pyrite after pyrrhotite; choice specimens of plumosite; vivianite crystals (7 cm.×2 cm.), transparent, with a green color and of superb quality, etc.

A detailed crystallographic description of these minerals will be published later.

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NEW MINERAL NAMES

Allevardite = Caillèrite = Tabulite = Déribérite

This spate of names refers to a peculiar mineral previously described as kaolinite (S. Caillère, *Compt. Rend.*, **198,** 179 (1934)), as mica (E. Lemoine, *Bull. hist. nat. Savoie*, **23,** 199 (1935)), as palygorskite (S. Caillère and S. Hénin, *Compt. rend.*, **222,** 238 (1946)), and finally as a new mineral named allevardite (S. Caillère and S. Hénin, *Compt. Rend.*, **230,** 668–669 (1950); S. Caillère, A Mathieu-Sicaud, and S. Hénin, *Bull. soc. franc. mineral. crist.*, **73,** 193–201 (1950). In discussion (*Bull. soc. franc. mineral. crist.*, **73,** 142, 146 (1950)), the name allevardite was objected to on the ground that the occurrence was 15 km. distant from the Allevard region, the alternative names caillèrite, tabulite, and déribérite were proposed, and it was agreed that the name caillèrite was preferred.

Analyses of 1. A yellow variety. #2. A greenish-white variety gave:

	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	FeO	CaO	MgO
1.	45.20	30.05	1.07	0.20	4.62	0.34
2.	46.17	29.43	0.59	0.15	3.20	0.45

	K_2O	Na_2O	H_2O^-	H_2O^+	Sum
1.	0.33	2.83	9.72	6.04	100.40
2.	0.92	3.81	9.23	5.59	99.54

From analysis (1), after deducting CaO, "which is very probably present as impurities," the formula "$[Al_2(OH)_2(Al_{0.5}Si_{3.5})] \cdot 0.5\ (Na_2O)O_{10}$" is deduced. The mineral swells in water to form a gelatinous mass. Base exchange occurs on treatment with ammonium carbonate. Dehydration curves are given.

The mineral is fibrous, matted like papyrus. Electron microscope photographs show it to be made up of ribbons, some of which are folded or bent. The ribbons are 0.5 to 1μ wide by 10μ long and are about 100 Angstroms thick. Cleavage basal, perfect. Yellow to greenish-white. Biaxial, mean $n = 1.550$. G. = 2.36.

X-ray study gives $d_{001} = 22.5$ Å.; when the mineral is saturated with glycerol, $d_{001} = 25.6$ Å. The powder pattern of material heated at 500° is apparently that of a mica, with $d_{001} = 9.5$ Å. The mineral is believed to consist of mica layers, generally grouped in pairs and separated by a layer of water molecules.

NAMES: Allevardite for the Allevard region, Isère, France; tabulite for La Table, Savoy, France (the actual locality); déribérite for Mr. Déribére; caillèrite for Miss S. Caillère.

DISCUSSION: The evidence is insufficient to justify a new name. In the present confused state of the nomenclature of the clays and micas, restraint is desirable and new names should not be proposed for poorly defined material. In particular, the deduced formula can not be accepted, since it was derived by deducting 4.62% CaO and nothing else. Obviously the analysis is faulty, or something else has to be deducted, or both.

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MICHAEL FLEISCHER

NEW DATA

Schafarzikite

J. ZEEMANN, Formel und Kristallstruktur des Schafarzikite: *Anzeiger Osterreich. Akad. Wissenschaften, Math.-naturwiss. Klasse*, **87**, 200–201 (1950).

Schafarzikite was originally described in 1921, but was not analyzed until 1932, when a microanalysis by Hueber led to the formula $Fe_5Sb_4O_{11}$. *X*-ray study shows the mineral to be tetragonal, space group $D^{13}_{4h}-P4/mbc$, with $a=8.59\pm.02$, $c=5.92\pm0.20$ Å. It is isomorphous with synthetic $ZnSb_2O_4$, so that the formula is probably $FeSb_2O_4$.

M. F.

DISCREDITED MINERALS

Taosite = (Hoegbomite)

JACQUES DE LAPPARENT, Composition mineralogique, structure et origine des emeris de Turquies: *Compt. rend.*, **223**, 227–228 (1946).

The mineral named taosite (see *Am. Mineral.*, **21**, 678 (1936)) is stated to be apparently identical with hoegbomite.

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