

NEW MINERAL NAMES

AMPHIBOLES

G. MURGOCI: Sur la Classification des Amphiboles bleues et de certaines hornblendes. *Compt. Rend.* **175**, 426-429 (1922).

Barroisite

Glaucophane passing to hornblende. Color dark green with c = bluish green or greenish blue; b = green, sometimes bluish or violet; a = gray or yellow. $Z : c = 12^\circ - 15^\circ$. $2V$ variable but very small sometimes uniaxial or almost isotropic. Plane of the optic axes sometimes across prism.

Laneite

A variety of barkevikite that is uniaxial and with the plane of the optic axes transverse.

Weinschenkite

A magnesian-calcic amphibole. Color brownish black. Poor in FeO but rich in sesquioxides and water.

Rimpylite

Color green or brown. Very rich in sesquioxides, poor in magnesia.

W. F. FOSHAG

Beidellite

ESPER S. LARSEN AND EDGAR T. WHERRY: Beidellite, a new mineral name. *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **15**, 465-466 (1925). Also CLARENCE S. ROSS AND EARL V. SHANNON: The chemical and optical properties of beidellite. *Ibid.*, 467-468 (1925). Originally described by Larsen and Wherry: Leverrierite from Colorado, *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **7**, 208 (1917).

NAME: From the locality, *Beidell*, Colorado.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A hydrous silicate of aluminum. $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot XH_2O$ (X is usually 4). (Analysis of the type mineral given in original description.)

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Probably orthorhombic. Crystals are thin plates.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white reddish or brownish gray. Lustre waxy to vitreous. n variable, $\alpha = 1.494$, $\beta = \gamma = 1.536$. Biaxial with $2E = 16^\circ - 24^\circ$ and $2V = 9^\circ - 16^\circ$.

OCCURRENCE: Found as a clay gouge made up of minute micaceous plates at Beidell, Colorado.

DISCUSSION: The mineral described as a gouge from the Black Jack Vein, Carson District, Owyhee Company, Idaho by Shannon;¹ as leverrierite from Manhattan by H. G. Ferguson;² as a devitrified volcanic glass by Miser and Ross;³ as an alteration of zeolites by Shannon;⁴ and as a schist forming mineral by Corbett;⁵ are all to be classed as beidellite.

¹ *Am. Mineral.*, **10**, 34-36 (1925).

² *Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, **62**, art. 15 (1922).

³ *Economic Geology*, **16**, 1 (1921).

⁴ *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, **9**, 119 (1925).

⁵ *Amer. Mineral.*, **10**, 159 (1925).

⁶ *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, **10**, 247 (1925).

(Except for the somewhat lower water content and concomitant higher indices of refraction the beidellite is similar to anauxite. cf. *Amer. Mineralogist*, **10**, 201 (1925). The toad stone clays of Derbyshire, England, described by Cecil S. Gannett⁶ apparently also belong here. Abstr.)

W.F.F.

Iron Beidellite

CLARENCE S. ROSS AND EARL V. SHANNON, *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **15**, 467-468 (1925).

NAME: In reference to its composition, an iron bearing beidellite.

A mineral similar to beidellite but carrying 18.54% Fe₂O₃. The name was intended to be ferriferous beidellite.

W.F.F.

Pufahlite

AHLFELD: Pufahlit ein Neues Sulfostannate (Pufahlite a new sulphostannate). (Preliminary paper). *Metall und Erz.*, **22**, 135-136 (1925).

NAME: In honor of Dr. OTTO PUF AHL.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A sulfostannate of lead. Analysis: Sn 41.9, Pb 37.4, Zn. 6.3, S 13.5, Ag. 208 g./t.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color black, lustre metallic, streak black. Cleavage perfect. Hd. 2-3. Sp. Gr. 5.4. Feel smooth. Plates flexible.

OCCURRENCE: Ichocollo Mine, 17 km. N.E. of Pasña, Bolivia, associated with cassiterite, galena and sphalerite.

DISCUSSION: This mineral is without doubt teallite. Specimens from this mine have all the properties of teallite. (Abstr.)

W.F.F.

Droogmansite

H. BUTTGEBACH: La Droogmansite, nouvelle espèce Minérale. (Droogmansite, a new mineral species) *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg.*, **48**, 1-3 (1925).

NAME: In honor of Hubert *Droogmans*, president of the Comité Spécial du Katanga.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: Not given. Contains no phosphorus. Soluble in HCl.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Habit acicular, tabular.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color orange yellow, non-pleochroic. Weakly birefringent, extinction parallel, elongation negative, acute bisectrix normal to the lamellae. Biaxial negative, dispersion strong. *n* greater than 1.74.

OCCURRENCE: Found as radiated balls less than 1/2 mm. in size on a specimen of sklowdowskite with curite and cobalt wad.

W.F.F.

⁶ *Mineralog. Mag.*, **20**, 151 (1923).