

## REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

TRIDYMITE AND QUARTZ AFTER TRIDYMITE IN ICELAND ROCKS. LEONARD HAWKES, *Geol. Mag.* [6], **3**, (5), 205-209, 1916.

It is shown that tridymite may alter completely into granular quartz, so that no trace of the original tridymite remains, and caution is advised in using the presence of granular quartz as a criterion of the temperature of crystallization of magmas.

E. T. W.

ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDES IN THE ARKANSAS BAUXITE DEPOSITS. D. C. WYSOR, of New York, N. Y., *Econ. Geol.*, **11**, (1), 42-50, 1916.

Gibbsite is universally present, while secondary bauxite and diaspore are sometimes found.

E. T. W.

WOLFRAMITE AND SCHEELITE IN COLORADO. R. S. FITCH and G. F. LOUGHLIN of the U. S. Geological Survey. *Econ. Geol.*, **11**, (1), 30-36, 1916.

The minerals occur in quartz-pyrite veins formed at considerable depths.

E. T. W.

GARNET DEPOSITS ON THE NAVAJO RESERVATION, ARIZONA AND UTAH. H. E. GREGORY, of Yale University. *Econ. Geol.*, **11**, (3), 223-230, 1916.

The garnet is pyrope, and occurs in fragments of gneiss and schist of unknown source.

E. T. W.

CERUSSITE CRYSTALS FROM BROKEN HILL, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND MULDIVA, QUEENSLAND. C. ANDERSON. *J. Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales*, **49**, 289-331, 1916.

(Abstract by R. L. Sibley, reprinted by permission from *Chemical Abstracts*, **10**, (17), 2184, 1916.)

The cerussite was found on the roof, sides, and floor of vugs in the ore masses associated with iron oxides, anglesite, smithsonite, and galena. Simple crystals are rare, twins being the rule, with r (130) or m (110) as twin planes. The reticulated or dendritic groups are the commonest. Thirteen groups of crystals were measured and in general the variations from the

true twin position are in the same direction as the crystals investigated by Goldschmidt (*Neues Jahrb. Min. Geol.*, Beil. Bd. **15**, 562-93, 1902) and Hubrecht (*Z. Kryst. Min.* **40**, 147-88, 1905). The crystals group themselves round directions at about 60° apart.

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### EDITORIAL

IT HAS been decided to bring volume I of the AMERICAN MINERALOGIST to a close with this number, so that volumes will correspond to calendar years. Volume II will begin in January and will contain twelve numbers. Subscribers who have paid for a year in advance will receive the first six numbers of volume II. Anyone desiring to have their subscription expire at the end of a volume hereafter may pay half the annual price at any time.

Volume I has been an experiment, and from many points of view a successful one, judging from the commendatory letters we have received. Altho at first an undue share of the articles has been prepared by the editors, contributions from others have begun to come in, manuscript sufficient to fill the first four numbers of volume II being already at hand, and more is definitely in preparation. We have endeavored to obtain both technical and popular articles, and trust that the contents of the magazine have been varied enough to satisfy every one.

Financially the magazine has not been prosperous. About the time we started, the price of paper took a jump, and for this and similar reasons the cost of publication has considerably exceeded our original estimates. Col. Washington A. Roebing, with characteristic generosity, has made a large contribution toward the expenses of our first volume; and we have received liberal assistance from our advertizers, and in particular from Dr. George F. Kunz. If the second volume is to be as successful as the first, however, we must double our subscription list. We therefore call upon our friends to help us: If you find the AMERICAN MINERALOGIST of interest, assistance, and value to you, tell your acquaintances and correspondents about it. If every present subscriber could but obtain one or two new ones during the coming year. our success would be assured.

