

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES
NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

February 9, 1921

A regular meeting of the Club was held at the American Museum of Natural History on February 9th, with President George F. Kunz in the chair.

Mr. Paul Walther was elected a member. Mr. Wintringham exhibited a new book entitled "The Nomenclature of Petrology."

Mr. Samuel G. Gordon of Philadelphia then gave an entertaining talk on the Mineral Localities of Pennsylvania, illustrated with many lantern slides of localities and crystal drawings. The activities of the members of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society were well described, and their enthusiasm in the search for minerals commented upon.

Thru the courtesy of the Museum, the mineral collection was again visited, at the close of the meeting. THOS. I. MILLER, *Secretary pro-tem.*

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Wagner Free Institute of Science, February 10, 1921

A stated meeting of the society was held on the above date with the president, Dr. Hawkins, in the chair. Seventeen members and one visitor were present.

Mr. William C. Knabe read a paper on "The Feldspars," illustrated with a number of specimens. Dr. Hawkins exhibited microcline from Rhode Island and Valhalla, N. Y. Mr. Gordon nominated the following for active membership: Dr. Witmer Stone, Philadelphia; Mr. George Vaux, Jr., Bryn Mawr; and Messrs. Frederick Hilbiber and John Tallis, Schwenksville, Pa. Mr. Hugh Alex. Ford, about to leave for the Belgian Congo, was elected a corresponding member. Mr. Gordon reported a trip to Franklin, N. J., with Mr. Hoadley. SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary*

NEW MINERALS

FAMILY 2, SULFIDES, ETC.

SUBFAMILY 3. DOUBLE SULFIDES OF METALS + SEMI-METALS.

OWYHEEITE¹

EARL V. SHANNON, *U. S. National Museum.*

PREVIOUS DESCRIPTION.—As "silver-jamesonite," Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 58, 601, 1920.

NAME.—From the locality, Owyhee County, Idaho. Pronounced [like an Indian war-whoop] ō-wyē-hē-ite.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Form acicular needles in quartz or free in cavities and massive with an indistinct fibrous structure. Crystallization probably orthorhombic. Color light steel gray to silver-white, tarnishing yellowish. Luster metallic to metallic adamantine. Cleavage perpendicular to the elongation of the needles rendering them brittle like jamesonite. Streak on paper gray; on porcelain reddish-brown. Hardness 2.5. Specific gravity not determined.

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CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

In o.t. yields SO_2 and a ring of Sb oxide. In c.t. melts and yields sublimes of S, Sb oxysulfide, and Sb sulfide. Soluble in hot concd. HCl. Analysis gave: Pb 40.77, Cu 0.75, Fe 0.46, Ag 7.40, Sb 30.61, S 20.81, Sum 100.80 per cent.; corresponding to $(\text{Ag}, \text{Cu})_2\text{S} : 5(\text{Pb}, \text{Fe})\text{S} : 3 \text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$ or $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pb}_3 : (\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3)_3$. Mineragraphically homogeneous.

OCCURRENCE

In a quartz vein immediately associated with small amounts of pyrargyrite, sphalerite and sericite in white quartz, in the Poorman Mine, Silver City district, Owyhee County, Idaho. This county is mineralogically noteworthy as containing also the only American localities for naumannite, miargyrite, pyrostilpnite and xanthoconite; and it has also produced the most remarkable specimens of crystallized proustite (one crystal weighing 240 kg.), cerargyrite, and ilvaite yet found in the United States.

DISCUSSION

In the original description of this mineral, above cited, the lead and silver were tentatively considered isomorphous, and as it then agreed in ratio more or less with some jamesonite, which it resembles in physical properties, it was provisionally classed as a silver-bearing variety of that mineral. In a recent reclassification of the sulfo-salts, however, Wherry and Foshag¹ point out that in these minerals lead and silver are not isomorphous but present in definite relative amounts. Accordingly, they place jamesonite and this "silver-jamesonite" in different divisions (and groups). A species name is therefore needed for the latter mineral, and is supplied in this note.

The formula here given agrees even better with the analyses than did the one previously suggested. Burton's "argentiferous jamesonite" had the same formula and was no doubt also owyheeite.

ABSTRACTS—MINERALOGY

METEORIC NICKEL-IRON AND THE POLYMORPHISM OF CARBON-IRON. G. TAMMANN. *Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen* 1918, 258-266; thru *Chem. Abstr.* 14 (7), 913-914, 1920.

A discussion of the meteoritic minerals on the basis of crystal structure. E. T. W.

THE BLOWPIPE AS A PYROMETRIC APPARATUS. P. J. HOLMQUIST. *Geol. Fören. Förh.* 39, 709-720, 1917.

The melting points of minerals can be determined by observation of their behaviors in a certain type of blowpipe flame. W. F. Foshag.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GEOLOGY OF GALICIA. A NEW OCCURRENCE OF BERYL. RAMON SOBRINO-BUHIGAS. *Bol. Soc. españ. Hist. Nat.*, 16, 541-543, 1916; thru *Rev. Géol.*, 1 (4), 138, 1920.

At Pontevedre, Galicia, there has been found a fairly perfect crystal of beryl 3 dm. long and weighing 3.45 kg. E. T. W.

SEARCH FOR NICKEL AND COBALT IN CHROMITE AND NATIVE PLATINUM. S. PINA-DE RUBIES. *Bol. Soc. españ. Hist. Nat.*, 17, 143-148, 1917; thru *Rev. Géol.*, 1 (4), 138, 1920.

The presence of these elements was proved spectrographically. E. T. W.

¹J. Wash. Acad. Sci., 11 (1), 1-8, 1921.