NEW MINERAL NAMES

Zirklerite

E. Harbourt: Über zirklerite. Ein neues durch Thermo-Dynamometamorphose gebildetes mineral aus einigen Salzstöcken der norddeutschen Tiefebene. (Zirklerite, a new mineral formed through thermo-dynamic metamorphism from some salt stocks of the North German Coastal plain), Kali, 22, 157–161 (1928).

NAME: In honor of Bergrat Dr. Ing. Zirkler, General Director of the Aschersleben Potash Works.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An oxychloride of aluminum, iron, magnesium and calcium. \(2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + 9(\text{Fe}, \text{Mg}, \text{Ca})\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}\). Analysis (after deduction of insoluble material, anhydrite and halite) \(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\) 12.29, \(\text{CaCl}_2\) 2.47, \(\text{MgCl}_2\) 6.83, \(\text{FeCl}_2\) 57.20, \(\text{H}_2\text{O}\) 21.23. Decomposed by water with separation of alumina and iron hydroxide. Soluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Hexagonal; cleavage, rhombohedral.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Birefringence weak, \(n\) about 1.552. When fibrous has parallel extinction. Hardness about 3.5. Sp. Gr. about 2.6.

OCURRENCE: Found in the Adolfsglück shaft at Hope, Hanover, and other localities and forms the chief constituent of a light gray massive to fine grained rock in breccia like layers in halite or potash salts and is a geo-thermodynamic metamorphosed “Salzton.”

Kolbeckite


NAME: In honor of Dr. Kolbeck, of the Freiberger Bergakademie.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Contains much beryllium also \(\text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{P}_2\text{O}_5\) and \(\text{SiO}_2\), traces of \(\text{Cu}, \text{Fe}\) and \(\text{SO}_3\). Suggested to be a beryllium phosphate or silicophosphate. Difficultly soluble in acids.


PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color cyan-blue to blue gray. Luster glassy to pearly. Strongly pleochroic. \(H = 3\frac{1}{2}–4\). Sp. Gr. 2.39. Fracture conchoidal, brittle.

OCURRENCE: Found at the Sadisdorf Copper Mine at Niederpöbel near Schmiedeberg, Saxony, on drusy quartz and chlorite gangue.

Gudmundite


NAME: From the locality, Gudmundstorp, 3 km. north of Sala, Sweden.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Iron antimony sulphide, \(\text{FeSbS}\). Analysis: \(\text{Fe} 26.76, \text{Ni}\) trace, \(\text{Sb} 57.31, \text{S} 15.47\). Total 99.57.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. \(a:b:c = 0.6729:1:1.1868\). Forms: \(m(110), t(013), q(011), c(001)\). \(m:m 67^°52\frac{1}{2}^\prime, t:t 43^°10\’\). Habit prismatic,
elongated parallel to a. Twinning on m(111), penetration and contact twins, common.

**Physical Properties:** Color silver white to steel gray. Luster metallic.

**H:** about 6.

**Occurrence:** Found in a small lead-zinc occurrence at Gudmundstorp, 3 mi. north of Sala, Sweden, in calcite veins in skarn with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and boulangerite. Arsenopyrite is present in the skarn but not in the veins.

W. F. F.

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**Haematophanite**


**Chemical Properties:** An oxychloride of lead and iron. Pb(Cl,OH)$_2$·4PbO·2Fe$_2$O$_3$. Analysis: PbO 73.26, FeO 0.22, MnO 0.29, CaO 0.26, MgO 0.06, K$_2$O 0.17, Na$_2$O 0.38, Fe$_2$O$_3$ 22.01, FeTiO$_3$ 0.20, Cl$_2$ 2.17, H$_2$O 0.73, Insol. 0.42. Total 100.17, Minus O = Cl$_2$ 0.49, total 99.68. Average of two analyses. Easily soluble in acids.

**Crystallographic Properties:** Tetragonal, $c = 1.95$ (from Laue photogram). Cleavage micaceous.


**Occurrence:** With plumboferrite, jacobsite, andradite, copper cerussite in calcite at Jacobsberg as isolated thin plates up to 5 mm. in diameter or aggregated into lamellar aggregates.

W. F. F.

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**Gosseletite**


**Name:** In honor of J. Gosselet.

**Chemical Properties:** A manganiferous silicate. Composition unknown. Insoluble in acids.

**Crystallographic Properties:** Orthorhombic (from its optical properties).

**Optical Properties:** Color green. Pleochroic; X=clear greenish yellow, Y=crude green, Z=warm olive green. n high, birefringence very strong. Biaxial, positive, 2V large, 2E exceeds 120°. Plane of the optic axes bisects the obtuse angle of the prism. Cleavage parallel to m.

**Occurrence:** Found in quartzphyllade—a rock made up of specular hematite, phyllite and quartz with accessory rutile and spessartite—as knots intimately mixed with hematite. Locality Stavelot, southeastern Belgium.

W. F. F.

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**Lohestite**


A nearly amorphous substance occurring in knots in the metamorphic rocks of the Stavelot district represents a stage in the formation of andalusite. Named for M. Lohest.

W. F. F.