Radioactivity like that of curite (another new mineral from the same locality, see abstract above).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: System monoclinic; habit prismatic; crystals not exceeding 2x1 mm. Plane of optic axes perpendicular to symmetry plane; acute bisectrix making about 90° with a cleavage plane. Refractive indices high.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellow, ocher-like to brown. Luster resinous to greasy. Translucent to opaque from incipient alteration. Structure ranging from crystallized, in radiating needles, to crystalline granular and compact-massive. Sp. gr. 5.962. H. 4–5.

OCCURRENCE: Found associated with curite and torbernite at Kasolo.

DISCUSSION: The distinctness of this species is apparent, altho the data given are not as complete as might be desired; however, the author promises another paper.

E. T. W.

FAMILY: BORATES, ALUMINATES, ETC.; SUBFAMILY: BORATES. DIVISION: R'': R''': H_2O=2: 1: 1

Camsellite

H. V. ELLSWORTH AND EUG. POITEVIN: Camsellite, a new borate mineral from British Columbia, Canada. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada,* (IV), series 111, **15**, 1–8, 1921.

NAME: In honor of Chas. Camsell, Deputy Minister, Canada, Dept. of Mines.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: *Formula:* 2 MgO. B_2O_3. H_2O, or $HMg(BO_3)$. Analysis gave, SiO_2 7.65, Fe_2O_3 0.86, FeO 0.95, MnO 0.85, Al_2O_3 0.26, CaO 3.69, MgO 41.72, B_2O_3 29.07, Na_2O+K_2O 0.03, NiO trace, $H_2O+110°$ 9.88, $H_2O-0.52$, CO_2 5.64= 100.12. After deducting analyzed chrysotile and dolomite the recalculated analysis gave: MgO 45.24, Fe_2O_3 0.85, FeO 1.28, MnO 1.09, Al_2O_3 0.29, B_2O_3 40.40, H_2O+ 110° 10.55, H_2O–110° 0.26, Na_2O+K_2O 0.04=100. Water is chemically combined, total loss including possibly some CO_2 up to 550°=2.95%. Camsellite appears to be of sufficient stability to admit of its having been produced at the range of temperature ascribed to pneumatolytic action. Before the blow-pipe, fuses readily and quietly to opaque brownish glass imparting green color to the flame. Soluble in HCl, H_2SO_4, and HNO_3.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: System probably orthorhombic. Extinction parallel, elongation negative, pleochroism weak. $\alpha=1.575\pm0.005$; $\gamma=1.649\pm0.005$; birefringence very strong, $\gamma-\alpha=0.074$.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color white. Form fibrous, asbestos-like in appearance. Hardness less than 3.

OCCURRENCE: Intimately associated with chrysotile and dolomite forming sheared veins in serpentine from near Douglas Lake, British Columbia.

DISCUSSION: Camsellite is related to sussexite, which has the same general formula, but in which manganous oxide is much in excess of magnesia.

E. POITEVIN

NOTES AND NEWS

In a review of "The microscopic determination of the non-opaque minerals" by E. S. Larsen (*Am. Min.*, **7** (4), 70, 1922), the undersigned paraphrased statements in that work to the effect that 30 rare minerals were not included because

not represented in available collections. Dr. Larsen now informs me that he did not intend to imply that these minerals were entirely unrepresented; he may have missed one or two, but in most of the cases in question removal of material for optical study would have seriously damaged valuable specimens, and they were accordingly omitted. Actually, 24 out of the 30 are included in the collection of Colonel Washington A. Roebling, so that this collection is even more complete than implied in the review.

E. T. W.

At the annual dinner of the National Academy of Science, the J. Lawrence Smith medal was bestowed upon Dr. George P. Merrill, Curator of geology at the United States National Museum. This gold medal was awarded in recognition of his investigations of meteoric bodies. At the same meeting Dr. Merrill was elected a member of the Academy.

At the meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia, Dr. Henry S. Washington was elected a member of that Society.

A note in "Science" (May 5, 1922, p. 479) calls attention to a possible cause of the red color in solar salt and brine. Recent investigations tend to indicate that the color is due to micro-organisms that thrive in a media containing not less than 15% of salt by weight, and one in which the most favorable temperature is between 50° and 60° C.

From the fund collected by the women of America to present a gram of radium to Mme. Curie, there remains, after about $110,000 had been paid for the radium, a surplus of about $50,000, the annual income from which will be given to Mme. Curie.

The National Academy of Science has voted a grant of $500 (J. Lawrence Smith Fund) to Dr. George Perkins Merrill, of the U. S. National Museum for further investigations of meteorites.

We are pleased to report that Mr. John A. Roebling has been appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He is the son of Colonel Washington A. Roebling, whose mineral collection has often been mentioned in this JOURNAL.

At the last annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Professor Austin Flint Rogers, professor of Mineralogy at Stanford University and one of the editors of THE AMERICAN MINERALOGIST, was elected fellow of the Society.

Professor Charles Hyde Warren, professor of mineralogy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has recently been elected Dean of the Sheffield Scientific School, in succession to Director Russell H. Chittenden.

Dr. Elwood S. Moore, Dean of the School of Mines of the Pennsylvania State College, has resigned to take charge of the work in economic geology at the University of Toronto.

On June 7th, 1922, George Washington University conferred on Oliver Bowles, mineral technologist of the Bureau of Mines, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.