

trace levels in the clay concentrated for crystal chemical reasons within the chalcophanite. Subsequent crystallization produced coarser tabular crystals.

These deductions suggest that the nature of clay minerals in sediments may influence or even control the development of later manganese oxide minerals in a way which has been hitherto little imagined.

*The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd., Central Research Laboratories,
Shortland, NSW, Australia 2307*

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J. OSTWALD

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Pargasite-rich rock from the Eastern Ghats, India

A UNIQUE occurrence of pargasite-rich rock containing 60% pargasite, 39% fassaite, and 1% spinel occurs 2.4 km north of Aganampudi village (Long. 83° 8' 12" E; Lat. 17° 34' 40" N) in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, within the 'Charnockite region' of the Eastern Ghats of the Precambrian of India (Fermor, 1936). It occurs as a conformable body in Khondalites. The sharp contacts and inward coarsening of grain size suggest an igneous origin.

The chemical analyses of pargasite and fassaite are given in Table I along with number of metal ions. The Mg/(Mg + Fe²⁺) ratio (0.752) and Si (6.17) indicate that the analysed amphibole is a pargasite according to Leake (1978).

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TABLE I. Chemical analysis of pargasite and fassaite

	Number of ions on the basis of 24(O,OH,F) 6(O)			
	1	2	1	2
SiO ₄	42.05	46.52	Si	6.170
Al ₂ O ₃	15.86	10.07	Al	1.830
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.36	2.22	Σ	8.000
FeO	8.35	5.26	Al	0.912
MnO	0.21	0.31	Ti	0.084
MgO	14.18	11.45	Fe ³⁺	0.264
CaO	10.98	22.58	Fe ²⁺	1.023
Na ₂ O	2.52	0.27	Mn	0.026
K ₂ O	0.83	0.15	Mg	3.098
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.12	0.06	Cr	0.017
TiO ₂	0.76	0.32	Σ	5.424
H ₂ O ⁺	1.28	0.28	Ca	1.728
H ₂ O ⁻	0.12	0.12	Na	0.714
F	0.08	—	K	0.159
O ≡ F	0.035	—	Σ	2.601
			OH	1.251
			F	0.035
			Σ	1.286
Total	99.665	99.61		

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The pargasite and fassaite have 2V, 88° and 56-60° and Y:Z 20-24° and 38-42° respectively.

1. Pargasite from amphibole-rich rock, Aganampudi.
2. Fassaite from amphibole-rich rock, Aganampudi.

Department of Geology, Andhra University, Waltair, India

K. S. R. RAO
A. T. RAO