ABSTRACTS OF MINERALOGIC LITERATURE

A NEW OXYCHLORIDE OF TIN. HARRY F. KELLER. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **39**, 2354–2356, 1917.

Minute crystals from a metallic mass found in an aboriginal cemetery were analyzed and seemed to have the formula $SnO.SnCl_2$. E. T. W.

RHYTHMIC DEPOSITION OF FLINT. G. A. J. COLE. *Geol. Mag.* [6], **4**, 64–68, 1917.

The rhythmic banding shown by certain flints is suggested to be due to the intermittent action of circulating waters. E. T. W.

DIARSENIDES AS SILVER PRECIPITANTS. CHASE PALMER. *Econ. Geol.*, **12**, 207–218, 1917.

The action of smaltite, loellingite, safflorite, maucherite and niccolite on silver sulfate solutions was studied. All of these precipitate metallic silver, while other disulfide and diarsenide minerals fail to do so. E. T. W.

THE BISMUTH MINERALS OF THE TRANSBAIKALIA. K. A. NENADKEVICH. *Bull. acad. sci. Petrograd*, **7**, 447–454, 1817; thru. *Chem. Abstr.*, **11**, 3205, 1917.

A number of occurrences of bismuth minerals, principally carbonates, are described. The chemical features, and extraction of the metal, are emphasized most. One sample, representing the cement between crystals of beryl, from the Sherlov mountains, is thought to be new, analysis showing its formula to be $2Bi_2O_3.CO_2.H_2O$. After dissolving in acid a black powder in minute amount remained, which is considered to be BiO, also a new mineral. The physical properties and homogeneity of these materials are not, however, discussed. E. T. W.

A MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF THE SILVER ORES AND THEIR ASSOCIATED MINERALS. F. N. GUILD. *Econ. Geol.*, **12**, 297–353, 1917.

A detailed mineralographic study, including new microchemical tests. The paragenetic sequence of the minerals is worked out. E. T. W.

THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF MAGNESIUM. A. W. HULL. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, **3**, 470–473, 1917.

By the author's method magnesium has been found to have the atoms in nearly the theoretical close-packed hexagonal arrangement, with a very slight shortening along the vertical axis. E. T. W.

THE MESOSIDERITE–GRAHAMITE GROUP OF METEORITES; WITH ANALYSES OF VACA MUERTA, HAINHOLZ, SIMONDIUM, AND POWDER MILL CREEK. G. T. PRIOR. *Mineral. Mag.*, **18**, (85), 151–172, 1918.

The author concludes that no real distinction can be drawn between the so-called mesosiderites and grahamites, here believed to be due to a mixture of a eucritic and a pallasitic magma. S. G. G.

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE METEORITES AMANA (= HOMESTEAD) AND EAGLE STATION. G. T. PRIOR. *Mineral. Mag.*, **18**, (85), 173–179, 1918.

Analyses are given with discussion of the composition and their position in the author's genetic classification. S. G. G.

THE RELATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT LAWS OF TWINNING THAT RESULT IN THE SAME TWIN-CRYSTAL. JOHN W. EVANS. *Mineral. Mag.*, **18**, (85), 224–243, 1918.

CHANGING THE PLANE OF A GNOMONIC OR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION. HAROLD HILTON. *Mineral. Mag.*, **18**, (85), 244–247, 1918.

CLEAVAGE-ANGLE IN A RANDOM SECTION OF A CRYSTAL. HAROLD HILTON. *Mineral. Mag.*, **18**, (85), 248–251, 1918.

A graphical solution of the limits assignable to the cleavage angle of a mineral exhibited in a random section. S. G. G.

LATTICE-LIKE INCLUSIONS IN CALCITE FROM NORTH BURGESS, ONTARIO. R. P. D. GRAHAM. *Mineral. Mag.*, **18**, (85), 252–258, 1918.

A description of pale blue calcite containing remarkable lattice-like needle inclusions of a hydrous magnesium silicate. The lattice has the shape of the negative obtuse rhombohedron e $(01\bar{1}2)$. An analysis is given, and the origin of the mineral discussed. S. G. G.

A NEW SILICATE OF LEAD AND ZINC. P. A. VAN DER MEULEN. *Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng.*, **58**, 369–371, 1918.

An artificial furnace product from Austinville, Va., showed colorless to light yellow crystals in cavities in a yellowish slag. These proved to be orthorhombic, prismatic; H. = 5 or 6; Sp. gr. = 6.153; composition: $R''_3Si_2O_9$, $R'' = Pb, Zn$. An analysis is given. S. G. G.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES IN 1917. WALDEMAR T. SCHALLER. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1917, II, 145–168, 1918.

Statistics are given of the gem production in 1917. The report is chiefly devoted, however, to an alfabetical list of gem names and their corresponding mineral names. S. G. G.

PYROLUSITE FROM VIRGINIA. THOMAS L. WATSON AND EDGAR T. WHERRY. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **8**, (16), 550–560, 1918.

Crystals of pyrolusite occur abundantly at Powells Fort, on northeast Massanutten Mt., 6 miles northeast of Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va., in a deposit of the mineral in Oriskany conglomerate, as a replacement of the rock, cement and breccia filling. The physical properties and 2 analyses show the crystals to be pyrolusite, and they may represent pseudomorphs after manganite, or possibly original pyrolusite. The crystals average 1 mm. across, with a tabular to wedge-shaped habit, the latter due to an unequal development of the attached faces, giving the crystals a pseudo-hemimorphic character. $a : b : c = 0.8616 : 1 : 0.5628$, corresponding to some occurrences of manganite. Twenty forms were observed, the following new: A (018), B (014), C (013), D (012), F (032), Z (566), and X (654). S. G. G.