By ignoring the analytical figures for H_2O and F, and calculating on the basis of 11 oxygen atoms, one may, by the usual procedure, calculate the proportions of the metal and silicon ions. Alternatively, one may work on a valency basis, assuming 22 valencies, as indicated in Table 1. The example is taken from the paper by Hendricks and Ross (p. 689), and the figures obtained by their method of calculation are quoted for comparative purposes.

A sample of glauconite was recently obtained by magnetic separation from the glauconite sand in the middle division of the Bracklesham Beds, Chobham Common, Surrey. The figures obtained by chemical analysis and the interpretation by the method outlined in Table 1 are given in Table 2.

This sample of glauconite contains very little Ca (only sufficient to combine with the P_2O_5), and only a small amount of Na, X being almost entirely potassium.

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PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, March, 4, 1943

A meeting was held on the above date with Dr. W. Hersey Thomas presiding. Fifty-four members and visitors were present. Professor Richmond E. Myers of Muhlenberg College gave an illustrated talk on "Pennsylvania the Unsuspected." Points of geological and mineralogical interest were shown by slides, such as the Grand Canyon at Wellsboro, the cement district of the Lehigh region, the slate deposit at Slatington, the Kibblehouse quarry, and the Rock City conglomerate deposit at the northern border, which exhibits large open eroded veins. Views were shown of the jasper cliffs located in the hills above Reading which were extensively worked by the Indians for their arrowheads. Diggings and dumps still remain in which Indian relics are occasionally found. Professor Myers stated that recent borings at Friedensville indicate that zinc deposits still exist in the unworked areas and that possibly the region may be mined again.

Meeting of April 1, 1943

Dr. W. Hersey Thomas presided. Fifty members and visitors were present. Dr. Joseph L. Gillson addressed the Society on "The Flotation Process of Ore Concentration."

John Cochrane exhibited a specimen of the rare element indium and tubes containing small nuggets of native osmiridium.

Meeting of May 6, 1943

Forty-one members and visitors were present with Dr. W. Hersey Thomas presiding. Dr. Duncan Stewart, Jr., of Lehigh University gave a lecture on "The Petrography of Antarctic Rocks." Paul Seel reported on trips taken to Prospect Park, Kibblehouse quarry and Wheatley mine and exhibited a number of specimens.

Meeting of June 3, 1943

Dr. W. Hersey Thomas presided. Forty-one members and visitors were present. Dr. J. F. Schairer of the Geophysical Laboratory addressed the Society on "The Rock-forming Minerals and their Origin." Dr. Schairer explained the methods used in the laboratory for determining just what happens when a molten magma cools and solidifies slowly, and how the magma changes its composition during this crystallization process. The common minerals of the igneous rocks were dealt with in turn, namely, the olivines, pyroxenes, amphiboles and micas, feldspars, and finally quartz.

The relationship between the olivine series and the pyroxenes was mentioned. A number of melting point curves were shown and explained. Slides were shown illustrating some of the equipment that is used in carrying out this type of investigation.

J. S. FRANKENFIELD, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Hanušite

JAN V. KAŠPAR: Hanušite, a new mineral. *Chem. Listy Vědu Pruňysl*, **36,** 78–81 (1942); through *Chemisches Zentral. latt*, II, 511–512 (**1942**).

NAME: For J. Hanuš, Czech chemist.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Formula $H_2Mg_2Si_3O_9 \cdot H_2O$. Analysis gave SiO_2 57.37, MgO 18.55, CaO 4.84, MnO 0.54, FeO 3.57, H_2O (above 200°) 6.49, H_2O (below 200°) 8.68%. A dehydration curve indicates that the water given off below 200° is adsorbed, most of the remainder is given off at 700°. Completely decomposed by HCl with separation of silica, slowly decomposed by H_2SO_4 and $HClO_4$, slightly acted on by HNO_3.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Occurs as yellowish-white to yellow-brown radiating aggregates similar to pectolite. H = 1–1½, G = 2.166. Optically biaxial with large axial angle. Birefringence greater than that of sepiolite. The *x*-ray powder pattern differs from that of sepiolite.

OCCURRENCE: Occurs as a pseudomorph after apophyllite in the region of Liebstadtl, Riesengebirge.

RELATIONS: The mineral is thought by Kašper to be the magnesium end of the pectolite-walkerite series.

DISCUSSION: This material seems to correspond fairly closely to stevensite, a pseudomorph after pectolite, cf. Glenn, *Am. Mineral.*, **1,** 44 (1916). Further study is needed.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Dr. D. Jerome Fischer of the Department of Geology, University of Chicago, is spending the summer investigating the beryllium and tantalum content of the Pala pegmatites in California. He expects to return to Chicago about October 1.