

brought up to date. Most of the examples are the same, but the figures have been re-drawn and numerous auxiliary explanatory diagrams have been added. Recent experimental and theoretical work on such systems is cited, notably that by Wuite on the system $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, that by Eitel and by Niggli on systems with CO_2 , and that by Smits (theoretical) on the system $\text{H}_2\text{O-SiO}_2$.

This book is a worthy successor to its well-known predecessor, "Die leichtflüchtigen Bestandteile im Magma." The additional data on systems with volatile components would probably not have justified a new edition, but the inclusion of the fundamental anhydrous systems makes it useful not only as an explanation of the theory of phase equilibrium diagrams, but also as a reference book of the important systems that have been worked out experimentally. It is fully illustrated with actual diagrams which are accompanied by lengthy explanatory legends.

The work should be especially useful and convenient when the second volume appears because it will then be possible while studying a given natural process to have the pertinent diagram and data before one at the same time without having to turn to another part of the same volume for them.

EARL INGERSON

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, September 3, 1937

A stated meeting was held with Mr. Baldwin in the chair, and an attendance of 32 members and 17 visitors. Mr. Welton Meisenhelder and Mr. Ralph Carmer, Jr. were elected senior and junior members respectively.

Reports of summer trips constituted the program. Mr. Bengé found dolomite, calcite, and minute pyrite in the Valley Forge Cement Co. quarry near West Conshohocken. Mr. Edwin Roedder exhibited large pyromorphite specimens from Phoenixville; clinocllore from Brinton's quarry near West Chester; malachite crystals from Bridgeport, Pa.; molybdenite crystals from Hillburn, N. Y.; and pyrrhotite crystals with black sulfur from Judds Bridge, N. Y.

Mr. Albert Jehle exhibited a four pound mass of bismuthinite from Bedford, N. Y., and some rose quartz. Mr. Leonard Morgan described a trip to Canada, exhibiting chondrodite (Tilly Foster, N. Y.); stilbite and heulandite (Prospect Park, N. J.); quartz crystals (Herkimer); siderite (Antwerp, N. Y.); apatite, tourmaline, moonstone (Cantley, Quebec); molybdenite (Molybdenite mine); titanite crystals, apatite crystals, and hornblende (Lake Clear); ellsworthite (Hybla); uraninite (Wilberforce); fluorite and barite (Madoc).

Dr. W. Hershey Thomas visited Lynchburg and Amelia Court House (albite, amazonstone, tantalite). Mr. Moyd found native copper at Cornwall, Pa.; Mr. Trudell described a trip, with Messrs. Gordon and Moyd to New England visiting Westmoreland, N. H. (fluorite); Acworth (beryl); Grafton, N. H. (uraninite, autunite, uranophane, gummite, albite, apatite). Mr. Cienkowski reported on a lengthy trip through the West.

WILEY FLACK, *Secretary*

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

American Museum of Natural History, New York City, Oct. 20, 1937

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-president Andersen, with about 75 members and guests present. The May field trip to Roxbury was reported as successful and final plans presented for the November trip to Strickland's Quarry, Portland, Conn. Siderite, galena, sphalerite, quartz, pyrite and hyalite were found on the May trip in good specimens; hyalite has not been previously reported from the locality and occurs as a crust on siderite.

The members were then invited to give a report upon their collecting activities of the past year. Mr. James G. Manchester described the Tampa Bay chalcedony geode locality, which he visited last winter with E. A. Maynard. The actual locality is around Hillsborough Bay and the best collecting spots were in the Yacht Club basin on Ballast Point and along the 22nd Street Causeway. The corals are now completely silicified and can be safely treated with HCl to remove extraneous material, such as oyster shells and seaweed, before they are broken open to reveal the chalcedony and quartz crystal linings. They are washed and dredged up from Miocene limestone beds and represent varieties of coral no longer to be found in the region. The quantity is unlimited and perpetually self-renewing.

James A. Taylor then gave the results of his collecting trip to the Gaspé Peninsula, where he visited mines and zeolite localities. The Federal Zinc and Lead Mine, now probably permanently closed down, proved to be very inaccessible and the sphalerite did not prove to be of the fluorescent type. Siderite, quartz and a few other minerals were found on the dumps. St. Bonaventure Island appears to be worked out at the agate locality. Partridge Island was found to be the best and most productive zeolite locality at the present time, with some good chabazite coming from Wasson's Bluff. Partridge Island must be visited at low tide, so collecting time is limited, but several visits might produce excellent chabazite as well as stilbite. Many fine specimens can be obtained from the cliffs, but the material on the beach is abundant and many reasonably fresh blocks can be collected. Cape Blomiden appears to be exhausted. A gypsum quarry at Windsor was a locality for anhydrite and all kinds of gypsum.

C. W. Hoadley, H. Gray, M. McKown, J. Boyle, J. Morton, H. C. Grahl, G. S. Stanton and Scott Ellis also showed specimens collected on less extended trips during the summer

F. H. POUGH, *Secretary*