

ABSTRACTS

SCAPOLITE FROM RIVER KANDA. O. O. BAKLUND. *Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Petrograd*, [6] 11, pt. 1, 19-26 (1917); thru *Mineral. Abstr.*, 2, 126.

Scapolite occurring near the Kanda river, Kemi district, Archangel gov't., encloses ankerite, chlorite, albite, and muscovite. The scapolite had (for Na light) ω 1.5700, ϵ 1.5450, and ω 1.5716, ϵ 1.5442. An analysis gave: SiO₂ 50.35, Al₂O₃ 25.86, Fe₂O₃ 0.13, MgO 0.23, CaO 11.96, Na₂O 7.04, K₂O 0.62, CO₂ 2.65, SO₃ 0.36, Cl 1.03, H₂O 0.25, sum 100.48, corresponding to 49Ma+51Me. The composition is discussed. The scapolite rocks of this district are metamorphic derivatives of labradorite, which occurs as a monomineral facies of gabbro-norite rocks of the region. E. F. H.

A HEMATITE CRYSTAL FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SHABRY, NIJNE-ISETSK ESTATE, IN THE URALS. V. V. SYEDEL'SHCHIKOV. *Bull. Inst. Polytechn. Don* 5, sect. 2, 25-31 (1916); thru *Mineral. Abstr.*, 2, 136.

A rhombohedral crystal of hematite from this locality in the Ekaterinburg district, Perm, weighs 1,550 grams and measures $13 \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ cm. E. F. H.

NEW MEASUREMENTS OF CHONDRODITE FROM VESUVIUS. BOHUSLAV JEŽEK. *Rozpravy České Akad. cl.* 2, 30, no. 10, 6 pp. (1921); thru *Mineral. Abstr.*, 2, 139-40.

Four new forms were measured: (241), ($\bar{7}$.14.26), ($\bar{6}$. 4.15), and ($\bar{3}$ 43). Three excellent crystals gave the axial ratios $a : b : c = 1.08506 : 1 : 3.13937$, $\beta = 90^\circ 0'$ (vom Rath's orientation). E. F. H.

MINERALS FROM NEAR PELHŘIMOV. JOSEF KRATOCHVÍL. *Časopis Musea Českého*, 95, 112-8 (1921); thru *Mineral. Abstr.*, 2, 118.

Aplite dikes near Pelhřimov, s.e. Bohemia, contain dumortierite, andalusite, and tourmaline. Fluorite and pinite pseudomorphs after cordierite occur in quartz veins in this district. Cordierite and green apatite are found in gneiss. As relics of mediaeval mining, argentite, native Ag, and the common sulfides are found at various localities. E. F. H.

OCCURRENCE OF ARGENTIFEROUS ARSENOPYRITE AT ČIHOŠŤ NEAR LEDEČ. BOHUSLAV STOČES. *Věda Přírodní*, 3, 142-3 (1922); thru *Mineral. Abstr.*, 2, 118.

A quartz vein with arsenopyrite and small amounts of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and secondary Ag is described. It occurs at Čihošť, Bohemia. E. F. H.

THE BASALT OF THE VINAŘICKÁ HORA. AUGUST ONDŘEJ. *Rozpravy České Akad.*, cl. 2, 30, no. 48, 9 pp. (1921); thru *Mineral. Abstr.*, 2, 118.

Thomsonite, chabazite, natrolite, calcite (containing 1.72% MnO), and pyrite fill cavities in a nepheline basalt of this hill, situated between the towns of Kladno and Slaně. E. F. H.

NEW OCCURRENCE OF MAGNETITE IN THE PROVINCE OF TOLEDO. J. DEL PAN. *Bol. R. Soc. esp. Hist. Nat.*, **22**, 274-6 (1922); thru *Rev. Géol.*, **4**, 478.

Massive magnetite with druses of octahedral crystals occurs at a contact between granite and schist near the village of Ventas con Peña Aguilera.
E. F. H.

MINERALS OF THE GORGE OF LUCKMANIER (BÜNDNER OBERLAND). LEONARD WEBER. *Bull. suisse Minéral. Pêtr.*, **2**, 69-77 (1922); thru *Rev. Géol.*, **4**, 483.

The minerals discussed are: apatite, aragonite, arsenopyrite, calcite, pyrite, quartz, rutile and siderite. Their crystallography is described: E. F. H.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUARTZ CRYSTALS OF THE ALPS. LEONARD WEBER. *Bull. suisse Minéral. Pêtr.*, **2**, 276-82 (1922); thru *Rev. Géol.*, **4**, 484.

This is a crystallographic study of quartz from Windgällenhütte (Uri) and Galmihorn (Valais). E. F. H.

THE MINERALS OF CATALONIA. LLORENÇ TOMÁS. *Treballs Inst. Catalana His. Nat.*, Vol. for 1919-20, 129-357; thru *Mineral. Abstr.* **2**, 116.

The minerals of Catalonia are systematically described, numbering 190 species. A doubtful new mineral was named (in 1914) almeraite, with the formula $KCl.NaCl.MgCl_2.H_2O$, based on the following analysis: KCl 39.03, NaCl 37.13, $MgCl_2$ 15.12, SO_3 0.92, insol. 2.65, H_2O and n.d. 5.15, sum 100. This is a reddish semi-transparent granular aggregate from Suria, prov. Barcelona. Bixbyite is noted at Ribes, prov. Girona. E. F. H.

NEW MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN BOHEMIA. LUDMILA SLAVÍKOVÁ. *Časopis Musea Českého*, **95**, 125 (1921); thru *Mineral Abstr.*, **2**, 117.

The minerals noted are: barite crystals, from Medový Ujezd; pyrrhotite, Pocínovice; rhodonite, Chvaletice; beryl, Vejrec; molybdenite, Náchod; apatite, dark green, from aplite at Příbyslavice; zinnwaldite, Schlaggenwald; chalcantite, in quartz vein, Borotice. E. F. H.

THE TELLURIDES, III. T. A. RICKARD. *Eng. Mining J. Press*, **114**, 972-3, (1922).

The geographic occurrence, details of discovery, and data on their value as ores are given for the tellurides of Au, Ag, Pb, Ni, Cu, Bi and Hg, and for tellurite. E. F. H.

A THIRD TYPE OF PROUSTITE FROM COBALT, ONTARIO. A. L. PARSONS. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Sur.*, **14**, 89-90 (1922).

A twin crystal of proustite with entire suppression of the form (01 $\bar{1}$ 2) from one individual of the twin, while it is present with three well-developed faces on the other. Suggestive of hemimorphic development. A. S. WILKERSON.

ON THE BABINGTONITE FROM THE CONTACT METAMORPHIC DEPOSITS OF THE YAKUKI MINE, PROVINCE IWAKI, JAPAN. MANJIRO WATANABÉ. *Am. J. Sci.* **4**, 159-64, (1922).

At this locality babingtonite is associated with garnet, hedenbergite, calcite, quartz, magnetite, and ilvaite. Fifteen crystal forms were identified, four new for the mineral: j ($\bar{1}02$), l ($\bar{2}02$), q ($\bar{1}11$), z ($0\bar{2}3$). The mineral is black and nearly opaque; strongly pleochroic, X deep emerald green, Y purple brown, Z deep brown. α 1.715, β 1.725, γ 1.740. Biaxial, +. E. F. H.

GEOLOGY OF A VEIN OCCURRENCE OF RUTILE-ILMENITE IN A NEW LOCALITY. THOMAS L. WATSON. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **12**, 447-54 (1922).-

A rutile bearing quartz vein occurs in Franklin Co., Va. 1 mile west of Teels Mill, in mica schist. The rutile is enclosed in the quartz, as red brown xls., singly and in groups. Primary ilmenite is sometimes intergrown with the rutile, and is sometimes present as an alteration product of that mineral. Analyses of rutile and rutile-ilmenite are given, the first is approx. 5% ilmenite and 95 rutile, the second 40 and 60, respectively. E. F. H.

THE OCCURRENCE OF TELLURIDES IN ONTARIO. E. THOMSON. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Sur.*, **14**, 91-98 (1922).

Tellurides from Ontario include altaite $PbTe$, coloradoite $HgTe$, petzite $(Ag, Au)_2 Te$, hessite $Ag_2 Te$, tetradymite $Bi_2 Te_3$, nagyagite $Au_2 Pb_{14} Sb_8 Te_7 S_{17}$, calaverite $(Au, Ag) Te_2$, and kalgoorlite $Hg Au_2 Ag_6 Te_6$.

A. S. W.

NOTES ON SOME CANADIAN DIOPSIDES. T. L. WALKER and A. L. PARSONS. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Sur.*, **14**, 74-79 (1922).

Brief crystallographic description of diopside from three Canadian localities; Macdonald Island, Baffin Land; Storrington Township, Ontario; and Hull Township, Quebec.

A. S. W.

TUBULAR AMYGDALOID FROM NOVA SCOTIA. T. L. WALKER and A. L. PARSONS. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Sur.*, **14**, 5-12 (1922).

In the basalt on the south side of the Bay of Fundy, in Kings and Annapolis counties, there occur vertical pipes or cores. These are of three types: (1) coarsely amygdaloidal, (2) compact cores resembling the general rock mass, (3) tubes more or less hollow, filled or partially filled with quartz or zeolites. The amygdules are largely zeolites. The tubes average $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and at times at least 2 yards in length. It is suggested that the pipe-like structure is due to the escape thru the lava flow of steam from the underlying rocks.

A. S. W.