

England; all were rolled specimens. Nothing organic was detected in the flint. He cites from Dr. Guppy's letters of 1883 that the flints of Ugi, another island of the group, are found in the soil. The prevailing rock of the island is an earthy foraminiferous limestone, and no flints were found in it.

5. *Paramelaconite and Footelite*.—Dr. G. A. KOENIG has recently described two new copper minerals which occur closely associated with each other upon a mass of cuprite and limonite. They were obtained by A. E. Foote from the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee, Arizona.

PARAMELACONITE occurs in steep pyramidal crystals (A, fig. 1.) terminated by the basal plane, the pyramidal faces are strongly striated; from the measured angle, $001 \wedge 111 = 58^\circ 50'$, the vertical axis $c = 1.6043$ is calculated. The hardness is 5, sp. gravity 5.833. Color purplish black, on the fracture pitch black. An analysis gave: CuO 100.58, Fe_2O_3 0.64 = 101.32, which is interpreted as: CuO 87.60, Cu_2O 11.70, Fe_2O_3 0.64 = 100. It is hence essentially CuO, like melaconite and tenorite, but is distinct in crystallization, and a relation in form to octahedrite is suggested.

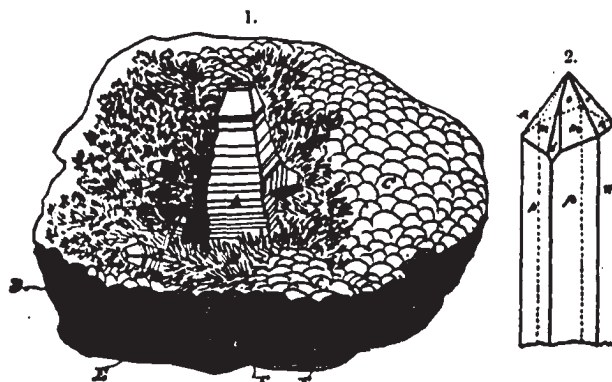


FIG. 1.—Paramelaconite (A) with acicular crystals (B) of Footelite, upon mammillary limonite (C, D); this passes into a granular mixture of limonite and cuprite (E), inclosing native copper (F). FIG. 2.—Footelite. Figures from Koenig's paper.

FOOTEITE occurs in minute prismatic crystals referred to the monoclinic system (fig. 2); they are terminated by a pyramid and two domes; the prismatic angle is 49° and 121° . The color is deep blue. An approximate analysis on 0.0165 gr. gave: CuO 63.7, CuCl, 13.5, H_2O 22.8 = 100. The calculated formula is $8Cu(OH)_2 \cdot CuCl_2 + 4H_2O$; this brings it somewhat near tallingite which, however, contains about twice as much chlorine.—*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, 284-291, 1891.

6. *Notes on the Genus Acidaspis*; (2) *Note on Coronura aspectans* Conrad (sp.), the *Asaphus diurus* Green; (3) *Observations on the Terataspis grandis* Hall, the largest known Trilobite;