

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

### Bidalotite

B. RAMA RAO AND L. RAMA RAO: On "Bidalotite," a new orthorhombic pyroxene derived from cordierite. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, 5, No. 6, Sec. B, 290-296 (1937), 3 plates.

NAME: From the locality Bidaloti village, Mysore.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A metasilicate of iron and magnesia with some alumina and constitutional water. Analysis: (by E. R. Tirumalachar)  $\text{SiO}_2$  53.16,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  10.55,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  4.30,  $\text{FeO}$  17.10,  $\text{MgO}$  11.95,  $\text{CaO}$  none,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  trace,  $\text{TiO}_2$  1.35,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}+$  2.00; sum 100.41. Three other analyses, showing its variable composition are given.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color lilac. Cleavage good, prismatic and at right angles.  $G=3.20-3.24$ . Biaxial, negative. Parallel extinction.  $2V=57^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ . Dispersion  $r < v$ . Optical orientation  $Z=c$ .  $\alpha=1.656$ ,  $\beta=1.667$ ,  $\gamma=1.672$ . Biref. = .016. Pleochroism, X=pale yellow to almost colorless; Y=lilac, with slight brownish tinge, Z=lilac, pinkish violet or pale purplish pink.

OCCURRENCE: Found closely associated with cordierite, perhaps as an alteration or replacement product, in biotite-cordierite-hypersthene granulite exposed near the village Bidaloti, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District, Mysore.

W. F. F.

### Brunckite

ROBERT HERZENBERG: Brunckit (Zinksulfidgel). *Centr. Mineral. Abt. A*, No. 12, 373-4 (1938).

NAME: In honor of Otto Brunck of Freiberg.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Sulfide of zinc, Zn 65.1, Cd 2.08, S 32.1, Pb 0.12, FeO 0.38, MnO 0.04, Insol. 0.48. Sum 100.66. ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  sparingly present.)

Easily soluble in mineral acids with evolution of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and separation of sulfur. Slowly soluble in acetic acid.

Before the blow pipe: In closed tube yields a silver white sublimate of cadmium; in open tube a brown sublimate of cadmium oxide; on charcoal a zinc coating with cadmium border.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color white with gray tinge. Lusterless. Pulverulent.  $H.=2\frac{1}{2}-3$ . Porous, sticks to the tongue. Under the microscope, transparent, isotropic with high index of refraction.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the lead mine of Cercapuquio, west of Cerro de Pasco, Peru. In its shrinkage cracks are small crystals of smithsonite.

W.F.F.

### Cuprorivaite

CARLO MINGUZZI: Cuprorivaite: Un nuovo minerale. *Periodico di Mineralogia*, 9, No. 3, 333-345 (1938).

NAME: From its supposed relationship to rivaite.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Essentially a silicate of copper and calcium:  $2(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})(\text{Cu}, \text{Al})(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{10} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Analysis (sample contaminated by 13% quartz)  $\text{SiO}_2$  64.44,  $\text{SO}_3$  1.08,  $\text{CO}_2$  1.18,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  0.39,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  2.12,  $\text{CuO}$  12.09,  $\text{CaO}$  12.19,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  1.06,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  2.52,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (+180) 2.59; sum 99.66.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color azure blue.  $G=2.866$ . Biaxial, negative.  $2V=13^\circ$ .  $\alpha=1.589$ ,  $\beta=1.627$ .  $\gamma$  (calc) = 1.6275. Pleochroic, X=pale yellow, Y=azure, Z=azure.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Vesuvius intimately mixed with quartz and an unknown green mineral.

W.F.F.