

their mode of origin and occurrence. The lecture was illustrated with specimens and lantern slides.

Mr. Gordon presented two short papers on "NOTES ON WILLEMITE, CELESTITE, AND CALCITE FROM FRANKLIN, N. J.," and "THE CRYSTALLOGRAPHY OF GLAUCOCROITE." Specimens were exhibited.

Messrs. Vaux and Wills described two trips to the French Creek mines. Mr. Biernbaum described a trip to the Poorhouse quarry, and the Unionville district.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary*

NEW SPECIES

FAMILY: SULFATES, CHROMATES, MOLYBDATES, TUNGSTATES, AND URANATES

SUBFAMILY: URANATES. DIVISION: RO:UO₃:H₂O=2:5:X

Curite

ALFRED SCHOEP: La curite, nouveau minéral radioactif. (Curite, a new radioactive mineral.) *Compt. rend.*, 173, (23), 1186-1187, 1921.

NAME: Stated to be in honor of Pierre Curie.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: *Formula*: 2PbO.5UO₃.4H₂O, or Pb₂(4H₂O) U₅O₁₇. Mean of 3 analyses gave: PbO 21.32, UO₃ 74.22, H₂O 4.00, Fe₂O₃ 0.17, sum 99.71. Soluble in cold acids, becomes brown and yields water in closed tube, and shows strong radioactivity.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Shows only needles too minute to measure, with parallel extinction, + elongation and $n > 1.74$.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color reddish brown, by transmitted light deep yellow. Streak, orange. H=4-5. Sp. gr.=7.192. Form ranging from crypto-crystalline to massive; also acicular crystals.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Kasolo, Katanga, Belgian Congo, associated with torbernite and an unidentified mineral.

DISCUSSION: In spite of the incomplete crystallographic-optical data, this may be accepted as a valid new species. It is, however, related to the mixture known as gummite, which may contain curite together with other uranates.

E. T. W.

FAMILY: SILICATES. DIVISION: R':R''':R''''':H₂O=1:1:1:1.

Kasolite

ALFRED SCHOEP: Sur la kasolite, nouveau minéral radioactif. (On kasolite, a new radioactive mineral.) *Compt. rend.*, 173 (26), 1476-1477, 1921.

NAME: From the locality, Kasolo, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: *Formula*: PbO:UO₃:SiO₂:H₂O or Pb(UO₂)[H₂O](SiO₄). [Author gives 1- $\frac{1}{3}$ H₂O]. Theory: PbO 38.0, UO₃ 48.7, SiO₂ 10.2, H₂O 3.1%. Three analyses were made, on crystallized, crystalline-granular, and compact material, respectively, all giving about the same values, with the ranges: SiO₂ 9.00-9.42, PbO 32.16-36.20, UO₃ 48.36-49.28, H₂O 3.28-3.77, Fe₂O₃ 0.40-0.58, CaO 0.06, MgO 0.03, CO₂ 0.53-0.85%. Optical examination showed the samples analyzed to be homogeneous except for the presence of a little dolomite, which is evidently the source of the several last constituents. Soluble in acids with gelatinization. In closed tube gives H₂O; on charcoal B.B. gives reactions for Pb.

Radioactivity like that of curite (another new mineral from the same locality, see abstract above).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: System monoclinic; habit prismatic; crystals not exceeding 2x1 mm. Plane of optic axes perpendicular to symmetry plane; acute bisectrix making about 90° with a cleavage plane. Refractive indices high.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellow, ocher-like to brown. Luster resinous to greasy. Translucent to opaque from incipient alteration. Structure ranging from crystallized, in radiating needles, to crystalline granular and compact-massive. Sp. gr. 5.962. H. 4-5.

OCCURRENCE: Found associated with curite and torbernite at Kasolo.

DISCUSSION: The distinctness of this species is apparent, altho the data given are not as complete as might be desired; however, the author promises another paper.

E. T. W.

FAMILY: BORATES, ALUMINATES, ETC.; **SUBFAMILY:** BORATES.
DIVISION: R'': R''': H₂O = 2: 1: 1

Camsellite

H. V. ELLSWORTH AND EUG. POITEVIN: Camsellite, a new borate mineral from British Columbia, Canada. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, (IV)*, series 111, 15, 1-8, 1921.

NAME: In honor of Chas. Camsell, Deputy Minister, Canada, Dept. of Mines.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: *Formula:* 2 MgO. B₂O₃. H₂O, or HMg(BO₃). Analysis gave, SiO₂ 7.65, Fe₂O₃ 0.86, FeO 0.95, MnO 0.85, Al₂O₃ 0.26, CaO 3.69, MgO 41.72, B₂O₃ 29.07, Na₂O+K₂O 0.03, NiO trace, H₂O+110° 9.88, H₂O-0.52, CO₂ 5.64=100.12. After deducting analyzed chrysotile and dolomite the recalculated analysis gave: MgO 45.24, Fe₂O₃ 0.85, FeO 1.28, MnO 1.09, Al₂O₃ 0.29, B₂O₃ 40.40, H₂O+110° 10.55, H₂O-110° 0.26, Na₂O+K₂O 0.04=100. Water is chemically combined, total loss including possibly some CO₂ up to 550°=2.95%. Camsellite appears to be of sufficient stability to admit of its having been produced at the range of temperature ascribed to pneumatolytic action. Before the blow-pipe, fuses readily and quietly to opaque brownish glass imparting green color to the flame. Soluble in HCl, H₂SO₄, and HNO₃.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: System probably orthorhombic. Extinction parallel, elongation negative, pleochroism weak. $\alpha=1.575\pm0.005$; $\gamma=1.649\pm0.005$; birefringence very strong, $\gamma-\alpha=0.074$.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color white. Form fibrous, asbestos-like in appearance. Hardness less than 3.

OCCURRENCE: Intimately associated with chrysotile and dolomite forming sheared veins in serpentine from near Douglas Lake, British Columbia.

DISCUSSION: Camsellite is related to sussesxite, which has the same general formula, but in which manganous oxide is much in excess of magnesia.

E. POITEVIN

NOTES AND NEWS

In a review of "The microscopic determination of the non-opaque minerals" by E. S. Larsen (*Am. Min.*, 7 (4), 70, 1922), the undersigned paraphrased statements in that work to the effect that 30 rare minerals were not included because