

GLOSSARY  
OF  
OBSOLETE  
MINERAL  
NAMES

Peter Bayliss

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## PREFACE

The title of this compilation, *Glossary of Obsolete Mineral Names*, refers to all of those names used for mineral substances throughout history, which are not now considered valid or current. Each mineral today can have only a single name; minor variations insufficient to represent a different species are not named independently as they once were. Nor does modern mineralogical science recognize the gemological important color variations with independent names. Thus ruby and sapphire are merely corundum to the mineralogist.

This compilation has been designed as a companion to *Fleischer's Glossary of Mineral Species 2008*, a series of editions begun in 1971 by Michael Fleischer and continued by Malcolm E. Back and Joseph A. Mandarino. This compilation covers the huge trail of discarded nomenclature left by many generations of mineralogists and still encountered regularly in older literature and mineral labels. Although no compilation of such an extensive subject could be perfectly complete, the odds are extremely high that any mineral name the modern collector, dealer or scientist might encounter will be found either in *Fleischer's Glossary of Mineral Species 2008* or here.

Only the original ending is given to indicate the language of origin. These endings are as follows: -ite (English, French, Italian, Portuguese), -ita (Spanish, Brazilian), -iet (Dutch, Afrikaner), -itt (Norwegian), and -it (Swedish, Hungarian, German), but -(l)ith (German). Occasionally, the endings -ine (English, French, Italian, Portuguese), -ina (Spanish, Brazilian), -ien (Dutch, Afrikaner), or -in (Norwegian, Swedish, Hungarian, German) are used instead. Only the original name is given, if a mineral name may contain a space or hyphen or neither. Plurals are not given; however, the original diacritical marks are included. Capitals are used for proper names including trade names in English and all nouns but not adjectives in German and Swedish.

For many years, the Commission of New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification of the International Mineralogical Association (CNMNC) has passed judgment on nomenclatural matters in mineralogy, approving proposed new mineral species and mineral names as well as revision of all kinds. These decisions are tabulated in website: <http://pubsites.uws.edu.au/ima-cnmnc/>

Structural formulas are given in the systematic approach of Smith *et al.*, *American Mineralogist* **83**, 126 (1998). Group, supergroup, subgroup, family, superfamily, and subfamily have been defined by Smith *et al.*, *Advances in X-ray Analysis* **41** (1998).

Prefix entries (such as alpha or  $\alpha$ , beta or  $\beta$ , chi or  $\chi$ , gamma or  $\gamma$ , delta or  $\delta$ , eta or  $\epsilon$ , kappa or  $\kappa$  etc. or polytype symbols) are entered as suffixes such as the Greek symbols  $-\alpha$ ,  $-\beta$ ,  $-\chi$ ,  $-\gamma$ ,  $-\delta$ ,  $-\epsilon$ ,  $-\kappa$  etc. respectively (*American Mineralogist* 72, 1035 (1987)). All special characters such as the space, hyphen, comma, apostrophe, and numerals have been ignored, when alphabetized. Mineral names of two or more words are alphabetized under the first word. If the original name contained the letters o and e joined together, they are printed separately. When "ß" is used within old German names, the name is converted to modern German as "ss". The umlauts "ä", "ö" and "ü" have been alphabetized under "a", "o" and "u" respectively.

The literature reference usually refers to the mineralogical equivalence given; however, if the mineral name is a spelling variant, the reference refers to the spelling variant. When the mineral name is taken from an index such as Hintze (1939 & 1971) or Doelter (1931), the exact reference is given in square brackets.

Unnamed minerals are not considered, because of Smith & Nickel (2007): a system of codification for unnamed minerals: report of the subcommittee for unnamed minerals of the IMA Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification, *Canadian Mineralogist* 45, 983-1055 (2007); [Abstract: *American Mineralogist* **93**, 707-709 (2008)].

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AG = *The Australian Gemmologist*  
AIPEA = *Association Internationale pour L'Etude des Argiles*  
AJM = *Australian Journal of Mineralogy*  
AM = *American Mineralogist*  
AMG = *Arkiv för Mineralogi och Geologi*  
AMS = *Acta Mineralogica Sinica*  
APM = *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*  
Auf = *der Aufschluss*  
BGSSA = *Bulletin of the Geological Survey, South Africa*  
BM = *Bulletin de Minéralogie*  
BSFMC = *Bulletin de la Société française Minéralogie et de Cristallographie*  
CCM = *Clays and Clay Minerals*  
CIYB = *Carnegie Institute Year Book*  
ClayM = *Clay Minerals*  
CM = *The Canadian Mineralogist*  
CMP = *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology*  
CNMNC = *Commission New Minerals Nomenclature Classification*  
comm. = communication  
CRAS = *Comptes Rendu de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris*  
DAN = *Doklady Akademii Nauk*  
DASESS = *Doklady of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Earth Science*  
ECGA = *European Clay Groups Association*  
EG = *Economic Geology*  
EJM = *European Journal of Mineralogy*  
GACMAC = *Geological Association of Canada/Mineralogical Association of Canada Program and Abstracts*  
GC = *Geologia Carpathica*  
GCA = *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*  
GG = *Gems & Gemology*  
GJ = *Gems & Jewellery*  
GT = *Geology Today*  
IMA = *International Mineralogical Association*  
IUPAC = *International Union Pure Applied Chemistry*  
JG = *Journal of Gemmology*  
JGSA = *Journal Geological Society Australia*  
JMMPS = *Japanese Magazine Mineralogical and Petrological*  
JMPS = *Journal of Mineralogical and Petrological Sciences*  
JMSJ = *Journal of the Mineralogical Society of Japan*  
LAP = *Lapis*  
MA = *Mineralogical Abstracts*  
MAC = *Mineralogical Association of Canada*  
MJJ = *Mineralogical Journal (Japan)*  
MM = *Mineralogical Magazine*  
M&M = *Mineralogy and Museums Abstracts*  
MNGB = *Mitteilung Naturforschenden Gesellschaften Basel*  
MP = *Mineralogical Polonica*  
M&P = *Mineralogy and Petrology*  
MR = *The Mineralogical Record*  
MUGB = *Moscow University Geology Bulletin*  
NDM = *New Data on Minerals*  
NJMA = *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Abhandlungen*

NJMM = *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Monatshefte*  
pers. = personal  
PD = *Powder Diffraction*  
PDF = *Powder Diffraction File*  
PGA = *Proceedings of the Geological Association*  
PGSC = *Proceedings of the Geological Society China*  
PJA = *Proceedings of the Japan Academy*  
RA = *Radiochimica Acta*  
RE = *Rare Earths*  
RG = *Revue de Gemmologie*  
RJM = *Romanian Journal of Mineralogy*  
RM = *Reviews in Mineralogy*  
R&M = *Rocks & Minerals*  
RMG = *Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry*  
RMI = *Rivista Mineralogica Italiana*  
SMPM = *Schweizische mineralogische und petrographische Mitteilungen*  
SUBBG = *Studia Univsitatia Babes-Bolyai, Geologica-Geographia*  
TMH = *Topographia Mineralogica Hungariae*  
USGSB = *United States Geological Survey Bulletin*  
ZK = *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie*  
ZVMO = *Zapiski Vserossiyskogo Mineralogicheskogo Obshchestva*

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