American Mineralogist
Vol. 57, pp. 337–342 (1972)

NOTICES

AMERICAN MINERALOGIST: INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Revised January, 1972

The American Mineralogist is established by the Mineralogical Society of America to publish the results of original scientific research in the general fields of mineralogy, crystallography, and petrology, including such areas as: descriptive mineralogy and properties of minerals, experimental mineralogy and petrology, geochemistry, isotope mineralogy, mineralogical apparatus and techniques, mineral occurrences and deposits, paragenesis, petrography and petrogenesis, and topographical mineralogy.

General Requirements

1. Manuscripts including illustrations must be submitted *in duplicate* to the Editor, Prof. William T. Holser, Department of Geology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403 U.S.A. They must be typewritten, double-spaced (including references), with wide margins, on white paper about 8½×11 inches in size; standard-weight paper must be used for the first copy. Xerox or other clear photocopy is satisfactory. Footnotes should be typed at the bottom of the page, and should be numbered in sequence.

2. Only articles not previously published and not about to be published, wholly or in part, in either U. S. or foreign journals, will be considered. Authors should submit a statement affirming this requirement or explaining any overlap with previous or impending publication.

3. New mineral names, before publication, should be approved by the Commission on New Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association (Fleischer, 1970). For this purpose a copy of the manuscript may be sent (either prior to or at the same time as submitted to this journal) to Dr. Michael Fleischer, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 20242. In general, manuscripts proposing new names for imperfectly or incompletely described minerals or new names for mere compositional varieties cannot be accepted. Writers naming new minerals should conform to the rules and principles set forth in Palache, Berman, and Frondel (1944, p. 42–47) and Hey, *et al.* (1961). The suggestions of Donnay and Fleischer (1970) for the description of new minerals are recommended.

4. For crystallographic data, the recommendations of the Commission on Crystallographic Data, International Union of Crystallography (Kennard, Speakman, and Donnay, 1967) and of the NAS-NRC Committee on Chemical Crystallography are standard in this journal; copies are available from the Editor of *The American Mineralogist*. Powder diffraction data (d or Q, not 2θ) may be tabulated if *necessary* to characterize the mineral. They may be illustrated only if essential features cannot be tabulated. If the data are similar to some already published or listed in the X-ray Powder Data File, then a statement to that effect is usually sufficient without republishing either a table or a cut. Refinements to previously available powder data can be contributed directly to the XPDF without publication.[1] Powder patterns should be indexed, if at all possible, and cell parameters listed; if this is not possible the reasons should be stated. If the space group is known or determined, a powder pattern whose ex-

[1] Address Professor L. G. Berry, Editor, Powder Diffraction File, Department of Geological Sciences, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

tinctions are inconsistent with the space group should not be published without adequate discussion.

5. For thermal analysis data, the recommendations of a Committee on Standardization of the International Conference on Thermal Analysis (McAdie, 1967) are standard for this journal; copies are available from the Editor.

6. Manuscripts that will print as 4 pages or less will be published as Mineralogical Notes, on the same schedule as major papers. In such a Note, a short form of reference is permitted. As an aid to abstracting journals, a brief abstract is required.

Title and Abstract

7. The increased application of computer systems for information retrieval requires that both title and abstract be as informative as possible, consistent with their respective lengths. Where feasible in the *title,* words should be substituted for chemical formulas, Greek letters, or other odd typography.

To facilitate identification in indexing and abstracting, it is recommended that the authors spell out one of their given names.

8. The abstract should be informative, stating concisely what was done and what was concluded, and if possible including important numbers (*e.g.,* temperature range, main X-ray lines, chemical composition). It should be no longer than necessary to convey this information, but in any case not longer than 200 words. The UNESCO guides for the preparation of scientific papers and abstracts (American Institute of Physics, 1968) are recommended; copies are available from the Editor.

Style

9. In general, style follows the American Institute of Physics Style Manual, or where particularly pertinent, those of the U.S. Geological Survey, the American Chemical Society, the Conference of Biological Editors, or Chandly, Barrett, and Batey (1954). The text must be written concisely; a telegraphic style will be suitable for some data presentations. It is recommended that a writer not conversant with English get help from an English-speaking colleague before submitting his manuscript for consideration by the *American Mineralogist.* Verbose or ungrammatical manuscripts will be returned.

10. Use consistent Systeme International (SI) units of the Metric System, with appropriate prefixes, italicize (by underlining in manuscript) symbols for physical quantities; use abbreviations without periods for units unless ambiguous. Where 0, O, l, 1, Greek letters, or other typography is possibly ambiguous in the text, instruct the printer by writing in the margin: "zero", "oh", "el", "one", etc. A table of special symbols available at our press may be obtained from the Editor. Complicated subscripts and superscripts should be avoided; parenthetical designations can often be used, *e.g.,* d(calc), $G(O_2)$. Precision of measurement may be indicated in parentheses as 6.8001(3), rather than 6.8001 ± 0.0003.

Tables

11. Each table should be typed on a separate page, with a title, and all tables collected at the end of the manuscript. Simple material, such as a single chemical analysis, is better run in the text than as a table. Keep rulings (especially vertical rulings) to the minimum consistent with clarity. Detailed explanation should be placed at the foot of the table or in the text, not in the title. Reference footnotes with lower-case letters.

12. Tables can be most economically printed, by line cut, if they are submitted as clear, dark typescript or computer printout, or photo reductions of same. An extensive (printing to more than one page) table likely to interest only a few

readers (*e.g.*, individual hydrothermal runs, observed and calculated structure amplitudes, multiple chemical analyses), should be separated from the publishable manuscript and marked for deposit in the National Auxiliary Publications Service of the American Society for Information Science. Material should be on labeled sheets that will be readable when reduced to $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in. The material is deposited by the Editor and is then directly available to any reader as photocopy or microfiche, at a nominal fee. The author will be given 10 copies of the microfiche of the deposited material. Such tables may (but need not be) numbered, and must be referred to in the manuscript by a footnote such as the following:

[1] A table listing results of equilibration runs may be ordered as NAPS Document 000 000 from ASIS National Auxiliary Publications Service, c/o CCM Information Corporation, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022; remitting in advance $2.00 for microfiche or $5.00 for photocopies, payable to CCMIC-NAPS.

Illustrations

13. The principal criterion for accepting illustrations is the amount of important information they convey. The following types of illustrations can be replaced in most cases by a short sentence in the text: location map, photograph of a massive mineral or a simply bedded outcrop, graph of a linear calibration, routine X-ray diffraction or differential thermal analysis results, previously published illustrations. On the other hand, a single line drawing can often be substituted for an extensive table.

14. Illustrations, both photographs and line drawings, should be submitted as numbered glossy prints (in duplicate); original tracings or negatives are not needed. The prints should be reduced to between one and two times the approximate size at which they will appear, which in general is the minimum size consistent with the amount of information presented. The maximum printed width is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the maximum height (including legend) is 7 inches.

15. Lines less than 0.1 mm when reduced to published size, or lines that are not black enough, may be lost in reproduction. Shading reproduces badly; use stippling or cross hatching. Graph paper does not look well when reprinted: draft graphs with either no grid or a very open grid. Figures combining line cuts and half-tone reproductions of photographs are expensive to reproduce. On photomicrographs use a bar scale on the photograph (not outside of it), instead of a magnification factor in the legend.

16. Do not insert illustrations in the text. All illustrations are figures. Individual parts may be grouped as one figure having a single legend, providing they do not extend beyond one page. Letter parts of the figure, neatly for reproduction, in the corner of (rather than below) each part. Supply numbered legends for all figures on a single separate sheet, including a general legend for any group figures.

References

17. References should be placed alphabetically at the end of the article, not as footnotes, in the following style (notice punctuation):

Palache, Charles, and L. H. Bauer (1927) Cahnite, a new boro-arsenate of calcium from Franklin, New Jersey. *Amer. Mineral.* 12, 149–153.

Cullity, B. D. (1959) *Elements of X-ray Diffraction.* Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc., Reading, Massachusetts, 514 p.

Carter, N. L. (1968) Dynamic deformation of quartz. *In* B. M. French and N. M. Short (eds.), *Shock Metamorphism of Natural Materials.* Mono Book Corp., Baltimore, p. 453–474.

Also acceptable for Mineralogical Notes is the following abbreviated style:

Palache, Charles, and L. H. Bauer (1927) *Amer. Mineral,* 12, 149.

References should be cited in the text as (Palache and Bauer, 1927), not by number. Only references mentioned in the text should be listed.

18. Abbreviations of periodical titles follow the USA Standard. Such abbreviations can be seen in *Access,* or any recent issue of *Chemical Abstracts.* A list of citations for journals most often referred to in *The American Mineralogist* is available from the Editor.

19. References to unpublished material (manuscripts, reports, computer programs, personal communications, and the like) should be made in the text (or acknowledgments section) parenthetically or by footnote, rather than in the list of references. Specify the source person sufficiently so that he can be identified, for instance by his institution. A report qualifies as published, and may be included in the list of references if it is generally available to the world public. Reports from U. S. Government or Government-sponsored research are most generally available through the U.S. Department of Commerce National Technical Information Service, and such a report should be referred by the NTIS document number ("AD", "PB", etc.) as follows:

CHEN, R., AND A. HALPERIN (1965) On the measured frequency factors in thermoluminescence. *U. S. Nat. Tech. Inform. Serv.* **AD–621037.**

A paper in manuscript qualifies for inclusion in the list of references if it has been *accepted* for publication by a journal or publisher.

20. Reference to a presentation at a meeting should be to the published abstract (*e.g., Geol. Soc. Amer. Spec. Pap.* or *Prog. Abstr.*), if any. Translations, whether individual or from a cover-to-cover translation journal, should be referenced by the original source, followed by the translated source in brackets.

REPRINTS

Authors will be furnished 100 reprints free, without covers, provided page charges are honored. A form will be sent with the galley proof, on which the author receiving the proof should submit to the Editor (copy to MSA Office) an order for all additional reprints, consolidated from all authors. The MSA Office will bill later, according to the schedule shown on the form. The order must be returned with the proof; any purchase-order forms required by the author's institution may be sent later to the office of the Mineralogical Society of America, 2201 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

PAGE CHARGES

Part of the publication cost will be billed, at the rate of $35 per published page, to the institution sponsoring the research. A form will be sent with the galley proof, for the author to indicate where page charges are to be billed. A bill will not be sent if the author indicates that his sponsoring institution is unable to pay, but the name of the institution sponsoring the research should still be given on the form. Payment of page charges is *not* a condition for acceptance or for publication.

REFERENCES

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1967) *Handbook for Authors.* Amer. Chem. Soc., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS (1965) *Style Manual, rev. ed.* Amer. Inst. Phys., New York.

———*ca.* 1968. *Guides for the Preparation of Scientific Papers and Abstracts.* Amer. Inst. Phys., New York.

CHANDY, T. W., P. R. BARRETT, AND CHARLES BATEY (1954) *The Printing of Mathematics.* Oxford Univ. Press, London.

CONFERENCE OF BIOLOGICAL EDITORS (1964) *Style Manual for Biological Journals.* Amer. Inst. Biol. Sci. Washington, D. C.

DONNAY, GABRIELLE, AND MICHAEL FLEISCHER (1970) Suggested outline for new mineral descriptions. *Amer. Mineral.* **55**, 1017–1019.

FLEISCHER, MICHAEL (1970) Procedure of the International Mineralogical Association Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names. *Amer Mineral.* **55**, 1016–1017.

HEY, M. H., C. GUILLEMIN, F. PERMINGEAT, AND J. P. DE ROVER (1961) Sur la nomenclature minèralogique. *Bull. Soc. Franc. Mineral. Crystallogr.* **84**, 96–104.

KENNARD, O., J. C. SPEAKMAN, AND J. D. H. DONNAY (1967) Primary crystallographic data. *Acta Crystallogr.* **22**, 445–449.

MCADIE, H. G. (1967) Recommendations for reporting thermal analysis data. *Anal. Chem.* **39**, 543.

PALACHE, CHARLES, HARRY BREMAN, AND CLIFFORD FRONDEL (1944) *System of Mineralogy of . . . Dana, 7th ed.*, **1**, John Wiley and Sons, New York.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (1964) *Suggestions to Authors, rev. ed.* U. S. Government Printing Office, Washintgon, D. C.

PAGE CHARGES

Page charges were originally instituted by the American Mineralogist in January, 1968 [*Amer. Mineral.* **53**, 356]. They have since remained at **$20** per page. Faced with rising costs of publishing the journal, the Council of the Mineralogical Society of America at its meeting of 3 November, 1971, increased page charges to **$35** per page. To facilitate this change, the increase will apply beginning with manuscripts scheduled for publication in the issue for November-December, 1972 (this will exclude nearly all manuscripts originally received before appearance of this notice).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MOLECULAR SIEVES

The Third International Conference on Molecular Sieves will be held at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland, **September 3–7, 1973.** The Conference is sponsored by the ETH and the Swiss Chemical Society. Formal sessions will include a limited number of invited and contributed papers. The following sections are being considered: (i) structure (diffraction and spectroscopic studies), (ii) synthesis, (iii) ion exchange and modification, (iv) sorption, and (v) catalysis. All accepted papers will be edited and printed as a book which will be mailed to the registrants prior to the Conference. Correspondence concerning the Conference should be addressed to: Prof. W. M. Meier, Institut für Kristallographie der ETH, Sonneggstrasse 5, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland.

SUMMER SHORT COURSES IN X-RAY SPECTROMETRY AND POWDER DIFFRACTOMETRY

A two-week short course in modern spectrometry will be offered at the State University of New York at Albany from **June 5 to June 16, 1972,** and a one-week short course in modern X-ray powder diffractrometry will be offered from **June 19 to June 23, 1972.**

The spectrometry course will be instructional and will develop the basic theory and techniques starting from elementary principles. No previous knowledge or experience are required. The first week will cover basic principles and techniques and the second week will continue with further fundamentals and practical appli-

cations. The latter part of the second week will emphasize non-dispersive analysis, advanced techniques, mathematical methods, and computer automation of modern X-ray spectrometers. Registration may be made for one week, either week, at a registration fee of $275.00 or for the entire two-week session at a registration fee of $525.00.

The diffractometry course will be tutorial in nature and will develop the basic theory and practical applications starting from elementary considerations. No previous knowledge or experience are required. Emphasis will be placed on the principles and practice of instrumentation, identification of powder patterns on both qualitative and quantitative bases, and practical considerations on the use of the several indices as well as computer retrieval. Equal time will be devoted to lectures and laboratory-problem solving sessions. A suitable amount of time will be set aside for discussion of individual problems. The registration fee is $275.00 payable in advance in American dollars.

For further information and to register for either course please communicate with: Professor Henry Chessin, State University of New York at Albany, Department of Physics, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12203.

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRYSTAL GROWTH

The American Association for Crystal Growth will sponsor the Second National Conference on Crystal Growth at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, on **July 30 to August 3, 1972.** Sessions including both contributed and invited papers will be devoted to all aspects of the theory and practice of crystal growth. Persons wishing to be placed on the mailing list to receive further information should write to: Dr. D. Richman, RCA Laboratories, David Sarnoff Reseach Center, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

CLAY MINERALS CONFERENCE

The Ninth Meeting of the Clay Minerals Society and the 21st Clay Minerals Conference will be held in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, **September 11–14, 1972.** Local chairman is Dr. John C. Hathaway, U. S. Geological Survey, Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543.

Program arrangements for the meeting are: September 11: Symposium on clays in the marine environment; September 12: Field trip to the Gay Head Cliffs on the island of Martha's Vineyard; September 13–14. General sessions.

Papers for the symposium and general sessions are invited. Deadlines for titles and abstracts are June 1 and July 1, 1972, respectively. They should be sent to Dr. R. T. Martin, Room 1-343A, Department of Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.