

will be sold at 75 each by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

On September 21-22 of this year the Mineralogical Society (London) will celebrate its Jubilee. On those days there will be held in London a "reception and conversazione" and a dinner. Visits will also be arranged to mineral collections, museums, etc. After the celebration in London, and possibly also in the preceding week, excursions will be conducted to mineral localities in Cornwall, Devon and to the north of England. A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the Mineralogical Society of America to attend this celebration.

The Russian government announces that the geological committee of the Supreme Economic Council formed 215 scientific expeditions in 1925. These expeditions reported rich lead deposits in the trans-Baikal region, gold fields in the Aldan region of Siberia and important coal strata on Sakhalin Island. These explorations will be continued during 1926, the government having set aside \$1,500,000 for this purpose.

### CORRECTION

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE, "DUMORTIERITE FROM NEVADA" APRIL, 1926, P. 95

The refractive index of alpha was determined from an obtuse bisectrix figure exhibiting the dispersion  $\rho < \nu$ . The wording of this part of the article gives the erroneous impression that the dispersion of the optic axes of the acute bisectrix as ordinarily stated is  $\rho < \nu$ . Wright and Allen have presented a means of expressing this dispersion of the acute bisectrix so that any possible misunderstanding will be avoided. Following their formula the dispersion of the dumortierite should read  $2V_r > 2V_v$ . Much better material is now being obtained than any available at the time the above article was written.

ERNEST E. FAIRBANKS

## NEW MINERALS: NEW SPECIES

CLASS: OXIDES

### Bromellite

G. AMINOFF: Ueber Berylliumoxid als Mineral und dessen Krystallstruktur. (Beryllium oxide as a mineral and its crystal structure). *Zeit. Krys.*, **62**, 113-22 (1925).

NAME: In honor of the early Swedish mineralogist, Magnus von *Bromell*.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An oxide of beryllium. Formula: BeO. Analysis: BeO 98.02, CaO 1.03, BaO 0.55, MgO 0.07, MnO tr., Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.29, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.14, ign. 0.85; sum 100.68. Insoluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Hexagonal, dihedral pyramidal class. Combination of prism and base, rarely with pyramid.  $a : c = 1 : 1.6288$ .  $p_0 = 1.8808$ .  $c : p = 62^\circ 00'$ .  $c = 4.36 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $a = 2.68 \text{ \AA}$ . Lattice similar to zincite.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white. Uniaxial, positive.  $\epsilon = 1.733$ ,  $\omega = 1.719$ . Cleavage prismatic, distinct.  $H = 9$ . Sp. gr. 3.017. Pyroelectric.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Långban associated with Swedenborgite. This is probably the unknown white mineral mentioned in the description of Swedenborgite.

DISCUSSION: The natural mineral is very similar to the artificial BeO. Aminoff points out the great similarity of bromellite to zincite. It is interesting to note the analogous occurrence of bromellite at Långban with zincite at Franklin.

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