pyromorphite](#) ⓘ♣▲ Pb₅(PO₄)₃Cl NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek pyr - "fire" and morfe - "form" in allusion the recrystallization reaction of the molten mineral.

[Pyrope](#) ⓘ♣+▲ Mg₃Al₂(SiO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pyropos, "fiery-eyed" in allusion to the red hue.

[Pyrophanite](#) ⓘ▲ MnTiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek pyr - "fire" and fanos - "shining."

[Pyrophosphite](#) * ⓘ♣▲ K₂CaP₂O₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Greek pyros, meaning fire and the element name - Phosphorus.

[Pyrophyllite](#) ⓘ♣▲ Al₂Si₄O₁₀(OH)₂

[Pyrosmalite](#) * (see Ferropyrosmalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pyrosmalite](#) * (see Manganpyrosmalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Pyrostilpnite](#) ⓘ♣+▲ Ag₃SbS₃ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, pyr, "fire" and stilpnos, "shining."

[Pyroxferroite](#) ⓘ♣▲ (Fe⁺⁺,Mn)₇[Si₇O₂₁] NAME ORIGIN: Named after its resemblance to the pyroxenes and containing iron over manganese..

[Pyroxmangite](#) ⓘ♣▲ (Mn,Fe⁺⁺)SiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its resemblance to the pyroxenes and containing manganese.

[Pyrrhotite](#) ⓘ♣+▲ Fe(1-x)S (x=0-0.17) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, phrrhotes, "redness," in allusion to color.



[\[Mineral Specimens\]](#) [\[Our best\]](#) [\[Rare specimens\]](#) [\[Latest updates\]](#) [\[Home Page\]](#)

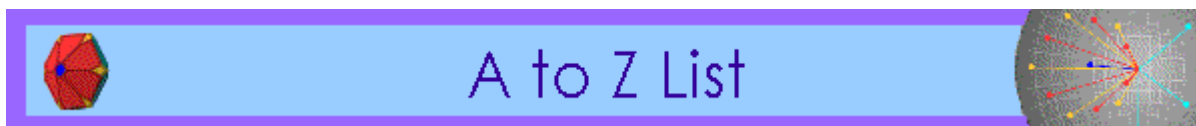
Fine Minerals, Moldavites, Jewellery, Meteorites and Fossils
Rockshop.cz is based in Prague, Czech republic

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

Q Index of Mineral Species



[[What's New](#)] [[Mineral Auctions](#)] [[Rare Minerals](#)] [[Mineral Show Reports](#)] [[About Us](#)]
Trinity Mineral Company - Bringing the Earth to You One Rock at a Time

This alphabetical listing of **Q minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Qandilite](#) $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its occurrence in rocks of the Quadil Group, Iraq.

[Qilianshanite](#) $\text{NaH}_4(\text{CO}_3)(\text{BO}_3) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Qingheiite](#) $\text{Na}_2(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Qinghe County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China.

[Qitianlingite](#) $\text{Fe}^{++}2\text{Nb}_2\text{W}^{++++++}\text{O}_{10}$

[Quadratite](#) ! $\text{Ag}(\text{Cd}, \text{Pb})\text{AsS}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: The name is derived from the conspicuous quadratic shape of the mineral.

[Quadrivayne](#) $(\text{Na}, \text{K})_6\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin "quad" for four, as the mineral has four times the unit cell volume of the related mineral species davyne.

[Quadruphite-VII](#) $\text{Na}_{14}\text{CaMgTi}_4[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7]_2(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}_4\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Latin "quadruplex" and the element phosphorus, for the quantity of PO_4 groups in the formula.

[Quadruphite-VIII](#) $\text{Na}_{14}\text{CaMgTi}_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}_4\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named

for the Latin "quadruplex" and the element phosphorus, for the quantity of PO₄ groups in the formula.

[Quartz](#) ⓘ 🟩 + 🟩 ▲ SiO₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the German "quarz", of uncertain origin.

[Quecksilber](#) * (see Mercury) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Queitite](#) ⓘ 🟩 ▲ Pb₄Zn₂(SiO₄)(Si₂O₇)(SO₄)

[Quenselite](#) ⓘ 🟩 + 🟩 ▲ PbMn⁺⁺⁺O₂(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Percy Dudgeon Quensel (1881-1966), Swidish mineralogist and petrolgist, Stockholm University, Sweden.

[Quenstedtite](#) ⓘ 🟩 + 🟩 ▲ Fe⁺⁺⁺2(SO₄)₃·10(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German mineralogist, F. A. Quenstedt (1809-1889).

[Quetenite](#) * (see Botryogen) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Quetzalcoatlite](#) ⓘ 🟩 ▲ Zn₈Cu₄(TeO₃)₃(OH)₁₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Quetzalcoatl, a Toltec god of the sea, in allusion of the sea blue-green color of the mineral.

[Quicksilver](#) * (see Mercury) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Quintinite-2H](#) ⓘ 🟩 ▲ Mg₄Al₂(OH)₁₂CO₃·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Quintin Wight (b. 1935), of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, significant contributor to mineral studies at Mont Saint-Hilaire, and author of The Complete Book of micromounting (1993).

[Quintinite-3T](#) ⓘ 🟩 ▲ Mg₄Al₂(OH)₁₂CO₃·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Quintin Wight (b. 1935), of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, significant contributor to mineral studies at Mont Saint-Hilaire, and author of The Complete Book of Micromounting (1993).



[\[How the Club Works\]](#) [\[Memberships - Junior, Deluxe , and Platinum\]](#) [\[FAQ\]](#) [\[Past Minerals\]](#)

Join the Club - Junior, Deluxe and Platinum Memberships Available

High Quality Minerals Sent to Your Home or School Each Month

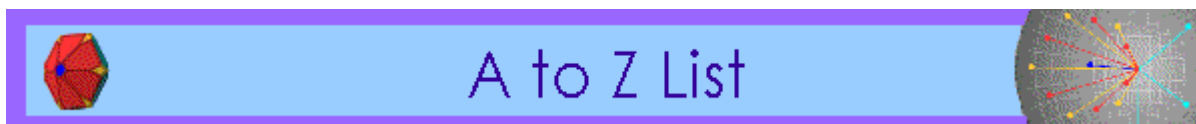
Mineral of the Month Club - An Inexpensive Way to Enjoy Minerals

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

R Index of Mineral Species



[[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Adam's Picks](#)] [[Sale Items](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Contacts](#)]

Adam's Minerals, your website for mineral specimens for your collection at affordable prices

This alphabetical listing of **R minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🟡 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🔴 - very mild, 🟠 - weak, 🟡🟠 - strong, 🟡🔴 - very strong, 🔴🟡🟠 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Raadeite](#) ! 🖼️📍 Mg₇(PO₄)₂(OH)₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gunnar Raade (1944-), minerals curator at the Natural History Museum, Oslo, Norway.

[Rabbittite](#) 🔊 🖼️📍🔴🔴🔴 Ca₃Mg₃(UO₂)₂(CO₃)₆(OH)₄·18(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Charles Rabbitt (1907-1957), geologist with the U. S. Geological Survey.

[Rabejacite](#) 🔊 🖼️📍🔴🔴🔴 Ca(UO₂)₄(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rabejac and Mas d'Alary village a few kilometers from Lodeve, France.

[Radhakrishnaite](#) 🔊 📍📍 PbTe₃(Cl,S)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after B. P. Radhakrishna (1918-), Indian mineralogist.

[Radial Blende](#) * (see Wurtzite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Radiobarite](#) * 📍🔴🔴🔴 (Ba,Ra)SO₄ NAME ORIGIN: From radium replacing barium and from the Greek, baryos, "heavy."

[Radovanite](#) ! 📍 Cu₂Fe⁺⁺⁺(AsO₄)[As⁺⁺⁺O₂(OH)₂]·H₂O NAME ORIGIN: Named for Radovan Cerny (1957-), crystallographer at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

[Radtkeite](#) 🔊 📍 Hg₃S₂Cl₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur S. Radtke (1936-2004),




geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.




[Rafaelite](#) * (see Paralaurionite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Raguinite](#)    TlFeS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugene Raguin (1900-), French geologist.




[Raite](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{Mn}_3\text{Ti}_0.25\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Rajite](#)    $\text{CuTe}^{++++}2\text{O}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Robert Allen Jenkins (RAJ-ite), a mineralogist who first recognized the species.

[Ralstonite](#)    $\text{Na}_x\text{Mg}_x\text{Al}_{2-x}(\text{F},\text{OH})_6 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. Grier Ralston (1851-1880) of Norristown, Pennsylvania, USA, who first observed the mineral.




[Rambergite](#) !    MnS NAME ORIGIN: Named after Hans Ramberg (1917-1998), Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology at the University of Chicago, then at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.




[Ramdohrite](#)   $\text{Ag}_3\text{Pb}_6\text{Sb}_11\text{S}_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Ramdohr (1890-1985), German mineralogist.

[Rameauite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{CaU}^{+++++}6\text{O}_{20} \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jacques Rameau (1926-1960), French prospector who discovered the deposit where the mineral occurs.

[Rammelsbergite](#)    NiAs_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German chemist and mineralogist, K. F. Rammelsberg (1812-1899).

[Ramsayite](#) * (see Lorenzenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ramsbeckite](#)    $(\text{Cu},\text{Zn})_{15}(\text{SO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{22} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Bastenberg mine, near Ramsbeck, Germany.

[Ramsdellite](#)    MnO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American mineralogist, Lewis S. Ramsdell (1895-1975), of the University of Michigan, who first described the mineral.




[Rancieite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Mn}^{++})\text{Mn}^{++++}4\text{O}_9 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rancie, near Vicdessos, Ariège, France.




[Rankachite](#)   $\text{CaFe}^{++}\text{V}^{++++}4\text{W}^{+++++}8\text{O}_{36} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Rankamaite](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{K},\text{Pb},\text{Li})_3(\text{Ta},\text{Nb},\text{Al})_{11}(\text{O},\text{OH})_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kalervo Rankama (1913-), Finnish geochemist, University of Helsinki.


[Rankinite](#)   $\text{Ca}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$


[Ranquillite](#) * (see Haiweeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ransomite](#)    $\text{CuFe}^{+++}2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Federick Leslie Ransome (1868-1935), U.S. Mining geologist.





[Ranunculite](#)    $\text{HAl}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the color "ranunculus", buttercup.



[Rapidcreekite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{CO}_3) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rapid Creek, Big Fish river area, Yukon Territories, Canada.

[Rappoldite](#) !  $\text{Pb}(\text{Co},\text{Ni},\text{Zn},)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Dump material from the Rappold mine near Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany.


[Raslakite](#) !  $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_3(\text{Na},\text{Zr})_3\text{Zr}_3(\text{Si},\text{Nb})(\text{Si}_{25}\text{O}_{73})(\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_3(\text{Cl},\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Raslak cirques near Mount Kedykverpakhk.

[Rasorite](#) * (see Kernite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Raspite](#)     PbWO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Rasp (1846-1907), German-Australian prospector, discovered of the Broken Hill ore deposit.


[Rastsvetaevite](#) !   $\text{Na}_27\text{K}_8\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Fe}_3\text{Zr}_6\text{Si}_{52}\text{O}_{144}(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Rasvumite](#)  KFe_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rasvumchorr and Kidusvumchorr apatite deposits, Khibina massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.


[Rathite](#)  $\text{Pb}_8\text{Pb}_{4-x}(\text{Ti}_2\text{As}_2)_x(\text{Ag}_2\text{As}_2)\text{As}_{16}\text{S}_{40}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gerhard von Rath (1830-1888), Professor of Mineralogy, Bonn, Germany.

[Rauenthalite](#)  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Rauvite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}^{++++}10\text{O}_{28} \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Radium, Uranium, and Vanadium.

[Ravatite](#)  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ravat, Fan-Jagnob coal basin, Dushambe, Tajikistan

[Rayite](#)  $(\text{Ag},\text{Ti})_2\text{Pb}_8\text{Sb}_8\text{S}_{21}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Santosh K. Ray of President College, Calcutta, India.

[Realgar](#)  As_4S_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Arabic, rahj al ghar, "powder of the mine;"

[Rebulite](#)  $\text{Ti}_5\text{Sb}_5\text{As}_8\text{S}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Unknown name derivation.

[Rectorite](#)  $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})\text{Al}_4(\text{Si},\text{Al})_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for E. W. Rector (1849-1917), legislator and lawyer of Hot Springs, Arkansas, USA.


[Red Antimony](#) * (see Kermesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Red Lead Ore](#) * (see Crocoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Red oxide of copper](#) * (see Cuprite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Red oxide of lead](#) * (see Minium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Red Oxide of Zinc](#) * (see Zincite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Reddingite](#)  $\text{Mn}^{++3}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Branchville, in the town of Redding, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

[Redingtonite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Ni})(\text{Cr},\text{Al})_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Redington mine, Knoxville, Napa Co., California.

[Redledgeite](#)  $\text{BaTi}_6\text{Cr}^{+++}2\text{O}_{16} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Red Ledge mine, south of Washington, Nevada Co., California.


[Reederite-\(Y\) !](#)  $\text{Na}_{15}\text{Y}_2(\text{CO}_3)_9(\text{SO}_3\text{F})\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Richard J. Reeder, currently co-editor of the American Mineralogist.


[Reedmergnerite](#)  NaBSi_3O_8

[Reevesite](#)  $\text{Ni}_6\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Refikite](#)  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$

[Reichardite - massive](#) * (see Epsomite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Reichenbachite](#)  $\text{Cu}^{++5}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Reichenbach, Odenwald, Germany.


[Reidite !](#)  ZrSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alan F. Reid who first produced this high pressure phase in the laboratory.


[Reinerite](#)  $\text{Zn}_3(\text{As}^{+++}\text{O}_3)_2$


[Reinhardbraunsite](#)  $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$

[Remondite-\(Ce\)](#)  $\text{Na}_3(\text{Ce},\text{La},\text{Ca},\text{Na},\text{Sr})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5$


[Remondite-\(La\) !](#)  $\text{Na}_3(\text{La},\text{Ce},\text{Ca})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the La analog of remondite-(Ce).

[Renardite](#)  $\text{Pb}(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alphonse Francois Renard (1842-1903), mineralogist, University of Ghent, Belgium.


[Rengeite !](#)  $\text{Sr}_4\text{ZrTi}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mt Renge, near the discovery location and the jadeitite-bearing Renge metamorphic belt.

[Renierite](#)  (Cu,Zn)₁₁(Ge,As)₂Fe₄S₁₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Armand Renier, Belgian geologist and Director of the Belgian Geological Survey.

[Reniforite](#) * (see Jordanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Reppiaite](#)  Mn⁺⁺⁵[(V,As)O₄]₂(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Gambatesa mine, near Reppia, Val Graveglia, Italy.

[Resin](#) * (see Amber) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Retgersite](#)  NiSO₄·6(H₂O)


[Retzian-\(Ce\)](#)  Mn₂Ce(AsO₄)(OH)₄

[Retzian-\(La\)](#)  (Mn,Mg)₂(La,Ce,Nd)(AsO₄)(OH)₄


[Retzian-\(Nd\)](#)  Mn₂(Nd,Ce,La)(AsO₄)(OH)₄

[Revdanskite](#) * (see Pimelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Revdite](#)  Na₂Si₂O₅·5(H₂O)

[Reyerite](#)  (Na,K)₄Ca₁₄Si₂₂Al₂O₅₈(OH)₈·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eduard Reyer (1849-1907), Austrian geologist.


[Rhabdite](#) * (see Schreibersite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Rhabdophane-\(Ce\)](#)  (Ce,La)PO₄·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, "rod" and "to appear", in allusion to the characteristic bands shown in its spectrum.


[Rhabdophane-\(La\)](#)  (La,Ce)PO₄·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named to distinguish the La rich form of rhabdophane-Ce.

[Rhabdophane-\(Nd\)](#)  (Nd,Ce,La)PO₄·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named to distinguish the Nd rich form of rhabdophane-Ce.


[Rheniite](#) * (see IMA1999-004a) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Rhenium](#) *  Re NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Rhine River in Germany in 1925.

[Rhodarsenide](#) !  (Rh,Pd)₂As NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of rhodium and arsenic.

[Rhodesite](#)  KHCa₂Si₈O₁₉·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902), British founder of the DeBeers Mining Company and for Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa where the mineral was studied.

[Rhodium](#)  (Rh,Pt) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek, rhodon = "rose" in allusion to the colored salts.

[Rhodizite](#)  (K,Cs)Al₄Be₄(B,Be)₁₂O₂₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek "rose-colored" because it tinges the blowpipe flame red.

[Rhodochrosite](#)  MnCO₃ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek rhodon -"rose" and chroma - "color."

[Rhodolite](#) * (see Pyrope) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Rhodonite](#)  (Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺,Mg,Ca)SiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek rhodos - "rose colored."


[Rhodostannite](#)  Cu₂FeSn₃S₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its reddish color compared to stannite.




[Rhodplumsite](#)  Pb₂Rh₃S₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.




[Rhoenite](#) * (see Rhonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)






[Rhomboclase](#)  (H₅O₂)+Fe⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)₂·2(H₂O)

[Rhonite](#)  Ca₂(Mg,Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Ti)₆(Si,Al)₆O₂₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rhon Mountains, at Scharnhausen, near Stuttgart, Germany.

[Ribbeite](#)  (Mn⁺⁺,Mg)₅(SiO₄)₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Ribbe of Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University.



[Richellite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}10(\text{PO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Richelle, near Vise in Liege, Belgium.




[Richelsdorfite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_5\text{Sb}(\text{AsO}_4)_4\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Richelsdorf Mountains, Hesse, Germany.

[Richetite](#)      $\text{PbU}^{+++++}4\text{O}_{13} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Emile Richet (1884-1938), chief geologist, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.



[Richterite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{CaNa})(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_5[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$




[Richterite-K](#) * (see Potassicrichterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Rickardite](#)   Cu_7Te_5 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Thomas Arthur Rickard (1864-1953), mining engineer and Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York and London.

[Riebeckite](#)    $[\]\text{Na}_2(\text{Fe}^{++}3\text{Fe}^{+++}2)\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German traveler, Emil Riebeck (1853-1885).

[Rijkeboerite](#) * (see Bariomicrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rilandite](#)   $(\text{Cr},\text{Al})_6\text{SiO}_{11} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for James L. Riland (1857-1938?), newspaper publisher of Meeker, Colorado, on whose claim the mineral was found.

[Rimkorolgit](#) !    $\text{Mg}_5\text{Ba}(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Olga M. Rimskaya-Konsakova (1914-1987), Russian mineralogist from St. Petersburg University.


[Ringwoodite](#)   Mg_2SiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Edward Ringwood (1930-1993), petrologist, University of Canberra, Australia.

[Rinkite](#) !    $\text{Na}(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_2(\text{Ca},\text{Ce})_4(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{O},\text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after H. RINK, director of a Danesh-Greenlandic trade group.


[Rinkite](#) * (see Mosandrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rinkolite](#) * (see Mosandrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rinkolite](#) * (see Rinkite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rinmanite](#) !  $(\text{Zn},\text{Mn})_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Fe}_4\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Sven Rinman (1720-1792), father of the Swedish mineral industry, member of the Bergskollegium.

[Rinneite](#)     $\text{K}_3\text{NaFe}^{++}\text{Cl}_6$




[Riomarinaite](#) !  $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Falcacci mine, Rio Marina iron mine, Elba Island, Toscana (Tuscany), Italy



[Ripidolite](#) * (see Clinochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Rittingerite](#) * (see Xanthoconite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Rittmannite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Rivadavite](#)    $\text{Na}_6\text{MgB}_24\text{O}_{40} \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Riversideite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Crestmore quarry, 5 miles NW of Riverside, Riverside Co., California.




[Roaldite](#)   $(\text{Fe},\text{Ni})_4\text{N}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1981 for Roald Nielsen (b.1928), Danish metallurgist.

[Robertsite](#)    $\text{Ca}_6\text{Mn}^{+++}9(\text{PO}_4)_9\text{O}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Willard Lincoln Roberts (1923-1987), mineralogist, South Dakota School of Mines.

[Robinsonite](#)    $\text{Pb}_4\text{Sb}_6\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stephen Clive Robinson (1911-), Geological Survey of Canada, who first synthesized the mineral.




[Rock Crystal](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Rock Salt](#) * (see Halite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rockbridgeite](#)    $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})\text{Fe}^{+++}4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for

the locality. LOCALITY: South Mountain, near Midvale, Rockbridge County, Virginia, USA.

[Rodalquilarite](#)    $\text{H}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)_4\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rodalquilar gold deposit, Almeria, Spain.




[Rodolicoite](#) !    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Francesco Rodolico (1905–1988), professor of mineralogy, University of Florence, Italy, specialist of the history of geology and of building and ornamental materials, author o



[Roebingite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ca}_6(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Washington A. Roebling (1837-1926), well known mineral collector and builder of the Brooklyn Bridge.

[Roedderite](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{K})_2(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_5\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$

[Roemerite](#) * (see Romerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Roesslerite](#) * (see Rosslerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Roggianite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2[\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{13}] \cdot 2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Aldo G. Roggiani, a teacher of natural sciences, who first found the mineral.





[Rohaite](#)   $\text{TiCu}_5\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Rose-Hansen, (1937-), Danish mineralogist.

[Rokuehnite](#) * (see Rokuhnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rokuhnite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Cl}_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Rollandite](#) !   $\text{Cu}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Rolland (1940-), an eminent mineral collector of the Roua mines.




[Romanechite](#)    $(\text{Ba},\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{Mn}^{++++},\text{Mn}^{+++})_5\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Romaneche, Saone-et-Loire, France.

[Romanite](#) *     $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{U},\text{Pb})_2(\text{Ti},\text{Fe}^{+++})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Romania.

[Romanite](#) * (see Dessauite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Romarchite](#)   SnO

[Romeite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn},\text{Na})_2(\text{Sb},\text{Ti})_2\text{O}_6(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French crystallographer, J. B. Rome de l'Isle (1736-1770).



[Romerite](#)    $\text{Fe}_3(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Adolph Römer (1809-1869), German geologist.

[Rondorfite](#) !  $\text{Ca}_8\text{Mg}(\text{SiO}_4)_4\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alice and Eugen Rondorf, two distinguished mineral collectors, who found the mineral with Bernd Ternes in 1979.




[Ronneburgite](#) !    $\text{K}_2\text{MnV}_4\text{O}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Locality.




[Rontgenite-\(Ce\)](#)     $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Ce},\text{La})_3(\text{CO}_3)_5\text{F}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Conrad von Rontgen (1845-1923), German physicist and discoverer of X-rays.





[Rooseveltite](#)    BiAsO_4

[Roquesite](#)   CuInS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Maurice Roques, University of Clairmont-Gerrand, France.




[Rorisite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Mg})\text{FCl}$

[Rosasite](#)    $(\text{Cu},\text{Zn})_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Rosas mine, Narcao, Cagliari, Sardegna (Sardinia), Italy.



[Roscherite](#)    $\text{Ca}(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})_5\text{Be}_4(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Roscher, mineral collector of Ehrenfriedsdorf, Germany.

[Roscoelite](#)     $\text{K}(\text{V},\text{Al},\text{Mg})_2\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Enfield Roscoe (1833-1915) of Manchester, England who first prepared pure vanadium.

[Rose Quartz - rose colored *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Roselite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Co,Mg})(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Gustave Rose (1798-1873), professor on mineralogy at the University of Berlin, Germany.



[Roselite-beta](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Co,Mg})(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its dimorphic relationship with roselite.




[Rosemaryite](#)   $(\text{Na,Ca,Mn}^{++})(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. Rosemay Wyllie wife of Professor Peter J. Wyllie, namesake of wyllieite.




[Rosenbergite](#)    $\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Philip E. Rosenberg (1931-), U.S. Geochemist, Washington State University.


[Rosenbuschite](#)    $(\text{Ca,Na})_3(\text{Zr,Ti})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8\text{F}$

[Rosenhahnite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8[(\text{OH})_{2-4x},(\text{CO}_3)_x]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Leo Rosenhahn (1904-1991), American amateur mineralogist, who found the mineral.




[Roshchinite](#)   $\text{Ag}_{19}\text{Pb}_{10}\text{Sb}_5\text{I}_9\text{S}_6$ or $\text{Pb}(\text{Ag,Cu})_2(\text{Sb,As})_5\text{S}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yuri V. Roshchin (1934-1979), Russian Geologist.




[Rosiaite !](#)    $\text{PbSb}^{++++}2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Cetine di Cotorniano Mine (Cetine Mine), Rosia, Siena Province, Tuscany, Italy

[Rosickyite](#)    S NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vojtech Rosicky, former Director of the Mineralogical and Petrological Institute of Masaryk University, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

[Rosieresite](#)  $(\text{Pb,Cu,Al})(\text{PO}_4)_x \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From an abandoned copper mine at Rosiere, Carmaux, Tarn, France.

[Rossite](#)    $\text{CaV}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Rosslerite](#)    $\text{Mg}(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH}) \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karl Rössler of Hanau, Germany.



[Rossmanite !](#)    $[\text{LiAl}_2\text{Al}_6(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})(\text{BO}_3)_3(\text{OH})_4]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after George R. Rossman (1945-), California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA, in recognition for his work on the spectroscopy of the tourmaline minerals.

[Rostite](#)    $\text{AlSO}_4(\text{OH,F}) \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rudolph Rost (1912-), Czech mineralogist.

[Rottisite *](#) (see Pimelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rouaite !](#)  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{NO}_3)(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Old copper mines at Roua, Alpes-Maritimes, southeastern France.

[Roubaultite](#)     $\text{Cu}_2(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Marcel Roubault (1905-), geologist, University of Nancy, France.

[Rouseite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{As}^{+++}\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rolnd Rouse (1943-), U. S. Mineralogist.

[Routhierite](#)   $\text{TiCu}(\text{Hg,Zn})_2(\text{As,Sb})_2\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre Routhier (1916-), French economic geologist.

[Rouvilleite](#)   $\text{Na}_3\text{Ca}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Poudrette quarry, Rouville County, Mt. St-Hilaire, Quebec, Canada.

[Rouxelite !](#)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{HgPb}_{23}\text{Sb}_{27}\text{S}_{65.5}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Roweite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}^{++}2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_6$

[Rowlandite-\(Y\)](#)   $\text{Y}_4\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{14}\text{F}_2$ (?)

[Roxbyite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{1.78}\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the locality. LOCALITY: Roxby Downs, AS, Australia. Eastern Mediterranean Sea.

[Rozenite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 Fe⁺⁺SO₄·4(H₂O)

[Ruarsite](#) 🌀🟩🟩 RuAsS NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Ruthenium, ARsenic, and Sulfur.

[Rubellite - red or pink *](#) (see Elbaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rubicelle *](#) (see Spinel) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rubicline !](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩🟩 (Rb,K)AlSi₃O₈ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its compositional and structural attributes as the rubidium analog of microcline.

[Ruby - red *](#) (see Corundum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ruby Silver Ore *](#) (see Proustite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ruby Silver Ore *](#) (see Pyrargyrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ruby spinal *](#) (see Spinel) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rucklidgeite](#) 🌀🟩🟩 (Bi,Pb)₃Te₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. C. Rucklidge, University of Toronto, Canada who first noticed the mineral.

[Rudenkoite !](#) 🟩 Sr₃Al₃[(Si,Al)₄O₁₀](OH,O)₈Cl₂·H₂O NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sergey Alexandrovich Rudenko (1917-1992). Professor at the St. Petersburg (Leningrad) Mining Institute.

[Ruitenbergitte](#) 🌀🟩🟩 Ca₉B₂₆O₃₄(OH)₂₄Cl₄·13(H₂O)

[Ruizite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 CaMn⁺⁺⁺Si₂O₆(OH)·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For Joe Ana Ruiz, of Mammoth, Arizona, USA, collector of microscopic minerals, who discovered the mineral.

[Rusakovite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 (Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₅(VO₄,PO₄)₂(OH)₉·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mikhail Petrovich Rusakov (1892-1963), geologist, Kazakhstan, Russia.

[Russellite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 Bi₂WO₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Edward Ian Montagu Russell (1878-1964), British mineralogist.

[Rustenburgite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 (Pt,Pd)₃Sn NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Atok and Rustenburg mines, Merensky Reef, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.

[Rustumite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 Ca₁₀(Si₂O₇)₂(SiO₄)Cl₂(OH)₂

[Ruthenarsenite](#) 🌀🟩🟩 (Ru,Ni)As NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Rutheniridosmine](#) 🟩🟩 (Ir,Os,Ru) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Ru, Os, Ir).

[Rutheniridosmium *](#) (see Osmium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ruthenium](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 (Ru,Ir,Os) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the element (Latin, Ruthenia = "Russia.").

[Ruthenosmiridium *](#) (see Iridium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Rutherfordine](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩🟩 UO₂(CO₃) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) British atomic physicist and Nobel laureate.

[Rutile](#) 🌀🟩🟩+🟩🟩 TiO₂ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, rutilus - "reddish."

[Rynersonite](#) 🌀🟩🟩🟩 Ca(Ta,Nb)₂O₆

www.mineralsweb.com

Worldwide fine specimens
by B & C GOBIN



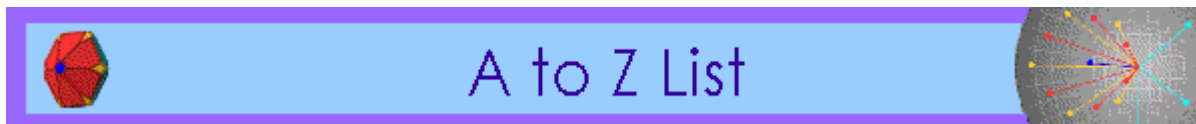
We **specialise** in top quality, fine minerals from [Morocco](#), [Namibia](#), [South Africa](#), [Pakistan](#), [Democratic Republic of Congo \(Zaire\)](#) and [China](#)
Worldwide Fine Minerals by B & C GOBIN

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

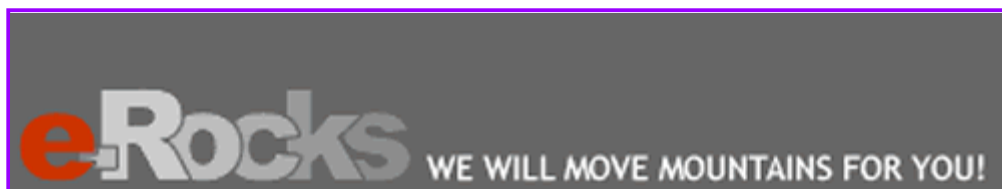
(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

S Index of Mineral Species



[[Register](#)] [[Auction Rules](#)] [[Current Listing](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Site Map](#)]

e-Rocks.com, auction and sales venue for all rock and mineral enthusiasts

Our mission is to provide an online centre for Buyers and Sellers with reliable service and support

Brought to you by [Thames Valley Minerals](#)

This alphabetical listing of **S minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Sabatierite](#) Cu_4TiSe_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Germain Sabatier (1923-), French mineralogist.

[Sabelliite](#) ! $\text{Cu}_2\text{Zn}(\text{As,Sb})\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Cesare Sabelli (1934-) of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Firenze, Ital.

[Sabieite](#) $(\text{NH}_4)\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Lone Creek cavern, near Sabie, Transvaal, South Africa.



[Sabinaite](#) $(\text{Na,Ca})_4\text{Zr}_2\text{Ti}(\text{CO}_3)_4\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ann Phyllis Sabina Stenson (1930-), mineralogist, Geological Survey of Canada.

[Sabugalite](#) $\text{HAl}(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sacrofanite](#) $(\text{Na,Ca,K})_9\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{24}[(\text{OH}),(\text{SO}_4),(\text{CO}_3),(\text{Cl})]_4 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mt. Sabatini, Sacrafano volcano area, Latium, Italy.

[Sadanagaite](#) $(\text{K,Na})\text{Ca}_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg,Al,Ti})_5[(\text{Si,Al})_8\text{O}_{22}](\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ryoichi Sadanaga (1920-), professor emeritus, University of Tokyo.

[Sadanagaite-K *](#) (see Potassicsadanagaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Saddlebackite !](#)   $\text{Pb}_2\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Archean-aged Saddleback greenstone belt which hosts the deposit.



[Safflorite](#)    $(\text{Co,Fe})\text{As}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the German Safflor - "dyer's saffron."



[Sagenite - reticulated *](#) (see Rutile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sahamalite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Mg,Fe}^{++})\text{Ce}_2(\text{CO}_3)_4$


[Sahlinite](#)   $\text{Pb}_{14}(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{O}_9\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl Andreas Sahlin (1861-1943), chemist and manager of the iron works at Laxa, Sweden.

[Sailaufite !](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality LOCALITY: Hartkoppe hill, Ober-Sailauf (Spessart mountains) Germany.



[Sainfeldite](#)   $\text{Ca}_5(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul Sainfeld (1916-), Musee des Mineralogie, Ecole des Mines, Paris.







[Sakhaite](#)   $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mg}(\text{BO}_3)_2(\text{CO}_3) \cdot 0.36(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality, Sakha being the name for Siberia in the Yakut language. LOCALITY: Solongo, Transbaikalia, Russia.

[Sakharovaite](#)  $(\text{Pb,Fe})(\text{Bi,Sb})_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Marina S. Sakharova (1917-), Russian mineralogist.

[Sakuraiite](#)  $(\text{Cu,Zn,Fe,In,Sn})_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kin-Ichi Sakurai (1912-1993), a Japanese amateur mineralogist.

[Sal Ammoniac *](#) (see Sal-ammoniac) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sal-ammoniac](#)    NH_4Cl NAME ORIGIN: Alchemist's Latin name for "salt of Ammon", used by early writers for common rock salt from near the Oracle of Ammon in Egypt.

[Saleeite](#)       $\text{Mg}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Achille Salee (1883-1932), mineralogist, Universite Louvain, Belgium.







[Salesite](#)    $\text{Cu}(\text{IO}_3)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Reno H. Sales (1876-1969), chief geologist, Anaconda Copper Mining Co.


[Saliotite](#)  $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{Al}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_5$

[Salmiac *](#) (see Sal-ammoniac) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Salmoite *](#) (see Tarbuttite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Salpeter *](#) (see Niter) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Samarskite-\(Y\)](#)       $(\text{Y,Fe}^{+++},\text{U})(\text{Nb,Ta})_5\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vasilii Yefrafovich von Samarski-Bykhovets (1803-1870), Chief of Staff of the Russian Corps of Mining Engineers.




[Samfowlerite](#)  $\text{Ca}_{14}\text{Mn}^{++}3\text{Zn}_2(\text{Be,Zn})_2\text{Be}_6(\text{SiO}_4)_6(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_4(\text{OH,F})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel Fowler, M.D. (1779-1844), who early encouraged study of the Franklin deposits.

[Samiresite *](#) (see Betafite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sampleite](#)     $\text{NaCaCu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{Cl} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mat Sample, mine superintendent, Chuquicamata, Chile.























[Samsonite](#)    $\text{Ag}_4\text{MnSb}_2\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its location.

[Samuelsonite](#)    $(\text{Ca,Ba})\text{Ca}_8(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})_4\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter B. Samuelson (1941-), Rumney New Hampshire, USA.




[Sanbornite](#)    BaSi_2O_5 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank B. Sanborn, (1862-1936), Mineralogist, California Department of Natural Resources.




[Sandbergite *](#) (see Ganterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sanderite](#)  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bruno Sander (1884-1979), Austrian geologist, Alte Universitat, Innsbruck, Austria.

- [Saneroite](#)  $\text{Na}_2(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_{10}\text{Si}_{11}\text{V}^{++++} + \text{O}_{34}(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edoardo Sanero, formerly professor of Mineralogy at the University of Genova, Italy.
- [Sanidine](#)  $(\text{K}, \text{Na})(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek sanis - "little plate" and idos - "to see."
- [Sanjuanite](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sierra Chica de Zonda, San Juan Province, Argentina.
- [Sanmartinite](#)  $(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{++})\text{WO}_4$
- [Santabarbarite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Saint Barbara (4th century), a martyred christian who took refuge in the mines and converted many of the miners, hence her patronage to miners.
- [Santaclaraite](#)  $\text{CaMn}^{++}_4\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Pennsylvania mine, SW side of San Antonio Valley, 4 miles ENE of Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara Co., California.
- [Santafeite](#)  $(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg})_2(\text{Mn}^{++++}, \text{Mn}^{++})_2(\text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Na})_3(\text{VO}_4, \text{AsO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, because of its contribution to the exploration and development of the New Mexico uranium deposits.
- [Santanaite](#)  $\text{Pb}^{++}_9\text{Pb}^{++++}_2\text{CrO}_{16}$
- [Santite](#)  $\text{KB}_5\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Saponite](#)  $(\text{Ca}/2, \text{Na})_{0,3}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, sapo meaning "soap."
- [Sapphire - blue](#) * (see Corundum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Sapphire Quartz - blue colored](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Sapphirine](#)  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Al})_8(\text{Al}, \text{Si})_6\text{O}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its blue color.
- [Sapphiros of Pliny](#) * (see Lazurite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Sarabauite](#)  $\text{CaSb}_{10}\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sarabau mine, Sarawak. Borneo.
- [Sarcosite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_6\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{F}$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "flesh", alluding to the color.
- [Sarcopsidite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn}, \text{Mg})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "flesh" and "view," in allusion to its apparent flesh-red color [due to intimate intergrowth with grafftonite].
- [Sarkinite](#)  $\text{Mn}^{++}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "made of flesh" in allusion to the blood-red color.
- [Sarmientite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Sartorite](#)  PbAs_2S_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sartorius von Walterhausen (1809-1876), German geologist who first mentioned the species.
- [Saryarkite-\(Y\)](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Y}, \text{Th})\text{Al}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{PO}_4, \text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_7 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Derivation of the name not given, probably for the locality; and for its high yttrium content. LOCALITY: Sary-Arka, Kazakhstan.
- [Sasaite](#)  $(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_{14}(\text{PO}_4)_{11}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_7 \cdot 84(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the South African Speleological Society (SAS).
- [Sassolite](#)  H_3BO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Sasso and the Tuscan lagoons, between Volterra and Massa Marittima, Italy.
- [Satimolite](#)  $\text{KNa}_2\text{Al}_4(\text{B}_2\text{O}_5)_3\text{Cl}_3 \cdot 13(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Satin Spar](#) * (see Gypsum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Satpaevite](#)  $\text{Al}_{12}\text{V}^{++++}_2\text{V}^{++++}_2\text{O}_{37} \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for




Kanysh I. Satpaev (1899-1964), Kazakh geologist.




[Satterlyite](#)    (Fe⁺⁺,Mg)₂(PO₄)(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jack Satterly (1906-), geologist at Ontario Department of Mines, Canada.

[Sauconite](#)    Na_{0,3}Zn₃(Si,Al)₄O₁₀(OH)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ueberroth mine, Saucon Valley, near Friedensville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, USA.

[Saukovite\(Cd\)](#) * (see Metacinnabar) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sayrite](#)     Pb₂(UO₂)₅O₆(OH)₂·4(H₂O)





[Sazhinite-\(Ce\)](#)    Na₂Ce[Si₆O₁₄(OH)]·n(H₂O), (n >= 1.5) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai Petrovich Sazhin (1898-1969), Founder of the Russian rare-earth industry.





[Sazykinaite-\(Y\)](#)    Na₅YzrSi₆O₁₈·6(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Ludmila B. Sazykina (1934-), a Kola artist.




[Sborgite](#)    NaB₅O₆(OH)₄·3(H₂O)




[Scacchite](#)    MnCl₂

[Scainiite !](#)    Pb₁₄Sb₃₀S₅₄O₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dr. Giuseppe Scaini (1906-1988), engineer and skillful investigator of systematic and Italian mineralogy.

[Scandiobabingtonite !](#)     Ca₂(Fe⁺⁺,Mn)ScSi₅O₁₄(OH) NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition, as the scandium analogue of babingtonite.

[Scapolite](#) *     (Na,Ca)₄[Al₃Si₉O₂₄]Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1800 from the Greek skapos - "rod" and lithos - "stone."




[Scarbroite](#)    Al₅(CO₃)(OH)₁₃·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: South Bay, Scarborough, England.




[Scawtite](#)    Ca₇Si₆(CO₃)O₁₈·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Scawt Hill, Antrim, Ireland.




[Schachnerite](#)    Ag_{1.1}Hg_{0.9} NAME ORIGIN: Named for Doris Schachner (1904-1989), German mineralogist.



[Schadeite](#) * (see Plumbogummite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schafarikite](#)     Fe⁺⁺Sb⁺⁺⁺2O₄





[Schaferite !](#)    NaCa₂Mg₂(VO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Helmut Schäfer (b. 1931), amateur mineralogist from Mayen-Kürrenberg, specialist in the minerals of the Eifel volcanic area, who discovered the mineral.

[Schairerite](#)    Na₂₁(SO₄)₇F₆Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Frank Schairer (1904-1970), American physical chemist, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, DC, USA.

[Schallerite](#)    Mn⁺⁺16[As⁺⁺⁺O₂OH][Si₁₂O₃₀](OH)₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wakdemar Theodore Shaller ((1852-1967), mineralogist, U. S. Geological Survey.

[Schapbachite ?](#)   AgBiS₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the original (discredited) locality. LOCALITY: Discredited locality at Schapbach, Baden. Silberbrünnle Mine, Haigerach valley, Gengenbach, Schwarzwald (Black Forest), Baden-Württemberg, Germany

[Schapbachite](#) * (see Matildite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schaurteite](#)     Ca₃Ge⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Werner T. Schaurte (1892-1978), South African scientist.




[Scheelite](#)     CaWO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish chemist, Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-1786).

[Schertelite](#)     (NH₄)₂MgH₂(PO₄)₂·4(H₂O)


[Scheteligite ?](#)    (Ca,Y,Sb,Mn)₂(Ti,Ta,Nb,W)₂O₆(O,OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named in



1937 for Jacob Schetelig (1875-1935), Norwegian mineralogist, director of the Oslo Mineralogical Museum.




[Schiavinitoite !](#)   (Nb,Ta)BO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Italian mineralogist Giuseppe Schiavinato (1915-1996).

[Schieffelinite](#)    Pb(Te+++++,S)O₄·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ed Schieffelin (1847-1897), stagecoach driver and prospector who discovered the Tombstone district mines.




[Schirmerite](#)    Ag₃Pb₃Bi₉S₁₈ to Ag₃Pb₆Bi₇S₁₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. H. L. Schirmer, superintendent of the U. S. Mint, Denver, Colorado, USA.





[Schlegelite !](#)  Bi₇O₄(MoO₄)₂(AsO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




[Schlemaito !](#)   (Cu,_[])₆(Pb,Bi)Se₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Schlemma-Alberoda ore field in the ancient mining region of Saxony, Germany

[Schlossmacherite](#)    (H₃O,Ca)Al₃(AsO₄,SO₄)₂(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karl Schlossmacher (1887-?), mineralogist and honorary member of the German Gemological Society.

[Schmeiderite *](#) (see Schmiederite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schmiederite](#)    Pb₂Cu₊₊₂(Se_{++++O3})(Se_{+++++O4})(OH)₄

[Schmitterite](#)     (UO₂)TeO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eduardo Schmitter Villada (1904-1982), professor of mineralogy, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico.




[Schneebergite !](#)    Bi(Co,Ni)₂(AsO₄)₂(OH,H₂O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Dump material of the "Am Roten Berg" mining area, about 5 km SW of Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany.

[Schneiderhoehnite *](#) (see Schneiderhohnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)






[Schneiderhohnite](#)    Fe₊₊Fe₊₊₊₃As₊₊₊₅O₁₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans Schneiderhöhn (1887-1962), German mineralogist.



[Schoderite](#)    Al₂(PO₄)(VO₄)·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for William P. Schoder (1900-1977), U. S. Chemist.




[Schoellhornite *](#) (see Schollhornite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schoenfliesite](#)    MgSn₊₊₊₊(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Moritz Schoenflies (1853-1928), professor of mathematics, University of Frankfurt.





[Schoenite *](#) (see Picromerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schoepite](#)      (UO₂)₈O₂(OH)₁₂·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Schoep (1881-1966), Belgian mineralogist who studied uranium mineralogy.





[Schollhornite](#)   Na_{0.3}CrS₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert Schollhorn, German chemist.


[Scholzite](#)    CaZn₂(PO₄)₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Adolph Scholz (1894-1950), mineral collector and chemist, Regensburg, Germany.

[Schoonerite](#)    Fe₊₊₂ZnMnFe₊₊₊(PO₄)₃(OH)₂·9(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Richard Schooner (1925-), mineral collector, Connecticut, USA.

[Schorl](#)     NaFe₊₊₃Al₆(BO₃)₃Si₆O₁₈(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Old name of unknown origin.


[Schorl - \(61.3.1.10\) *](#) (see Schorl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schorlomite](#)     Ca₃(Ti,Fe₊₊₊,Al)₂[(Si,Fe₊₊₊,Fe₊₊)O₄]₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the mineral schorl and from the Greek "homos," the same, in allusion to its resemblance to schorl.

[Schreibersite](#)    (Fe,Ni)₃P


[Schreyerite](#)   V₊₊₊₂Ti₃O₉ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Werner Schreyer (1930-),


Ruhr University, Bochum, Germany.

[Schrockingerite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_3(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{SO}_4)\text{F}\cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Julius Freiherr Schrockinger von Neudenberg (1814-1882), who found and described the U occurrence at Jochymov, Bohemia, Czech Republic.


[Schroeckingerite](#) * (see Schrockingerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schrotterite](#) * (see Allophane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Schubnelite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}(\text{V}^{++++}\text{O}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri J. Schubnel (1935-), French mineralogist.


[Schuetteite](#)  $\text{Hg}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Curt Nicolaus Schuette (1895-1975), American mining engineer and geologist, specialist in mercury deposits.

[Schuilingite-\(Nd\)](#)  $\text{PbCu}(\text{Nd,Gd,Sm,Y})(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{OH})\cdot 1.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Hendrik Jan Schuiling (1892-1966), Dutch engineer and Chief Geologist, Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, former Belgian Congo.


[Schulenbergite](#)  $(\text{Cu,Zn})_7(\text{SO}_4,\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_{10}\cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Glucksrad mine, near Oberschulenberg (Upper Schulenberg), Harz, Germany.

[Schultenite](#)  PbHAsO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Baron August Benjamin de Schulten (1856-1912) of Helsingfors and Paris, who prepared and described artificial crystals of the compound.

[Schumacherite](#)  $\text{Bi}_3[(\text{V,As,P})\text{O}_4]_2\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Schumacher, professor, University of Freiberg and Bonn, Germany


[Schwartzembergite](#)  $\text{Pb}^{++}_6(\text{IO}_3)_2\text{O}_3\text{Cl}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for H. Schwartzemberg, assayer, Copiapo, Chile.


[Schwefel](#) * (see Sulfur) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Schwertmannite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}_6\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_{12}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: In honor of Udo Schwertmann (1922 -).

[Sclarite](#)  $(\text{Zn,Mg,Mn}^{++})_4\text{Zn}_3(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_{10}$

[Scleroclase](#) * (see Sartorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Scolecite](#)  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}\cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, skolec = 'worm' in reference to the mineral's reaction to the blowpipe flame.

[Scorodite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{AsO}_4\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek skorodon - meaning "garlic" alluding to the arsenic odor when heated.

[Scorzalite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Everisto Pena Scorza (1899-?), Brazilian mineralogist, Mineral Survey of Brazil.


[Scotiolite](#) * (see Hisingerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Scotlandite](#)  PbSO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the country of origin.

[Scrutinyite](#)  PbO_2 NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the close scrutiny that is necessary to distinguish the mineral from its dimorph, plattnerite.

[Sea Foam](#) * (see Sepiolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Seamanite](#)  $\text{Mn}_3(\text{PO}_4)\text{B}(\text{OH})_6$


[Searlesite](#)  $\text{NaBSi}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality. LOCALITY: Searles Lake, San Bernardino Co., California.

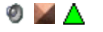
[Sederholmite](#)  NiSe NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. J. Sederholm, former Director of the Geological Survey of Finland.

[Sedovite](#)  $\text{U}(\text{MoO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Georgii Yakolevich Sedov (1877-1914), Russian polar investigator.


[Seeligerite](#)  $\text{Pb}_3\text{Cl}_3(\text{IO}_3)\text{O}$

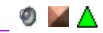
[Seelite-1](#)  $\text{Mg}[(\text{UO}_2)(\text{AsO}_3)_x(\text{AsO}_4)_{1-x}]_2 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul (1904-1982) and Hilde (1901-1987) Seel, Belgium mineral collectors.

[Seelite-2](#)  $\text{Mg}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{AsO}_3)_x(\text{AsO}_4)_{1-x} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ ($x=0.7$) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paul (1904-1982) and Hilde (1901-1987) Seel, Belgium mineral collectors.

[Segelerite](#)  $\text{CaMgFe}^{+++}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Curt G. Segeler (1901-1989), amateur mineralogist, New York City.


[Segnitite](#)  $\text{PbFe}^{+++}3\text{H}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$

[Seidozite-\(Ce\) !](#)  $\text{Na}_4(\text{Ce},\text{Sr})_2\{\text{Ti}(\text{OH})_2(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{18})\}(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{F})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Seidozero, literally Lake Seid, the central lake in the Lovozero complex.

[Seidozerite](#)  $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_2(\text{Zr},\text{Ti},\text{Mn})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{O},\text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Lovozero massif, near the Muruai and Uel'kuai Rivers, Seidozero region, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Seifertite !](#)  SiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Seinajokite](#)  $(\text{Fe},\text{Ni})(\text{Sb},\text{As})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In the Seinäjoki deposit, Vaasa, Finland

[Sekaninaite](#)  $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Czechoslovakian mineralogist, J. Sekanina (1901-1986).


[Selen tellurium-Mixture with selenium *](#) (see Tellurium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Selen tellurium-Mixture with tellurium *](#) (see Selenium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Selenite *](#) (see Gypsum) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Selenium](#)  Se NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, Selene, "goddess of the Moon" to contrast Tellure, "earth".


[Selenolite *](#) (see Olsacherite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

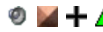
[Selenostephanite](#)  $\text{Ag}_5\text{Sb}(\text{Se},\text{S})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and similarity to stephanite.


[Seligmannite](#)  PbCuAsS_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gustav Seligman (1849-1920), German mineral collector.


[Sellaite](#)  MgF_2


[Selwynite](#)  $\text{NaK}(\text{Be},\text{Al})\text{Zr}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For A. R. C. Selwyn (1824-1902), founding director of the Geological Survey of Victoria, Australia.

[Semenovite](#)  $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_9(\text{Ce},\text{La})_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn})(\text{Si},\text{Be})_{20}(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{F})_{48}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yevgeny Ivanovich Semenov, (1951-), Russian mineralogist, IMGRE, Moscow, Russia.

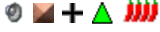


















[Semseyite](#)  $\text{Pb}_9\text{Sb}_8\text{S}_{21}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Andor von Semsey (1833-1923), a Hungarian nobleman, who was also an amateur mineralogist.



[Senaite](#)  $\text{Pb}(\text{Ti},\text{Fe},\text{Mn})_2\text{O}_{38}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joaquim de Costa Sena, Esola de Minas, Ouro Preto, Brazil.

[Senarmontite](#)  Sb_2O_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineralogist, H. Hureau de Senarmot (1808-1862).

[Senegalite](#)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kourondicko iron ore (magnetite) deposit, Faleme River Basin, Senegal.




[Senekevichite !](#)  $\text{CsKNaCa}_2\text{TiO}[\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




- [Sengierite](#)  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edgar Sengier (1879-1963), executive director, Societe Generale de Belgiwue.
- [Sepiolite](#)  $\text{Mg}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, sepia - "cuttlefish" and lithos - "stone." From the German, meerscham meaning "sea froth."
- [Serandite](#)  $\text{Na}(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Ca})_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. M. Serand, West African mineral collector.
- [Serbianite](#) * (see IMA1995-020a) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Serendibite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Al})_6(\text{Si}, \text{Al}, \text{B})_6\text{O}_{20}$
- [Sergeevite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_{11}(\text{CO}_3)_9(\text{HCO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Evengi M. Sergeev (1914-), engineering geologist, Moscow University.
- [Serpentine](#) * (see Clinochrysotile) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Serpierite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Cu}, \text{Zn})_4(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giovanni Battista Serpieri (1832-1897), Italian mining entrepreneur, founder of the Montecatini Co., and developer of the Laurium mines.
- [Serrabrancaite](#) !  $\text{MnPO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Alto Serra Branca pegmatite, ~10 km southwest of Pedra Lavrand, Paraiba, Brazil.
- [Severginite](#) * (see Tinzonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Sewardite](#) !  $\text{CaFe}^{+++}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Terry Maxwell Seward (1940-) who collected the mineral.
- [Seybertite](#) * (see Clintonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Shabaite-\(Nd\)](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Nd}, \text{Sm}, \text{Y})_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Kamoto East, 5 km W of Kolwezi, Shaba, Zaire.
- [Shabynite](#)  $\text{Mg}_5(\text{BO}_3)\text{Cl}_2(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Leonid I. Shabynin (1909-), Russian geologist.
- [Shadlunite](#)  $(\text{Pb}, \text{Cd})(\text{Fe}, \text{Cu})_8\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tatanya Shadlun, Russian researcher on ore minerals.
- [Shafranovskite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Na}_3(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Na})_4[\text{Si}_9(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{27}](\text{OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, $n \sim 2.33$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ilarion Ilarionovich Shafranovskii (1907-1994), mineralogist and crystallographer at the Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia.
- [Shahovite](#) * (see Shakhovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Shakhovite](#)  $\text{Hg}_4\text{Sb}^{++++}\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Feliks Nikolaevich Shakhov (1894-1971), Head of the Division of Geochemistry in the Russian Academy of Sciences.
- [Shandite](#)  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel James Shand (1882-1957), Scottish petrologist, Columbia University, New York City, New York, USA.
- [Shannonite](#) !  Pb_2OCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: For David M. Shannon (1942-), a mineral dealer who helped collect the first samples of the mineral.
- [Sharpite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{CO}_3)_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for R. R. Sharp (1881-1956), English engineer, prospector, and soldier, who discovered the Shikolobwe uranium deposit in 1915.
- [Shattuckite](#)  $\text{Cu}_5(\text{SiO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Shattuck mine, Bisbee, Cochise Co., Arizona, USA.
- [Shcherbakovite](#)  $\text{KKNaTi}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dmitrii Ivanovich Shcherbakov (1893-1966), Russian mineralogist and geochemist
- [Shcherbinaite](#)  V_2O_5 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir V. Shcherbina (1907-1978), Russian geochemist.



[Sheldrickite !](#)   $\text{NaCa}_3(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George M. Sheldrick, creator of the SHELX software, widely used for the refinement of crystal structures.




[Sheridanite *](#) (see Clinochlore) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Sherwoodite](#)    $\text{Ca}_9\text{Al}_2\text{V}^{++++}\text{4V}^{++++}\text{24O}_{80} \cdot 56(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Shibkovite !](#)    $\text{K}(\text{Ca}, \text{Mn}, \text{Na})_2(\text{K}_2\text{-x}, [\text{x}])_2\text{ZnSi}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$ ($x \sim 0.8$) NAME ORIGIN: Named after two prominent Russian geologists, Viktor Sergeevitch Shibkov (1926-1992) and Nikolai Viktorovitch Shibkov (1951-1991), who both spent their professional lives working on the g



[Shigaite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{7Al}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{22} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Loi mine, Shinga Prefecture, Japan.



[Shirokshinite !](#)   $\text{K}(\text{NaMg}_2)\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolay V. Shirokshin (1809-), Russian geologist who in 1835 published the first geological data for the Khibiny massif.

[Shirozulite !](#)    $\text{KMn}_3(\text{AlSi}_3)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH}, \text{F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Haruo Shirozu, Professor Emeritus of Kyushu University for his contributions to the crystal chemistry of sheet-silicate minerals.




[Shkatulkalite !](#)    $\text{Na}_{10}\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Ti}_3\text{Nb}_3(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_6(\text{OH})_2\text{F} \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Shkatulka vein in which the mineral was found.

[Shomiokite-\(Y\)](#)   $\text{Na}_3\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Shortite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Maxwell Naylor Short (1889-1952), professor of mineralogy, University of Arizona.



[Shuangfengite](#)   IrTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: After the locality. LOCALITY: Located near the village of Shuangfeng about 190 km NNE of Beijing, People's Republic of China.




[Shubnikovite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_8(\text{AsO}_4)_6\text{Cl}(\text{OH}) \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksei V. Shubnikov (1887-1971), crystallographer, Institute of Crystallography, Moscow, Russia.




[Shuiskite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Al})(\text{Cr}, \text{Al})_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for V. P. Shuisk, petrologist of the Ural Scientific Center, Yekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk), Russia.

[Siamaitite *](#) (see Strontiochevkinite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Sibirskite](#)    CaHBO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Siberia (sibirski).





[Sicherite !](#)   $\text{TlAg}_2(\text{As}, \text{Sb})_3\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Valentin Sicher (1925-), member of the Lengenbach syndicates who contributed greatly to the specimen recovery efforts.

[Sicklerite](#)    $\text{Li}(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})\text{PO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discoverer of the Pala pegmatite deposits, Sickler.




[Siderazot](#)    Fe_5N_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Greek, "sideros" = iron).

[Siderite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{CO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek sideros, "iron."

[Sideronatrite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition.

[Siderophyllite](#)     $\text{KFe}^{++}\text{2Al}(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2)\text{O}_{10}(\text{F}, \text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "iron" and "leaf" in allusion to the composition and the micaceous character.

[Siderotil](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{SO}_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sidorenkite](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{Mn}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander V. Sidorenko (1917-1982), Russian mineralogist.

[Sidpietersite !](#) ▲ $\text{Pb}^{++}\text{4}(\text{S}^{++++}\text{O3S}^{--})\text{O2}(\text{OH})\text{2}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Sidney Pieters (1920-2003), of Windhoek, Namibia for his outstanding contributions to Namibian mineralogy.

[Sidwillite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{MoO3}\cdot\text{2}(\text{H2O})$

[Siegenite](#) ● ■ + ▲ $(\text{Ni},\text{Co})\text{3S4}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its ore-bearing locality, Siegen, Germany. LOCALITY: Grube Jungfer, Müsen, Siegen district, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

[Sieleckiite](#) ● ▲ $\text{Cu3Al4}(\text{PO4})\text{2}(\text{OH})\text{12}\cdot\text{2}(\text{H2O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert Sielecki (1958-), Australian geologist.

[Sigismundite !](#) ● ▲ ⚡ $(\text{Ba},\text{K},\text{Pb})\text{Na3}(\text{Ca},\text{Sr})(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg},\text{Mn})\text{14Al}(\text{OH})\text{2}(\text{PO4})\text{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Pietro Sigismund (1874-1962), a well known collector of minerals from Valtellina, especially Val Malenco.

[Sigloite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Al2}(\text{PO4})\text{2}(\text{OH})\text{3}\cdot\text{5}(\text{H2O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sigol XX mine, Llallagua, Potosi, Bolivia.

[Silhydrite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{3SiO2}\cdot(\text{H2O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition, a silica hydrate.

[Silicified pyrochlore *](#) (see Komarovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silicified pyrochlore *](#) (see Na-komarovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silicium *](#) (see Silicon) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silicon](#) ● ■ ▲ Si NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin, silicis = "flint."

[Silicosmirnovskite *](#) (see Brockite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silinaite](#) ● ▲ $\text{NaLiSi2O5}\cdot\text{2}(\text{H2O})$

[Sillenite](#) ● ■ ▲ Bi12SiO20 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lars Gunnar Sillén (1916-1970) of Stockholm, Sweden for his work on Bi2O3 polymorphs.

[Sillimanite](#) ● ■ + ▲ $\text{Al2SiO5} = \text{Al}[6]\text{Al}[4]\text{OSiO4}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the American chemist and mineralogist, B. Silliman (1779-1824).

[Silver](#) ● ■ ▲ Ag NAME ORIGIN: Anglo-Saxon, of unknown origin.

[Silver amalgam \(Hg\) *](#) (see Amalgam) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silver Glance *](#) (see Acanthite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silver Glance *](#) (see Argentite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Silvialite !](#) ▲ $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})\text{4Al6Si6O24}(\text{SO4},\text{CO3})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Silvia Hillebrand, daughter of G. Tschermak, was first suggested in 1914 for the then-hypothetical SO4 analog of meionite.

[Simferite](#) ● ▲ $\text{Li}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{+++})\text{2}(\text{PO4})\text{2}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the city of Simferpol, Crimea, Ukraine.

[Simmonsite !](#) ● ■ ▲ Na2LiAlF6 NAME ORIGIN: Named after William B. "Skip" Simmons (b. 1943), University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., specialist in the mineralogy and petrology of granitic pegmatites, especially t





[Simonellite](#) ● ■ ▲ C19H24 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vittorio Simonelli (1860-1929), Italian geologist and paleontologist, University of Bologna, Italy.

[Simonite](#) ● ▲ TIHgAs3S6 NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1982 for Simon Engel, son of Peter Engel (b.1942), Swiss crystallographer.

[Simonkolleite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Zn5}(\text{OH})\text{8Cl2}\cdot(\text{H2O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Werner Simon (1939-) and Kurt Kolle (1949-), mineral collectors from Conrberg, Germany.




[Simplotite](#) ● ▲ $\text{CaV}^{++++}\text{4O9}\cdot\text{5}(\text{H2O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jack R. Simplot (1909-) of the Simplot Mining Co., Boise, Idaho, USA.

[Simpsonite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Al4}(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})\text{3O13}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edward Sydney Simpson (1875-1939), Western Australian government mineralogist and mineral analyst.

[Sincosite](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{V}^{++++}\text{O})_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sincos, Dept. Junin, Peru, about 160 km E of Lima.

[Sinhelite](#)    MgAlBO_4

[Sinjarite](#)   $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sinjar, W of Mosul, Iraq.

[Sinkankasite](#)    $\text{H}_2\text{MnAl}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Sinkankas (1915-2002), Captain, U.S. Navy, and author of books on minerals and gems.

[Sinnerite](#)    $\text{Cu}_6\text{As}_4\text{S}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rudolph von Sinner (1890-1960), President of the Commission of the Natural History Museum, Bern, Switzerland.

[Sinoite](#)   $\text{Si}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1964 for the composition (SiNO).

[Siserskite](#) * (see Osmium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sismondine](#) * (see Magnesiochloritoid) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sismondine\(Mg\)](#) * (see Chloritoid) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Sitinakite](#)     $\text{Na}_2\text{K}(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_4\text{O}_4(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{O},\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sjoegrenite](#) * (see Sjogrenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)






[Sjogrenite](#)    $\text{Mg}_6\text{Fe}^{++2}(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{14} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Skaergaardite](#) !   CuPd NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Skaergaard intrusion, Kangerdlugssuaq area, East Greenland.





[Skinnerite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3\text{Sb}_3\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Brian J. Skinner, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.




[Skippenite](#)   $\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_2(\text{Te},\text{S})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Skippen, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada.

[Skleroklas](#) * (see Sartorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Skłodowskite](#)      $(\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\text{Mg}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Marie Curie-Skłodowska (1867 - 1934), Polish-born French researcher of radioactive minerals. Discovered the element radium.

[Skutterudite](#)     $(\text{Co},\text{Ni})\text{As}_{3-x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. Smaltite In reference to smalt, a deep blue glaze in which this mineral was used to furnish the necessary cobalt. LOCALITY: Skutterud, Norway.

[Slavikite](#)     $\text{NaMg}_2\text{Fe}^{+++5}(\text{SO}_4)_7(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 33(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Czech mineralogist, Frantisek Slavik (1876-1957).

[Slawsonite](#)    $(\text{Sr},\text{Ca})\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Chester Baker Slawson (1898-1964, Mineralogist AT THE University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

[Smaltite](#) * (see Skutterudite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Smaragdite - emerald green](#) * (see Actinolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Smectite](#) * (see Rectorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Smirnite](#)   $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Ivanovich Smirnov (1910-1988), Russian economic geologist and department chairman, University of Moscow.


[Smirnovskite](#) * (see Brockite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Smithite](#)     AgAsS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Frederick Smith (1872-1953), crystallographer of the British Museum, London, England.

[Smithsonite](#)     ZnCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after James Smithson (1765-1829), English mineralogist who financed the founding of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, USA.


[Smoky Quartz - brown to black](#) * (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Smolianinovite](#)  $(\text{Co,Ni,Mg,Ca})_3(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_4 \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai A. Smoljaninov (1885-1957), Mineralogist, Moscow University, Russia.


[Srnkovecité !](#)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})(\text{PO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Srnkovec, Slavkovsky Mt, Mariánské Lázně, Czech Republic.

[Smythite](#)  $(\text{Fe,Ni})_9\text{S}_{11}$ or $(\text{Fe,Ni})_{13}\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles Henry Smyth (1866-1937), economic geologist and petrologist of Princeton University, New Jersey, USA.

[Soapstone](#) * (see Talc) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sobolevite](#)  $\text{Na}_11(\text{Na,Ca})_4(\text{Mg,Mn})\text{Ti}^{++++}_4(\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12})(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{O}_5\text{F}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir S. Sobolev (1908-1982), Soviet petrologist and former President of the International Mineralogical Association.

[Sobolevskite](#)  PdBi NAME ORIGIN: Named for Petr Grigorevich Sobolevski (1781-1841), Russian metallurgist, who studied the platinum deposits of the Ural Mountains.


[Sobotkité ?](#)  $(\text{K,Ca}_{0.5})_{0.33}(\text{Mg,Al})_3(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 1-5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1976 for the locality. LOCALITY: Mt. Sobotka, Godolow-Jordanow massif, Wiry, Lower Silesia, Poland.


[Sobotkité-Aluminian](#) * (see Saponite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Soda](#) * (see Natron) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Soda Microcline](#) * (see Anorthoclase) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Soda Niter](#) * (see Nitratine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Sodalite](#)  $\text{Na}_8\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its chemical composition.


[Soddyite](#)  $(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{SiO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frederick Soddy (1877-1956), British radiochemist and physicist.


[Sodic-ferri-ferropedrizite !](#)  $\text{NaLi}_2(\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Fe}^{++}_3)\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and the Fe^{++} and Fe^{+++} clinoamphiboles. LOCALITY: Pedriza Massif, Sierra del Guadarrama, Spain.

[Sodic-ferriclinoferroholmquistite](#) * (see Ferri-clinoholmquistite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodic-ferripedrizite !](#)  $\text{Na}(\text{LiNa})(\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Li})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH,F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and the prefixes "ferri" and "sodic" as recommended by the amphibole commission. LOCALITY: In the Arroyo de la Yedra, Eastern Pedriza Massif, Sierra de Guadarrama, Central System, Spain.

[Sodic-ferro-anthophyllite !](#)  $\text{NaFe}^{++}_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From its composition and from the Latin anthophyllum - "clove" in allusion to the color.

[Sodic-ferrogedrite !](#)  $\text{NaFe}^{++}_6\text{AlSi}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and the original gederite location at Heas, Gedres, France.

[Sodicanthophyllite](#)  $\text{NaMg}_7\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From its composition and from the Latin anthophyllum - "clove" in allusion to the color.

[Sodicgedrite](#)  $\text{NaMg}_6\text{AlSi}_6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and the original gederite location at Heas, Gedres, France.

[Sodium bicarbonate](#) * (see Nahcolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium Chloride](#) * (see Halite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium Citrate](#) * (see Earlandite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium cobalt thiocyanate](#) * (see Julienite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium Fluoride](#) * (see Villiaumite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium hydromica](#) * (see Brammallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium illite *](#) (see Brammallite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Sodium meta-autunite !](#)     $\text{Na}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 6-8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:


Named after sodium autunite with the loss of hydration water.



[Sodium phlogopite *](#) (see Aspidolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium-alum](#)  $\text{NaAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sodium-anthophyllite *](#) (see Sodicanthophyllite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Sodium-autunite](#)     $\text{Na}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after autunite and the composition containing sodium.

[Sodium-betpakdalite](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{Ca})_3\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{As}_2\text{Mo}_6\text{O}_{28}) \cdot 15(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the chemistry and similarity to betpakdalite.






[Sodium-boltwoodite](#)     $(\text{H}_3\text{O})(\text{Na}, \text{K})(\text{UO}_2)\text{SiO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sodium-gedrite *](#) (see Sodicgedrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium-Komarovite *](#) (see Na-komarovite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodium-pharmacosiderite](#)   $(\text{Na}, \text{K})_2\text{Fe}^{+++}_4(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the sodium in the composition and its relationship to pharmacosiderite.

[Sodium-uranospinite](#)     $(\text{Na}_2, \text{Ca})(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sodium-zippeite](#)      $\text{Na}_4(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{10} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Franz Xaver Maximilian Zippe (1791-1863), Austrian mineralogist.

[Sodiumdachiardite - renamed Dachiardite-Na *](#) (see Dachiardite-Na) See Also:

[GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodiumphlogopite *](#) (see Aspidolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sodiumphlogopite *](#) (see Wonesite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Soehngeite *](#) (see Sohngseite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sofiite *](#) (see Sophiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Sogdianite](#)     $(\text{K}, \text{Na})_2(\text{Li}, \text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})_3\text{ZrSi}_{12}\text{O}_{30}$


[Sohngseite](#)   $\text{Ga}(\text{OH})_3$




[Sokolovaite !](#)  $\text{CsLi}_2\text{AlSi}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Solongoite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_4\text{Cl}$




[Sonolite](#)    $\text{Mn}_9(\text{SiO}_4)_4(\text{OH}, \text{F})_2$




[Sonoraite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Moctezuma mine, Moctezuma, Sonora, Mexico.




[Sopcheite](#)   $\text{Ag}_4\text{Pd}_3\text{Te}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sopcha massif, Monchegorsk pluton, Kola, Russia.

[Sophiite](#)    $\text{Zn}_2(\text{SeO}_3)\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sophia Ivanovna Noboko (1909-), Russian volcanologist and mineralogist, a leading investigator of the Kamchatka volcanos.

[Sorbyite](#)    $\text{Pb}_{19}(\text{Sb}, \text{As})_{20}\text{S}_{49}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Clifton Sorby (1826-1908), English chemist and the founder of metallography.

[Sorensenite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{SnBe}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henning Sorensen (1926-), emeritus professor, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

[Sorosite !](#)    $\text{Cu}(\text{Sn}, \text{Sb})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after George Soros (1930-), well-known American financier, in recognition of his important support to science.



[Sosedkoite](#)    $(\text{K}, \text{Na})_5\text{Al}_2(\text{Ta}, \text{Nb})_{22}\text{O}_{60}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. F. Sosedko (1901-1957), Russian mineralogist.

[Soucekite](#)   $\text{PbCuBi}(\text{S}, \text{Se})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frantisek Soucek,







































Department of Mineralogy, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

[Souesite](#) * (see Awaruite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Soufre](#) * (see Sulfur) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Souzalite](#)   (Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₃(Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺)₄(PO₄)₄(OH)₆·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for J. A. De Souza (1896-1961), director of Departamento Nacional de Producao Minerada, Brazil.

[Spadaite](#)   MgSiO₂(OH)₂·(H₂O) (?)

[Spangolite](#)                                       Cu₆Al(SO₄)(OH)₁₂Cl·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Norman Spang (1889-1954), American mineral collector, USA.



















[Spathose iron](#) * (see Siderite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Spectrolite](#) * (see Labradorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



































[Specularite](#) * (see Hematite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Spenceite](#) * (see Tritomite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Spencerite](#)   Zn₄(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·3(H₂O)

[Sperryite](#)                                        PtAs₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its discoverer, the American chemist, Francis L. Sperry of Tallmadge, Ohio, USA..



[Spertiniite](#)   Cu(OH)₂































[Spessartine](#)                                       Mn⁺⁺+3Al₂(SiO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Aschaffenburg, Spessart Mountains, Bavaria, Germany

[Spessartite](#) * (see Spessartine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Sphaerobertrandite](#)   Be₃SiO₄(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: The name alludes to the typical spherulitic morphology and the similarity to bertrandite in the main chemical constituents.









































[Sphaerobismoite](#)   Bi₂O₃ NAME ORIGIN: For the form of the aggregates and the composition.

[Sphaerocobaltite](#)   CoCO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and form.








































[Sphalerite](#)                                       (Zn,Fe)_S NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek sphaleros - "misleading."

[Sphene](#) * (see Titanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Spheniscidite](#)    (NH₄,K)(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for "Sphenisciformes," the Latin order name of penguins.






































[Spinel](#)                                         MgAl₂O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Of uncertain origin, possibly derived from Latin, spina, for "thorn" in allusion to sharply-pointed crystals.

[Spionkopite](#)                                      Cu_{1.4S} NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Spionkop Creek and Yarrow Creek areas of southwestern Alberta, Canada.

[Spiroffite](#)                                        (Mn,Zn)₂Te₃O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kiril Spiroff (1901-1981), Bulgarian-American economic geologist, Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

[Spodiophyllite](#) ?   (Na,K)₄(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₃(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₂(Si₈O₂₄)

[Spodosite](#) ?                                      Ca₂(PO₄)F NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1872 from the Greek for "ash gray", in allusion to the color.

[Spodumene](#)                                      LiAlSi₂O₆ NAME ORIGIN: Spodumene is from the Greek, spodoumenos, "burnt to ash," alluding to the ashy color of early specimens. Kunzite is named after the American gem expert, G. F. Kunz (1856-1932). Hiddenit

Southern Flinders Ranges, South Australia.

[Spurrite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3)$

[Squawcreekite ?](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Sb}^{++++}, \text{W}^{++++})\text{O}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named in 1991 after its locality. LOCALITY: Type locality is Squaw Creek, Catron County, New Mexico.




[Squawcreekite *](#) (see Tripuhyite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Srbianite *](#) (see IMA1995-020a) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Srebrodolskite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{2O}_5$




[Srilankite](#)    $(\text{Ti}, \text{Zr})\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY:

Rakwana mine, Sabaragamuva, Sri Lanka.

[Stalderite](#)    $\text{TiCu}(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Hg})_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Dr. Hans A. Stalder (1925-) of the Natural History Museum, Berne, Switzerland.




[Stanekite !](#)   $\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})(\text{PO}_4)\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Josef Stanek (1928-1995), Professor of Mineralogy, Masarykov University, Brno, Czech Republic, a specialist in phosphate mineralogy.



[Stanfieldite](#)   $\text{Ca}_4(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn})_5(\text{PO}_4)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stanley Field (1875-1964), former Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

[Stanleyite](#)    $(\text{V}^{++++}\text{O})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904), British journalist and explorer ("Dr. Livingston I presume?")

[Stannite](#)    $\text{Cu}_2\text{FeSnS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin stannum - "tin."

[Stannoidite](#)   $\text{Cu}_8\text{Fe}_3\text{Sn}_2\text{S}_{12}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its similarity to stannite.




[Stannomicrolite](#)    $(\text{Sn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mn}^{++})(\text{Ta}, \text{Nb}, \text{Sn}^{++++})_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for tin (STANNum), in the formula and membership in the microlite subgroup of the pyrochlore group.

[Stannopalladinite](#)   $(\text{Pd}, \text{Cu})_3\text{Sn}_2$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.





[Staringite-mixture with cassiderite *](#) (see Ferrotapiolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Staringite-mixture with ferrotapiolite *](#) (see Cassiterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Starkeyite](#)    $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Staurolite](#)    $(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_2\text{Al}_9(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{20}(\text{O}, \text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, stauros - "cross" and lithos - "stone" in allusion to the common cross shaped twins of the crystals.




[Staurotide *](#) (see Staurolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)












































[Steadyite](#)     $\text{K}_{1-x}(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})_2\text{ThSi}_8\text{O}_{20}$ ($x=0.2$ to 0.4) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Harold R. Steacy, formerly Curator of the National Mineral Collection, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

[Steatite - massive *](#) (see Talc) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Steenstrupine-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{Na}_{14}\text{Ce}_6\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{Fe}^{++}2(\text{Zr}, \text{Th})(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})_2(\text{PO}_4)_7 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for Knud Hohannes Vogelius Steenstrup (1842-1913), geologist, Copenhagen, Denmark.

[Steigerite](#)    $\text{AlVO}_4 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Steiger (1869-1944), Chief chemist, U. S. Geological Survey.

[Stellerite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{18} \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709-1746), German explorer, zoologist and the discoverer of the Komandor Islands.

- [Stenhuggarite](#)   $\text{CaFe}^{+++}(\text{As}^{+++}\text{O}_2)(\text{As}^{+++}\text{Sb}^{+++}\text{O}_5)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Swedish for "stonemason", in honor of Brian Harold Mason (1917-), U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., USA for his Langban deposit studies.
- [Stenonite](#)   $(\text{Sr},\text{Ba},\text{Na})_2\text{Al}(\text{CO}_3)\text{F}_5$
- [Stepanovite](#)   $\text{NaMgFe}^{+++}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 8-9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pavel Ivanovich Stepanov (1880-1947), Russian geologist.
- [Stephanite](#)    $\text{Ag}_5\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Archduke Victor Stephan (1817-1867). Former Austrian Mining Director and engineer.
- [Stercorite](#)  $\text{H}(\text{NH}_4)\text{Na}(\text{PO}_4) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
- [Sterlinghillite](#)  $\text{Mn}^{++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Sterling Hill Mine, Ogdensburg, New Jersey, USA.
- [Sternbergite](#)   AgFe_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Count Casper Maria Sternberg (1761-1838), of the National Museum in Prague.
- [Sterrettite](#) * (see Kolbeckite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Sterryite](#)   $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pb}_{10}(\text{Sb},\text{As})_{12}\text{S}_{29}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for T. Sterry Hunt (1826-1892), first mineralogist with the Geological Survey of Canada.
- [Stetefeldite](#)  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_6(\text{O},\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Carl A. Stetefeld (1838-1896), German-American mining engineer.
- [Stevensite](#)   $(\text{Ca}_{0.5},\text{Na})_{0.33}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for E. A. Stevens, founder of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, USA.
- [Stewartite](#)   $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Stuart mine, Queen Mountains, Pala, San Diego Co., California.
- [Stibarsen](#)   SbAs NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition of antimony (Latin=stibium) and arsenic.
- [Stibiconite](#)   $\text{Sb}^{+++}\text{Sb}^{++++}_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin stibium - "antimony" and the Greek konis - "powder."
- [Stibiobetafite](#)  $(\text{Sb}^{+++},\text{Ca})_2(\text{Ti},\text{Nb},\text{Ta})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for antimony (STIBium) in its composition and membership in the betafite subgroup of the pyrochlore group.
- [Stibiocolumbite](#)  SbNbO_4
- [Stibiocolusite](#)  $\text{Cu}_{13}\text{V}(\text{Sb},\text{As},\text{Sn})_3\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1992 for its relationship to colusite.
- [Stibioenargite](#) *  $\text{Cu}_3(\text{Sb},\text{As})\text{S}_4$
- [Stibiomicrolite](#)  $(\text{Sb},\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for antimony (STIBium) in the composition and membership in the microlite subgroup of the pyrochlore group.
- [Stibiopalladinite](#)   Pd_5Sb_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.
- [Stibiotantalite](#)    SbTaO_4
- [Stibium](#) * (see Stibnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Stibivanite](#)   $\text{Sb}^{+++}_2\text{V}^{++++}_2\text{O}_5$
- [Stibnite](#)    Sb_2S_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, stimmi or stibi, "antimony," thence to the Latin, stibium. Also from the Greek anthemion, "flower" in allusion to the form of crystal druses.
- [Stichtite](#)   $\text{Mg}_6\text{Cr}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_{16} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Robert Sticht, director of a mining corporation.
- [Stilbite](#) * (see Stilbite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)
- [Stilbite-Ca](#)   $\text{NaCa}_4[\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{72}] \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (n=28-32) NAME ORIGIN: From the


Greek stilbe - "luster" in allusion to the pearly to vitreous luster. Ca modifier added by zeolite committee.

[Stilbite-Na](#) !  $\text{Na}_3\text{Ca}_3[\text{Al}_8\text{Si}_{28}\text{O}_{72}] \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (n=28-32) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek stilbe - "luster" in allusion to the pearly to vitreous luster. The Na-dominant member of the stilbite series.


[Stilleite](#)  ZnSe NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans Stille (1876-1966), distinguished German geologist.

[Stillwaterite](#)  Pd_8As_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Stillwater Complex, Nye County, Montana, USA.

[Stillwellite-\(Ce\)](#)  $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Ca})\text{BSiO}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank Leslie Stillwell (1888-1963), Australian ore mineralogist and the dominant Ce content.


[Stilpnomelane](#)  $\text{K}(\text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_8(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_{12}(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{27} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "shining" and "black", in allusion to its luster and color.

[Stishovite](#)  SiO_2

[Stistaite](#)  SnSb NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition of stibium (antimony) and stannum (tin).


[Stoiberite](#)  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}^{+++++}_2\text{O}_{10}$

[Stokesite](#)  $\text{CaSnSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Stolzite](#)  PbWO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after Joseph Alexis Stolz (1803-1896) from Teplice, Czechoslovakia.

[Stoppaniite](#) !  $(\text{Fe}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg})_4(\text{Na}, [])_2[\text{Be}_6\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{36}] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the mineral collector Francesco Saverio Stoppani (1947-).


[Stottite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Ge}(\text{OH})_6$

[Straczekite](#)  $(\text{Ca}, \text{K}, \text{Ba})_2\text{V}_8\text{O}_{20} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John A. Straczed (1914-), U. S. Geologist.

[Straetlingite](#) * (see Stratlingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Strakhovite](#)  $\text{NaBa}_3(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Mn}^{+++})_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{19}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: For N. M. Strakhov (1900-1978), for his contributions to the study of sedimentary ore deposits and phosphorites.


[Stranskiite](#)  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Cu}^{++}(\text{AsO}_4)_2$


[Strashimirite](#)  $\text{Cu}_8(\text{AsO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Strashimir Dimitrov, Bulgarian petrographer.

[Stratlingite](#)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}[(\text{OH})_6\text{AlSiO}_2 \cdot 3(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 3] \cdot 2,5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Stratopeite](#) * (see Neotocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Strelkinite](#)  $\text{Na}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for M. F. Strelkin (1905-1965), mineralogist interested in uranium ores, Russia.


[Strengite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Johann August Streng (1830-1897), German mineralogist, University of Giessen, Germany.

[Stringhamite](#)  $\text{CaCuSiO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bronson F. Stringham (1907-1968), University of Utah.

[Stromeyerite](#)  AgCuS NAME ORIGIN: Named after Friedrich Stromeyer (1776-1835), German mineralogist and chemist.



[Stronalsite](#)  $\text{SrNa}_2\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Strontium, Na, Al, Si).

[Strontianite](#)  SrCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its containing the element Strontium.

[Strontio-orthojoaquinite](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ti}_2[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition, orthorhombic crystal structure, and the relationship to joaquinite (named for Joaquin Ridge, Diablo Range, California,



USA).

[Strontioborite](#)   $\text{SrB}_8\text{O}_{11}(\text{OH})_4$


[Strontiochevkinite](#)   $(\text{Sr}, \text{REE})_4\text{Fe}(\text{Ti}, \text{Zr})_2\text{Ti}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{22}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Sr analog of chevkinite.

[Strontiodresserite](#)   $(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})\text{Al}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Strontioiginorite](#)  $(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{23} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Strontiojoaquinite](#)   $(\text{Na}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{Ba}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ti}_2[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition and the relationship to joaquinite (named for Joaquin Ridge, Diablo Range, California, USA).


[Strontiomelane](#)  $\text{SrMn}^{++++}6\text{Mn}^{+++}2\text{O}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects the presence of strontium and the black color, melanos in Greek.

[Strontio piemontite](#)  $(\text{Ca}, \text{Mn}^{++})(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})\text{Mn}^{+++}(\text{Al}, \text{Mn}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: From its strontium content and similarity to piemontite.

[Strontio pyrochlore](#)  $\text{Sr}_2\text{Nb}_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_7$




[Strontio whitlockite](#)   $\text{Sr}_7(\text{Mg}, \text{Ca})_3(\text{PO}_4)_6[\text{PO}_3(\text{OH})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the strontium analog of whitlockite.

[Strontium Hilgardite](#)  (see Kurgantaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Strontium-apatite](#)  $(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{F}, \text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and resemblance to the apatites.

[Strontium brewsterite](#)  (see Brewsterite-Sr) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Strueverite](#)  (see Struverite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Strunzite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hugo Strunz (1910-), mineralogist, Berlin, who authored the Strunz system of mineral classification.

[Struverite](#)    $(\text{Ti}, \text{Ta}, \text{Fe}^{+++})\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Giovanni Struver (1842-1915), mineralogist, University of Rome, Italy.

[Struvite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)\text{MgPO}_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Russian diplomat, H. G. von Struve (1772-1851).




[Struvite-K](#)   $\text{KMg}(\text{PO}_4) \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Studentitsite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2[\text{B}_9\text{O}_{14}(\text{OH})_4] \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Serbian cloister Studentitsa near the occurrence.

[Studtite](#)     $[(\text{UO}_2)\text{O}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2](\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Franz Edward Studt, Belgian prospector and geologist, author of the first geological map (1913) of Shava, Zaire.

[Stuetzite](#)  (see Stutzite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Stumpflite](#)  $\text{Pt}(\text{Sb}, \text{Bi})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eugen Friedrich Stumpfl (1931-), Mineralogist, Mining University Leoben, Austria.

[Sturmanite](#)    $\text{Ca}_6(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al}, \text{Mn}^{++})_2(\text{SO}_4)_2[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4](\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 25(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for B. Darko Sturman (1937-), Canadian mineralogist, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada.

[Sturtite](#)   $(\text{Fe}^{3+})(\text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Ca}, \text{Mg})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for C. Sturt.

[Sturtite](#)  (see Hisingerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sturtite](#)  (see Neotocite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Stutzite](#)    $\text{Ag}_{5-x}\text{Te}_3, (x=0.24-0.36)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Andreas Stutz (1747-1806), Austrian mineralogist.


[Stypticite](#)  (see Fibroferrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Suanite](#)    $Mg_2B_2O_5$





[Succinite](#) * (see Amber) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sudburyite](#)   (Pd,Ni)Sb NAME ORIGIN: Name for the locality. LOCALITY: Copper Cliff South mine and Froid mine, Sudbury district, Ontario, Canada

[Sudoite](#)    $Mg_2(Al,Fe^{+++})_3Si_3AlO_{10}(OH)_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Toshio Sudo (1911-), University of Tokyo, Japan.

[Sudovikovite](#) !   $PtSe_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For N. G. Sudovikov (1903-1966), noted Russian petrologist.

[Suessite](#)   $(Fe,Ni)_3Si$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans E. Suess (1909-1957), U.S. Newspaper publisher and researcher on iron meteorites.

[Sugilite](#)     $KNa_2(Fe^{++},Mn^{++},Al)_2Li_3Si_{12}O_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ken-ichi Sugi (1901-1948), Japanese petrologist

[Sukulaite](#) * (see Stannomicrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sulfatic cancrinite](#) * (see Vishnevite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Sulfoborite](#)    $Mg_3B_2(SO_4)(OH)_8(OH,F)_2$




[Sulfur](#)    S_8 NAME ORIGIN: Sanskrit, sulvere = "sulfur;" Latin sulphurium.

[Sulphohalite](#)    $Na_6(SO_4)_2Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of sulfate plus NaCl (halite). .

[Sulphotsumoite](#)    Bi_3Te_2S NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to the chemical relationship with tsumoite.



[Sulrhodite](#) * (see Bowieite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Sulvanite](#)     Cu_3VS_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after sulfur (sul) and vanadium (van) in the chemical formula.



[Sundiusite](#)    $Pb_{10}(SO_4)Cl_2O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nils Sundius (1886-1976), Swedish mineralogist.



[Sunstone](#) * (see Oligoclase) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Suolunite](#)    $Ca_2Si_2O_5(OH)_2 \cdot (H_2O)$

[Suredaite](#) !   $PbSnS_3$ NAME ORIGIN: The name honors R. J. Sureda Leston, head of the Department of Mineralogy and Economic Geology, University of Salta, Argentina.

[Surinamite](#)   $(Mg,Fe^{++})_3Al_4BeSi_3O_{16}$

[Surite](#)   $(Pb,Cu)_{2-3}(CO_3)_{1.5-2}(OH,F)_{0.5-1}[(Al,Fe^{+++})_2(Si,Al)_4O_{10}(OH)_2] \cdot n(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Cruz del Sur mine, Rio Negro Province, Argentina.

[Surkhobite](#) !   $(Ca,Na)(Ba,K)(Fe^{++},Mn)_4Ti_2(Si_4O_{14})O_2(F,OH,O)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Serkhob River Basin, Dara-i-Pioz massif, Central Tajikistan.




[Sursassite](#)    $Mn^{++}2Al_3(SiO_4)(Si_2O_7)(OH)_3$




[Susannite](#)   $Pb_4(SO_4)(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$

[Sussexite](#)   $MnBO_2(OH)$

[Suzukiite](#)   $BaVO(SiO_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jan Suzuki (1996-1970), mineralogist and petrologist at Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

[Svabite](#)     $Ca_5(AsO_4)_3F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anton Svab (1703-1768), Swedish mining official.

[Svanbergite](#)    $SrAl_3(PO_4)(SO_4)(OH)_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Lars F. Svanberg (1805-1878), Swedish chemist.

[Sveite](#)    $KAl_7(NO_3)_4Cl_2(OH)_{16} \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Sociedad Venezolana de Espeleologia.


[Svenekite](#) !  $Ca(H_2AsO_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and


Mineral Names (CNMMN)


[Sverigeite](#)  $\text{NaMnMgSn}^{++++}\text{Be}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})$


[Svetlozarite - twinned *](#) (see Dachiardite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Svetlozarite - twinned *](#) (see Dachiardite-Na) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Svyatoslavite](#)  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$

[Svyazhinite](#)  $\text{MgAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{F} \cdot 14(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai Vasilevich Svyazhin (1927-1967), Russian mineralogist.

[Swaknoite](#)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ca}(\text{HPO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the acronym for the Siud Wes Aftica Karst Navorsing Organisasie (SWANKNO), a speleological association in Namibia.


[Swamboite](#)  $\text{U}^{+++++}\text{H}_6(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SiO}_4)_6 \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Swambo, Shaba, Zaire.


[Swartzite](#)  $\text{CaMg}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles K. Swartz (1861-1949), geologist and mineralogist, John Hopkins University.


[Swedenborgite](#)  $\text{NaBe}_4\text{SbO}_7$


[Sweetite](#)  $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$


[Swelling chlorite *](#) (see Corrensite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Swinefordite](#)  $(\text{Li}, \text{Ca}_{0.5}, \text{Na})_{0.72}(\text{Li}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg})_{2.66}(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH}, \text{F})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ada Swineford (1917-1993), clay mineralogist and professor of geology at Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washinton, USA.


[Switzerite](#)  $(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Switzer, retired chairman of the Dept. of Mineral Sciences, Smithsonian


[Sylvanite](#)  $(\text{Au}, \text{Ag})_2\text{Te}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after TransYLVANia, for the part of Romainia where it was first found..

[Sylvite](#)  KCl NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Dutch chemist, Sylvia de la Boe (1614-1672).


[Symesite !](#)  $\text{Pb}_{10}(\text{SO}_4)_7\text{Cl}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert Symes (1937-) of the Department of Mineralogy, the Natural History Museum (London) in recognition of his studies of the ore deposits of South-West England.

[Symplesite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, syn, "together" and plesiazain, "to associate."

[Synadelphite](#)  $(\text{Mn}, \text{Mg}, \text{Ca}, \text{Pb})_9(\text{As}^{+++}\text{O}_3)(\text{As}^{++++}\text{O}_4)_2(\text{OH})_9 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "with" and "brother," as it is commonly associated with several other chemically similar minerals.

[Synchysite-\(Ce\)](#)  $\text{CaCe}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for "confounding" having been mistaken for parisite and for the Ce end-member of the series.

[Synchysite-\(Nd\)](#)  $\text{CaNd}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for "confounding" having been mistaken for parisite and for the Nd end-member of the series.

[Synchysite-\(Y\)](#)  $\text{CaY}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for "confounding" having been mistaken for parisite and for the Y end-member of the series.


[Syngenite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Ca}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Szaibelyite](#)  $\text{MgBO}_2(\text{OH})$

[Szenicsite](#)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{MoO}_4(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its finders, Terry and Marissa Szenics.

[Szmikite](#)  $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Szomolnokite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{SO}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Sztrokayite *](#)  Bi_3Te_2

[Szymanskiite](#)  $\text{Hg}^{+1}_6(\text{Ni}, \text{Mg})_6(\text{H}_3\text{O})_8(\text{CO}_3)_{12} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Equipment\]](#) [\[Analytical Services\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Mineral Gallery\]](#) [\[eBay Store\]](#)

See Also: [\[Diamond Crystals\]](#) [\[Mineral News\]](#) [\[Hudson Institute\]](#) [\[Minerals on CDROM\]](#)

Rare Minerals, Meteorites, Equipment and Analytical Services
Excalibur Mineral Company, World leaders in the supply of rare species
Serving the scientific and collector communities since 1974

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

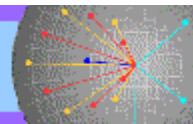
(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



A to Z List



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

T Index of Mineral Species



[[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Minerals for Sale](#)] [[Tsumeb Mine](#)] [[Mineral Auctions](#)] [[Mineral Gallery](#)]

The Mineral Gallery's Exceptional Specimens and Mineral Hall of Fame
Visa and Mastercard are Welcome

This alphabetical listing of **T minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☢️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Taaffeite](#) * (see Magnesiotaffeite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tacharanite](#) 🗿🖼️📍 Ca₁₂Al₂Si₁₈O₃₃(OH)₃₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Gaelic "tacharan," a changeling, because on standing in air the mineral breaks down to form other compounds (not noticed by later investigators).

[Tachyhydrite](#) 🗿🖼️📍 CaMg₂Cl₆·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "quick water", in allusion to its ready deliquescence.




[Tadzhikite](#) * (see Tadzhikite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tadzhikite-\(Ce\)](#) 🗿📍🌟🌟 Ca₄(Ce,Y)₂(Ti,Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺,[])₂[Si₄B₄O₂₂](OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and its cerium content. LOCALITY: In the Dara-i-Pioz massif, Alai Range, Tien Shan, Tajikistan (Tadzhikistan).

[Tadzhikite-\(Y\)](#) ! 🗿📍🌟🌟 Ca₄(Y,Ce)₂(Ti,Al,Fe⁺⁺⁺,[])₂[Si₄B₄O₂₂](OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and its yttrium content. LOCALITY: In the Dara-i-Pioz




massif, Alai Range, Tien Shan, Tajikistan (Tadzhikistan).



[Taeniolite](#) * (see Tainiolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Taenite](#)    $\gamma\text{-}(\text{Fe,Ni})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "band" in allusion to the flattened form.




[Taikanite](#)   $(\text{Ba,Sr})_2\text{Mn}^{+++}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}$




[Taimyrite](#)    $(\text{Pd,Cu,Pt})_3\text{Sn}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Talnakh, Taimyr Peninsula, Norilsk, Russia.

[Tainiolite](#)     $\text{KLiMg}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "band" or "strip", in allusion to the tabular habit of the crystals.

[Takanelite](#)   $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Ca})\text{Mn}^{+++}_4\text{O}_8 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Katsutoshi Takane (1899-1945), professor of mineralogy, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.




[Takedaite](#)    $\text{Ca}_3(\text{BO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Hiroshi Takeda (1934-) , of the Mineralogical Institute, University of Tokyo.



[Takeuchiite](#)    $\text{Mg}_2\text{Mn}^{+++}\text{O}_2(\text{BO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yoshio Takeuchi (1924-), Japanese mineralogist

[Takovite](#)    $\text{Ni}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}(\text{CO}_3,\text{OH}) \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Takovo, Serbia.



[Talc](#)    $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Arabic.




[Talmessite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Talnakhite](#)    $\text{Cu}_9(\text{Fe,Ni})_8\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Talnakh area, Taimyr Peninsula, Noril'sk region, Yakutiya, western Siberia, Russia





[Tamaite](#) !   $(\text{Ca,K,Ba,Na})_3\text{-}4\text{Mn}_{24}(\text{Si,Al})_{40}(\text{O,OH})_{112} \cdot 21(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Shiromaru mine, Okutama, Tama district, about 60 km from Tokyo, Japan.

[Tamarugite](#)     $\text{NaAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tamarugal Pampa, Cerro Pintado, Tarapaca, Chile

[Tancoite](#)   $\text{HNa}_2\text{LiAl}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tanco spodumene-bearing pegmatite mine at Bernic Lake, MB, Canada.

[Taneyamalite](#)    $(\text{Na,Ca})(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})_{12}[(\text{Si,Al})_6\text{O}_{17}]_2(\text{O,OH})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Taneyama mine, Kumamoto Prefecture and Iwaizama mine, Saitama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

[Tangeite](#)    $\text{CaCu}(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tange Gorge, Fergana Valley, Kyrgystan.

[Tantalaeschynite-\(Y\)](#)     $(\text{Y,Ce,Ca})(\text{Ta,Ti,Nb})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and from the Greek for "shame," in allusion to the inability of chemists, at the time of its discovery, to separate some of its constituents.





[Tantalcarbide](#) !   TaC NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects its composition: tantalum and carbon.

[Tantalite](#) * (see Ferrotantalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tantalite](#) * (see Manganotantalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Tantalowodginite](#) *  $(\text{Mn}_2, [])_4\text{Ta}_4\text{Ta}_8\text{O}_{32}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Tantalum](#) *  Ta NAME ORIGIN: Greek, Tantalos = father of Niobe.


[Tanteuxenite-\(Y\)](#)     $(\text{Y,Ce,Ca})(\text{Ta,Nb,Ti})_2(\text{O,OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Tantalum) and the Greek for "friendly to strangers, hospitable," in allusion to the rare elements that it contains.


[Tantite](#)  Ta_2O_5 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Tantalum).

[Tanzanite - blue](#) * (see Zoisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tapiolite](#) *  $(Fe,Mn)(Ta,Nb)_2O_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1863 after the god Tapio of Finnish mythology. Now a group name.

[Tapiolite](#) * (see Ferrotapiolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Taramellite](#)  $Ba_4(Fe^{+++},Ti,Fe^{++},Mg)_4(B_2Si_8O_{27})O_2Cl_x$ (x=0 to 1) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Torquato Taramelli (1845-1922), Italian geologist.


[Taramite](#)  $Na(CaNa)Fe^{++}3AlFe^{+++}[Si_6Al_2O_{22}](OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Wali-tarama, Mariupol, Ukraine.

[Taranakite](#)  $K_3Al_5(HPO_4)_6(PO_4)_2 \cdot 18(H_2O)$


[Tarapacaite](#)  K_2CrO_4


[Tarasovite](#) * (see Rectorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Tarbuttite](#)  $Zn_2(PO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Percy Coventry Tarbutt, director of the Broken Hill Explorations Co., Zambia.


[Tarkianite](#) !  $(Cu,Fe)(Re,Mo)_4S_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Professor Mahmud Tarkian (1941-), of the University of Hamburg, Germany, for his contributions to ore mineralogy.


[Tarnowitzite \(Pb\)](#) * (see Aragonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Taseqite](#) !  $Na_{12}Sr_3Ca_6Fe_3Zr_3NbSi_{25}O_{73}(O,OH,H_2O)_3Cl_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the northern part of the complex, at the Taseq slope.

[Tatarskite](#)  $Ca_6Mg_2(SO_4)_2(CO_3)_2Cl_4(OH)_4 \cdot 7(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vitalii Borisovich Tatarskii (1907-), Russian mineralogist, Leningrad University.

[Tatyanaite](#) !  $(Pt,Pd,Cu)_9Cu_3Sn_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Russian mineralogist Tatyana L. Evstigneeva (or Yestigneeva) (1945-).


[Tausonite](#)  $SrTiO_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for L. V. Tauson (1917-1989), Russian geochemist.


[Tavorite](#)  $LiFe^{+++}(PO_4)(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Elysairio Tavora (1911-), mineralogist, University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.


[Taylorite](#) * (see Arcanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tazheranite](#)  $CaTiZr_2O_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tazheran alkalic massif., W of Lake Baikal, Siberia, Russia.

[Teallite](#)  $PbSnS_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jethro Justinian Harris Teall (1849-1924), Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Tedhadleyite](#) !  $Hg^{++}Hg^+_{10}O_{412}(Cl_{1.16}Br_{0.84})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ted A. Hadley (1961-) of Sunnyvale, California, who participated in the collection of the holotype specimen.

[Teepelite](#)  $Na_2B(OH)_4Cl$


[Tegengrenite](#) !  $(Mg,Mn^{++})_2Sb^{++++}+0.5(Mn^{+++},Si,Ti)_0.5O_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Felix Tegengren (1884-1980), a renowned Finlandic-Swedish economic geologist who wrote about the ore deposits of Sweden and China.


[Teineite](#)  $CuTeO_3 \cdot 2(H_2O)$

[Telargpalite](#)  $(Pd,Ag)_3Te$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Tel, Ag, Pd).



[Tellurantimony](#)  Sb_2Te_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Telluric Silver](#) * (see Hessite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tellurite](#)  TeO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its containing tellurium (Latin, tellus = "earth").



[Tellurium](#)  Te NAME ORIGIN: Named after the element, Latin, tellus = "earth."



[Tellurobismuthite](#)    Bi_2Te_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of tellurium and bismuth.

[Tellurohauchecornite](#)   Ni_9BiTe_8 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its chemical relationship to hauchecornite.





[Telluronevskite](#) !  Bi_3TeSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Te analog of nevskite.



[Telluropalladinite](#)   Pd_9Te_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.





[Telyushenkoite](#) !   $\text{CsNa}_6[\text{Be}_2(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{18}\text{O}_{39}\text{F}_2]$ NAME ORIGIN: After Tamara Matveyevna Telyushenko (1930–1997), a petrographer who made major contributions to knowledge of the geology of Central Asia and who headed the Young Geologists' School of Ash




[Temagamite](#)    Pd_3HgTe_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Temagami Cu deposit, Temagami, Island, Ontario, Canada.




[Temiskamite](#) * (see Maucherite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Tengchongite](#)     $\text{CaU}++++++6\text{Mo}++++++2\text{O}_{25}\cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Tengerite-\(Y\)](#)   $\text{Y}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\cdot 2\text{-}3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for C. Tenger, Swedish geologist.



[Tennantite](#)     $(\text{Cu},\text{Fe})_{12}\text{As}_4\text{S}_{13}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English chemist, Smithson Tennant (1761-1815).



[Tenorite](#)    CuO NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Italian botanist, M. Tenor (1781-1861).




[Tephroite](#)    Mn_2SiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek tephros - "ash gray" for its color.

[Terlinguacreekite](#) !   $\text{Hg}^{++}3\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Perry Pit, Mariposa mine, Terlingua mining district, Brewster County, Texas, USA

[Terlinguaite](#)     $\text{Hg}+\text{Hg}^{++}\text{ClO}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Terlingua, Brewster Co., Texas, USA.

[Ternesite](#) !    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{SiO}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For Mr. B. Ternes of Mayen, Germany, who found the mineral and provided specimens for the study.

[Ternovite](#) !   $(\text{Mg},\text{Ca})\text{Nb}_4\text{O}_{11-n}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ where $n \sim 10$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Vladimir Ivanovich Ternovoi (1928–1980), economic geologist, a pioneer in studies of the Kovdor phlogopite deposit.



[Terranovaite](#) !    $(\text{Na},\text{Ca})_8(\text{Si}_6\text{Al}_2)\text{O}_{160}\text{-}29(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the Italian Antarctic Station at Terranova Bay, Antarctica.



[Terskite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{Zr}(\text{H}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})$



[Tertschite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{B}_{10}\text{O}_{19}\cdot 20(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Herman Tertsch (1880-1962), Austrian mineralogist.

[Teruggite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{MgAs}_2\text{B}_{12}\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Teschemacherite](#)   $(\text{NH}_4)\text{HCO}_3$

[Testibiopalladite](#)   $\text{PdTe}(\text{Sb},\text{Te})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, Tellurium, STIBnium (Latin for Antimony), Bismuth, and PALLADIum.

[Tetra-auricupride](#)   AuCu NAME ORIGIN: Named after its crystal symmetry and Au, Cu content.

[Tetra-ferri-annite](#)   $\text{K}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})_3(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1963 for the composition and relationship to annite. Renamed to Tetra-ferri-annite.

[Tetra-ferriphlogopite](#) !   $\text{KMg}_3\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$

[Tetradymite](#)     $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek, tetradymos,

"fourfold."

[Tetraferroplatinum](#) ▲ PtFe NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Fe, Pt) and crystal system.

[Tetrahedrite](#) ● ■ ▲ (Cu,Fe)₁₂Sb₄S₁₃ NAME ORIGIN: Name is derived from its crystal form.

[Tetranatrolite ?](#) ● ■ ▲ Na₂[Al₂Si₃O₁₀]·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: The name given in 1980 recognizes its association with and similarity in chemical composition to natrolite.

[Tetranatrolite *](#) (see Gonnardite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tetraroseveltite](#) ● ■ ▲ BiAsO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the tetragonal analog of rooseveltite.

[Tetrataenite](#) ● ▲ FeNi NAME ORIGIN: Named for taenite and the tetragonal crystal form of this polymorph.

[Tetrawickmanite](#) ● ■ ▲ Mn⁺⁺Sn⁺⁺⁺(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the tetragonal analog of wickmanite.

[Texasite *](#) (see Zaratite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Thadeuite](#) ● ▲ (Ca,Mn⁺⁺)(Mg,Fe⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺⁺)₃(PO₄)₂(OH,F)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Namd for Decio Thadeu, Technical University, Lisbon, Portugal, for his studies on Portuguese ore deposits.

[Thalcusite](#) ● ▲ TiCu₃FeS₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition, THAllium, CUprum (Copper), and Sulfur.

[Thalenite-\(Y\)](#) ● ■ ▲ Y₃Si₃O₁₀(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tobins Robert Thalen (1827-1905), Swedish physicist.

[Thalfenisite](#) ● ■ ▲ Tl₆(Fe,Ni,Cu)₂₅S₂₆Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Tl, Fe, Ni, S).

[Thaumasite](#) ● ■ ▲ Ca₃Si(CO₃)(SO₄)(OH)₆·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek thaumasion - "surprising" in allusion to the chemical composition.

[Theisite](#) ● ■ ▲ Cu₅Zn₅[(As⁺⁺⁺⁺,Sb⁺⁺⁺⁺)O₄]₂(OH)₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nicholas J. Theis, Geologist, Bendix Corp., who discovered the original sample.

[Thenardite](#) ● ■ ▲ Na₂SO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French chemist, Louis Jacques Thenard (1777-1826).

[Theoparacelsite !](#) ▲ Cu₃(OH)₂(As₂O₇) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Swiss scientist Paracelse (1493-1541), who was Philippus Theophrastus van Hohenheim. Paracelse is a Greek-Roman translation of Hohenheim.

[Theophrastite](#) ● ■ ▲ Ni(OH)₂

[Thersemagnanite](#) ● ▲ (Co,Zn,Ni)₆(SO₄)(OH,Cl)₁₀·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Therese Magnan for her contributions to knowledge about the Cap Garrone mine.

[Thermonatrite](#) ● ■ ▲ Na₂CO₃·(H₂O)


[Thinolite \(calcite pseudomorphs\) *](#) (see Ikaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Thomasclarkite-\(Y\) !](#) ● ■ ▲ (Na,Ce)(Y,REE)(HCO₃)(OH)₃·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Thomas Henry Clark (1893-1996), McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, noted for his studies of the geology of the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

[Thometzekite](#) ● ■ ▲ Pb(Cu,Zn)₂(AsO₄)₂·2(H₂O)

[Thomsenolite](#) ● ■ ▲ NaCaAlF₆·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hans Peter Jorgen Julius Thomsen (1826-1909), Daniosh physical chemist and founder of the Greenland cryolite industry.

[Thomsonite *](#) (see Thomsonite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Thomsonite-Ca](#)  $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Al}_5\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{20} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Scottish chemist, T. Thomson (1773-1852).

[Thomsonite-Sr !](#)  $(\text{Sr}, \text{Ca})_2\text{Na}[\text{Al}_5\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{20}] \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Sr dominant analog of thomsonite-Ca.

[Thorbastnaesite *](#) (see Thorbastnasite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Thorbastnasite](#)  $\text{Th}(\text{Ca}, \text{Ce})(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{F}_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Thoreaulite](#)  $\text{Sn}^{++}\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jacques Thoreau (188-1971), University of Louvain, Belgium.


[Thorianite](#)  ThO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for its chemical composition containing thorium.


[Thorikosite](#)  $\text{Pb}_3(\text{Sb}^{+++}, \text{As}^{+++})\text{O}_3(\text{OH})\text{Cl}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Thorikos, near the Laurium mines.

[Thorite](#)  ThSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the presence of the element Thorium, a highly radioactive material.


[Thomasite](#)  $\text{Na}_{12}\text{Th}_3[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{19}]_4 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Thorium, Na, Si).

[Thorogummite](#)  $\text{Th}(\text{SiO}_4)_{1-x}(\text{OH})_{4x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after gummite and the element thorium.

[Thorosteenstrupine](#)  $(\text{Ca}, \text{Th}, \text{Mn})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{11}\text{F} \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for steenstrupine and the thorium content.

[Thortveitite](#)  $(\text{Sc}, \text{Y})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Norwegian engineer, O. Thortveit.


[Thorutite](#)  $(\text{Th}, \text{U}, \text{Ca})\text{Ti}_2(\text{O}, \text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Thorium, rutile).


[Threadgoldite](#)  $\text{Al}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ian M. Threadgold (1929-), University of Sydney, NSW, Australia.

[Thulite - red *](#) (see Zoisite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Thuringite \(Fe\) *](#) (see Chamosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tiemannite](#)  HgSe NAME ORIGIN: Named after its discoverer, C. W. F. Tiemann (1848-1899).

[Tienshanite](#)  $\text{BaNa}_2\text{MnTiB}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Dara-i-pioz massif, Tien Shan, southern Tajikistan.

[Tiettaite](#)  $(\text{Na}, \text{K})_{17}\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{TiSi}_{16}\text{O}_{29}(\text{OH})_{30} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Finnish "tietta", science or knowledge, for the first science station in Khibiny.

[Tiger Eye - pseudomorph of asbestos *](#) (see Quartz) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tikhonenkovite](#)  $\text{SrAl}(\text{OH})\text{F}_4 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Igor Tikhonkov (1927-1961), Russian student of alkaline rocks and minerals.

[Tilasite](#)  $\text{CaMg}(\text{AsO}_4)\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Daniel Tilas (1712-1772), Swedish mining engineer.

[Tilkerodite *](#) (see Clausthalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tilleyite](#)  $\text{Ca}_5\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{CO}_3)_2$

[Tillmannsite !](#)  $(\text{Ag}_3\text{Hg})(\text{V}, \text{As})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ekkhart Tillmanns (1941-) of the Institute of Mineralogy and Crystallography, Wien, Austria.

[Tin](#)  Sn NAME ORIGIN: A word of Old English origin, related to the Dutch tin and the German zinn.




[Tin Ore *](#) (see Cassiterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tin pyrites *](#) (see Stannite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Tinaksite](#)  $\text{K}_2\text{Na}(\text{Ca}, \text{Mn}^{++})_2(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe})\text{O}[\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named




from the symbols of some of its component elements (Ti, Na, K).

[Tincal](#) * (see Borax) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tincalconite](#)    $\text{Na}_6[\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4]_3 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for tincal (borax) and konos "powder" in allusion to the minerals composition and appearance.




[Tinnunculite](#) *  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8$ (?)




[Tinsleyite](#)     $\text{KAl}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Frank C. Tinsley (1916-), mineral collector, Black Hills specialist of Rapid City, South Dakota, USA.

[Tinticite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{+++5}(\text{PO}_4, \text{VO}_4)_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tintic Standard mine, Tintic district, Utah

[Tintinaite](#)   $\text{Pb}_{22}\text{Cu}_4(\text{Sb, Bi})_{30}\text{S}_6\text{9}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Tintina silver mines, Yukon Territory, Canada.


[Tinzenite](#)     $(\text{Ca, Mn, Fe})_3\text{Al}_2\text{BO}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Tinzen, Val d'Err, Grisons, Switzerland




[Tiptopite](#)     $\text{K}_2(\text{Na, Ca})_2\text{Li}_3\text{Be}_6(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tip Top mine, Custer, Custer County, South Dakota, USA

[Tiragalloite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++4}\text{As}^{++++}\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Paolo Tiragallo (1905-).

[Tirodite - Renamed](#) * (see Manganocummingtonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)






[Tirolit](#) * (see Tyrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tischendorfite](#) !  $\text{Pd}_8\text{Hg}_3\text{Se}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Name for Gerhard Tischendorf (1927-) who first recognized the mineral in the deposit in 1958.

[Tisinalite](#)    $\text{Na}_3\text{H}_3(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Ca, Fe})\text{TiSi}_6(\text{O, OH})_{18} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the chemical elements Ti, Si, and Na in the formula.

[Titanclinohumite](#) * (see Clinohumite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Titanic Iron Ore](#) * (see Ilmenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Titanite](#)      CaTiSiO_5 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of titanium.



[Titanium](#) *  Ti NAME ORIGIN: Named after the element which is named after the Titans, sons of the Earth goddess.




[Titanoelpidite](#) * (see Labuntsovite-Mn) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Titanoferrite](#) * (see Ilmenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Titanowodginite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Ti, Sn})(\text{Ta, Nb})_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for TITANIUM and its relationship to wodginite.

[Titantaramellite](#)    $\text{Ba}_4(\text{Ti, Fe}^{+++}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Mg})_4(\text{B}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{27})\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_x$ X=0 TO 1, with Ti > Fe NAME ORIGIN: Named for taramellite and dominance of Ti as the octahedral cation.




[Tivanite](#)   $\text{V}^{+++}\text{TiO}_3(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Titanium and VANadium in the composition.




[Tlalocite](#)    $\text{Cu}_{10}\text{Zn}_6(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)(\text{Te}^{+++++}\text{O}_4)_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_{25} \cdot 27(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tlaloc, the god of rain in the Toltec and Aztec civilizations, in allusion to its high water content.

[Tlapallite](#)     $\text{H}_6(\text{Ca, Pb})_2\text{Cu}_3(\text{SO}_4)(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)_4(\text{Te}^{+++++}\text{O}_6)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Nahua "tlapalli," paint, in allusion to its paintlike coating of rock surfaces.

[Tobelite](#)     $(\text{NH}_4, \text{K})\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ohgidani pottery stone deposit, Tobe, Ehime Prefecture, adn





in the Horo pyrophyllite deposit, Toyosaka, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.





[Tobermorite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: In Scotland, on the Isle of Mull, around Tobermory.

[Tochilinite](#)    $6\text{Fe}_{0.9}\text{S}_{.5}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mitrofan S. Tochilin (1910-1968), Russian scientist.

[Tocornalite](#)   $(\text{Ag},\text{Hg})\text{I} (?)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1867 for S. F. Tocornal, rector of the University of Santiago, Chile.



[Toddite](#) * (see Magnesiocolumbite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Todorokite](#)     $(\text{Na},\text{Ca},\text{K})_2(\text{Mn}^{++++},\text{Mn}^{+++})_6\text{O}_{12} \cdot 3-4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Todroki mine, Hokkaido, Japan.




[Tokkoite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Ca}_4[\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})](\text{F},\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Murun massif, between the Charo and Tokko rivers, Yakutia, Russia.


[Tokyoite](#) !   $\text{Ba}_2\text{Mn}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Tolbachite](#)    CuCl_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tolbachik volcano, Kamchatka, Russia.



[Tolovkite](#)   IrSbS NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ust'-Bel'skii massif, Tolvka River, Northeastern Russia.

[Tombarthite-\(Y\)](#)    $\text{Y}_4(\text{Si},\text{Hf})_4\text{O}_{12-x}(\text{OH})_{4+2x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Thomas Fredrik Barth (1899-1971), mineralogist and petrologist, Oslo University, Oslo, Norway.

[Tomichite](#)    $(\text{V},\text{Fe})_4\text{Ti}_3\text{AsO}_{13}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Stephan A. Tomich (1914-), consulting geologist who discovered the mineral.






[Tongbaite](#)   Cr_3C_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Liu Zhuang, Tongbai County, Henan, China




[Tongxinite](#) *  Cu_2Zn NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (tong=copper, xin=zinc).




[Tooeleite](#)   $\text{Fe}^{+++}(8-2x)[(\text{As}(1-x),\text{S}(x))\text{O}_4]_6 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Found on waste dumps of the former gold and arsenic mines in the Gold Hill district, western Tooele County, Utah, USA.

[Topaz](#)     $\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_4(\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Topasos Island in the Red Sea.




[Topazolite - yellow](#) * (see Andradite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Torbernite](#)      $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8-12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Swedish chemist, Torbern Bergmann (1735-1784).

[Tornebohmite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ce},\text{La},\text{Nd})_2\text{Al}(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Ellis Tornebohm (1839-1911), former director of the Geological Survey of Sweden.

[Tornebohmite-\(La\)](#)    $(\text{La},\text{Ce})_2\text{Al}(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Ellis Tornebohm (1839-1911), former director of the Geological Survey of Sweden.

[Torreyite](#)    $(\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_9\text{Zn}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{22} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Tosudite](#)    $\text{Na}_{0.5}(\text{Al},\text{Mg})_6(\text{Si},\text{Al})_8\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Toshio Sudo (1911-), Japanese mineralogist and crystallographer, University of Tokyo, Japan.

[Tounkite](#)    $(\text{Na},\text{Ca},\text{K})_8\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{Cl} \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Tunka (Tounka) Valley near the deposits.

[Tourmaline](#) * (see Buergerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Chromdravite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Dravite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Feruvite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Foitite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Liddicoatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Olenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Tourmaline *](#) (see Povondraite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tourmaline *](#) (see Schorl) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Tourmaline *](#) (see Uvite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Tourmaline *](#) (see Vanadiumdravite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Toyohaite](#)   $Ag_2FeSn_3S_8$



[Trabzonite](#)   $Ca_4Si_3O_{10} \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after it's locality.
LOCALITY: Yarda Yaylasi, near Trabzon, Turkey.



[Tranquillityite](#)   $Fe^{++8}(Zr,Y)2Ti_3Si_3O_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.
LOCALITY: Tranquility Base, Moon (Apollo 11).

[Traskite](#)    $(Ba,Ca)_9(Fe^{++},Mn)_2Ti_2(SiO_3)_{12}(OH,Cl,F)_6 \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN:
Named for John Boardman Trask (1824-1879), first state geologist of California.




[Trattnerite](#) !   $(Fe,Mg)_2(Mg,Fe)_3(Si_{12}O_{30})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Walter Trattner, a mineral collector with excellent knowledge of the mineralogy of the area in which the species was found.




[Travertine *](#) (see Calcite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Treasurite](#)   $Ag_7Pb_6Bi_5S_{32}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY:
Treasury mine, Geneva district, Colorado, USA.

[Trechmannite](#)    $AgAsS_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles O. Trechmann
(1851-1917), English mineralogist.




[Trembathite](#)   $(Mg,Fe^{++})_3B_7O_{13}Cl$

[Tremolite](#)    $[]Ca_2Mg_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality.
LOCALITY: Tremola Valley, Alps.

[Trevorite](#)    $NiFe^{+++}2O_4$

[Triangulite](#)     $Al_3(UO_2)_4(PO_4)_4(OH)_5 \cdot 5(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the
triangular habit of the crystals.

[Trichalcite *](#) (see Geminite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Tridymite](#)    SiO_2 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek Tridymos - "triplex."

[Trigonite](#)   $Pb_3Mn(As^{+++}O_3)_2(As^{+++}O_2OH)$

[Trikalsilite](#)    $(K,Na)AlSiO_4$

[Trilithionite](#) !    $KLi_{1.5}Al_{1.5}Si_3O_{10}F_2$

[Trimerite](#)    $CaMn_2Be_3(SiO_4)_3$

[Trimounsite-\(Y\)](#)    $(Y,REE)_2Ti_2SiO_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality and
the yttrium content. LOCALITY: Trimouns talc deposit, 6 km northeast of Luzenac,
Ariege, France.




[Triphane - colorless, yellow *](#) (see Spodumene) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Triphylite](#)    $LiFe^{++}PO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek tri - "threefold" and
fylon - "family" in allusion to the three cations in the formula.

[Triplite](#)    $(Mn,Fe^{++},Mg,Ca)_2(PO_4)(F,OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek
triplos - "triplex."





[Tripliodite](#)    $(Mn,Fe^{++})_2(PO_4)(OH)$




[Trippkeite](#)   $CuAs^{+++}2O_4$

[Tripuhyite](#)    $Fe^{++}Sb^{++++}O_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality.
LOCALITY: Tripuhy valley (today Tripuí !!) near Ouro Preto.






[Tristramite](#)     (Ca,U++++,Fe+++)(PO₄,SO₄)·2(H₂O)



[Tritomite](#) * (see Tritomite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Tritomite-\(Ce\)](#)     (Ce,La,Ca,Y,Th)₅(Si,B)₃(O,OH,F)₁₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "three" and "to cut," in allusion to the trihedral cavities left in the host rock by the crystals.

[Tritomite-\(Y\)](#)    (Y,Ca,La,Fe++)₅(Si,B,Al)₃(O,OH,F)₁₃ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Greek for "three" and "to cut," in allusion to the trihedral cavities left in the host rock by the crystals.





[Troegerite](#) * (see Trogerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Trogerite](#)      H₂(UO₂)₂(AsO₄)₂·8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for R. Troger, mining official at Schneeberg, Germany.

[Trogtalite](#)   CoSe₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Steinbruch Trogtal quarry, Lautenthal, Harz,, Germany




[Troilite](#)    FeS NAME ORIGIN: Named for Dominico Troili, who described, in 1766, a meteorite which fell in Albareto, near Modena, Italy.



[Trolleite](#)    Al₄(PO₄)₃(OH)₃

[Trona](#)     Na₃(CO₃)(HCO₃)·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: From Arabic origins meaning "natron."

[Troostite](#) * (see Willemite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Trustedtite](#) * (see Trustedtite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Truscottite](#)    (Ca,Mn++)₁₄Si₂₄O₅₈(OH)₈·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel John Truscott (1970-1950), English mining geologist.





[Trustedtite](#)   Ni₃Se₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for O. Trustedt, whose work on prospecting methods lead to the discovery of the Outokumpu ore deposit, Finland.




[Tsaregorodtsevite](#)    N(CH₃)₄AlSi₅O₁₂






[Tsavorite - emerald green](#) * (see Grossular) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Tscheffkinite](#) * (see Chevkinite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Tschermakite](#)    []Ca₂(Mg₃AlFe+++)₆Si₆Al₂O₂₂(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gustav Tschermak von Sessenegg (1836-1927), Austrian mineralogist.




[Tschemigite](#)     (NH₄)Al(SO₄)₂·12(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Cerniky, (Tschemig), Czechoslovakia.



[Tschernichite](#)    (Ca,Na)(Si₆Al₂)O₁₆·4-8(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rudy Warren Tschernich (1945-), amateur mineralogist specializing in zeolites.

[Tschortnerite](#) !      Ca₄(Ca,Sr,K,Ba)₃Cu₃(OH)₈[Si₁₂Al₁₂O₄₈]·x(H₂O), x>=20 NAME ORIGIN: Named after Jochen Tschortner (1941-), mineral collector and finder of the mineral.




[Tsepinite-Ca](#) !   (Ca,K,Na,[])₂(Ti,Nb)₂(Si₄O₁₂)(OH,O)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Ca-dominant analogue of tsepinite-Na.




[Tsepinite-K](#) !   (K,Ba,Na)₂(Ti,Nb)₂(Si₄O₁₂)(OH,O)₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named as the K-dominant analog of tsepinite-Na.

[Tsepinite-Na](#) !    (Na,H₃O,K,Sr,Ba)₂(Ti,Nb)₂[Si₄O₁₂](OH,O)₂·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Anatoliy I. Tsepina (1946-), Russian microprobe analyst.




[Tsnigrinite](#)   Ag₉SbTe₃(S,Se)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the initials of the Russian name for the Central Science-Research Institute of Geological Prospecting in Moscow.

[Tsugaruite](#) !     Pb₄As₂S₇ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discovery locality. LOCALITY: Minami-Tsugara-gun provincial unit of the Aomori Prefecture in northern Japan.



[Tsumcorite](#)    $\text{PbZnFe}^{++}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the TSUMeb CORporation.

[Tsumebite](#)    $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tsumeb, Namibia.





[Tsumgallite](#) !  $\text{GaO}(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Tsumeb mine and the composition (GALLium).

[Tsumoite](#)    BiTe NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tsumo mine, Hiroshima, Shimane prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

[Tucekite](#)   $\text{Ni}_9\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karel Tucek, Curator of Minerals in the National Museum, Prague, Poland.

[Tugarinovite](#)   MoO_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Aleksei Ivanovich Tugarinov (1947-), geochemist, Vernadskii Institute, Moscow, Russia.



[Tugtupite](#)    $\text{Na}_4\text{AlBeSi}_4\text{O}_{12}\text{Cl}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality LOCALITY: Tugtup agatakorfia, Tunugdliarfik, Greenland.

[Tuhualite](#)     $[\](\text{Na},\text{K})\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Mayor (Tuhua) Island, Bay of Plenty (Opo Bay), Norht Island, New Zealand.




[Tuite](#) !  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Guangzhi Tu (1920-), professor and founding director of the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of

[Tulameenite](#)    Pt_2FeCu NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Tulameen and Similkameen River, British Columbia, Canada.

[Tuliokite](#)     $\text{BaNa}_6\text{Th}(\text{CO}_3)_6 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Tumchaite](#) !   $\text{Na}_2(\text{Zr},\text{Sn})\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{11} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The mineral is named for the river Tumcha near Vuoriyarvi massif.




[Tundrite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{Na}_3(\text{Ce},\text{La})_4(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Tundrite-\(Nd\)](#)    $\text{Na}_3(\text{Nd},\text{La})_4(\text{Ti},\text{Nb})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{O}_4(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Tunellite](#)    $\text{SrB}_6\text{O}_9(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Tunnel (1900-1996), U. S. Mineralogist.




[Tungstenite](#)    WS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.




[Tungstibite](#)    $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{WO}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its chemical composition of tungsten (W) and antimony (Sb). Swedish, tung sten = "heavy stone" and Latin, "stibium."





[Tungstite](#)    $\text{WO}_3 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition containig tungsen (Swedish, tung sten = "heavy stone").

[Tungusite](#)    $\text{Ca}_{14}(\text{OH})_8(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20})_3\text{Fe}^{++9}(\text{OH})_{14}$




[Tunisite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2\text{Al}_4(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_8\text{Cl}$



[Tuperssuatsiaite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn})_3[\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}](\text{OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tuperssuatsiait Bay, Greenland.

[Turanite](#)    $\text{Cu}_5(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the locality. LOCALITY: Tyuya Nuyun, Ferghana, Turan Region, Uzbekistan.


[Turkestanite](#) !     $\text{Th}(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{K}_{1-x}, [\]_x)\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discovery locality, along the Turkestan Ridge. LOCALITY: Located 40 km apart north and south, respectively, of the Turkestan - Tadjikistan border.

[Turneureite](#)   $\text{Ca}_5[(\text{As},\text{P})\text{O}_4]_3\text{Cl}$

[Turquoise](#)    $\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Turkey (from where it was brought to Europe).


[Turtmannite](#) !   $(\text{Mn},\text{Mg})_{25.5}[(\text{V},\text{As})\text{O}_4]_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3[\text{AsO}_3]_x\text{O}_5 \cdot 5x(\text{OH})_{20+x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Barrhorn Unit (Central Alps) in the


Triassic marbles near Turtmantal, Valais, Switzerland.

[Tuscanite](#)  $K(Ca,Na)_6(Si,Al)_{10}O_{22}(SO_4,CO_3,(OH)_2) \cdot (H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Tuscany region of Italy where the mineral was first found.


[Tusionite](#)  $MnSn_{++++}(BO_3)_2$


[Tuzlaite](#)  $NaCaB_5O_8(OH)_2 \cdot 3(H_2O)$

[Tvalchrelidzeite](#)  $Hg_{12}(Sb,As)_8S_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. A. Tvalchrelidze, founder of the Georgian Mineralogical-Petrographic School, Russia.

[Tvedalite](#)  $(Ca,Mn_{++})_4Be_3Si_6O_{17}(OH)_4 \cdot 3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the type locality. LOCALITY: Vevja larvikite quarry, Tvedalen, Brunlanes, Vestfold Co., Norway.


[Tveitite-\(Y\)](#)  $Ca_{1-x}Y_xF_{2+x}$, $x \sim 0.3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John Peder Tveit (1909-1978), Norwegian miner, who found it in his quarry.


[Tweddillite !](#)  $CaSr(Mn_{+++},Fe_{+++})_2Al[Si_3O_{12}](OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel M. Tweddill, first curator (1897 to 1915) of the Museum of the Geological Survey, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.

[Twinnite](#)  $Pb(Sb,As)_2S_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert M. Thompson (1918-1967), Canadian Mineralogist: Thompson means "son of Thomas," which is Aramaic for "twin."


[Tychite](#)  $Na_6Mg_2(CO_3)_4(SO_4)$

[Tyretskite](#)  $Ca_2B_5O_9(OH) \cdot (H_2O)$

[Tyrolite](#)  $CaCu_5(AsO_4)_2(CO_3)(OH)_4 \cdot 6(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Brixlegg-Schwaz District, Innsbruck, Tyrol, Austria.

[Tyrrellite](#)  $(Cu,Co,Ni)_3Se_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Joseph Burr Tyrrell (1858-1957), first geologist to visit the area of discovery in Canada.

[Tysonite *](#) (see Fluocerite-(Ce)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Tyuyamunitite](#)  $Ca(UO_2)_2V_2O_8 \cdot 5-8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its locality. LOCALITY: Found in the Tyuya-Muyun (Tuja Mujun) hill, a northern spur of the Alai Mountains, Ferghana, in Turkestan.



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Minerals for Sale\]](#) [\[Educational Articles\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Image Gallery\]](#)

John Betts - Fine Minerals

Classic minerals, out-of-print books & magazines, plus informative articles for collectors

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

U Index of Mineral Species



[[Mineral Auctions](#)] [[Register](#)] [[Specimens Wanted Ads](#)] [[Log In](#)] [[About Us](#)]

Minibids.com - Mineral Specimen Auctions

Leading Mineral Auctions for collectors and sellers of fine mineral specimens
We ensure that only quality mineral specimens are listed on Minibids.com

This alphabetical listing of **U minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Uchucchacuaite](#) 🗣️🖼️📍 AgPb₃MnSb₅S₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Uchuc-Chacua deposit, Cajatambo Province, Peru.

[Uhligite](#) 🗣️🖼️📍 Ca₃(Ti,Al,Zr)₉O₂₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alfred Louis Johannes Uhlig (1883-1919), German geologist, leader of the African expedition in which the material was first collected.

[Uklonskovite](#) 🗣️🖼️📍 NaMg(SO₄)F·2(H₂O)

[Ulexite](#) 🗣️🖼️📍 NaCaB₅O₆(OH)₆·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German chemist, George Ludwig Ulex (1811-1883).

[Ullmannite](#) 🗣️+📍 NiSbS NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German chemist and mineralogist, J. Ch. Ullmann (1771-1821).

[Ulrichite](#) 🗣️🖼️📍☠️🌟🌟🌟 CaCu(UO₂)(PO₄)₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for G.H.F.

Ulrich.





[Ultamarine pigment *](#) (see Lazurite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Ulvite *](#) (see Ulvospinel) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Ulvospinel](#)    $\text{TiFe}^{++}\text{2O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality and the spinel group of minerals. LOCALITY: Sodra Ulvön island, Angermanland, Sweden





[Umangite](#)    Cu_3Se_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Sierra de Umango, La Rioja province in Argentina.

[Umbite](#)    $\text{K}_2\text{ZrSi}_3\text{O}_9 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Umbozerite](#)     $\text{Na}_3\text{Sr}_4\text{ThSi}_8(\text{O},\text{OH})_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Umbozero (Lake Umba), Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Umohoite](#)     $[(\text{UO}_2)\text{MoO}_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition of U, Mo, H.




[Ungarettiite](#)    $\text{NaNa}_2(\text{Mn}^{++}\text{2Mn}^{+++}\text{3})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}\text{O}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Prof. Luciano Ungaretti (1942-), Universita de Pavia, Pavia, Italy.

[Ungemachite](#)     $\text{K}_3\text{Na}_8\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_6(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri-Leon Ungemach (1880-1936), Belgian crystallographer.





[Ungursaite ?](#)  $\text{NaCa}_5(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})_{24}\text{O}_{65}(\text{OH})$

[Upalite](#)     $\text{Al}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{O}(\text{OH}) \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Uralborite](#)   $\text{CaB}_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_4$





[Uralolite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2\text{Be}_4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Boyevka, central Ural Mountains, Russia.





[Uramphite](#)    $(\text{NH}_4)(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4) \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Uranocalcarite](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.





[Uraninite](#)     UO_2 NAME ORIGIN: From its elemental composition containing uranium.

[Uranmicrolite](#)     $(\text{U},\text{Ca})_2(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for uranium and as a member of the microlite group.





[Uranocircite](#)     $\text{Ba}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition and from the Greek for "falcon" because it was discovered in Falkenstein, Germany.

[Uranophane](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From uran and phanos - "to appear."





[Uranophane-beta](#)     $\text{Ca}[(\text{UO}_2)\text{SiO}_3(\text{OH})]_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the polymorph of uranophane.





[Uranopilite](#)     $[(\text{UO}_2)_6(\text{SO}_4)\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6] \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for uranium and the Greek for "felt", alluding to the composition and habit.

[Uranopolycrase](#)     $(\text{U},\text{Y})(\text{Ti},\text{Nb},\text{Ta})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its content or URANIum and relation to polycrase.

[Uranosilite](#)     $(\text{U}^{++++}\text{O}_2)\text{Si}_7\text{O}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in allusion to the composition.

[Uranospathite](#)     $\text{HAl}(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 40(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Uranosphaerite](#)     $\text{Bi}(\text{UO}_2)\text{O}_2(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition uranium and the Greek for sphere, in allusion to its globular forms.





[Uranospinite](#)     $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for uranium and the Greek for "siskin," in allusion to its composition and color.

[Uranotile *](#) (see Uranophane) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Uranotile-beta *](#) (see Uranophane-beta) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athens](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Uranotungstite](#)     $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Ba},\text{Pb})(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{WO}_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named for the composition.

[Uranpyrochlore](#)     (U,Ca,Ce)₂(Nb,Ta)₂O₆(OH,F) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its URANIUM content and membership in the pyrochlore group.

[Urao](#) * (see Trona) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Urea](#)   CO(NH₂)₂

[Ureyite](#) * (see Kosmochlor) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Uricite](#)   C₅H₄N₄O₃

[Ursilite](#) *    (Mg,Ca)₄[(UO₂)₄(OH)₅/(Si₂O₅)_{5.5}]·13(H₂O)



[Urusite](#) * (see Sideronatrite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Urusovite](#) !    Cu[AlAsO₅] NAME ORIGIN: The name honors Vadim Sergeevich Urusov of Moscow State University, Russia.

[Urvantsevite](#)   Pd(Bi,Pb)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nikolai N. Urvantsev (1893-1985), Russian geologist who discovered the Norilsk deposits.




[Ushkovite](#)    MgFe⁺⁺⁺₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·8(H₂O)

[Usonite](#) * (see Uzonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Usovite](#)   Ba₂CaMgAl₂F₁₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mikhail Antonovich Usov (1883-1939), Russian geologist.





[Ussingite](#)   Na₂AlSi₃O₈(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Niels Viggo Ussing (1864-1911), Copenhagen, Denmark.




[Ustarasite](#)   Pb(Bi,Sb)₆S₁₀ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Ustarasaisk deposit, western Tian-Shan, Kazakhstan.




[Utahite](#) !    Cu₅Zn₃(Te⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺O₄)₄(OH)₈·7(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: The Centennial Eureka mine, 1 mile southeast of Eureka, Tintic District, Juab County, Utah, USA.

[Utahite](#) * (see Jarosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Uthlite](#) * (see Variscite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Uvanite](#)     U⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺₂V⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺₆O₂₁·15(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (U, Vanadium)..

[Uvarovite](#)    Ca₃Cr₂(SiO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Count S. S. Uvarov (1765-1855), Russian statesman and ardent amateur mineral collector.

[Uvite](#)    (Ca,Na)(Mg,Fe⁺⁺)₃Al₅Mg(BO₃)₃Si₆O₁₈(OH,F)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Province Uva, Sri Lanka.

[Uvite - \(61.3.1.3\)](#) * (see Uvite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Uytenbogaardtite](#)   Ag₃AuS₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Willem Uytenbogaardt (1918–), Professor of Geology, Technical University, Delft, The Netherlands, prominent ore microscopist.

[Uzonite](#)    As₄S₅ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Uzon caldera, Kamchatka, Russia.



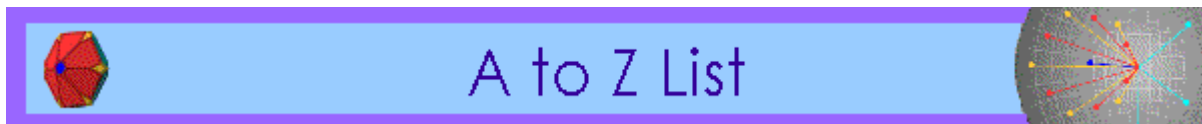
[\[What's New\]](#) [\[Mineral Auctions\]](#) [\[Rare Minerals\]](#) [\[Mineral Show Reports\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#)
Trinity Mineral Company - Bringing the Earth to You One Rock at a Time

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

V Index of Mineral Species



[[Newest Minerals](#)] [[Rare Minerals](#)] [[Past Sale Items](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[T G Auctions](#)]

T G Fine Minerals sells Australian Minerals from all the classic and current localities

We are one the most comprehensive sellers of these (Aussie) minerals in the world

Broken Hill specimens are our specialty along with fine worldwide minerals, Australian opals, fossils & gems

This alphabetical listing of **V minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☢️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Vaesite](#) 🔊🖼️📍 NiS₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Johannes Vaes, mineralogist for the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.

[Vajdakite](#) ! 🖼️📍 [(MoO₂)₂(H₂O)₂As₂O₅]·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Josef Vajdak (1930-), for his significant contribution in the study of minerals in the Jachymov ore district.



[Valentinite](#) 🔊🖼️+📍 Sb₂O₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the German alchemist, B. Valentinus (16th century).

[Valleriite](#) 🔊🖼️📍 4(Fe,Cu)S·3(Mg,Al)(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Goran Wallerius (Vallerius) (1683-1742), a Swedish mining geologist.

[Vanadinite](#) 🔊🖼️+📍 Pb₅(VO₄)₃Cl NAME ORIGIN: Named for its vanadium content.







[Vanadiocarpholite](#) ! 🖼️📍 Mn⁺⁺V⁺⁺⁺Al(Si₂O₆)(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named as






the V-dominant analogue of carpholite.






[Vanadiumdravite !](#)   $\text{NaMg}_3\text{V}_6(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})(\text{BO}_3)_3(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its vanadium content and the mineral dravite.



[Vanadomalayaite](#)  CaVOSiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named to show its chemical relationship to malayaite.



[Vanalite](#)  $\text{NaAl}_8\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{38} \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



[Vandenbrandeite](#)       $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pierre van den Brande (1896-1957), Belgian geologist who discovered the ore deposit at Kalongwe, Zaire.






[Vandriesscheite](#)      $\text{Pb}(\text{UO}_2)_{10}\text{O}_6(\text{OH})_{11} \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Adrien Vandriessche (1914-1940), Belgian mineralogist and geologist.





[Vanmeersscheite](#)      $\text{U}+++++(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$





[Vanoxite](#)   $\text{V}++++4\text{V}+++++2\text{O}_{13} \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition of vanadium and oxygen (oxide).

[Vantasselite](#)   $\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rene Van Tassel (1916-), mineralogist of phosphate and sulfate minerals.

[Vanthoffite](#)   $\text{Na}_6\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jacobus Hendricus van't Hoff (1852-1911), Dutch physical chemist.



[Vanuralite](#)      $\text{Al}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 11(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Vanadium, Uranium).



[Vanuranylite ?](#)     $(\text{H}_3\text{O}, \text{Ba}, \text{Ca}, \text{K})_{1.6}(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1965 for the composition (VANadium, URanium, and Aluminum).

[Varnnesite](#)     $\text{Na}_8\text{Mn}^{++}2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{25}(\text{OH}, \text{Cl})_2 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: Demix-Varnnes quarry, which lies between the villages of Varnnes and Saint-Amable, in Vercheres County, Quebec


[Variscite](#)   $\text{AlPO}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Variscia, the historical name of Vogtland, Germany.

[Varlamoffite *](#)  $(\text{Sn}, \text{Fe})(\text{O}, \text{OH})_2$

[Varulite](#)   $\text{NaCaMn}(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}^{++}, \text{Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Verutrask pegmatite, Boliden mine, Skelleftea, Vasterbottea, Sweden.

[Vashegyite](#)   $\text{Al}_{11}(\text{PO}_4)_9(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 38(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ or $\text{Al}_6(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 23(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Zeleznik (Vashegy) mine, Sirk River, Slovakia, Bohemia, Czech Republic.





[Vasilite](#)  $(\text{Pd}, \text{Cu})_{16}(\text{S}, \text{Te})_7$



[Vasilyevite !](#)  $(\text{Hg}_2)^{++}10\text{O}_613\text{Cl}(\text{CO}_3)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Ivanovich Vasilyev (1929-), Institute of of Geology of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia.

[Vastmanlandite-\(Ce\) !](#)   $\text{Ce}_3\text{CaMg}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{19}(\text{OH})_2\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Vaterite](#)  CaCO_3

[Vaughanite](#)  $\text{TIHgSb}_4\text{S}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for David J. Vaughan (1946-), English mineralogist.



[Vauquelinite](#)     $\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}(\text{CrO}_4)(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Louis N. Vauquelin (1763-1829), French chemist and discoverer of chromium.

[Vauxite](#)   $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for George Vaux, Jr. (1863-1927), mineral collector, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.


[Vayrynenite](#)   $\text{MnBe}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}, \text{F})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Heikki Allan

Vayrynen (1888-1956), mineralogist and geologist, Technical High School, Helsinki, Finland.


[Veatchite](#)   $\text{Sr}_2\text{B}_{11}\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Veatchite-A](#)   $\text{Sr}_2\text{B}_{11}\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as a dimorph of veatchite.


[Veatchite-p !](#)   $\text{Sr}_2\text{B}_{11}\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_5 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Veenite](#)   $\text{Pb}_2(\text{Sb,As})_2\text{S}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for R. W. Van der Veen (1883-1925), Dutch economic geologist and metallographer.




[Velikite](#)   $\text{Cu}_2\text{HgSnS}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: For A. C. Velikiy (1913-1970), a well known investigator of the ore deposits of Central Asia.




[Verbeekite !](#)  PdSe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Theodore Verbeek (1927-1991) who did the original studies on the Se-bearing lens.




[Verdelite - green *](#) (see Elbaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Vergasovaite !](#)  $\text{Cu}_3\text{O}[(\text{Mo,S})\text{O}_4][\text{SO}_4]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Lidiya Pavlovna Vergasova (b. 1941), of the Institute of Volcanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Petropavlovsk, Russia,




[Vermiculite](#)    $(\text{Mg,Fe}^{++},\text{Al})_3(\text{Al,Si})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin vermiculus, "little worm."

[Vernadite](#)    $(\text{Mn}^{++++},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Ca,Na})(\text{O,OH})_2 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadskii (1863-1945), Russian naturalist and geochemist.




[Verplanckite](#)    $\text{Ba}_2(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Ti,Fe}^{++})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6(\text{O,OH,Cl,F})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William E. VerPlanck (1916-1963), American geologist, California Division of Mines & Geology.

[Versiliaite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}4\text{Fe}^{+++}8\text{Sb}^{+++}12\text{O}_{23}\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Buca della Vena mine, Versilia valley, Apuan Alps, Italy.




[Vertumnite](#)   $\text{Ca}_8\text{Al}_4(\text{Al}_4\text{Si}_5)\text{O}_{12}[(\text{OH})_{36} \cdot 10(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ NAME ORIGIN: For Vertumnus, the god worshipped by the ancient Etruscan people who inhabited the region where the mineral was found.



[Vesignieite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3\text{Ba}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French mineral collector, L. Vesignie (1870-1954).




[Vesuvian Salt *](#) (see Aphthitalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Vesuvianite](#)    $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_4(\text{SiO}_4)_5(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{OH})_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Mte. Somma, Vesuvius, Italy.





[Vesuvianite-Mn *](#) (see Manganvesuvianite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Veszelyite](#)    $(\text{Cu,Zn})_2\text{ZnPO}_4(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for A. Veszelyi (1820-1888), Hungarian mining engineer who discovered the mineral.




[Viaeneite !](#)   $(\text{Fe,Pb})_4\text{S}_8\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: For Prof. Willy Viaene (1943-), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.

[Vicanite-\(Ce\)](#)    $(\text{Ca,Ce,La,Th})_{15}\text{As}^{++++}(\text{As}^{+++}0.5,\text{Na}0.5)\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Si}_6\text{B}_4\text{O}_{40}\text{F}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: After its locality. LOCALITY: Vican (Vico lake) volcanic complex at Tre Croci, Ventralla (north of Rome), Latium, Viterbo provicne, Italy.

[Vierlingite *](#) (see Bermanite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Vigezzite](#)     $(\text{Ca,Ce})(\text{Nb,Ta,Ti})_2\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Orcesco, on Alpe Rosso, Val Vigizzo, Italy.

[Vihorlatite *](#)   $\text{Bi}_{8+x}(\text{Se,Te,S})_{11-x}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Poruba, Vihorlat Mountains, Slovakia.




[Viitaniemiite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Ca,Mn}^{++})\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{F,OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Viitaniemi granite pegmatite, Erajarvi, Orivesi, Finland.

[Vikingite](#)    $\text{Ag}_5\text{Pb}_8\text{Bi}_{13}\text{S}_{30}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Vikings, who

settled Greenland in the tenth century.


[Villamaninite](#)    $(\text{Cu,Ni,Co,Fe})\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Providencia mine, Mina Cármenes district, near Villamanín, León province, Spain





[Villiaumite](#)    NaF NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French traveller, Villium.

[Villyaellenite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++5}(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Villy Aellen, director of the Natural History Museum of Geneva, Switzerland.

[Vimsite](#)   $\text{CaB}_2\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_4$

[Vincentite](#)   $(\text{Pd,Pt})_3(\text{As,Sb,Te})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ewart A. Vincent (1919-), professor of mineralogy, Oxford University.





[Vinciennite](#)   $\text{Cu}_{10}\text{Fe}_4\text{Sn}(\text{As,Sb})\text{S}_{16}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henri Vincienne (1898-1965), French mineralogist.

[Vinogradovite](#)     $(\text{Na,K})_4\text{Ti}_4(\text{Si,Al})_8\text{O}_{26} \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O,Na})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander Pavlovich Vinogradov, Russian geochemist.

[Violarite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Ni}^{+++}_2\text{S}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Latin for "purple", its color in a polished section.


[Virgilite](#)   $\text{Li}_x\text{Al}_x\text{Si}_3\text{-xO}_6$




[Viseite](#)   $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{Al}_{24}(\text{SiO}_4)_6(\text{PO}_4)_7\text{O}_{22}\text{F}_3 \cdot 72(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?)




[Vishnevite](#)     $(\text{Na,Ca,K})_6(\text{Si,Al})_{12}\text{O}_{24}[(\text{SO}_4),(\text{CO}_3),\text{Cl}_2]_{2-4} \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: From the Kurochkin Vally, Vishnevyy-IImen Mountains, Southern Urals, Russia.

[Vismirnovite](#)   $\text{ZnSn}^{++++}(\text{OH})_6$

[Vistepite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++4}\text{Sn}^{++++}\text{B}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2$



[Vitimite](#)  $\text{Ca}_6\text{B}_{14}\text{O}_{19}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_{14} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Vitim plateau which is near the locality LOCALITY: Solongo deposit in Buryatia, Transbaikal region, Russia




[Vitusite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{Na}_3(\text{Ce,L a,Nd})(\text{PO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vitus Bering (1681-1741), explorer of northern seas (Bering Sea).

[Vivianite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++3}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineralogist, J. G. Vivian.





[Vladimirite](#)    $\text{Ca}_5(\text{AsO}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Vlasovite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{ZrSi}_4\text{O}_{11}$

[Vlodavetsite](#)   $\text{AlCa}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{F}_2\text{Cl} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For V. I. Vlodavets (1893-1993), Russian volcanologist.

[Vochtenite](#)    $(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mg})\text{Fe}^{+++}[(\text{UO}_2)(\text{PO}_4)]_4(\text{OH}) \cdot 12\text{-}13(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Renard F. C. Vochten (1933-), mineralogist, State University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium.




[Voggite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Zr}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Voglite](#)     $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Josef Florian Vogl, Austrian mining official and mineralogist, who described the compound and published on uranium mines and minerals of Jachymov, Czech Republic.





[Volborthite](#)    $\text{Cu}^{++3}\text{V}^{+++++}_2\text{O}_7(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Alexander von Volborth (1800-1876), Russian paleontologist who first noted the mineral.



[Volchonskoite](#) * (see Volkonskoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Volfsonite](#) *  $\text{Cu} + 10\text{Cu}^{++}\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2\text{Sn}^{++++}_3\text{S}_{16}$




[Volkonskoite](#)    $\text{Ca}_{0.3}(\text{Cr}^{+++},\text{Mg,Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{Si,Al})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Prince A. Volkonskoi, Minister of the Imperial Court, Russia.

[Volkovskite](#)    $\text{KCa}_4[\text{B}_5\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_4][\text{B}(\text{OH})_3]\text{Cl} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Voltaite](#)     $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}^{++}5\text{Fe}^{+++}3\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_{12} \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Italian physicist, Alessandro G. A. Volta (1745-1841).

[Volynskite](#)   AgBiTe_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for I. S. Volynskii (1900-1947), Polish economic geologist.

[Vonbezingite](#)   $\text{Ca}_6\text{Cu}_3(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Vonsenite](#)    $\text{Fe}^{++}2\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{BO}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Magnus Vonsen (1879-1954), amateur mineralogist and mineral collector who discovered the mineral.



[Vozhminite](#)   $(\text{Ni},\text{Co})_4(\text{As},\text{Sb})\text{S}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Vozhmin serpentinite, Karelia, Russia.



[Vrbaite](#)    $\text{Ti}_4\text{Hg}_3\text{Sb}_2\text{As}_8\text{S}_{20}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Karl Vrba (1845-1922), Czech mineralogist.

[vrendenbergite alpha](#) * (see Iwakiite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Vuagnatite](#)    $\text{CaAlSiO}_4(\text{OH})$

[Vulcanite](#)    CuTe NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Good Hope mine, Vulcan, Gunnison County, Colorado, USA.





[Vuonnemite](#)   $\text{Na}_11\text{Nb}_2\text{TiSi}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{O}_5\text{F}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Vuonnemi River, Khibiny massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia. Ilímaussaq, Greenland.



[Vuorelainenite](#)   $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{V}^{+++},\text{Cr}^{+++})_2\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yrjo Vuorelainen (1922-), Finnish exploration geologist.



[Vuoriyarvite](#) * (see Vuoriyarvite-K) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Vuoriyarvite-K !](#)    $(\text{K},\text{Na})_2(\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{O},\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects the discovery locality. LOCALITY: Lake Vuoriyarvi and the Vuoriyarvi alkali-ultramafic complex, Kola Peninsula, Russia.

[Vurroite !](#)  $\text{Pb}_{21}\text{SnAs}_{11}\text{Bi}_{11}\text{S}_{50}\text{Cl}_8\text{Se}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Vyacheslavite](#)     $\text{U}^{++++}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vyacheslav Gavilovich Melkov (1911-1991), Russian mineralogist.

[Vyalsovite](#)   $\text{FeS} \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Leonid N. Vyalsov (1939-), Russian mineralogist.

[Vysotskite](#)   $(\text{Pd},\text{Ni})\text{S}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for N. K. Vysotskii, Soviet geologist, who first found platinum at Noril'sk, Russia.

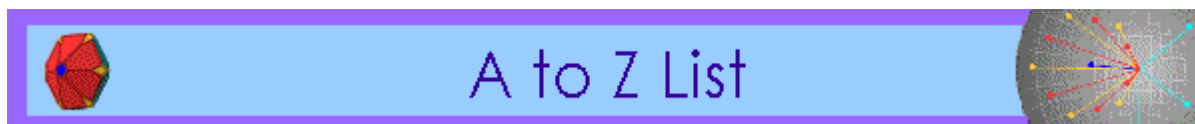
[Vyuntspakhkite-\(Y\)](#)    $(\text{Y},\text{Yb},\text{Er})_4\text{Al}_2\text{AlSi}_5\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_5$

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

W Index of Mineral Species



[[Mineral Auctions](#)] [[Register](#)] [[Current Auctions](#)] [[Log In](#)] [http://webmineral.com/MySQL/phpAdsNew/www/delivery/ck.php?oaparams=2_bannerid=38_zoneid=0_cb=3e932a5864_maxdest=http://www.danweinrich.com/]

Dan Weinrich Auctions

Specializing In Live Weekly Auctions Of Top Quality Mineral Specimens
The Place To Find Great Specimens At Great Prices!

This alphabetical listing of **W minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Wad *](#) (see Lithiophorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wad *](#) (see Nsutite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wad *](#) (see Pyrolusite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wad *](#) (see Takanelite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wad *](#) (see Vernadite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wadalite](#) $\text{Ca}_6\text{Al}_5\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{16}\text{Cl}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Tsunashiro Wada (1856-1920), first Director General of the Geological Survey of Japan.

[Wadeite](#) $\text{K}_2\text{ZrSi}_3\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Arthur Wade (1878-1951), Australian geologist who collected the mineral.





[Wadsleyite](#) $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2\text{SiO}_4$



[Wagnerite](#) $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{++})_2(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for F. M. von Wagner (1768-1851), mining official in Munich, Germany.




[Wairakite](#)    $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.



[Wairauite](#)   CoFe NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Red Hill, Warau Valley, South Island, New Zealand.




[Wakabayashilite](#)    $(\text{As},\text{Sb})_{11}\text{S}_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yaichiro Wakabayashi (1874-1943), mineralogist for Mitsubishi Mining.

[Wakefieldite-\(Ce\)](#)     $(\text{Ce}^{+++},\text{Pb}^{++},\text{Pb}^{++++})\text{VO}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Renamed from kusuite in 1977 for the locality, changed to wakefieldite-Ce as the Ce analog of wakefieldite-Y. LOCALITY: Kusu deposit, 85 km SW of Kinshasa, Zaire.

[Wakefieldite-\(Y\)](#)   YVO_4




[Walentaite](#)    $(\text{Ca},\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Fe}^{++})\text{Fe}^{+++}_3(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Kurt Walenta (1927-), mineralogist, University of Stuttgart, Germany, who has studied many phosphate minerals.






[Walfordite](#) !   $(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Te}^{+++++})\text{Te}^{++++}_3\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Phillip Walford (b. 1945), of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Vice-President and Chief Geologist of LAC Minerals, Ltd., at the time that mining company held the mining rights to the



[Walkerite](#) !    $\text{Ca}_{16}(\text{Mg},\text{Li},[\])_2[\text{B}_{13}\text{O}_{17}(\text{OH})_{12}]_4\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 28(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Thomas Leonard Walker (1867-1942), Founding Member and past president Geological Society of America.

[Wallisite](#)    $\text{PbTl}(\text{Cu},\text{Ag})\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wallis, the German name for the Swiss Canton in which the Lengenbach quarry is located.

[Walkkilldellite](#)   $\text{Ca}_4\text{Mn}^{++}_6\text{As}^{++++}_4\text{O}_{16}(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$




[Walkkilldellite-\(Fe\)](#) !    $(\text{Ca},\text{Cu})_4\text{Fe}_6[(\text{As},\text{Si})\text{O}_4]_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Fe^{++} dominant analog of walkkilldellite.



[Walpurgite](#)      $\text{Bi}_4(\text{UO}_2)(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Walpurgis vein, Weisse Hirsch mine, Neustadtel, Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany.

[Walstromite](#)   $\text{BaCa}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert E. Walstrom (1920-), American mineral collector, who discovered the mineral.

[Walthierite](#)   $\text{Ba}_0.5\text{Al}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$




[Wapplerite](#) * (see Rosslerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wardite](#)    $\text{NaAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Henry Augustus Ward (1834-1906), mineral dealer and collector, Rochester, New York, USA.




[Wardsmithite](#)   $\text{Ca}_5\text{MgB}_{24}\text{O}_{42} \cdot 30(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ward C. Smith (1906-), U. S. Geologist.

[Warikahnite](#)   $\text{Zn}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Warp Factor 9](#) * (see Dilithium) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Warwickite](#)    $\text{Mg}(\text{Ti},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Al})(\text{BO}_3)\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Southwest of Edenville, in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., New York.



[Watanabeite](#)   $\text{Cu}_4(\text{As},\text{Sb})_2\text{S}_5$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Takeo Watanabe, (1907-1986), Japanese mineralogist.




[Watatsumiite](#) !    $\text{Na}_2\text{KMn}_2\text{Li}_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{24}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after watatsumi, Japanese god of the sea as is the analogue (neptunite) neptune, Roman god of the sea.



[Watkinsonite](#)   $\text{PbCu}_2\text{Bi}_4(\text{Se},\text{S})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for David H. Watkinson (1937-), Canadian mineralogist.

[Wattersite](#)    $\text{Hg}+4\text{Hg}^{++}\text{Cr}^{+++++}\text{O}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: The mineral is named

for Mr. Lu Watters(1911-1989), a well known California mineral collector, jazz trumpeter, chef and environmentalist.

[Wattevillite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Oscar de Watteville of Paris, France.

[Wavellite](#)    $\text{Al}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH},\text{F})_3 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after William Wavell (?-1829) of England who discovered the mineral.





[Wawayandaite](#)   $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Mn}_4\text{B}_2\text{Be}_{18}\text{Si}_{12}\text{O}_{46}(\text{OH},\text{Cl})_{30}$ [Ortho] NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Lenni Lenape Native American word "wawayanda," many or several winding, in allusion to the grossly curved and winding habit of its crystals.

[Waylandite](#)   $\text{BiAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$


[Weberite](#)   $\text{Na}_2\text{MgAlF}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Theobald C. F. Weber (1823-1886), one of the founders of the cryolite industry in Denmark.

[Websterite](#) * (see Aluminite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Weddellite](#)   $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Weddel sea, Antarctica.



[Weeksite](#)     $\text{K}_2(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mary Alice Dowse Weeks (1909-1988), mineralogist with the U.S. Geological Survey, noted specialist in the mineralogy of uranium and vanadium.



[Wegscheiderite](#)   $\text{Na}_5(\text{CO}_3)(\text{HCO}_3)_3$

[Weibullite](#)  $\text{Pb}_6\text{Bi}_8(\text{S},\text{Se})_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Mats Weibull (1856-1923), Swedish mineralogist.

[Weilerite](#)  $\text{BaAl}_3\text{H}[(\text{As},\text{P})\text{O}_4]_2(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Weiler and Neubulach, Black Forest, Germany.

[Weilerite](#) * (see Arsenogoyazite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Weilite](#)   CaHAsO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Rene Weil (1901-), mineralogist of Strasbourg, France, known for his study of Alsatian minerals.

[Weinebeneite](#)   $\text{CaBe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Weinebebe, Koralpe, Carinthia, Austria.


[Weinschenkite](#) * (see Churchite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Weishanite](#)  $(\text{Au},\text{Ag})_3\text{Hg}_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Weishan, Poshan mining district, Tongbai County, Henan Province, China.

[Weissbergite](#)   TlSbS_2 NAME ORIGIN: Named for Byron G. Weissberg, Chemistry division, D.S.I.R., New Zealand.



[Weissite](#)  $\text{Cu}_{1.9}\text{Te}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Louis Weiss, owner of the Good Hope mine and discoverer of rickardite.

[Welinite-III](#)  $\text{Mn}^{++6}(\text{W}^{++++++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Si}_2(\text{O},\text{OH})_{14}$



[Welinite-VIII](#)  $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Mg})_3(\text{W}^{++++++},\text{Mn}^{+++})_{1-x}(\text{SiO}_4)(\text{O},\text{OH})_3$ ($x=1/3$) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eric Welin, mineralogist and geochronologist, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.



[Wellsite-barian Phillipsite-Ca](#) * (see Phillipsite-Ca) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wellsite-calcian Harmotome](#) * (see Harmotome) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Weloganite](#)   $\text{Sr}_3\text{Na}_2\text{Zr}(\text{CO}_3)_6 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William E. Logan (1798-1875), first director of the Canadian Geologic Survey.


[Welshite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_4(\text{Mn},\text{Fe})\text{Sb}^{++++}2\text{O}_2[\text{Si}_3\text{Be}_2\text{O}_{18}]$

[Wendwilsonite](#)   $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg},\text{Co})(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Wendell E. Wilson (1946-), mineralogist, editor, and publisher of the Mineralogical Record.

[Wenkite](#)   $\text{Ba}_4\text{Ca}_6(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{20}\text{O}_{39}(\text{OH})_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Eduard Wenk (1907-), mineralogist and petrologist, University of Basel,

Basel, Switzerland.


[Werdingite](#)  $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{Al}_4\text{B}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{37}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Gunter Werding, of the Mineralogical Institute, Ruhr University, Bochum, Germany.


[Wermlandite](#)  $(\text{Ca,Mg})\text{Mg}_7(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_{18}\cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Långban mine, Bergslagen ore district, Filipstad, Värmland (Wermland), Sweden.

[Wernerite](#) * (see Marialite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wernerite](#) * (see Meionite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wernerite](#) * (see Scapolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Wesselsite](#) !  $\text{SrCu}^{++}\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Wessels mine, Kalahari Manganese field, Kuruman Hill, Cape Province, South Africa.


[Westerveldite](#)  $(\text{Fe,Ni,Co})\text{As}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jan Westerveld (1905-1962), Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

[Westgrenite](#) * (see Bismutomicrolite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Wheatleyite](#)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Wheel Ore](#) * (see Bournonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Wherryite](#)  $\text{Pb}_7\text{Cu}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Edgar T. Wherry (1885-1982), American mineralogist and plant ecologist.


[Whewellite](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)\cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the British mineralogist, crystallographer and natural philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866), professor of mineralogy at Cambridge.


[White Lead Ore](#) * (see Cerussite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Whiteite-\(CaFeMg\)](#)  $\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn}^{++})\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John S. White, Jr. (1933-), former editor of the Mineralogical Record and professional curator of minerals and gems.


[Whiteite-\(CaMnMg\)](#)  $\text{CaMn}^{++}\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John S. White, Jr. (1933-), former editor of the Mineralogical Record and professional curator of minerals and gems.


[Whiteite-\(MnFeMg\)](#)  $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Ca})(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn}^{++})\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2\cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for John S. White, Jr. (1933-), former editor of the Mineralogical Record and professional curator of minerals and gems.

[Whitlockite](#)  $\text{Ca}_9(\text{Mg,Fe}^{++})(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{PO}_3\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Herbert Percy Whitlock (1868-1948), American mineralogist, Curator, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, NY, USA.


[Whitmoreite](#)  $\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2\cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Robert W. Whitmore (1936-), Micromount mineral collector and owner of the Palermo mine, New Hampshire, USA.




[Whitneyite](#) * (see Algodonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wickenburgite](#)  $\text{Pb}_3\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_{10}\text{O}_{27}\cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: near Wickenburg, Maricopa County, Arizona.




[Wickmanite](#)  $\text{Mn}^{++}\text{Sn}^{++++}(\text{OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Franz-Erik Wickman (1915-), Swedish mineralogist, who studied the mineralogy of the Langban area.




[Wicksite](#)  $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Mn}^{++})_4\text{MgFe}^{+++}(\text{PO}_4)_6\cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$


[Widenmannite](#)  $\text{Pb}_2(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Bergrat J. F. Widenmann (1764-1798), who first discovered uranium containing micas in the Schwarzwald.




[Widgiemoolthalite](#)    $(\text{Ni,Mg})_5(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{-}5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: 132 North Nickel mine, 4 km SW of Widgiemooltha, 80 km S of Kalgoorlie, Australia.

[Wightmanite](#)    $\text{Mg}_5(\text{BO}_3)\text{O}(\text{OH})_5 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Wilcoxite](#)    $\text{MgAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 18(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after William Wilcox, who discovered this mining district in 1879. He was killed by Apache Indians in 1880.

[Wilhelmkleinite](#) !    $\text{ZnFe}^{++3}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Wilhelm Klein, former mine manager in Anamibia, who made the first systematic collection of minerals from the Tsumeb mine.



[Wilhelmsramsayite](#) !  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Fe}_3\text{S}_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)




[Wilhelmvierlingite](#)    $\text{CaMn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for William Vierling (1901-1995), Weiden, Bavaria, Germany.

[Wilkeite](#) * (see Fluorapatite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Wilkeite](#) * (see Fluorellestadite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wilkinsonite](#)    $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{20}$

[Wilkmanite](#)   Ni_3Se_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named for W. W. Wilkman, geologist.

[Willemite](#)    Zn_2SiO_4 NAME ORIGIN: After Willem I, King of the Netherlands (1772-1843).





[Willemseite](#)    $(\text{Ni,Mg})_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$





[Willhendersonite](#)    $\text{KCaAl}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after William A. Henderson, of Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A., who noted this as an unusual mineral and provided it for study.

[Williamsite](#) * (see Antigorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Willyamite](#)    $(\text{Co,Ni})\text{SbS}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: A.B.H. Consols mine, Broken Hill, Willyama Township, New South Wales, Australia.

[Wiltshireite](#) * (see Rathite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wiluite](#) !     $\text{Ca}_{19}(\text{Al,Mg,Fe,Ti})_{13}(\text{B,Al,[]})_5\text{Si}_{18}\text{O}_{68}(\text{O,OH})_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the discovery locality. LOCALITY: Wilui River, Yakutia, Russia.

[Winchite](#)     $[\](\text{CaNa})\text{Mg}_4(\text{Al,Fe}^{3+})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Howard J. Winch, Geological survey of India.

[Winebergite \(discredited\)](#) * (see Hydrobasaluminite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Winstanleyite](#)    $\text{TiTe}^{++++}\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Betty Jo Winstanley (1934-), amateur mineralogist, who found the first specimen.

[Wiserite](#)    $\text{Mn}_4\text{B}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH,Cl})_4$

[Witherite](#)    BaCO_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named after William Withering (1741-1799). English physician and mineralogist.




[Wittichenite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3\text{Bi}_3\text{S}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Wittichen, Baden, Germany.

[Wittite](#)    $\text{Pb}_3\text{Bi}_4(\text{S,Se})_9$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for T. Witt, Swedish mining engineer.





[Wodginite](#)    $\text{Mn}^{++}(\text{Sn,Ta})(\text{Ta,Nb})_2\text{O}_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Wodgina, Marble Bar, and Greenbushes, Western Australia.

[Woehlerite](#) * (see Wohlerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



[Woelsendorfite](#) * (see Wolsendorfite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wohlerite](#)    $\text{NaCa}_2(\text{Zr,Nb})\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7(\text{O,OH,F})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Friedrich Wohler (1800-1882), German chemist, Gottingen, Germany.

[Wolchonskoite](#) * (see Volkonskoite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wolfeite](#)     (Fe⁺⁺,Mn⁺⁺)₂(PO₄)(OH) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Caleb Wroe Wolfe (1908-1980), crystallographer, Boston University.

[Wolframite](#) *    (Fe,Mn)WO₄ NAME ORIGIN: From the German, Wolfram, name for tungsten.

[Wolframoixiolite](#) *    (Fe,Mn,Nb)(Nb,W,Ta)O₄



[Wolfsbergite](#) * (see Chalcostibite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wollastonite](#) * (see Wollastonite-1A) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wollastonite](#) * (see Wollastonite-2M) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wollastonite-1A](#)    CaSiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineralogist and chemist, W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828).





[Wollastonite-1T](#) * (see Wollastonite-1A) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Wollastonite-2M](#) *    CaSiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineralogist and chemist, W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828).

[Wollastonite-3A-4A-5A-7A](#) *   CaSiO₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the English mineralogist and chemist, W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828).

[Wolnyn](#) * (see Barite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Wolsendorfite](#)      (Pb,Ba,Ca)U₂O₇·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Wolsendorf, Bavaria, Germany.





[Wonesite](#)     (Na,K)₅(Mg,Fe,Al)₃(Si,Al)₄O₁₀(OH,F)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for petrologist David R. Wones (1932-1984), Professor of Geology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA.




[Wood arsenate](#) * (see Olivenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Wood copper](#) * (see Olivenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)


[Wood Tin](#) * (see Cassiterite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Woodallite](#) !  Mg₆Cr₂(OH)₁₆Cl₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Roy Woodall (1930-), Australian geologist.

[Woodhouseite](#)     CaAl₃(PO₄)(SO₄)(OH)₆ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Charles D. Woodhouse (1888-1975), U.S. mineral collector

[Woodruffite](#)    (Zn,Mn⁺⁺)₂Mn⁺⁺⁺+5O₁₂·4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel Woodruff, late-nineteenth-century miner and mineral collector at Franklin, who collected and preserved many of the finest specimens found at that locality. LOCALITY: Sterling Hill mine, Ogdensburg, Sussex County, New Jersey, USA.

[Woodwardite](#)     Cu₄Al₂(SO₄)(OH)₁₂·2-4(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Samuel P. Woodward (1821-1865), English naturalist and geologist.




[Woolridgeite](#) !  Na₂CaCu⁺⁺+2(P₂O₇)₂·10(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named after James Woolridge (1923-1995), keen amateur mineralogist, micromounter and gemologist from Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire, U.K., who discovered the mineral.




[Wroewolfteite](#)     Cu₄(SO₄)(OH)₆·2(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Caleb Wroe Wolfe (1908-1980), crystallographer, Boston University.

[Wuelfingite](#) * (see Wulfingite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Wuestite](#) * (see Wustite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Wulfenite](#)     PbMoO₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Austrian mineralogist, Frantz Xaver von Wulfen (1728-1805).







[Wulfingite](#)    Zn(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ernst Anton Wulfing (1860-1930), professor of mineralogy and petrography, Heidelberg University.



[Wupatkiite](#)    (Co,Mg,Ni)Al₂(SO₄)₄·22(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For the prehistoric pueblo dwelling near the locality. LOCALITY: On the walls of a shallow open cut




8 miles ESE of Gray Mountain, Coconino County, Arizona USA.

[Wurtzite](#)    (Zn,Fe)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the French chemist, Charles A. Wurtze (1817-1884).

[Wustite](#)    FeO

[Wyartite](#)       Ca₃U⁺⁺⁺⁺(UO₂)₆(CO₃)₂(OH)₁₈·3-5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jean Wyart (1902-1992), mineralogist at the Sorbonne, Paris.

[Wycheproofite](#)   NaAlZr(PO₄)₂(OH)₂·(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: For the locality. LOCALITY: A granite quarry near Wycheproof, northwestern Victoria, Australia.

[Wyllieite](#)    (Na,Ca,Mn⁺⁺)(Mn⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺)(Fe⁺⁺,Fe⁺⁺⁺,Mg)Al(PO₄)₃ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter John Wyllie (1930-), Professor of Petrology and Geochemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA.



[[What's New](#), [Gallery 1](#), [Gallery 2](#), and [Gallery 3](#)] [[Rock Shop Gallery](#)] [[Metaphysical Gallery](#)]

Serving the mineral collector and educator community since 1970

Over 750,000 mineral specimens in stock

New minerals acquired weekly - Wright's Rock Shop

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

X Index of Mineral Species



[[Fine Minerals](#)] [[What's New](#)] [[Mineral Galleries](#)] [[My Collection](#)] [[Mineral Auctions](#)]

Dan Weinrich Fine Minerals

Full-time professional mineral dealer with over 31 years experience in mineral collecting
And 15 years selling mineral specimens on the internet and at major mineral shows

This alphabetical listing of **X minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
▲	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☠️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Xanthiosite](#) 🗣️ ▲ $\text{Ni}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2$

[Xanthoconite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ + ▲ Ag_3AsS_3 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek xanthos, "yellow" and konis "powder."

[Xanthophyllite](#) * (see Clintonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAI](#), [MinMax](#)

[Xanthoxenite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ ▲ $\text{Ca}_4\text{Fe}^{+++}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

[Xenotime-\(Y\)](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ + ▲ YPO_4 NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek xenos - "foreign" and time - "honor."

[Xenotime-\(Yb\)](#) ! 🗣️ + ▲ 🌟🌟 YbPO_4 NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition and relationship with xenotime-(Y).



[Xiangjiangite](#) 🗣️ ▲ 🌟🌟🌟 $(\text{Fe}^{+++}, \text{Al})(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH}) \cdot 22(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the locality. LOCALITY: Xiangjiang River, Hunan, China.

[Xifengite](#) 🗣️ ▲ Fe_5Si_3 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the eastern passageway, Xifengkou, of the Great Wall of China.




[Xilingolite](#) 🗣️ 🖼️ ▲ $\text{Pb}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY:



Chaobuleng district, Xilingola League, Inner Mongolia, China.

[Ximengite](#)   BiPO₄

[Xingzhongite](#)   (Pb,Cu,Fe)(Ir,Pt,Rh)₂S₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the unspecified locality. LOCALITY: China.

[Xitieshanite](#)   Fe⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)(OH)·7(H₂O)

[Xocomecatlite](#)    Cu₃Te⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺O₄(OH)₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Nahuatl for "bunches of grapes", in allusion to the appearance of the green spherules of the mineral.

[Xonotlite](#)    Ca₆Si₆O₁₇(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tetela de Xonotla, Puebla, Mexico.

[Xyloretinite-C10H17O](#) * (see Amber) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)



Adam's Minerals
Over 1500 Mineral Specimens Online!

[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Adam's Picks\]](#) [\[Sale Items\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Contacts\]](#)

Adam's Minerals, your website for mineral specimens for your collection at affordable prices

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

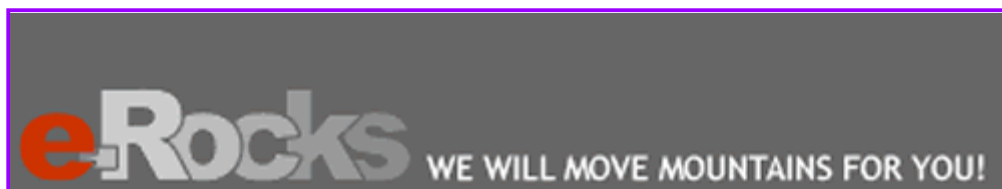
(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

Y Index of Mineral Species



[[Register](#)] [[Auction Rules](#)] [[Current Listing](#)] [[About Us](#)] [[Site Map](#)]

e-Rocks.com, auction and sales venue for all rock and mineral enthusiasts

Our mission is to provide an online centre for Buyers and Sellers with reliable service and support

Brought to you by [Thames Valley Minerals](#)

This alphabetical listing of **Y minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, - very mild, - weak, - strong, - very strong, - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Yafsoanite](#) $\text{Ca}_3\text{Te}_2\text{Zn}_3\text{O}_{12}$

[Yagiite](#) $(\text{Na},\text{K})_3\text{Mg}_4(\text{Al},\text{Mg})_6(\text{Si},\text{Al})_{24}\text{O}_{60}$

[Yakhontovite](#) $(\text{Ca},\text{K})_{0.5}(\text{Cu},\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mg})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Liia KKonstantinovna Yakhontova (1926-), Russian mineralogist, University of Moscow, a specialist in cobalt deposits.

[Yamatoite](#) ? $(\text{Mn}^{++},\text{Ca})_3(\text{V}^{+++},\text{Al})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yamato mine, Kagoshima prefecture, Japan.

[Yanomamite](#) $\text{In}(\text{AsO}_4) \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: The name is after "Yanomami", a northern-Brazil indian tribe

[Yaroslavite](#) $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{F}_{10}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yaroslav, Siberia, Russia.

[Yarrowite](#) Cu_9S_8 NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yarrow Creek, southwestern Alberta, Canada.

[Yavapaiite](#) $\text{KFe}^{+++}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Yavapai Indian

tribe that inhabited the area of Arizona where the mineral was found.

[Yazganite !](#) ▲ $\text{NaFe}^{++2}(\text{Mg,Mn})(\text{AsO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Yberisilite *](#) (see Hingganite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Ye'elimite *](#) (see Yeelimite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yeatmanite](#) ● ▲ $\text{Mn}^{++9}\text{Zn}_6\text{Sb}^{+++++}2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{28}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Pope Yeatman (1861-1953), U. S. Mining engineer.

[Yecoraite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Bi}_5\text{Fe}^{+++3}(\text{Te}^{++++}\text{O}_3)(\text{Te}^{+++++}\text{O}_4)_2\text{O}_9 \cdot 9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yecora, Sonora, Mexico.

[Yedlinite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Pb}_6\text{CrCl}_6(\text{O,OH})_8$ NAME ORIGIN: Named of Leo Neal Yedlin (1908-1997), micromount mineral collector of New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

[Yeelimite](#) ■ ▲ $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{12}(\text{SO}_4)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Hatrurim basin, W of the Dead Sea, Israel, near Har Ye'elim and Nahal Ye'elim (a hill and a wadi).

[Yellow Lead Ore *](#) (see Wulfenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yenite *](#) (see Ilvaite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yffisite-\(Y\) ?](#) ● ▲ ■ (Y,Dy,Er) $_4(\text{Ti,Sn})\text{O}(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{F,OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in 1965 for the elemental makeup, (Y, F, Ti, Si).

[Yimengite](#) ● ▲ ■ $\text{K}(\text{Cr,Ti,Fe,Mg})_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yimeng Mountain area, Shandong Province, China.

[Yingjiangite](#) ● ■ ▲ ■■ $(\text{K}_2,\text{Ca})(\text{UO}_2)_7(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tongbiguan village, Yingiang County, Yunnan Province, China.

[Yixunite !](#) ● ▲ Pt_3In NAME ORIGIN: Named after it locality. LOCALITY: Near the village of Damiao and the Yixun River, about 370 km N of Beijing, People's Republic of China.

[Yoderite](#) ● ■ ▲ $\text{Mg}_2(\text{Al,Fe}^{+++})_6\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Hatten Schyuler Yoder, Jr. (1921-), petrologist with the Geophysical Laboratory, Washinton, D. C. USA.

[Yofortierite](#) ■ ▲ $(\text{Mn,Mg})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8-9(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yves Oscar Fortier (1914-), formater Director of the Geological Survey of Canada (1964-1972).

[Yoshimuraite](#) ● ■ ▲ $(\text{Ba,Sr})_2(\text{Mn,Fe})_2(\text{Ti,Fe})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_2(\text{PO}_4,\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})$

[Yoshiokaite](#) ● ▲ $(\text{Ca}_{8-(x/2)}[](x/2)\text{Al}_{16-x}\text{Si}_x\text{O}_{32})$

[Yttrialite-\(Y\)](#) ● ▲ ■■ $(\text{Y,Th})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$

[Yttrian Datolite *](#) (see Calcybeborosilite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yttrobetafite-\(Y\)](#) ● ▲ ■■ $(\text{Y,U,Ce})_2(\text{Ti,Nb,Ta})_2\text{O}_6(\text{OH})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the YTTRium-dominent betafite member of the pyrochlore group.

[Yttroceberite *](#) (see Hingganite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yttrocebersilite *](#) (see Hingganite-(Y)) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yttrocerite *](#) ▲ ■■ $\text{CaF}_2 + (\text{Y,Ce})\text{F}_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its chemical composition containing ytterbium (Named after Ytterby, Sweden) and cerium (Named after the asteroid, Ceres)..

[Yttrocerite-Y *](#) (see Fluorite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Yttrocolumbite-\(Y\)](#) ● ▲ ■■ $(\text{Y,U,Fe}^{++})(\text{Nb,Ta})\text{O}_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Ytterbium, Columbium (former name for niobium)).

[Yttrocrasite-\(Y\)](#) ● ▲ ■■ $(\text{Y,Th,Ca,U})(\text{Ti,Fe}^{+++})_2(\text{O,OH})_6$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek for "mixture", because it is a mixture fo yttrium with many other elements.

[Yttropyrochlore-\(Y\)](#) ● ▲ ■■ $(\text{Y,Na,Ca,U})_{1-2}(\text{Nb,Ta,Ti})_2(\text{O,OH})_7$ NAME ORIGIN:

Named as the Yttrium-dominant member of the pyrochlore group.

[Yttrotantalite-\(Y\)](#) $(Y,U,Fe^{++})(Ta,Nb)O_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its Yttrium content and relation to tantalite.

[Yttrotungstite-\(Ce\) !](#) $(Ce,Nd,Y)W_2O_6(OH)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Yttrium, Tungsten).

[Yttrotungstite-\(Y\)](#) $YW_2O_6(OH)_3$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Yttrium, Tungsten).

[Yuanfuliite](#) $(Mg,Fe^{++})(Fe^{+++},Al,Mg,Ti,Fe^{++})(BO_3)O$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Prof. Yuan Fuli (1893-1987).

[Yuanjiangite](#) $AuSn$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: In sandy gravel in the middle course of the Yuanjiang River, near the town of Yuanlin, Hunan Province, Peoples Republic of China.

[Yugawaralite](#) $CaAl_2Si_6O_{16} \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yugawara Hot Springs, Kanagawa Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

[Yukonite](#) $Ca_7Fe^{+++}_{11}(AsO_4)_9O_{10} \cdot 24.3(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Tagish Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada.

[Yuksporite](#) $(Sr,Ba)_2K_4(Ca,Na)_{14}([],Mn,Fe)\{(Ti,Nb)_4(O,OH)_4[Si_6O_{17}]_2[Si_2O_7]_3\}(H_2O,OH)_n$, NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Yukspor, Mt. Khibiny massif, Kola peninsula, Russia.

[Yushkinite](#) $V_{1-x}S_n(Mg,Al)(OH)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for N. P. Yushkin, Russian mineralogist.

[Yvonite !](#) $Cu(AsO_3OH) \cdot 2(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in honor of Klaus Yvon, professor of crystallography at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.



[\[Newest Minerals\]](#) [\[Minerals for Sale\]](#) [\[Educational Articles\]](#) [\[About Us\]](#) [\[Image Gallery\]](#)

John Betts - Fine Minerals

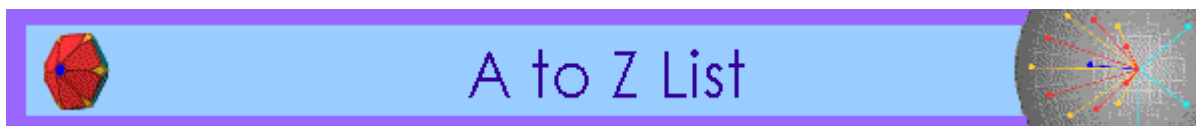
Classic minerals, out-of-print books & magazines, plus informative articles for collectors

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS



[[Up](#)] [[A Minerals](#)] [[B Minerals](#)] [[C Minerals](#)] [[D Minerals](#)] [[E Minerals](#)] [[F Minerals](#)] [[G Minerals](#)] [[H Minerals](#)] [[I Minerals](#)] [[J Minerals](#)] [[K Minerals](#)] [[L Minerals](#)] [[M Minerals](#)] [[N Minerals](#)] [[O Minerals](#)] [[P Minerals](#)] [[Q Minerals](#)] [[R Minerals](#)] [[S Minerals](#)] [[T Minerals](#)] [[U Minerals](#)] [[V Minerals](#)] [[W Minerals](#)] [[X Minerals](#)] [[Y Minerals](#)] [[Z Minerals](#)]

Z Index of Mineral Species



[[Mineral Specimens](#)] [[Our best](#)] [[Rare specimens](#)] [[Latest updates](#)] [[Home Page](#)]
 Fine Minerals, Moldavites, Jewellery, Meteorites and Fossils
 Rockshop.cz is based in Prague, Czech republic

This alphabetical listing of **Z minerals** include synonyms of accepted mineral names, pronunciation of that name, name origins, and locality information. Visit our expanded selection of [mineral pictures](#).

LEGEND	
🔊	Minerals identified with this icon have a sound file, courtesy of The Photo-Atlas of Minerals , which gives the pronunciation of the mineral name.
🖼️	Minerals identified with this icon have an image or picture in the database which may be viewed.
+	Minerals identified with this icon have a Java crystal form, created with the program JCrystal , which can be manipulated and rotated.
📍	This icon links the mineral to the locality-rich information contained in Mindat.org .
☢️	Minerals identified with this icon are radioactive . 🌟 - Detectable with very sensitive instruments, 🌟 - very mild, 🌟🌟 - weak, 🌟🌟🌟 - strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟 - very strong, 🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟 - dangerous.
*	Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved.
!	New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added.
?	IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name.

[Zabuyelite](#) 🗣️📍 Li₂CO₃

[Zaccagnaite](#) ! 🖼️📍 Zn₄Al₂(OH)₁₂(CO₃)₃·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for Domenico Zaccagna (1851-1940) who published the first geologic map of the Apuan Alps and a collector of minerals from the Carrara Marble.

[Zaherite](#) 🗣️🖼️📍 Al₁₂(SO₄)₅(OH)₂₆·20H₂O NAME ORIGIN: Named for M. A. Zaher, Geological Survey of Bangladesh, who discovered the mineral.




[Zairite](#) 🗣️📍 Bi(Fe⁺⁺⁺,Al)₃(PO₄)₂(OH)₆




[Zajacite-\(Ce\)](#) 🗣️🖼️📍🔥 Na(REExCa_{1-x})(REEyCa_{1-y})F₆ where (x ne y) NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Ihor Stephan Zajac (1935-), the geologist who lead the exploration group that discovered the Strange Lake deposit and who first reconized the mineral.




[Zakharovite](#) 🗣️📍 Na₄Mn⁺⁺5Si₁₀O₂₄(OH)₆·6(H₂O)

[Zalesiite](#) ! 🖼️📍 (Ca,Y)Cu₆[(AsO₄)₂(AsO₃OH)(OH)₆]·3(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Zalesi (formerly Valdek) uranium deposit near




Javornik, northern Moravia, Czech Republic.

[Zanazziite](#)    $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++})(\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{++},\text{Al},\text{Mn},\text{Fe}^{+++})_4\text{Be}_4(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
NAME ORIGIN: Named after Dr. Pier F. Zanazzi (1939-) of the Università degli Studi di Perugia, in recognition of his studies of the crystal structures and crystal chemistry of minerals.




[Zapatallite](#)    $\text{Cu}_3\text{Al}_4(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_9 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Emiliano Zapata (1879-1919), hero of the Mexican Revolution.






[Zaratite](#)    $\text{Ni}_3(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Antonio Gil y Zarate (1793-1861), Spanish diplomat, general director of public education, and counselor of state.




[Zavaritskite](#)    BiOF




[Zdenekite](#)    $\text{NaPbCu}^{++5}(\text{AsO}_4)_4\text{Cl} \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: For Dr. Johan Zdenek (1935-), mineralogist and Director of Scientific Affairs of the Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minières, France.



[Zeagonite](#) * (see Gismondine) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Zektzerite](#)    $\text{NaLiZrSi}_6\text{O}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jack Zektzer (1936-), mathematician and geologist of Seattle, Washington, USA.

[Zellerite](#)      $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Howard D. Zeller (1922-), U. S. Geological Survey, who found the mineral.






[Zemannite](#)    $\text{Mg}_{0.5}[\text{Zn}^{++}\text{Fe}^{+++}(\text{TeO}_3)_3] \cdot 4.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Josef Zemann (1923-), Austrian mineralogist, University of Vienna, who studied tellurium oxysalts.

[Zemkorite](#)    $(\text{Na},\text{K})_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Institute of the Earth's Crust (Russian: zemnoy kory = "earth's crust"), Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Branch where the mineral was first studied.

[Zenzenite](#)   $\text{Pb}_3(\text{Fe}^{+++},\text{Mn}^{+++})_4\text{Mn}^{+++}_3\text{O}_{15}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Nile Zenzen (1883-1959), formerly Senior curator of the Swedish museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.



[Zeophyllite](#)    $\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH},\text{F})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: From the Greek "to boil" and "a leaf", in allusion to its habit.

[Zeravshanite](#) !   $\text{Cs}_4\text{Na}_2\text{Zr}_3(\text{Si}_{18}\text{O}_{45})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$

[Zeunerite](#)      $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 10\text{-}16(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after Gustav Anton Zeuner (1828-1907), German physicist, director, School of Mines, Freiberg, Germany.

[Zhanghengite](#)   $(\text{Cu},\text{Zn},\text{Fe},\text{Al},\text{Cr})$



[Zharchikhite](#)   $\text{AlF}(\text{OH})_2$

[Zhemchuzhnikovite](#)   $\text{NaMg}(\text{Al},\text{Fe}^{+++})(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Yurii Apollonovich Zhemchuzhnikov (1885-1957), Russian geologist.

[Zhonghuacerite-\(Ce\)](#)    $\text{Ba}_2\text{Ce}(\text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named in Chinese for "a cerium mineral from China".

[Ziesite](#)   $\text{Cu}_2\text{V}^{+++++}_2\text{O}_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Emanuel G. Sies (1884-1981), Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution, Washington D.C. USA.

[Zimbabweite](#)    $\text{Na}(\text{Pb},\text{Na},\text{K})_2(\text{Ta},\text{Nb},\text{Ti})_4\text{As}^{+++}_4\text{O}_{18}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the country of origin.

[Zinalsite](#)   $\text{Zn}_2\text{AlSi}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the major chemical constituents, ZINc, ALuminum, and SILlicon.

[Zinc](#)    Zn NAME ORIGIN: From the German, "zink."

[Zinc Blende](#) * (see Sphalerite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zinc Bloom](#) * (see Hydrozincite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zinc silicate *](#) (see Hemimorphite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zinc spar *](#) (see Smithsonite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zinc Spinal *](#) (see Gahnite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zinc-melanterite](#) 🌐 ▲ (Zn,Cu,Fe++)SO₄·7(H₂O)

[Zinc-zippeite](#) 🌐 ▲ 🏹 Zn⁺⁺2(UO₂)₆(SO₄)₃(OH)₁₀·16(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition and for Franz Xaver Maxmillion Zippe (1791-1863), Austrian mineralogist.

[Zincalstibite !](#) ▲ Zn₂AlSb(OH)₁₂ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Zincaluminite](#) 🌐 🏹 ▲ Zn₆Al₆(SO₄)₂(OH)₂₆·5(H₂O) NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.

[Zincgartrellite !](#) ▲ Pb(Zn,Fe,Cu)₂(AsO₄)₂(OH,H₂O)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Zn-dominant analogue of gartrellite

[Zincite](#) 🌐 🏹 + ▲ (Zn,Mn)O NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition containing zinc (From the German, "zink")

[Zinckenite *](#) (see Zinckenite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zinclavendulan *](#) ▲ NaCa(Zn,Cu)₅(AsO₄)₄Cl·4-5(H₂O)

[Zincobotryogen](#) 🌐 🏹 ▲ (Zn,Mg,Mn)Fe⁺⁺⁺(SO₄)₂(OH)·7(H₂O)

[Zincochromite](#) 🌐 + ▲ ZnCr₂O₄ NAME ORIGIN: Named for ZINC and CHROMium in the composition.

[Zincocopiapite](#) 🌐 🏹 + ▲ ZnFe⁺⁺⁺4(SO₄)₆(OH)₂·18(H₂O)

[Zincohogbomite-2N2S !](#) 🌐 🏹 ▲ (Zn,Fe⁺⁺)(2-2x)(Ti)_xAl₄O₈ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Zn dominant analogue of högbomite, found as the 8H and 16H polytypes. (S=Spinel, N=Nolanite Layers).

[Zincohogbomite-8H *](#) (see Zincohogbomite-2N2S) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zincolibethenite !](#) ▲ CuZn(PO₄)OH NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Zincosite *](#) ▲ ZnSO₄

[Zincospiroffite !](#) 🏹 ▲ Zn₂Te₃O₈ NAME ORIGIN: The name reflects the similarity with the unit-cell parameters and composition to spiroffite

[Zincostaurolite !](#) ▲ []₄Zn₄Al₁₆(Al,_])₂Si₈O₄₀[O₆,_(OH)]₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Zinc-dominant analog of staurolite.

[Zincovoltaita](#) 🌐 + ▲ 🏹 K₂Zn₅Fe⁺⁺⁺3Al(SO₄)₁₂·18(H₂O)

[Zincowoodwardite !](#) 🏹 ▲ [Zn_{1-x}Al_x(OH)₂]_n[(SO₄)_{x/2}(H₂O)_n] NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Zn analog of woodwardite.

[Zincowoodwardite-1T !](#) ▲ [Zn₁B_xAl_x(OH)₂]_n[(SO₄)_{x/2}·n(H₂O)]_n, x = 0.33, n = 0.96 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Zn analog of woodwardite.

[Zincowoodwardite-3R !](#) ▲ [Zn₁B_xAl_x(OH)₂]_n[(SO₄)_{x/2}·n(H₂O)]_n, 0.32 < x < 0.50, n = 0.59 NAME ORIGIN: Named as the Zn analog of woodwardite.

[Zincrosasite](#) 🌐 🏹 ▲ (Zn,Cu)₂(CO₃)(OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named as the zinc rich member of rosasite.

[Zincroselite](#) 🌐 ▲ Ca₂Zn(AsO₄)₂·2(H₂O)

[Zincsilite](#) 🌐 🏹 ▲ Zn₃Si₄O₁₀(OH)₂·4(H₂O) (?) NAME ORIGIN: Name for the composition (Zinc Silicate).



[Zinckenite](#) 🌐 🏹 + ▲ Pb₉Sb₂₂S₄₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the mineralogist, J. K. L. Zincken (1798-1862).

[Zinkosite *](#) (see Zincosite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Zinnober *](#) (see Cinnabar) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Zinnwaldite](#) 🌐 🏹 ▲ 🏹 KLiFe⁺⁺Al(AlSi₃)O₁₀(F,OH)₂ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its

locality. LOCALITY: Erzgebirge of Saxony at Zinnwald (now Cinovec) - "Ore Mountains", Czechoslovakia.



[Zippeite](#)     $K_4(UO_2)_6(SO_4)_3(OH)_{10} \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Franz Xaver Maximilian Zippe (1791-1863), Austrian mineralogist.

[Zippeite-Mg](#) * (see Magnesium-zippeite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Zircon](#)    $ZrSiO_4$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its containing the element, zirconium; which was named from the Persian, zar "gold" and gun = "like" which translates "like gold"

[Zirconolite](#)    $(Ca,Ce)Zr(Ti,Nb,Fe^{+++})_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition.





[Zirconolite-2M](#)   $CaZrTi_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from its composition and crystal structure.

[Zirconolite-3O](#)    $(Ca,Fe,Y,Th)_2Fe(Ti,Nb)_3Zr_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition.

[Zirconolite-3T](#)   $CaZrTi_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its composition and crystal structure.



[Zircophyllite](#)    $K_2(Na,Ca)(Mn,Fe^{++})_7(Zr,Nb)_2Si_8O_{26}(OH)_4F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the ZIRCONium in the composition and the Greek for "leaf," in reference to the habit.

[Zircosulfate](#)    $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4(H_2O)$

[Zirkelite](#)     $(Ca,Th,Ce)Zr(Ti,Nb)_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Ferdinand Zirkel (1838-1912), German petrographer, Professor of Mineralogy, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany.

[Zirkelite](#) * (see Zirconolite-2M) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)





[Zirkelite](#) * (see Zirconolite-3T) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)

[Zirklerite](#)   $(Fe^{++},Mg)_9Al_4Cl_{18}(OH)_{12} \cdot 14(H_2O)$ (?) NAME ORIGIN: Named after Zirkler, director of the Aschersleben potash works, Germany.

[Zirsilite-\(Ce\)](#) !   $(Na,[])_2(Ce,Na)_3Ca_6Mn_3Zr_3Nb(Si_{25}O_{73})(OH)_3(CO_3) \cdot H_2O$ NAME ORIGIN: Reflects the chemical composition, ZIRconium, SILicon, Cerium).

[Zirsinalite](#)    $Na_6(Ca,Mn,Fe^{++})Zr[Si_6O_{18}]$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for its composition (Zircon, Si, Na).

[Zlatogorite](#) !   $CuNiSb_2$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after its locality. LOCALITY: Zlatoya Gora deposit, near Karabasch, Middle Urals, Russia.




[Znucalite](#)     $CaZn_{11}(UO_2)(CO_3)_3(OH)_{20} \cdot 4(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the composition (Zn, U, Calcium).

[Zodacite](#)   $Ca_4Mn^{++}Fe^{+++}_4(PO_4)_6(OH)_4 \cdot 12(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Peter Zodac (1894-1967), founder and editor of Rocks and Minerals.



[Zoisite](#)     $Ca_2Al_3(SiO_4)_3(OH) = Ca_2Al_2(SiO_4)(Si_2O_7)O(OH)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named after the Austrian natural scientist, Siegmund Zois (1747-1819).

[Zoltaiite](#) !  $Ba(V^{++++},Ti)_2V^{+++}12Si_2O_7$ NAME ORIGIN: Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN)

[Zorgite](#) * (see Clausthalite) See Also: [GOOGLE](#), [Athena](#), [MinDAT](#), [MinMax](#)




[Zorite](#)    $Na_6Ti_5[Si_{12}O_{34}](O,OH)_5 \cdot 11(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named from the Russian for "rosy tint of the dawn sky."



[Zoubekite](#)   $AgPb_4Sb_4S_{10}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vladimir Zoubek (1903-), Czech geologist.

[Zugshunstite-\(Ce\)](#) !   $(Ce,Nd,La)Al(SO_4)_2(C_2O_4) \cdot 8(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the Cherokee Indian term for the Great Smoky Mountains.




[Zunyite](#)    $Al_3Si_5O_{20}(OH,F)_{18}Cl$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality.

LOCALITY: Zuni mine, Anvil Mountain, Silverton, San Juan County, Colorado, USA.

[Zussmanite](#)    $K(Fe^{++},Mg,Mn)_{13}[AlSi_{17}O_{42}](OH)_{14}$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Jack Zussman (1924-), crystallographer and emeritus professor of geology, Manchester University, England.

[Zvyagintsevite](#)   $(Pd,Pt,Au)_3(Pb,Sn)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Orest Evgenevich Zvyagintsev, who did geochemical research on the platinum metals.

[Zwieselite](#)    $(Fe^{++},Mn)_2(PO_4)F$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for the locality. LOCALITY: Rebenstein, Zweisel, Bavaria, Germany.

[Zykaite](#)    $Fe^{+++}4(AsO_4)_3(SO_4)(OH) \cdot 15(H_2O)$ NAME ORIGIN: Named for Vaclav Zyka (1926-), Czech geochemist.



[\[Current Minerals\]](#) [\[Order Status\]](#) [\[Policies\]](#) [\[e-Bay Items\]](#)

B & L Minerals, Fine Mineral specimens for sale for collectors of all levels

(* - Mineral Name is Not IMA Approved)

(! - New Dana Classification Number Has Been Changed or Added)

(? - IMA Discredited Mineral Species Name)

HOME	CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	X-RAY TABLE	CHEMISTRY
DANA CLASSIFICATION	STRUNZ CLASSIFICATION	MINERAL PROPERTIES	A to Z LISTING
SEARCH	IMAGE LISTINGS	HELP	LINKS