

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

### Zincfauserite

LÁSZLÓ TOKODY, Cinkfauserite, új ásvány Felsőbányáról (Zinkfauserit, ein neues Mineral von Felsőbánya): *Földtani Közlemény*, 79, No. 1-4, 68-84 (in German 78-89) (1949).

Pale rose efflorescences from Level XII were collected and immediately sealed in glass tubes. Analysis by Elémer Schulek gave  $\text{SO}_3$  33.54,  $\text{MnO}$  19.14,  $\text{ZnO}$  5.08,  $\text{MgO}$  3.40,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  39.61,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  0.11(?); total 100.88%. This corresponds to  $\text{MnO}_{.65}\text{MgO}_{.20}\text{ZnO}_{.15}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 5.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Crystallographic study showed the mineral to be a member of the epsomite group, orthorhombic with  $a:b:c=0.9821:1:0.5615$ . Forms observed: (100), (010), (101), (110), (111). Cleavage (010) good. Optically biaxial, negative,  $2V$  large,  $r > v$ ,  $n$  1.465. Hardness  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $D_4^{20}$  1.9971. The mineral is readily soluble in water. It loses water rapidly in the air and is quickly covered by a white crust.

DISCUSSION: Breithaupt in 1865 gave the name fauserite to an orthorhombic sulfate  $(\text{Mn}, \text{Mg})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 5.33\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with 19.61%  $\text{MnO}$ , 5.15%  $\text{MgO}$ . The validity of the species was questioned by Dana (1892) and has never been established. Tokody's description appears to be of a valid species, a member of the orthorhombic epsomite group from the crystallographic and optical data, though the sample had apparently lost water before analysis. However, the name zincfauserite is objectionable since zinc is a minor constituent. It would be better to transfer the name fauserite to Tokody's material.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

### Csiklovaite

SANDOR KOCH AND JULIUS GRASSELLY, Bismuth minerals in the Carpathian basin: *Acta Univ. Szeged., Sec. sci. nat., Acta mineral., petrog.* 2, 1-30 (in English 17-30) (1948).

Analysis by Grasselly of 0.2982 g. of homogeneous material gave Bi 67.76, Te 20.41, Se 1.37, S 9.97, Fe trace, impurities 0.40; total 99.91%. This gives Bi:Te:S+Se=2.02:1:2.04, or  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}(\text{S}, \text{Se})_2$ . The mineral is very similar to tetradymite, but differs in that in polished section it is gray, lacking the creamy tinge of tetradymite. In oil immersion it is anisotropic, light to dark bluish gray, tetradymite is more pinkish gray. More rapidly etched by 1+1  $\text{HNO}_3$  than tetradymite. From Csiklova (Ciclova), Roumania.

M. F.

### Stannopalladinite

I. N. MASLENITZKY, P. V. FALEEV AND E. V. ISKYUL, Tin-bearing minerals of the platinum group in sulfide copper-nickel ores (in Russian): *Doklady Akad. Sci. USSR*, 58, 1137-1140 (1947); through *Mineralog. Abs.*, 10, 453 (1949).

Analysis of grains separated from these ores (presumably from Norilsk) are given. Stannopalladinite, as elongated and rounded cubic crystals closely associated with the more abundant magnetic ferroplatinum, is non-magnetic. Analysis gave Pt 15-20, Pd 40-45, Fe 0.3-2.3, Sn 28-33, Cu 5-12, Ni 0.1-0.7, Insol. 0.25-2.5%; corresponding to  $\text{Pd}_3\text{Sn}_2$ . Analyses are also given of ferro-platinum and of an unidentified mineral which contained Pt 51-63, Pd 12-20, Sn 21-22, Fe 0.6-0.9, Cu 0.3-2.2, Ni 0.45, Insol. 1.0-2.3%.

M. F.

### Asbophite

F. V. SYROMYATNIKOV, Asbophite—a new variety of serpentine (in Russian): *D. S. Belyankin Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.* 1946, pp. 32-40; through *Mineralog. Abs.*, 10, 454 (1949).

"Material from the serpentine-asbestos deposit of Bazhenovo, northern Urals, has  $\alpha=1.559$ ,  $\beta=1.562$ ,  $\gamma=1.570$ ,  $2V=64^\circ$ , positive; the x-ray Lauegram differs

from that of chrysotile. Analysis gave:  $\text{SiO}_2$  40.01,  $\text{TiO}_2$  trace,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  0.79,  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  trace,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  1.87,  $\text{FeO}$  0.42,  $\text{NiO}$  0.12,  $\text{MnO}$  0.08,  $\text{MgO}$  39.22,  $\text{CaO}$  2.06,  $(\text{Na}, \text{K})_2\text{O}$  0.09,  $\text{S}$  0.02,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}+12.06$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-0.67$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  2.92, volatile material 0.12; total 100.45%."

M. F.

### Paragearksutite

N. A. SMOLYANINOV AND E. N. ISAKOV, New alumocalcium fluorides (in Russian): *D. S. Belyankin Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.* 1946, pp. 145-151; through *Mineralog. Abs.*, 10, 453 (1949).

"White massive material ( $n$  1.454) occurs with kaolin in cavities in quartz veins at the wolframite deposits in Transbaikalia. The mean of three closely agreeing analyses,  $F$  35.25,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  31.08,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  0.56,  $\text{CaO}$  30.03,  $\text{SiO}_2$  1.56,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}+16.19$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-0.59=115.26$ , less  $O$  for  $F=100.42\%$ , gives the formula  $4\text{CaF}_2 \cdot 4\text{Al}(\text{F}, \text{OH})_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , which differs from that of gearksutite in containing slightly less water, and the mineral is named paragearksutite. Another analysis after deducting 81.7% kaolin and 3.3% limonite gives a formula  $2\text{CaF}_2 \cdot 4\text{Al}(\text{F}, \text{OH})_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ."

M. F.

### Illidromica

CIRO ANDREATTA, New hydrothermal member of illite-hydromica series; transitions among mica, hydromica, and montmorillonite (in Italian): *Periodico Mineral. (Roma)* 18, 11-31 (1949); through *Chem. Abstracts*, 43, 7871-7872 (1949).

Illidromica forms a layer 1-2 m. thick, below halloysite and montmorillonite clays. Analysis gave (after deduction of rutile (about 1%), kaolin (about 5%), pyrite, and 6.8%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-$ ):  $\text{SiO}_2$  53.12,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  27.36,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  2.64,  $\text{FeO}$  1.06,  $\text{MnO}$  0.07,  $\text{MgO}$  2.62,  $\text{CaO}$  0.53,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  3.51,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  0.49,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}+8.60\%$ ; formula  $\text{K}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}_{12}\text{Si}_{20}\text{O}_{135}(\text{OH})_{12} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The mineral contains mixed illite and montmorillonite layers. Optically negative, with  $\alpha=1.556-1.558$ ,  $\gamma=1.583-1.608$ ,  $2V$  0-20°, rarely up to 35°.

M. F.

### Pulszkyite

JÓZSEF KRENNER, Pulszkyit, új magyar ásvány (Pulszkyite, a new Hungarian mineral): *Földtani Közlemény*, 78, 205-206 (1948) (Hungarian and German).

This note by L. Tokody gives the data found in Krenner's notebook after the latter's death. Krenner described the mineral at a meeting in January, 1915, but never published the data. The mineral is apple-to grass green, found in hexagonal plates with (001) dominant, optically uniaxial, negative. It contains  $\text{Cu}$ ,  $\text{Mg}$ , and  $\text{SO}_3$ , hence is a copper magnesium sulfate. The mineral occurred with herrengrondite at Úrvölgy, Hungary (now in Slovakia). Study of 27 specimens from Úrvölgy in the Museum Collection failed to locate any with this mineral. The name is for Ferenc Pulszky, 1814-1897, Director of the Hungarian National Museum.

DISCUSSION: The rescue of this name from oblivion was no service to mineralogy.

M. F.

### Montesite

ROBERTO HERZENBERG, Montesita, nuevo mineral de estaño en Bolivia: *Mineria Boliviana*, 6, No. 44, 5-7 (1949).

Three analyses are given of supposed teallites. That from Carguayco Ilo corresponds to teallite, that from Monserrat to zincian teallite ( $\text{Zn}$  14.1%); the third, from Lipez Huayco-Ocurí, gave  $\text{Ag}$  0.52,  $\text{Sn}$  52.4,  $\text{Sb}$  0.80,  $\text{Pb}$  23.8,  $\text{Zn}$  not determined,  $\text{Fe}$  0.46,  $\text{S}$  18.7; insol. 0.90, 0 (calcd.) 1.10, (cassiterite 5.2%). The analysis was made on carefully selected ma-

terial, which did contain some cassiterite. (No statement is given as to how the cassiterite content was determined. M. F.). The analysis corresponds to  $\text{PbSn}_4\text{S}_5$ , which is considered part of the isotypic series between teallite ( $\text{PbSnS}_2$ ) and herzenbergite ( $\text{SnS}$ ).

The mineral is silvery-white, hardness above  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , but less than 3, does not mark paper; sp. gr. 5.66.

The name is for Don Ismael Montes, twice president of Bolivia and founder of the Escuela Práctica de Minería at Oruro (1905).

DISCUSSION: This cannot be accepted as a valid mineral species pending proof by optical and x-ray study of the homogeneity of the material.

M. F.

#### Unnamed

M. FORNASERI, Un nuovo ossicloruro di antimonio fra i prodotti di alterazione dell'antimonite alle Cetine di Cotorniano presso Rosia (Siena): *Atti (Rend.) Acad. Nazionale Lincei, Classe sci. fis. mat. e nat.*, Ser. 8, Vol. 3, 365-369 (1947).

Analysis of white, fibrous crystals occurring as an alteration product of stibnite gave: Sb 78.6, Cl 7.24,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  none, O (by difference) 14.16; corresponding to  $\text{Sb}_3\text{O}_4\text{Cl}$  or  $4\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$ . Goniometric measurements, difficult because the crystals were distorted and striated, gave  $a:b:c=1.065:1:?$ ,  $\alpha 129^\circ 26'$ ,  $\beta 138^\circ$ ,  $\gamma 73^\circ 9'$ ; triclinic. Forms observed were (010), (110), ( $1\bar{1}0$ ), and (001). The x-ray pattern differs from those of valentinite and hydroromeite. Optically negative; elongation positive. Easily soluble in cold concentrated HCl, soluble, but less easily, in NaOH. Heated in the closed tube gives oily droplets of  $\text{SbCl}_3$  and a sublimate of minute octahedra of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ . Differs from the three synthetic antimony oxychlorides described in the literature.

M. F.

#### Scorzalite, Souzalite

W. T. PECORA AND J. J. FAHEY, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 83-93 (1949).

#### Sengierite

J. F. VAES AND P. F. KERR, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 109-120 (1949).

#### Retgersite

CLIFFORD FRONDEL AND CHARLES PALACHE, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 188-194 (1949).

#### Bayleyite, Andersonite, Swartzite

JOSEPH AXELROD, FRANK GRIMALDI, CHARLES MILTON, AND K. J. MURATA. *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 274 (1949) (abs.).

#### Rockbridgeite, Laubmannite

CLIFFORD FRONDEL, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 513-540 (1949)

#### Frondelite

M. L. LINDBERG, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 541-549 (1949).

#### Torreyite (formerly delta-mooreite)

JOAN PREWITT-HOPKINS, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 589-595 (1949).

#### Wolfeite

CLIFFORD FRONDEL, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 692-705 (1949).

## DISCREDITED MINERALS

**Warrenite (=Owyheelite)**

S. C. ROBINSON, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 398-402 (1949).

**Goongarrite (=Cosalite + Galena)**

R. M. THOMPSON, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 459-460 (1949).

**Warthaite (=Cosalite)**

R. M. THOMPSON, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 459-460 (1949).

**Sjögrenite (of Quensel) = Dufrenite**

CLIFFORD FRONDEL, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 521-523 (1949).

It is shown that the mineral name sjögrenite by Krenner (see *Am. Mineral.*, **32**, 484 (1947)) is dufrenite, and the name sjögrenite should be restricted to the member of the hydrotalcite group.

**Bodenbenderite (=Spessartite garnet)**

CHARLES MILTON AND A. T. MYERS, *Am. Mineral.*, **34**, 608-611 (1949).

M. F.

REQUEST FOR EARLY ABSTRACTS FOR ANNUAL MEETING OF  
MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA IN  
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 16-18, 1950

Although the deadline for abstracts remains September 1, it is requested that as many abstracts as possible be in the hands of the Secretary by June 1. Because of the increasing number of papers that are submitted for oral presentation at the annual meetings, it will probably be impossible to include on the program every one who submits a paper. Thus, the type of sessions will be based on the papers for which abstracts have been received by June 1; and the papers, for which abstracts are received later, will be fitted, if possible, into the established framework.

C. S. HURLBUT, JR., *Secretary*