NOTICES

INTERNATIONAL MINERALOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MINERAL DATA COMMISSION
REPORT

The Mineral Data Commission had in Delhi 1964 two sessions, one on Tuesday, Dec. 15, and one on Wednesday, Dec. 16. Seventeen nations were represented.

1) *Thanks to Dr. Fleischer.* It was agreed to send a note of thanks to Dr. Fleischer (Washington) for sending regularly his memoranda on New Minerals and Mineral Names to the Mineral Data Commission.

2) *Use of the recommended symbols in periodicals.* The Chairman read a letter from Dr. El-Hinnawi (Egypt) pointing out, that a number of periodicals do not follow the recommendations of IMA made in Copenhagen and Washington. It was agreed that the Chairman send a memorandum with the authority of the President of IMA about the recommended symbols to the Editors of crystallographical and mineralogical periodicals.

3) *Misuse of the symbol of the sixfold inversion axis.* It was further agreed that the Chairman send a memorandum with the authority of the President of IMA to the Editor of International Tables for *X*-ray Crystallography—a new edition of which is in preparation—concerning the misuse of the symbol for the sixfold inversion axis.

4) *Crystal drawings.* There was a discussion on the drawings of crystals concerning structure and morphology. Not the clinographic, but the *orthographic* projection should be used, for structure and morphology with the same degree of rotation and inclination.

5) *New Data and Classification of Minerals 1962–64.* As in Copenhagen and Washington a Classification of the New Minerals (with authors, formulae and *x*-ray data) was distributed to the members of the commission and to the delegates. Those absent got the list at the end of Dec. 1964 by mail. There was an active discussion of nearly two hours with unanimous results. Further proposals were not made, not up to the end of February 1965.

6) *International Mineral Data File.* There was agreement that the International Mineral Data File should be started now; beginning with 1960. Strunz was proposed as Editor; Curien will collect the data for the elements and sulfides; Tennyson for the phosphates, arsenates and vanadates, Gallitelli shall be asked for the clay minerals, Howie and Zussman for all the other silicates. More help is necessary.

Prof. W. P. van Leckwijck (Antwerp), General Secretary of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Mineralogical Data Commission (February 18th, 1965) that "a possible help towards the printing and publishing of this file could be envisaged by IUGS, if a request to this purpose is sent to it by the President of the International Mineralogical Association which was affiliated to IUGS in December 1964 at New Delhi."

STRUNZ, *Chairman*
BUTLER, *Secretary*

On December 11 President Johnson announced the names of 11 recipients of the 1965 National Medal of Science awards. Two geological scientists are included: William W. Rubey and George Gaylord Simpson. Simpson's nomination was supported by AGI and by some of the societies.

CORRECTIONS

In the article, "The effect of $Mg^{2+}-Fe^{2+}$ substitution on the cell dimensions of cummingtonites," by S. Ghose and me, in the July-August, 1965, issue of *The American Mineralogist*, we have called, by mistake, the actual increase in the cell dimensions by the term "coefficient of expansion" (page 1111). I will be thankful to you if you will note the following correction to paragraph 2, (page 1111) which runs in the original as, "It should be noted ..... and $/(c)$ is less than $/(a)$." The corrected paragraph must run as follows:

"The quantities 0.00205 Å, 0.00255 Å and 0.00073 Å are the actual increases in the cell dimensions a, b and c respectively, caused by the substitution of 1 mol. percent of Mg^{2+} ion by Fe^{2+} ion. If these quantities are divided by the corresponding cell dimensions, we arrive at dimensionless numbers, which we would like to name as "Coefficient of expansion due to substitution" or "Substitutional coefficient of expansion" (thereby distinguishing it from the thermal expansion coefficient). For example, the substitutional expansion coefficient α for the a dimension of orthopyroxenes is 0.00205/18.228= 0.000113. Similarly for the a dimension of cummingtonite, it is 0.000135. Again the substitutional coefficients of expansion for the b dimensions of orthopyroxenes and cummingtonites respy. are 0.000290 and 0.000288. The approximate equality of the corresponding values indicate that the factors responsible for the expansion in these cell dimensions of both minerals are the same. The rate of expansion, however, is strongly anisotropic. In cummingtonite the coefficient of expansion in b direction is more than twice that in a direction and the coefficient of expansion in c direction is less than that in a direction."

K. Viswanathan

In the article "Classification in a ternary diagram by means of discriminant functions" *The American Mineralogist* vol. **50,** no. 10, pp. 1618–1633, the Kerr volume), equation (5c) on p. 1626 should read

$$z_k = (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)X_i - \lambda_j X_k = z_l - \lambda_j \qquad (5c)$$

Also, the upper limit of all three summations shown in the abstract, p. 1618, is q.

Felix Chayes