

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MINERALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR 1944

The Council has nominated the following for officers of the Mineralogical Society of America for the year 1944:

PRESIDENT: R. C. Emmons, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

VICE-PRESIDENT: H. Berman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

SECRETARY: Paul F. Kerr, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

TREASURER: Earl Ingerson, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

COUNCILOR (1944-47): S. J. Shand, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Following the decision of the Geological Society of America, there will be no annual meeting of the society during 1943. Members of the society who wish to may submit abstracts of scientific papers to be published in the March-April 1944 issue of the *American Mineralogist*. As usual, the ballots for officers of the society and for candidates for fellowship will be sent out from the Secretary's office approximately October 10.

PAUL F. KERR, *Secretary*

RULES FOR THE CONVENTIONAL ORIENTATION
OF CRYSTALS: A CORRECTION

J. D. H. DONNAY, *Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.*

The space group of lorandite in the Peacock setting (*Am. Mineral.*, **28**, 326, 1943) was represented by $P2/x$, with glide-component $\frac{1}{2}(a+2c)$, and the criterion for the zone $[(h0l)]$ was expressed as " $(h+2l)$ even." As Dr. M. J. Buerger kindly pointed out to me, this method of symbolizing the space group is unnecessarily complicated. It is equivalent to the simpler notation $P2/a$ (with criterion " h even"), for a glide-component $\frac{1}{2}a$ has the same effect as a glide-component $\frac{1}{2}(a+2c)$.

Erratum

Page 319, first line, read "to discard the $\alpha\beta$ rule . . . etc."

Correction

In *The American Mineralogist*, **28**, 214 (1943), illite was listed among discredited species with the statement illite = bravaisite. A paper by R. E. Grim and R. A. Rowland was cited as authority. Dr. Grim has kindly pointed out that this was a misinterpretation of his views and has suggested that the usage involved should be clarified.

Illite is not the name of a specific mineral species. It should be used only as a *general term* for the clay mineral constituents of argillaceous sediments belonging to the mica group. The exact nature of these mica-like clay mineral constituents is as yet uncertain, but the evidence thus far obtained seems to indicate that the dominant *specific species* present is bravaisite, in some occurrences associated with more or less montmorillonite.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER