

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Khibinite

I. K. KHAZANOVICH, Lovchorrite of the Khibia Tundra: *Razvedka Nedr* (Subterranean Prospecting), vol. 4, No. 1, p. 28, 1935. *Chem. Abstr.*, vol. 29, No. 14, p. 4702, 1935.

A mineral related to Lovchorrite is called Khibinite.

Nuolate

LAURI LOKKA, Über Wiikite: *Bull. Comm. Geol. Finlande*, No. 82, p. 21, 1928.

A name given to a mixture of two minerals (1) amorphous transparent and (2) crystalline opaque, differing from wiikite in being richer in thorium and free from uranium, consisting essentially of tantalates, and columbates of rare-earths. From Nuolainniemi, Finland. Not proposed as a mineral species name.

Iron Strigovite

SVEN PALMQUIST, Geochemical studies on the iron bearing Liassic Series in southern Sweden: *Meddelanden. Lunds Geol. Mineral. Inst.*, No. 60, p. 167, 1935. A term proposed for the green iron silicate from siderite sandstones of Rödungeberg, S. E. Scania, Sweden, probably $2(\text{Fe, Mg})\text{O} \cdot (\text{FeAl})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; the iron analogue of strigovite.

W. F. FOSHAG

Bacalite

JOHN BUDDHUE, Mexican Amber: *Rocks and Minerals*, vol. 10, pp. 170-171, 1935.

A fine yellow amber from Baja California, similar to succinite but differing from it in its relative insolubility in ether, alcohol, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulfide and oil of turpentine. The name is derived from an abbreviation of the locality, Baja California.

W. F. F.

Hydroxylapatite

CONRAD BURRI, JOHANN JAKOB, ROBERT L. PARKER AND HUGO STRUNZ, Über Hydroxylapatit von der Kemmleten bei Hospenthal, (Kt. Uri): *Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt.*, vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 327-339, 1935.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydroxy-phosphate of calcium, $9\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: CaO 55.47, MnO 0.06, P_2O_5 42.19, $\text{H}_2\text{O} +$ 1.73, $\text{H}_2\text{O} -$ 0.00, Insol. 0.60. Sum 100.05. Chlorine, fluorine and carbon dioxide are not present.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: In rough, hexagonal crystals. $a = 9.42 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.935 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 0.736$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, yellowish to greenish. Cleavage (1010), fairly good, basal cleavage incomplete. $G = 3.076$.

Completely uniaxial, negative. $\omega_D = 1.6452$, $\epsilon_D = 1.6413$ (by prism method).

OCCURRENCE: Found intimately associated with talc in the serpentine-talc quarries at Kemmleten, Hospenthal, Canton Uri, Switzerland.

DISCUSSION: [Frequently mentioned as a hypothetical member of the apatite group (See W. T. Schaller, *Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, No. 509, p. 100, 1912). This, however, seems to be the first authentic occurrence of this mineral in a relatively pure state. Abstr.]

W. F. F.

Aidyrlite

M. N. GODLEVSKY, Aidyrlite, New Mineral: *Mem. Soc. Russ. Min.*, 2d Ser., vol. 63, pp. 338-345, 1934. (Russian with Germany summary.)

NAME: From the locality Aidyrlite.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A hydrous silicate of nickel and aluminum, $2\text{NiO} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 7\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: SiO_2 25.15, TiO_2 none, Al_2O_3 28.75, Fe_2O_3 0.06, Cr_2O_3 0.09, FeO *n.d.*, MnO none, NiO 17.59, CoO 0.13; CuO 1.52, CaO 0.53, MgO 0.39, $(\text{K}_2, \text{Na}_2)$ 0.10, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(+)$ 19.07, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(-)$ 5.98, P_2O_5 0.03; sum 99.40.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, turquoise blue; luster dull; fracture conchoidal; brittle. Hd. about 2.5. Isotropic or weakly birefracting. $n = 1.533-1.545$, but in some cases may fall to 1.509 or reach 1.573.

OCCURRENCE: Found in small veins cutting limestone at the nickel ore deposits of Aidyrly, near Kvarken, Govt. of Orenburg, Eastern Urals.

W. F. F.

Blockite

ROBERT HERZENBERG AND DIEDRICH AHLFELD, Blockite, ein neues Selenerz aus Bolivien (Vorläufige Mitteilung): *Centr. Min.*, Ab. A, No. 9, pp. 277-279, 1935.

NAME: In honor of Hans Block, mining engineer of Colquechaca.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A selenide of nickel and copper: $(\text{NiCu})\text{Se}_2$. Analysis: Ag 1.73, Pt. metals 0.022, Hg 1.95, Pb 0.35, Cu 6.70, Fe 1.29, Co 2.45, Ni 14.09, Se 69.72, insol. 1.28; sum 99.58.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color, dark gray, somewhat bluish; streak black. Hd. 2.5. G. 6.03-6.06.

OCCURRENCE: Found in limonite and siderite veins near the headwaters of the Sillacruz River, E. N. E. of Colquechaca, Bolivia. Associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and barite, also naumannite (?) and altered to ahlfeldite (in raspberry to brownish red crystals and white needles of selenolite (?)).

W. F. F.

Trieuite

L. DE LEENHEER, Trieuïet, een nieuw Kobalt mineraal: *Natuurwetenschappelijk Tijdschrift, Gent*, vol. 17, pp. 91-95, 1935.

NAME: In honor of the engineer Robert du Trieu de Terdonck, chief geologist of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: $2\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This formula was arrived at from an analysis of contaminated material on the assumption that all CO_2 in the analysis belonged to malachite (7%) and all SiO_2 to chrysocolla (over 4%).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Not crystallized, colloidal. Powder diffraction pattern shows no lines.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, black. Hd. 3.5. G. 3.128. Refractive index 1.85.

OCCURRENCE: Found intimately associated with malachite and chrysocolla in the "Star of Congo" mine near Elisabethville, Katanga.

REMARKS: Due to the impure character of the material some question might be raised as to its validity as a new mineral species. A. Schoep, who previously examined the material, gave the formula $3\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CoO} \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Leenheer, using a new method for determining cobalt, indicates all the cobalt in the trivalent form.

ADOLF PABST

Amarillite

H. UNGEMACH: Sur certains minéraux sulfatés du Chili, *Bull. Soc. Franc. Min.*, 58, Nos., 3-4, pp. 200-202, 1935.

NAME: Not stated but presumably from the locality Tierra Amarilla.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous sulfate of soda and iron: $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SO}_3 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analyses: Na_2O 7.14, Fe_2O_3 21.39, SO_3 43.59, H_2O 28.45. Sum 100.57. Easily soluble in water.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Monoclinic; habit equidimensional or tabular to the base. Rich in faces. $a:b:c=0.7757:1:1.1482$. $\beta=84^\circ 23'$. $(100):(110)=37^\circ 40'$; $(001):(\bar{1}01)=59^\circ 52'$. 18 forms. Parallel growths observed.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color pale yellow with a tinge of green. Luster vitreous inclining to adamantine. Hd. less than 3. $G.=2.194-2.197$. Taste astringent. Cleavage good. Fracture conchoidal.

OCCURRENCE: As veins in massive coquimbite and in cavities in coquimbite. Also disseminated in siliceous rock at Tierra Amarilla, Chile.

W. F. F.

Leucoglaucite

Ibid., pp. 203-209.

NAME: Presumably in reference to its pale blue color.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous ferric sulfate: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: Fe_2O_3 28.06, SO_3 56.97, H_2O 15.02. Sum 100.05.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Hexagonal. Habit prismatic. $c=0.5589$. $(10\bar{1}1):(01\bar{1}1)=31^\circ 28'$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color very pale bluish green, isolated crystals, colorless. Cleavage prismatic, good.

OCCURRENCE: Found in nests in coquimbite, associated with copiapite, quenstedtite, roemerite, more rarely with chalcantite and amarillite at Tierra Amarilla, Chile.

W. F. F.

"Pseudo-Copiapite"

Ibid., pp. 152-158.

A named proposed for an "aberrant" variety of copiapite, showing slight crystallographic differences from normal copiapite.

Pseudocopiapite: $a:b:c=0.3005:1:0.72915$, $\alpha=98^\circ 4'$, $\beta=89^\circ 48'$, $\gamma=102^\circ 31'$. Copiapite $a:b:c=0.3010:1:0.7295$. $\alpha=99^\circ 46'$, $\beta=90^\circ 30'$, $\gamma=104^\circ 21'$.

W. F. F.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

The Auditing Committee has examined and verified the accounts and report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935. The securities listed in the Treasurer's report are in the safety deposit box in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C. All future coupons on the bonds are intact and attached to these securities. Four certificates of the Trenton Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company of a total par value of \$4,000 are registered both for principal and interest. The Committee also certifies that \$300.00, in U. S. Postal Savings Bonds, laid aside for the Roebing Medal Fund is in the safety deposit box with the above securities.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. BURBANK

Chairman, Auditing Committee

J. B. MERTIE, JR.

J. F. SCHAIRER

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

At the recent New York meeting of the Council of the *Mineralogical Society of America*, preliminary approval was given to the following proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the Society for approval. The purpose of the amendment is to enable the Society to elect directly as *fellows* outstanding scientists from related scientific Societies without the necessity of requiring a preliminary *membership*.

"Outstanding scientists of recognized scientific accomplishments in the field of Mineralogy, Petrography, Crystallography, and allied sciences, who are members of other scientific societies in the field of Geology, such as the Geological Society of America, Society of Economic Geologists, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and other similar scientific societies, may be nominated for *fellowship* in the Society upon recommendation of the Council."

This amendment is to be submitted to the fellowship of the Society for approval within the three months' period specified by the constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL F. KERR, *Secretary*

Mineralogical Society of America

Dr. N. L. Bowen of the Geophysical Laboratory has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the recently organized Indian Academy of Sciences. The other Americans honored are Professors A. H. Compton, Harvey Cushing, R. A. Millikan, G. N. Lewis and D. D. Van Slyke.