

NEW MINERAL NAMES

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Errata to Index of New Mineral Names

[*Am. Mineral.* 51, 1247-1357 (1966)]

- p. 1256 should read Arequipite = Bindheimite
 p. 1257 should read Ascharite = Szaibelyite
 p. 1263 should read †Bromyrite = Bromeryrite
 The formula of callaghanite should be $\text{Cu}_2\text{Mg}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 p. 1277 should read Glaubapatite = Moneite + Apatite
 p. 1278 **Haggite** should read **Häggite**
 p. 1279 Hanusite should read Hanušite
 p. 1280 ***Högbomite** -4H, -5H, etc. should read *Högbomite -4H, -5H, etc.
Hollingworthite should read ***Hollingworthite**
 p. 1284 under Jalpaite, the formula should be Ag_3CuS_2
 Janosite should read Janošite
 p. 1285 Kasparite should read Kašparite
 p. 1287 Insert new entry
Laubmannite, $\text{Fe}_3^{+2}\text{Fe}_6^{+3}(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_{12}$ 34, 513-540
 p. 1288 Lemnasite should read Lemnäsite
 p. 1297 *Nasinite should read ***Nasinite**
 p. 1299 under Osumilite, insert (before Mg in the formula)
 p. 1309 †Siderose should read †Siderose
 p. 1310 Sinnerite should read ***Sinnerite**
 p. 1324 **Wurtzite-4H** to -21R should not be in bold face
 p. 1331 under Phosphates—add Laubmannite
 p. 1337 Under As, after the word Arsenates, insert “and Arsenites”
 p. 1339 Delete Callaghanite
 p. 1340 Insert Laubmannite
 p. 1344 Insert **Laubmannite**
 p. 1350 The heading Nd should read Nb
 Under Nb, delete Cerianite

Mckinstryite, Mackinstryite

BRIAN J. SKINNER, JOHN L. JAMBOR, AND MALCOLM ROSS (1966). Mckinstryite, a new copper-silver sulfide. *Econ. Geol.* 61, 1383-1389.

X-ray fluorescence analysis on 200 mg. by H. J. Rose, Jr. and F. Cuttitta gave Cu 24.9, Ag 6.00, S. 15.1, sum 100.0%, corresponding to $\text{Cu}_{0.82}\text{Ag}_{1.18}\text{S}$. The composition of the synthetic compound had been established as $\text{Cu}_{0.8}\text{Ag}_{1.2}\text{S}$ by Djurlé, *Acta Chem. Scand.* 12, 1427-1436 (1958) and Skinner, *Econ. Geol.* 61, 1-26 (1966). Semiquantitative spectrographic analysis by H. W. Worthing showed also Pb 0.15, Fe 0.03, Ca 0.05, Mg 0.005% and (in ppm) Co 30, Ti 2, Mn 2, Ba 3, Cr 2, Ni 5, Sn 3, V 1. The thermal study of synthetic material showed it to be transformed at $94.9 \pm 1.5^\circ$ to an intergrowth of jalpaite with a hexagonal phase of composition $\text{Cu}_{0.96}\text{Ag}_{1.04}\text{S}$, which in turn was transformed into a single-phase cubic compound above $139 \pm 10^\circ$. Etch reactions are given; they are very similar to those of stromeyerite.

Indexed x-ray powder data are given (35 lines). The strongest lines are 2.606 (10)(511, 350), 2.070 (7)(413, 243), 3.508 (6)(400), 3.062 (6)(150), 2.862 (6)(250), 1.948 (5)(641, 004). Precession X-ray study shows the mineral to be orthorhombic, space group *Pnam* or *Pna2₁*, cell edges refined from the powder data are a 14.043 \pm 0.005, b 15.677 \pm 0.006, c 7.803 \pm 0.003 Å. $Z = 32$.

The mineral is steel-gray on fresh surfaces, tarnishing to dark gray or black. Streak dark gray. One cleavage, poorly developed, fracture subconchoidal. G. (av. of 6) 6.61 ± 0.03 . Talmage hardness B. In reflected light the color is light grayish-white, whiter with a slightly higher reflectivity than stromeyerite. Strongly anisotropic, with gray, pale grayish-blue, and light tan colors. Anisotropism less than that of stromeyerite, stronger than that of jalpaite. No twinning was noted.

The mineral occurs in a specimen collected in 1907 at the Foster Mine, Cobalt, Ontario, as masses of intergrown crystals 0.2 to 3 mm. in diameter. Associated minerals include chalcopyrite, stromeyerite, gangue calcite and actinolite, and minor silver and arsenopyrite.

The name is for Hugh Exton McKinstry, 1896-1961, Professor of Economic Geology at Harvard University.

The mineral was approved before publication by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, IMA, with the suggestion that the spelling be changed to "mackinstryite" to avoid possible confusion in indexing. The authors state "The spelling suggestion has not been accepted because we believe the possible confusions in indexing are less serious than the disservice to the scientist whose name is so casually changed. Because mineral names are not capitalized, however, the 'k' should also appear in lower case."