

Mineral Industries of New York State." The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. A rising vote of thanks was given by the Club for this very interesting lecture.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

Minutes of the Meeting of May 18th, 1932

A regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at The American Museum of Natural History on the evening of May 18th, 1932, with an attendance of 68.

The resignation of Dr. Albert D. Bardes was accepted with regret.

Communications were read by the Secretary from: *Newark Mineralogical Society* expressing their intentions of joining with our Club on its Memorial Day Excursion. *Samuel G. Gordon of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences*, requesting a list of members of the Club having mineral collections for the catalogue of the Mineralogical Society of America.

Mr. Manchester of the Excursion Committee reported that all arrangements for the Club's excursion to the Bedford Quarries on Decoration Day, May 30th, had been made and stated that it would be a pleasure to have the Newark Mineralogical Society with us.

Dr. Horace R. Blank, Assistant Geologist of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, gave the address of the evening on "The Minerals of New York City's New Water Tunnel." He exhibited a large collection of the minerals collected under his supervision from the shafts and tunnel of City Water Tunnel No. 2 which extends from Hill View Reservoir to Erie Basin, near Brooklyn; comprising specimens from all the rock formations of New York City.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Blank and Mr. Fluhr were publicly commended by Mr. Merriman, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply, for the most detailed geological record ever made of such a project.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Vandenbrandeite

ALFRED SCHOEP: La vandenbrandeite, un nouveau minéral uranifère (Vandenbrandite, a new uranium mineral). *Ann. Mus. Congo Belge. A. Min. Géol. Paléon., Ser. I, Minéral.* 1, No. 3, 25-31, 1932.

NAME: In honor of P. Van den Brande, who discovered the mineral deposit.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous uranate of copper: $2 \text{CuO} \cdot 2 \text{UO}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis (mean): UO_3 65.45, CuO 15.78, H_2O 9.25, PbO 4.69, SiO_2 1.66, Fe_2O_3 1.55, P_2O_5 0.21. Total 98.59. Difficultly soluble in cold acids but easily soluble in hot acid with liberation of a gas. Ammonia gives a blue solution and a bright yellow precipitate. Fuses near 1000° to a black mass, yielding a crystalline bead upon cooling.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Triclinic. Forms, (100), (110), (001), (110). Cleavage (001) perfect, another cleavage in the zone (100), (110).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark green, sometimes almost black; streak green. Hd. 4. Sp. Gr. 4.96.

The cleavage fragments (001) are dark green in color and contain numerous inclusions, not pleochroic and are almost perpendicular to an optic axis. Dispersion strong. On the cleavage (100):(110), the mineral shows interference colors of gray,

dirty yellow, dark violet or lavender blue, depending upon its position but not its thickness. Extinction 35° with the common cleavage edge. Pleochroism green to colorless. N_o (of cleavage) 1.80, N_p (of cleavage) 1.77. $\beta = 1.78 \pm .02$.

OCCURRENCE: Found in a new uranium deposit at Kalongwe, 2 kms. east of the point Karungwe, Belgian Congo, associated with pitchblende, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, kasolite, skladowskite and malachite. It is an alteration product of pitchblende and chalcopyrite.

W. F. FOSHAG

Letovicite

J. SEKANINA: Letovicit, ein neues Mineral und seine Begleiter (Letovicite, a new mineral and its associates). *Zeit Kryst.*, **83**, 117-122, 1932.

NAME: From the locality, Letovice, Moravia, Czecho-slovakia.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An acid sulfate of ammonia, $H(NH_4)_3(SO_4)_2$. No quantitative analysis given. Easily soluble in water. Easily and completely volatile.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Corroded crystals tabular to (001).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Colorless to cloudy. Fracture uneven. Cleavage parallel to (001), poor. Sp. Gr. = 1.81. Biaxial negative. Plane of the optic axes is perpendicular to (010). $\alpha = 1.501$. $\gamma = 1.526$. Twinning lamellae observed.

OCCURRENCES: Found with α -sulfur and paramorphs of α after β -sulfur on coal and carbonaceous shale at Písččná, near Letovice, and presumably formed by the spontaneous combustion of coal.

W. F. F.

Duparcite

S. E. NICOLET: Un Minéral Nouveau, la Duparcite. *Schw. Mineral. Petr. Mitt.*, **12**, 543-545, 1932. (Abs.) E. Brandenberger: Röntgenographische Untersuchung des Duparcite. *Ibid.*, pp. 545-546.

NAME: in honor of Prof. Duparc.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silicate of aluminum and calcium. Analysis: SiO_2 36.56, Al_2O_3 16.43, Fe_2O_3 1.60, FeO 4.37, MgO 3.01, CaO 32.84, K_2O 0.63, Na_2O 1.55, ign. loss 2.73. Sum 99.72.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Tetragonal. Habit prismatic, greatly elongated. Faces (110), (100), more rarely (001) and (111).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color greenish gray. Pleochroism weak. N_o = colorless. N_p = very pale yellowish. $Hd.$ = 7.5, Sp. Gr. = 3.42. Cleavages, (100), (010) and (001). Optically negative. $N_o = 1.706$, $N_p = 1.698$. $c = 11.82\text{\AA}$

OCCURRENCE: Found in the aphanites of Azegour, Morocco.

REMARKS: Closely related to vesuvianite but differs from that mineral in several minor respects.

W. F. F.

Tuhualite

P. MARSHALL: Notes on some Volcanic Rocks of the North Island of New Zealand. *N. Z. Jour. Sci. Tech.*, **13**, 202, 1932.

NAME: From the locality, Mayor Island (Tuhua Island of the Natives), New Zealand.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color violet, strongly pleochroic; colorless to purplish violet, to deep violet.

OCCURRENCE: Found sparingly in comendite with aegerite, cossyrite and arfvedsonite.

DISCUSSION: This amphibole differs from others in its strong violet pleochroism.

W. F. F.