

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

C. S. HURLBUT, JR., *Secretary.*

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Society, which was held on November 13-15, 1952, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Massachusetts, was attended by 244 Fellows and Members. Scientific sessions were held on the morning and afternoon of November 13 and 15, and on the afternoon of November 14. The Program of the Mineralogical Society carried titles and abstracts of 86 papers, 81 of which were presented orally.

The annual luncheon of the Society on November 14 was attended by 171 Fellows, Members and guests. Following the luncheon the eleventh presentation of the Roebling Medal was made to Fred. E. Wright and the second presentation of the Mineralogical Society of America Award was made to Frederick H. Stewart. The Society was addressed by the Retiring President, Michael Fleischer, on *Some Problems of Chemical Mineralogy.*

The 1952 Council of the Society met for 13 hours during November 12 and 14, 1952, and discussed 24 items of business. The 1953 Council met briefly on November 15. Much of the business of the 1952 Council was of a routine nature, but some items that are of interest to the general membership are mentioned below.

1. *Revision of the By-Laws.* It has been felt by a group of Fellows of the Society that the ballot for officers should carry two names for each office. Accordingly, the Council debated this question at length but decided against such action. However, the Council felt that, if it were made easier for nominations to be made by Fellows and Members at large, somewhat the same end would be accomplished. To achieve this purpose the Council voted to approve the following change in Article IV, Section 1 of the By-Laws and to present it to the membership at the time of the election of officers for 1954:

From

Nominations for office shall be made by the Council. The list shall be published in the Journal of the Society at least three months before the annual meeting. Any ten (10) fellows or members may forward to the secretary other nominations for any or all offices. All such nominations reaching the secretary not later than three months prior to the annual meeting shall be printed, together with the names of the nominators, as special ballots. The regular and special ballots shall then be mailed to the general membership. The results shall be announced at the annual meeting, and the officers thus elected shall enter upon duty at the adjournment of the meeting.

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This change would enable 10 Fellows or Members to propose nominations which would be printed on the regular ballot together with nominations made by the Council without differentiating between the two slates.

2. *Committee on Committees.* The 1951 Council appointed a committee to review the committee structure of the Society and to report to the Council at the 1952 meeting. The report of this Committee as accepted by the Council is as follows:

1. *Nominating Committee for Fellows*

It shall be the duty of this Committee to examine the qualifications of persons nomi-

PALERMOITE AND GOYAZITE, TWO STRONTIUM MINERALS FROM THE PALERMO MINE, NORTH GROTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Palermoite, a new species having the composition $(\text{Li}, \text{Na})_4\text{SrAl}_9(\text{PO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_9$, and goyazite, $\text{SrAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occur as late hydrothermal products in open cavities at the Palermo pegmatite, North Groton, New Hampshire.

Palermoite is orthorhombic, long prismatic in habit with $\{001\}$, $\{010\}$, $\{011\}$, $\{130\}$ and $\{110\}$. The prism zone is vertically striated. Unit cell dimensions: $a_0=7.31 \text{ \AA}$, $b_0=15.79$, $c_0=11.53$ ($a_0:b_0:c_0=0.4630:1:0.7320$) with the space group $D_{2d}^{25}\text{-Imm}$. Cleavage $\{100\}$ perfect, $\{001\}$ fair. Fracture fibrous to subconchoidal. Brittle. Hardness $5\frac{1}{2}$. Specific gravity 3.22 (meas.), 3.20 (calc. for two formula-units per cell with $\text{Li}:\text{Na}=4.9:1$). Colorless to white. Luster vitreous to subadamantine. Streak white. Fluoresces white in direct x -ray beam. Optically biaxial negative (-) with $nX=1.627$, $nY=1.642$, $nZ=1.644$; $2V\sim 20^\circ$; $r < v$, moderate; $X=c$ (elongation), $Y=a$, $Z=b$. Analysis gave: Li_2O 3.70, Na_2O 1.56, K_2O 0.10, CaO 0.88, SrO 9.20, Al_2O_3 33.85, P_2O_5 44.64, H_2O 5.97, total 99.90. The strongest x -ray powder lines are 3.11 (10), 4.38 (9), 2.44 (8).

Small colorless to white rhombohedral crystals of goyazite, pseudocubic $\{10\bar{1}2\}$ terminated by $\{0001\}$ and truncated by $\{20\bar{2}1\}$ and $\{11\bar{2}0\}$ occur in association with palermoite. Unit cell dimensions on Palermo crystal: $a_0=6.98 \text{ \AA}$, $c_0=16.54$ ($a_0:c_0=1:2.3696$). Specific gravity 3.15. Optically uniaxial positive (+) with $nO=1.640$ and $nE=1.651$, showing anomalous biaxial character with $2V$ up to 20° . The strongest x -ray powder lines: 2.97 (10), 2.20 (8), 1.89 (7).

The mineral association includes siderite, childrenite-eosphorite, green fibrous braunite, crandallite-deltaite (?), whitlockite, brazilianite, tiny white hexagonal prisms of apatite, and small quartz crystals. Palermoite and goyazite appear in the sequence after siderite, but before apatite and quartz.

X-RAY STUDY OF RENIÉRITE, GERMANITE, AND COLUSITE

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X -ray powder photographs of reniérite, germanite, and colusite show them to be essentially isostructural. There are slight but consistent differences in the edge of the unit cells, and reniérite further shows some divergence from a true isometric pattern, accounting for the strong anisotropism observed in polished section. The average values of a_0 , using both $\text{CuK}\alpha$ and $\text{CoK}\alpha$ filtered radiation, are as follows:

Colusite $10.62 \pm \text{\AA}$, germanite and reniérite $10.57 \pm \text{\AA}$. The value for germanite is twice the published figure (5.299 \AA), and that for reniérite is new.

Intensities for all three correspond very closely, with the exception of one group of lines, where there is a consistent difference.

Form	Intensity		
	Colusite	Germanite	Reniérite
$\{002\}$	2	1	1
$\{012\}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$\{112\}$	2	2	2