NEW MINERAL NAMES

Pennantite

W. CAMPBELL SMITH, F. A. BANNISTER AND MAX H. HEY, Pennantite, a new manganese—rich chlorite from Benallt mine, Rhiw, Carnarvonshire. *Mineralog. Mag.*, **27**, 217–220 (1946).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Formula probably $(Mn, Al)_{12}$ $(Si, Al)_8O_{20}(OH)_{16}$, analogous to thurginite. Analyses: 1. on 30 mg. of pure material; 2. on 40 mg. of material containing appreciable banalsite and opaque manganese minerals.

	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MnO	MgO	BaO	H_2O	*Sum*
1.	22.64	18.60	4.43	38.93	n.d.	1.33	n.d.	
2.	23.43	18.76	6.80	32.46	1.48	7.40	9.40	99.73

Calcium and titanium were tested for and not found; alkalies were not determined Neither ferrous iron nor trivalent manganese was found to be present.

X-RAY STUDY: *X*-Ray powder photographs are identical in pattern with those of thuringite. Cell dimensions $a=5.43$, $b=9.4$, $c'=28.5$ Å. Cleavage good.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color orange-brown. Optically uniaxial, negative, ns(Na)$\alpha=1.646\pm.001$, $\beta=\gamma=1.661\pm.001$. Absorption $\alpha<\beta<\gamma$. Pleochroic with γ' (parallel to cleavage) xanthine-orange, α' orange-buff. $D_4^{16}=3.06\pm.01$.

OCCURRENCE: In patches and small flakes in the matrix, less commonly in the ore and in thin veins cutting the ore. The vein from which material for analysis was obtained contained chiefly paragonite and analcime, with minor amounts of banalsite, ganophyllite, tephroite, and pyrophanite.

NAME: For Thomas Pennant (1726–1798), Welsh traveller, zoologist, and mineralogist.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Calclacite

RENÉ VAN TASSEL, Une efflorescence d'acetatochlorure de calcium sur des roches calcaires dans des collections. *Bull musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **21**, No. 26, 11 pp. (1945).

The name calclacite (from the chemical composition) is given to the compound $CaCl_2 \cdot Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 10H_2O$, which formed efflorescences on certain calcareous rocks stored in wooden cases. Physical, chemical, optical, and thermal data are given. As the same rocks when stored in glass showed no formation of efflorescences, Van Tassel concludes that the acetic acid was probably derived from the wood, hence that this is not a mineral in the strict sense.

M.F.

Goldfieldite

R. M. THOMPSON, Goldfieldite = tellurian tetrahedrite. *Univ. Toronto Studies*, Geol. Ser. No. **50**, 77–78 (1946).

X-ray and microscopic study of material from Claremont mine, Goldfield, Nevada, showed that it was a mixture of tetrahedrite, bismuthinite, and famatinite. Only the tetrahedrite gave a microchemical reaction for Te. Goldfieldite is therefore a tellurian tetrahedrite.

M.F.

Haringtonite

N. W. WILSON, Geology of the Monarch cinnabar mine, Transvaal, South Africa. *Bull. Institution Mining and Metallurgy* (London) No. **470**, 1–24 (1945).

This name, for the locality Harington Kop, is given to a mercury mineral resembling cinnabar and guadalcazarite (=zincian metacinnabar). It occurs intergrown with, and apparently replacing cinnabar, also in intergrowths with gold. Color blackish-red, luster sub-metallic, and streak cinnabar-red. Under the microscope it is light-gray with red internal reflections. It is soft, anisotropic and has low relief. Spectrographic study of doubtfully pure material shows traces of Cu, Zn, Sn, Sb, and As.

DISCUSSION: It has been pointed out repeatedly that the literature should not be burdened with new names on the basis of so little evidence. If there must be a tag for such material, why not call it "Unidentified mineral A" until it has been proved to be worthy of a name?

M.F.

Ondřejite

JAN VÁCLAV KAŠPAR, Ondřejite, a new mineral. First preliminary note. *Veda Přírodní* Praha, **23**, 132–137 (1944) (in Czech); through *Mineralog. Abs.*, **9**, 261 (1946).

Crusts and irregular concretions recently found on prismatic crystals of aragonite in the Zbrašov caves near Hranice in eastern Moravia consist of white pulverulent material, the homogeneity of which was proved by x-ray photographs. G=2.217; analysis gave: CO_2 43.50, SiO_2 6.57, FeO 0.46, MgO 18.34, CaO 12.65, Na_2O 8.31, H_2O (60°) 2.07=94.07. If this deficit represents water expelled at a still higher temperature, the mineral would belong to the thaumasite group."

M.F.

Kribergite

TORSTEN DU RIETZ, Kribergite, a new mineral from Kristineberg mine, Västerbotten. *Geol. För. Förh.*, **67**, 78–79 (1945) (in Swedish), through *Mineralog. Abs.*, **9**, 188 (1946).

"A white, compact, chalk-like mineral filling crevices in pyrite gave on analysis by B. Helger P_2O_5 31.27, SO_3 13.05, Al_2O_3 38.45, MgO 0.02, V 0.003, H_2O 17.22=100.01; agreeing approximately with $2Al_2O_3 \cdot 2\,(P_2O_5, SO_3) \cdot 5H_2O$. G=1.92, n=1.484, $\gamma-\alpha$ about 0.002, but variable. Under the microscope it shows a felted lamellar to spherulitic structure. X-ray powder photographs show five weak lines indicating a low degree of symmetry."

M.F.

Kyanophilite

B. RAMA RAO, 'Kyanophilite'—a new mineral of the hydrous aluminum silicate group derived from kyanite, from Mavinhalli, Mysore. *Current Sci. Bangalore*, **14**, 196 (1945); through *Mineralog. Abs.*, **9**, 188–189 (1946).

"Loose lumps of an apple-green mineral, resembling talc or chlorite in appearance, were found in an area of kyanite-graphite-schist. Thin sections show plumose aggregates with n=1.58–1.60 and low birefrigence. Analysis gave: SiO_2 45.20, Al_2O_3 41.04, MgO 0.0, CaO 3.72, Na_2O 3.84, K_2O 0.73, ignition (mostly water) 5.00."

M.F.

The annual meeting of the Society for Experimental Stress Analysis, including a Symposium of Shock and Impact, will be held at The Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on May 15, 16, and 17, 1947. Inquiries should be addressed to the Society of Experimental Stress Analysis, P.O. Box 168, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.