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prehension in regard to the relations of Professor Smith and myself on the part of some readers, I desire in this place to give the facts.

The first three papers on the "Reëxamination of American Minerals" were published as a *joint* work by Professor Smith and myself, in volumes xv and xvi in the second series of this Journal. In the volume of researches above alluded to, these cover pages 109 to 141, to the end of the section on petalite; and for the matter therein contained I simply claim to be responsible equally with Professor Smith. This claim can be easily substantiated by reference to the original papers in this Journal, and by other evidence if necessary.

I have no doubt Professor Smith will be glad to have this correction made, and presume it was only an accidental inadvertence which led him to publish the foot-note without further explanation. I should not offer this correction had I not learned that Professor Smith's volume has had a wide circulation, both in this country and in Europe.

New Haven, July 8th, 1874.

11. *Cuarto Appendice al Reino Mineral de Chile i de las Repùblicas vecinas, publicado en la segunda edicion de la Mineralojia*, de DON IGNACIO DOMEYKO, Rector de la Universidad. 58 pp. 8vo. Santiago, Chile. 1874.—This fourth appendix to the second edition of Domeyko's Chilian Mineralogy contains notes on new localities, with descriptions of various minerals, the most of them metallic species. For a double chlorid of silver and mercury at Los Bordos, in the department of Copiapo, the name Bordosite is given by Señor Bertrand. Ulexite and Hayesite are stated to have been found at a locality on the river Loa in littoral Bolivia, and in Carmen Alto, fourteen leagues from Antofagasta, the old localities being in the desert of Atacama in Peru, and at Ascotan in Bolivia. In addition, Domeyko now adds another locality at Ola, about thirty leagues to the east of the mines of copper of Chañaral de las Animas, northeast of the range of Doña Ines; the place appears like a dried lake. The locality of borocalcite (Hayesite), in the dry lake of Maricunga, fifty-nine miles to the north of Piquios, is, according to Fonseca, of great extent, he estimating the amount at 14,000,000 tons. A memoir on the subject has been published by Fonseca in the *Anales de la Universidad*. It is mainly a *hydrated borate of lime*,—borocalcite, mixed with some common salt, but without any ulexite (boronatrocalcite).

12. *Veszelyite*.—A new mineral has recently been described by Prof. A. Schrauf, the eminent crystallographer of Vienna, under the name of *Veszelyite*. It is triclinic, resembling distorted liroconite, the crystals being bounded by the prism and dome ($100:001=101^{\circ} 3'$). It has a bluish-green color, and the composition is expressed by the formula $4\text{CuOP}_2\text{O}_5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It occurs on garnet at Morawitza in Banat. It is named from the discoverer.

13. *On Livingstonite, a new mineral*; by MARIANO BARCENA. (*El Minero Mexicano*, May, 1874.)—Livingstonite much resembles in color and aspect stibnite or sulphid of antimony. It occurs in

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prisms, apparently isomorphous with stibnite, and like it in thin columnar groups. Color, bright lead-gray; of powder red, instead of black like stibnite. Hardness, 2 on Breithaupt's scale. Density, at 16° C, 4.81. Fuses at the first touch of the blowpipe flame, and gives out abundant white fumes. Cold nitric acid does not sensibly attack it; but warm dissolves it and a white residuum falls. Sulphydric acid precipitates it, forming a yellow sulphid and another of a black color. Reactions show that it contains mercury as well as antimony. An analysis has not yet been completed, but an assay proved the presence of 10 per cent of mercury, showing that it is in all probability a sulphid of mercury and antimony.

It is from Huitzucó, in the State of Guerrero, Mexico. Mr. Barcena has named it in honor of the distinguished African traveler, Mr. Livingstone; with reference to which, he well says, "Al hacer esta dedicatoria he tenido presente que los bienhechores de la humanidad pertenecen á todas las naciones, y que la humanidad entera debe honrar su memoria."

14. *On the Plagopterinæ and the Ichthyology of Utah*; by E. D. COPE. 14 pp. 8vo. 1874.—A part of the Report of the Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys west of the 100th meridian; First Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge. From the Proceedings of the Amer. Phil. Soc. of Philadelphia.

15. *Annotated List of the Birds of Utah*; by H. W. HENSHAW. 16 pp. 8vo. (Reprinted from the Ann. N. York Lyc. Nat. Hist., vol. xi, 1874, at Salem, Mass.)—Mr. Henshaw's personal observations were made in connection with the survey under Lieut. Wheeler, of which he is ornithologist.

16. *Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences*.—Vol. ii, No. 1 (104 pp. 8vo), contains a list of the Noctuidæ of North America, by A. R. Grote; a catalogue of the Coleoptera from the region of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, by S. V. Summers; and a catalogue of Boleti of New England, with descriptions of new species, by C. C. Frost.

17. *Anatomy of the Invertebrata*; by C. W. VON SIEBOLD. Translated from the German, with additions and notes, by Waldo I. Burnett, M.D. 470 pp. 8vo. Boston, 1874. (James Campbell.)—This is a reprint of Dr. Burnett's excellent translation of Von Siebold's well known text-book on the Anatomy of the Invertebrata. It is a standard work, and, although not presenting the latest results of researches, should be in the hands of all zoological students. The notes of Dr. Burnett are an important addition to the original work.

18. *Maps of the Geyser Basins, on Madison River*, after a reconnaissance by G. R. BELCHER. U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, F. V. Hayden in charge.—These two large maps give the exact positions and areas of the many hot springs, or lakes and geysers, of the Upper Madison. They are a most interesting study for the geologist. Dr. Hayden has the satisfaction of seeing great and valuable results flowing from the explorations under his charge.