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Nomenclature of the perovskite supergroup: A hierarchical system of classification based on crystal structure and composition

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APPENDIX A- ETYMOLOGY OF THE PEROVSKITE SUPERGROUP MINERALS

Atokite: From the Atok Mine, Merensky Reef, Bushveld Complex, South Africa.

Auricupride: Named after the composition.

Awaruite: After the type locality Awarua Bay, New Zealand.

Barioperovskite: Named after the composition.

Bernalite: After the renowned British crystallographer John Desmond Bernal (1901-1971).

Bridgmanite: The name commemorates Percy Williams Bridgman (1882-1961) winner of the Noble Prize in 1946 for his work in high pressure physics.

Brownmillerite: After Lorrin Thomas Brownmiller, Chief Chemist of the Portland Cement Company, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Burtite: After Donald McLain Burt (1943-), Professor of Mineralogy, Arizona State University who predicted the natural occurrence of the mineral.

Chengdeite; After the type locality, Chende County, Hubei Province, Peoples Republic of China.

Chlorocalcite: The name is for CHLORine and CALCium in the composition.

Cohenite: The name recognises Emil Wilhelm Cohen (1842-1905), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Cryolite: The name is derived from the Greek words *κρυος* (cryos) = ice, and *λιθος* (lithos) = stone and refers to its characteristic frosty appearance.

Diaboleite: The name is from the Greek *dia* (difference) and the mineral boleite

Dzhalindite: From the occurrence in the Dzhalinda tin deposit, Little Khingan Ridge, Far Eastern Region, Russia

Elpasolite: from the Mount Rosa area of the St.Peter's Dome district, El Paso County, Colorado

Ferroskutterudite: Named as the Fe analog of skutterudite, From the Konsomolsk mine, Talnakh, Norilsk, Russia

Hematophanite: The name is from the Greek for *blood* and *visible*, for the blood-red color exhibited in transmitted light.

Isoferriplatinum: Named for the cubic (ISometric) structure and composition, iron (FERRum) and PLATINUM.

Isolueshite: The name is for the isometric habit and cubic structure/

Jeanbandyite: Named for Jean A. Bandy, Wickenburg, Arizona, USA, who, with her husband Mark Bandy, translated Agricola's "De Natura Fossilium" from original Latin. Type locality is the Llallagua tin mine, Bolivia.

Kieftite: Named for Cornelis Kieft, Dutch mineralogist for his contributions to ore mineralogy. Type locality is at Tunaberg, Sweden,

Lakargiite: After the type locality in Upper-Chegem volcanic structure of the Lakargi Mountains, North Caucasus,

Latrappite: After the monastery of La Trapp, Quebec situated at the Oka carbonatite complex

Loparite: The name is from the Russian *Lopari* and alludes to the indigenous people (Lapps or Sámi) of the Kola area.

Lueshite: After the type locality, the Lueshe carbonatite complex, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Megawite: The name recognizes Helen Dick Megaw (1907-2002) the British crystallographer who undertook pioneering studies of the crystal structures of synthetic and natural perovskites

Macedonite: After the type locality at Crni Kamen (or Kara Kamen), near Prilep, south-central Macedonia Province.

Mopungite: From the Mopung Hills, Nevada, USA

Mushistonite: From the Mushiston tin deposit, Kaznok Valley, Tajikistan

Natanite: for Natan Il'ich Ginzburg (1917-1984), Russian mineralogist and geologist at All-Union Research Institute of Mineral Resources, Moscow, Russia, who researched oxidized tin deposits.

Neighborite: The name recognizes Frank Neighbor, former district geologist of the Sun Oil Company.

Nickelskutterudite: Named as the nickel-rich variety of skutterudite from Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany.

Oskarssonite: The name recognises the Icelandic volcanologist Niels Oskarsson (1944-) for his work on the mineralogy of fumaroles.

Parascandolaite: The name recognizes the Italian mineralogist Antonio Parascandola (1902-1977).

Perovskite: The name commemorates Count Lev A. Perovskii (1792-1856), a minister of the Russian Imperial Court and an avid mineral collector

Rustenburgite: From the Rustenburg Mine, Merensky Reef, Bushveld Complex, South Africa.

Simmonsite: The name recognizes the American mineralogist William B. Simmons.

Schoenfliesite: To recognise Artur Moritz Schoenflies (1853-1928), University of Frankfurt-am-Maine (Germany) for his derivation of the 230 space groups.

Shulamite: In honour of Dr. Shulamit Gross (1923-2012), emeritus member of the Geological Survey of Israel. The name of this reddish brown mineral is also related to biblical Shulamit, red-haired sweetheart of King Solomon.

Skutterudite: After the type locality, Skutterud, Modum, Norway

Söhngeite: After Dr, A.P.G. Söhnge, former Chief Geologist, Tsumeb Corporation, Tsumeb, Namibia

Srebrodolskite: After Boris Ivanovich Srebrodol'skii, Russian-Ukrainian mineralogist, Institute of Geology and Geochemistry, Lvov, Ukraine/

Stottite: After Charles E. Stott, geologist and former General Director of the Tsumeb Mine, Tsumeb, Namibia,

Sulphohalite: Named after its composition of sulfate plus NaCl (halite). Type locality Searles Lake, San Bernardino Co., California

Tausonite: The name commemorates Lev Vladimirovich Tauson (1917-1989) of the Institute of Geochemistry, Irkutsk.

Tetrawickmanite: Named as the tetragonal dimorph of wickmanite

Vapnikite: The name recognizes Yevgeny Vapnik of the University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel who initiated studies of the Hatrurim Formation

Vismirnovit: After Academician Vladimir Ivanovich Smirnov (1910–1988), Institute of Mineral Resources, Moscow University, Moscow, Russia, an early investigator of tin deposits in Central Asia.

Wickmannite: Named for Franz-Erik Wickman, Swedish mineralogist, who studied the mineralogy of the Langban area Varmland, Sweden.

Yixunite: After the type locality, the Yixun River, Peoples Republic of China.

Zvyagintsevite: Named after the Russian mineralogist and geochemist Orest Evgenevich Zvyagintsev