NEW MINERAL NAMES

Klockmannite

PAUL RAMDOHR: Klockmannit, ein neues natürliches Kupferselenid. (Klockmannite, a new natural copper selenide). *Centr. Mineral.*, Abt. A. No. 7, pp. 225–232, 1928.

NAME: In honor of *F. Klockmann*, who collected the selenides of Sierra de Umango and first described umangite.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A copper selenide, CuSe. Analysis: Cu 35.37, Se 45.73, Pb 0.84, Ag 0.73, Fe_2O_3 0.74, quartz 1.34, H_2O+ 6.84, H_2O- 0.48. Five other partial analyses are given. (Analyses by Dr. Geilmann on material carrying small amounts of umangite, eucairite, clausthalite, hematite, and strongly altered to chalcomenite).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color slate gray, tarnishing to dark bluish black. Reflection pleochroism strong, from dark olive gray or slate gray to light grayish white. Strongly anisotropic, at 45° the color is white to light rose brown; with immersion cream white to orange rose. Cleavage, probably basal, marked. Hardness <3. Sp. Gr. probably more than 5.

OCCURRENCE: Found as granular aggregates in calcite associated with umangite, clausthalite and eucairite, often strongly altered to malachite and chalcomenite at Sierra de Umango, Argentina. Also in small quantities but widely distributed in the ores of Lerbach and Skrikerum. Probably present in many samples of so-called zorgite.

DISCUSSION: The optical behavior of klockmannite and its basal cleavage suggests that it is isomorphous with covellite.

W. F. FOSHAG

Kerzinite

N. A. SCHADLUN: *Nutzbare fossile Rohstoffe Russlands 4.* (Petrograd. 1923. Nr. 5. Nickel. 7 pp.) Abstr. in *N. Jahrb.*, 1926, vol. 2, *Abt. A*, p. 113.

NAME: In honor of *N. A. Kerzin*, discoveror of the nickel deposits in which the mineral is found.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A peat containing nickel silicate. Contains 42% carbon, 6–7% ash. The ash contains 7–15% nickel. Combustible.

OCCURRENCE: At the Nowo-Tscheremschansky mine, Werchne-Ufalei Datscha, Urals, with other ores of nickel, including nickeliferous polianite, siderite, limonite, etc.

W. F. F.

Julienite

ALFRED SCHOEP: Juliëniet, een nieuw Mineral (Julienite, a new mineral). *Natuurwetenschappelijk Tijdschrift*, 10jg., No. 2, pp. 58-9, 1928.

NAME: In honor of Henri *Julien*.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A chloro-nitrate of cobalt. No analysis given. Soluble in water to a rose colored solution.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Small needle-like crystals.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color blue. Extinction parallel. Elongation positive. Indices, 1.645 (parallel to the elongation); 1.556 (across elongation).

OCCURRENCE: Found as a thin crust of minute needles on a white, weathered talcose schist containing, also, a black mineral of copper and cobalt.

DISCUSSION: Resembles buttgenbachite but free from copper and nickel. Probably uniaxial.

W. F. F.

ADDITIONAL DATA

Plumboferrite

K. JOHANSSON: Mineralogische Mitteilungen. 2. Über Zusammensetzung und Kristallographie des Plumboferrits. (Mineralogical Contributions. 2. The Chemical Composition and Crystallography of Plumboferrite). *Zeit. Krist.*, **68**, pp. 91–102 (1928).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Formula: $PbO \cdot 2Fe_2O_3$. Analysis: PbO 33.03, FeO 0.78, MnO 1.41, CaO 0.40, MgO 0.34, K_2O 0.13, Na_2O 0.17, Fe_2O_3 63.01, Sb_2O_3 0.25, TiO_2 0.08; Insol. 0.15.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Hexagonal. Habit tabular parallel to the base. $c=3.9719$. $p:c=77°42'$. Forms numerous with very irregular development. $a=11.86$ Å. E. $c=47.14$ Å. E. W. F F.

DISCREDITED SPECIES

Shannonite

C. E. TILLEY: A monticellite-nepheline basalt from Tasmania. A correction to mineral data. *Geol. Mag.*, **65**, pp. 29–30 (1928). Original description: *Geol. Mag.*, **64**, 143–144 (1927). Also Frederick P. Paul: *Tsch. Min. Pet. Mitt.*, **25**, 309–311 (1906).

The optical properties obtained by Paul by calculation are shown by direct measurement to be erroneous. n lies between 1.66 and 1.68. Optically negative with the optic axial angle less than that of olivine. This agrees with monticellite and the analysis of the rock agrees with a composition: nepheline 27 per cent, augite 27, monticellite 27, and olivine 14 per cent. The name shannonite should be dropped. W. F. F.

Graminite, Pinguite, Hoeferite, Morencite and Müllerite

ESPER S. LARSEN AND GEORGE STEIGER: Dehydration and Optical Studies of Alunogen, Nontronite and Griffithite. *Am. Jour. Sci.*, **15**, 10–15, 1928.

The water content of nontronite is shown to be very variable. Within the range found are included graminite, pinguite, hoeferite, morencite and müllerite. They are all essentially hydrous ferric silicates of the composition $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$.

W. F. F.

Eisenbrucite

PAUL GAUBERT: *Bull. Soc. Fran. Min.*, **45**, 216-219, 1925.

This mineral, believed to be a ferriferous brucite, is shown to have the following properties: Uniaxial negative (brucite is positive), $\omega=1.564$, $\epsilon=1.548$. Sp. Gr. 2.18–2.22, variable because of inclusions. The original analysis by Peterson suggests a member of the hydrotalcite group. (This analysis is very close to brugnatellite).

W. F. F.