16-E: Liguriaite (name discredited)

Proposal 16-E is accepted. The two minerals "lavinskyite" and "liguriaite" (IMA 2014-035), which correspond to two polytypes in the OD family of lavinskyite, have to be designated as lavinskyite-2*O* and lavinskyite-1*M*, respectively. The name "liguriaite" is consequently discredited.

16-F: Girdite (discredited)

Proposal 16-G is accepted. The original description of girdite was based on data obtained from at least two and probably more different phases, among which are oboyerite and ottoite. Consequently, girdite is discredited.

Ralstonite and coulsellite (renamed)

Ralstonite and coulsellite have been recognized to belong to the pyrochlore supergroup. Following the recently approved nomenclature of pyrochlores, ralstonite has been renamed **hydrokenoralstonite**, and coulsellite has been renamed **fluornatrocoulsellite**. Both minerals have also been formally incorporated into the pyrochlore supergroup.

IMA 2015-128 (renamed)

The new mineral IMA 2015-128 has been recently approved with the name leoszilardite (see CNMNC Newsletter 31). Shortly thereafter it turned out that the correct spelling of the person after whom the mineral took its name was Leó Szilárd. Accordingly, the new mineral has to be named **leószilárdite**.

IMA 2008-035 (renamed)

The new mineral IMA 2008-035 has been approved with the name stetindite. Curiously enough, it took eight years before someone (Anthony R. Kampf) noted that the mineral has *REE*s as essential constituents and, in keeping with general nomenclature guidelines, its name must include a Levinson suffix. Accordingly, the mineral has to be named **stetindite-(Ce)**.

ERRATUM

In the CNMNC Newsletter 31, the space group of huenite (IMA 2015-122) was incorrectly given as $P3_1/c$. The correct space group is $P3_1c$.

https://doi.org/10.1180/S0026461X00037865 Published online by Cambridge University Press