not return by dark, search was begun with plane and boat. After a prolonged and careful search the overturned boat was sighted, but no trace of the men was ever found.

Bernard was a loyal and constant friend, straightforward, generous, patriotic, yet critical and independent. He was dearly loved by his many friends at Harvard and elsewhere. We expected great things from him. He is one of the few geologists who have lost their lives while actually carrying on geologic work.

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Dr. Victor Moritz Goldschmidt, eminent Norwegian geochemist and one of the pioneers in the field of crystal chemistry, died in Oslo March 20, at the age of 59 years. When the Nazis conquered Norway he was arrested and sent to a concentration camp. He was rescued by the Norwegian underground and eventually reached England, where he became associated with the Macaulay Institute of Soil Research at Aberdeen, and also served as a consultant in the laboratories of the Rothamstead Agricultural Experiment Station. He returned to his position last year as Professor of Mineralogy and Geology and Director of the Geological Museum at the University of Oslo.

In 1929 Goldschmidt was called to the University of Göttingen as professor and as director of the University's Mineralogical and Petrographic Institute. He served until 1935 when conditions became intolerable and he returned to the University of Oslo. He was the Wollaston Medalist in 1944.

The tenth meeting of the Meteoritical Society will be held on Wednesday, June 18, and Thursday, June 19, 1947, in connection with the meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Diego, California. The afternoon session of June 19 will be joint session with the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB, INC.

Abstract of meeting of Feb. 19, 1947

The principal speaker of the evening was Baron R. J. de Touche-Skadding who spoke on "The Agni Mani, Mystical Meteoric Gem of the Orient." The Agni Mani, or fire jewel, has been held in very high esteem in the Orient for at least 2500 years. It is a tektite, a highly siliceous glass of meteoric origin, found in several places in the East Indies and elsewhere. The material is amorphous and resembles obsidian but is found in places where

there are no volcanic rocks. The Agni Manis found in Biliton are strongly etched and bear no relation to the country rock. On Biliton the natives believe them to be "seeds of tin" and on finding one, bury it again so the tin mines will not become exhausted. Throughout the Orient, the Agni Mani is credited with bringing the wearer riches and a long line of descendants.

PURFIELD KENT, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Falkenstenite

TOM. F. W. BARTH, Falkenstenite, a new zeolite in variolite from Horten, and the surface conditions during the effusion of the oldest Permian lavas. *Skrifter Norsk. Videnskaps—Akad. Oslo*, No. **8**, 13–22 (1945).

Varioles in basaltic lava near Falkensten, Oslo area, are described. The rock had the mode: pyroxene (diopsidic augite) 24.3, chlorite 23.3, zeolite 40.2, ore 10.2, apatite 1.6, calcite 0.4. A complete analysis of the rock is given from this, and assuming compositions for the pyroxene and chlorite that are in accord with the optical data, the composition of the zeolite is calculated to be $K_{2.5}Na_{2.5}Ca_{0.7}Mg_{2.9}Al_{12.6}Si_{27.4}O_{80} \cdot 16\frac{1}{2}\,H_2O$. The rock lost its water (6.49%) as follows: at 110° C. 2.76, at 500° 1.40, at 800° 2.33%.

Falkenstenite occurs intergrown with chlorite, or it is fibrous, thread-like with quadratic cross section and prismatic cleavage. It is uniaxial, negative, $n_o = 1.508$, birefringence about 0.003. The optical data are very close to those of gonnardite, but the latter contains no magnesium. The chemical composition, except for H_2O, is similar to that of ashcroftine, but the latter is optically positive, with $n_o = 1.536$. Hence falkenstenite does not seem to correspond with any known zeolite.

DISCUSSION: Further study is needed, including chemical, *x*-ray, and dehydration studies, before this mineral can be classified.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Courzite

ST. J. THUGUTT, Sur la courzite des environs de Symphéropol. *Archiwum Mineralogiczne* (Warsaw) **15**, 182–184 (in French), 185–187 (in Polish) (1945).

There are two analyses in the literature of wellsite, the original by Foote (1897), No. 1 below, and a second by Fersman (1909), No. 2 below. Each of these is the average of two analyses.

	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	BaO	SrO	CaO	MgO
1.	43.86	24.96	–	5.07	1.15	5.80	0.62
2.	49.40	19.14	0.12	4.84	0.61	5.67	–

	K_2O	Na_2O	H_2O	*Sum*
1.	3.40	1.80	13.35	100.01
2.	3.50	0.12	16.78	100.18

Thugutt calculates these analyses in terms of molecules such as $CaO-Al_2O_3-3SiO_2$ and arrives at the conclusion that the first analysis represents largely trisilicates, the second largely hexasilicates ($RO-Al_2O_3-6SiO_2$). Hence the material studied by Fersman, despite its crystallographic similarity, must be different from wellsite, and the new name Courzite (modified version of the locality name Kurzy, Crimea) is proposed.