

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Armenite

HENRICH NEUMANN: Armenite, a new mineral. Preliminary note. *Norsk. Geol. Tidsskrift*, **19**, 312-313 (1939).

NAME: Named for the Armen mine.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: The composition is $\text{BaCa}_2\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{28} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. No analysis is given.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Pseudo-hexagonal, prismatic (orthorhombic?).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Colorless. Sp. gr = 2.77. H = 7-8. $\alpha = 1.551$, $\beta = 1.559$; $2V$ 60° , negative. Three cleavages.

OCCURRENCE: Found on a specimen collected in 1877 from the silver-bearing calcite veins of the Armen mine near Kongsberg, Norway. Associated minerals are axinite, pyrrhotite and quartz.

M. FLEISCHER

Seyrigite

ALFRED LACROIX: Les gisements de phlogopite de l'extreme-sud de Madagascar: *Compt. Rendu Acad. Sci., Paris* **210**, 273-276 (1940).

NAME: for Mr. Seyrig, operator of the phlogopite mine.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: $\text{Ca}(\text{W}, \text{Mo})\text{O}_4$, a member of the scheelite-powellite series. Analysis gave 24.01% MoO_3 .

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellow-gold, translucent. Sp. gr. = 5.484. Tetragonal. Uniaxial, positive.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the weathered zone in broken crystal fragments up to 7 cm. across, associated with quartz, opal, phlogopite and sepiolite. In the unweathered zone, enormous crystals of phlogopite, diopside, allanite, sphene and apatite are found.

DISCUSSION: An unnecessary name.

M. F.

NEW DATA

Bassetite

HEINZ MEIXNER: Fluoreszenzanalytische, optische und chemische beobachtungen an uranmineralen: *Chem. der Erde*, **12**, 433-450 (1939-40).

Microchemical tests showed that bassetite, which has never been analyzed but which was supposed to be dimorphous with autunite, contains no calcium. Good tests were obtained for uranium, phosphorus and ferrous iron. The composition is probably $\text{Fe}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Bassetite does not fluoresce in ultraviolet light (difference from autunite).

M. F.

DISCREDITED MINERALS

Lapparentite (of Ungemach) = Tamarugite

The identity of lapparentite with tamarugite. Samuel G. Gordon. *Notulae Naturae Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, no. **57**, Sept. 1940. Lapparentite, described by Ungemach (*Bull. Soc. franc. Min.*, **58**, 209-213 (1935)), is tamarugite, $\text{NaAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Crystallographic data on material from 6 Chilean localities agree closely with Ungemach's crystallographic constants for lapparentite from Chile. The refractive indices also agree closely, likewise the specific gravities. Ungemach's analysis, which gave the formula $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, must have been erroneous.

DISCUSSION: Gordon's description leaves no doubt as to the identity of Ungemach's lapparentite with tamarugite. However, Rost (*Rozpravy Ceske Ak.*, Kl. II, **47**, no. 11, 1937), *N. Jb. Min.*, Ref. I, p. 360 (1938), referred to lapparentite a mineral which is not tamarugite. Its properties are:—

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Small tablets with rhombic outlines and diagonal extinction.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis gave SO_3 35.51, Al_2O_3 22.07, MgO 0.52, Na_2O 1.09, H_2O 40.69; sum 99.69, corresponding to $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Sp. gr. = 1.892 (for tamarugite, sp. gr. = 2.07). Refractive indices of material from two localities: $\alpha = 1.460, 1.461$; $\beta = 1.470, 1.470$; $\gamma = 1.482, 1.484$. Optically positive, acute bisectrix perpendicular to the tabular face.

OCCURRENCE: Found associated with tschermigite at Libusin near Kladno, Czechoslovakia; formed during the burning of a coal-mine dump. Also reported from Wackerdorf, Germany, also from burning dumps.

Perhaps the name lapparentite should be transferred to this material.

M. F.

TEACHING FELLOWSHIP IN MINERALOGY

A teaching fellowship in mineralogy has been established at Stanford University. The fellowship is open to graduate students who intend to specialize in mineralogy, and preference will be given to those who have had one or two years of graduate work. The chief duty of the fellow is to assist in laboratory instruction. Not more than eight or nine hours a week will be required. The amount of the fellowship is \$750.

Application for the year 1941-42, supported by testimonial letters should be made to Professor Austin F. Rogers, Box 87, Stanford University, California.