

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Mindigite

DE LEENHEER, L.: Over mindigiet, een nieuw kobalthydroxyde. *Natuurwetenschappelijk Tijdschrift*, Gent, vol. 16, pp. 237-241, 1934, *Min. Abs.*, vol. 6, No. 2, p. 52, 1935.

NAME: From locality Mindigi, Katanga.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous cobalt hydroxide. $9\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{CuO} \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: Co_2O_3 76.05, 77.05; CuO 9.22, 7.34; H_2O 14.79, 14.74; insol. 0.66; total 100.06, 99.79. Heated yields water and finally some oxygen. Fuses to dark blue mass.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color pitch black, streak brownish black. Fracture conchoidal. Colloidal. Hd. $2\frac{1}{2}$. G. 3.07.

OCCURRENCE: Found as crusts with shining surface on hematite at Mindigi, 58 kms. W.S.W. of Kambove, Katanga.

W. F. H.

 α -Uranopilite

NOVÁČEK, R.: Study of some secondary uranium minerals. *Věstniku Královské České Společnosti Nauk*, vol. 2, pp. 15-16, 1935. (In English.) A lower hydrate of uranopilite, $6\text{UO}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is tentatively called α -uranopilite. It differs from uranopilite in color (grayish, dirty green), less perceptible pleochroism, parallel extinction, higher birefringence, and higher indices ($\alpha=1.72$, $\beta=1.76$, $\gamma=1.76$). Elongation parallel with the optic normal β ; the obtuse bisectrix γ lies in the flat face (010).

 α -Uranotile

NOVÁČEK, R.: *Ibid.*, p. 24. A mineral chemically similar to uranotile (uranophane), $\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{UO}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is tentatively called α -uranotile. In yellow to yellow green crystals, usually twinned. It differs from uranotile in optical properties. Biaxial. $2E$ about 130° . Strong crossed dispersion, $r > v$. $\alpha=1.665$, $\beta=1.686$, $\gamma=1.696$. Extinction $c:\gamma=41^\circ$, $c:\beta=49^\circ$, α is normal to (010). Pleochroism strong; α =nearly colorless, β and γ =deep yellow. Sp. Gr.=3.953. From Jáchymov, Czechoslovakia on uraninite.

W. F. F.

Bismoclite

MOUNTAIN, EDGAR D.: Two New Bismuth Minerals from South Africa. *Mineralog. Mag.*, vol. 24, No. 149, pp. 59-62, 1935.

NAME: In reference to its composition, a bismuth oxychloride.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A bismuth oxychloride, Bi_2O_3 88.49; Fe_2O_3 0.12; PbO trace; Cl 13.00; $\text{H}_2\text{O}+$ (above $110^\circ\text{C}.$) 0.45; $\text{H}_2\text{O}-$ (below $110^\circ\text{C}.$) 0.42; insol. 0.77; less $\text{O}=\text{Cl}$ 2.93; total 100.32. Gently heated in closed tube gives small quantity of acid water. Upon further heating the mineral becomes almost white, then yellow, yielding a white cloudy sublimate. At higher temperature the color darkens to orange and the sublimate collects into lemon yellow globules. Finally, the mineral melts and solidifies to a lemon yellow mass. In open tube the behavior is the same except sublimate is dense white and does not collect into

globules. In the flame gives an indistinct pale blue color. Soluble in acids without effervescence but is precipitated on considerable dilution.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color creamy white, slightly yellowish in patches. Columnar or platy-fibrous. Cleavage well defined. Luster greasy or silky, except on cleavage, pearly. Hd. = $2\frac{1}{2}$, G. = 7.36.

OCCURRENCE: Found 13 miles N.W. of Jackals Water, Namaqualand, on pegmatite outcrop, associated with muscovite.

Examination by α -rays suggests its identity with artificial, tetragonal BiOCl.
W. F. F.

Boksputite

MOUNTAIN, EDGAR D.: *Ibid.* pp. 62-64.

NAME: From the locality, the farm Boksput, Cape Province.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A lead bismuth carbonate, $6\text{PbO} \cdot \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{CO}_2$. Analysis: PbO 67.22; Bi_2O_3 22.92; CO_2 6.96; Cl 0.99; $\text{H}_2\text{O} +$ 0.73; $\text{H}_2\text{O} -$ 0.19; insol. 0.34; less O = Cl 0.22; Sum 99.13.

When heated gently in closed tube it decrepitates slightly and gives off a small amount of moisture. On further heating, first becomes orange, then brown and begins to melt below red heat to a black melt, cooling to yellowish brown mass. In open tube the behavior is identical. When strongly heated on charcoal it melts easily giving a yellow sublimate near the assay, white farther away and yields soft, malleable bead. With potassium iodide and sulfur it gives an orange and red sublimate. Soluble in hydrochloric and nitric acids with effervescence. With sulfuric acid it gives a test for lead.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellow. Fine grained with pearly luster. Hd. = $3\frac{1}{2}$. G. = 7.29.

OCCURRENCE: Found as fine grained yellow masses in quartz veins and pegmatites with wolframite, scheelite and beryl, from Boksput, Langklip, Gordonia, Cape Province.

W. F. F.

Cobalto-Sphärosiderite Kobalt-Oligonspat

REISSNER, R.: Über einen kobalthaltigen Oligonspat. *Centr. Min.*, Abt. A, No. 6, pp. 170-173, 1935. A bright peach colored carbonate associated with siderite in quartz from an unknown locality gave: FeCO_3 40.48, MnCO_3 19.11, MgCO_3 21.06, CoCO_3 14.44, CaCO_3 4.34, ZnCO_3 0.61. For this mineral the name cobaltosphärosiderite or kobalt-oligonspat is proposed.

W. F. F.