leads the world in the mining of diamonds (99%), gold (40%), phosphates (36.6%) and radium ores, and is a large producer of copper (18%), chromium (31.6%), manganese (21.6%) and vanadium (47.5%). She has also large potential reserves of aluminum ore.

W. F. H.

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Ramsdellite

MICHAEL FLEISCHER AND WALLACE E. RICHMOND. The manganese oxide minerals: a preliminary report. *Econ. Geol.*, **38**, 269–286 (1943).

NAME: For L. S. Ramsdell, who first described the mineral (*Am. Mineral.*, **17**, 143–149 (1932)).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Composition stated to be MnO_2. No analysis given. Inverts to pyrolusite when heated at 300° C.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. Color iron-gray to black. Streak black. Hardness 3, G=4.7. *X*-ray powder data are given.

OCCURRENCE: Occurs as thick tabular crystals and as massive material that has a platy appearance, owing to two cleavages at right angles. Commonly mixed with pyrolusite (transformation product?). Three localities are listed: Lake Valley, Sierra Co., N. Mex.; East River, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia; Kodjas Karil mine, Moustapha Pasha, Roumelia, Turkey.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

NEW DATA

Coronadite, Cryptomelane, Hollandite, Lithiophorite, Ranciéite

FLEISCHER AND RICHMOND, *op. cit.*

X-ray powder data and a list of occurrences are given for all these minerals, with a brief summary of their physical properties. Lithiophorite and ranciéite, previously considered to be varieties of psilomelane, are independent species. No analyses are given, but the following formulas are tentatively suggested:

cryptomelane, KR_8O_{16}(?)

coronadite, PbR_8O_{16}(?) R = Mn^4 chiefly, also Mn^2, Co, Zn, Fe^3.

hollandite, BaR_8O_{16}(?)

lithiophorite, $Li_2(Mn^2, Co, Ni)_2Al_8Mn^4_{10}O_{35} \cdot 14H_2O$(?)

ranciéite, $(Ca, Mn^2)Mn^4_4O_9 \cdot 3H_2O$(?)

DISCUSSION: In the *American Mineralogist*, **28**, 174 (1943), J. W. Gruner refers to material from Postmasburg, South Africa, as "corresponding to a new manganese mineral called oakite by W. E. Richmond. Oakite is found at White Oak Mt., Tenn."

The name oakite was a tentative designation for material later found to correspond to the old mineral lithiophorite. It is to be regretted that the name oakite accidentally found its way into print. The name oakite should be stricken from the literature.

M. F.