

diameter. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. Ross was enthusiastically thanked by President Hawkins on behalf of the Club for his very interesting lecture. The discussion which followed led from the blue quartz discussed by Dr. Ross to rose quartz and the probable cause of its color; it was explained as due to manganese in colloidal form. Mr. H. R. Lee mentioned that a rose quartz had been produced by heating pieces of quartz in a nickel crucible.

Following the lecture the meeting was again opened for business. Mr. Gilman S. Stanton reported for the committee empowered to purchase certain minerals at the January meeting and revealed that they had secured for the Club Collection two famous specimens of chrysoberyl from New York City, formerly in the collection of the late Wallace Goold Levison. When Dr. Levison died in 1924, his family refused to part with the specimens, but they were finally obtained from his nephew.

In response to the letter from Professor Edward Salisbury Dana of Yale University soliciting aid for the needy mineralogists abroad, a motion was made by Dr. Paul F. Kerr and seconded by Mr. James F. Morton that the Club again send twenty-five dollars to Professor Dana for this worthy purpose, and it was so ordered.

DANIEL T. O'CONNELL, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Cuprosklodowskite

J. P. VAES: Sur un Minéral de Kalongwe (Katanga), *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg.*, Bull. 10, vol. 56, pp. 331-2, 1933. H. BUTTGENBACH: Communications, *ibid.*

NAME: From its analogy to sklodowskite.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of copper and uranium.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. Habit acicular. Forms: (110), (100), rarely (010); frequently terminated by (*okl*), probably (031). $110 \wedge 031$ about $69^\circ-72^\circ$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color greenish yellow. Pleochroism greenish yellow parallel to elongation, colorless normal to needles. The face *m* shows an eccentric emergence of an optic axis. Dispersion very strong $r > v$. $n = 1.68-1.70$.

OCCURRENCE: Found in small acicular needles in a fissure in a talcose argillaceous rock at the uranium occurrence at Kalongwe, Katanga.

W. F. FOSHAG

Uranolepidite

J. THOREAU: L'uranolépidite, Nouveau Minéral uranifère de Shinkolobwe (Katanga), *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg., Publ. spéc. relat. Congo Belge.*, 1931-1932 pp. C3-C5, 1933.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous copper uranate, $\text{CuO} \cdot \text{UO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis (by W. Boubnoff), CuO 18.98, CaO 0.26, MgO 0.57, UO_3 70.40, SiO_2 0.28, CO_2 None, H_2O (580°) 9.46; Sum 99.95.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color deep green. Pleochroism deep bluish green to paler yellowish green. Three cleavages, parallel to needles, perfect; normal

to first, distinct; oblique, traces. Biaxial, negative, $2V$ large. Dispersion strong. Plates parallel to first cleavage show $z \wedge$ elongation about 40° . Parallel to second cleavage sensibly perpendicular to an optic axis. $\alpha=1.79$; $\gamma=1.80$; $G=5.03$. Hd. between 3 and 4.

OCCURRENCE: Found in lamellar masses of deep green color associated with a black cobalt mineral on a specimen composed principally of curite and uranophane.

(Uranolepidite from Chinkolobwe and vandenbrandeite from Kalongwe, discovered nearly simultaneously, are identical. Priv. com. J. Thoreau to abstr.)

W. F. F.

Thoreaulite

H. BUTTGENBACH: La Thoreaulite, Nouvelle espèce minérale. (Note préliminaire). (Thoreaulite, a new mineral species). *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg.*, vol. 56, Bull. 10, pp. 327-328, 1933.

NAME: In honor of Prof. J. Thoreau, who has published works on the ore and rock occurrences of the Belgian Congo.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A stanno-tantalate, probably $Ta_2O_5 \cdot SnO_2$. Partial analyses (by Melon and by Christoe), Ta_2O_5 72 and 74%, SnO_2 20 and 22%. Spectrographic examination shows the presence of antimony and lead and traces of titanium, zinc, nickel, thallium and magnesium.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Monoclinic?

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color brown, passing to red upon alteration. Streak brown, slightly greenish. Cleavage, very good. Luster on cleavage, resinous or adamantine. The thin cleavages are yellow, not pleochroic. $n > 1.74$. Birefringence very high.

OCCURRENCE: Found in a pegmatite at Manono, Katanga.

W. F. F.