Dr. Horace R. Blank, instructor in chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and secretary of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society, has been appointed instructor in mineralogy at Columbia University, New York City.

### NEW MINERAL NAMES

#### Bolivianite


**NAME**: This mineral is called *bolivianite* by the miners.

**Chemical Composition**: A tin-copper sulphide. Analysis: Sn 35, Cu 25, S 33, with iron sometimes up to 10 percent. Some samples also show Ge and Ag. Fusible at 4.

**Crystallographic Properties**: Trigonal. $c = \text{about } 0.8$. Form, rhombohedrons.


**Occurrence**: Found in druses in the tin ores of Quimsa Cruz and Huanuni.

**Discussion**: (A specimen of bolivianite in the collection of the U.S. National Museum agrees with Pauly’s description but is sphalerite partially replaced by covellite. The term bolivianite has already been used for an antimonial silver sulphide. Abstr.)

W. F. Foshag

#### Cannizarite


**Chemical Properties**: A bismuth sulphosalt of lead, PbS.Bi$_2$S$_3$. Analysis: Bi 66.00, Pb 15.79, FeO 0.51 Cu tr., S 17.70 (by difference).

**Crystallographic Properties**: Probably orthorhombic. Crystals are striated prisms with the forms $b$ (010), $m$ (110), $a$ (100), $n$ (210), $q$ (130). $(010) : (110) = 44°47'$ to $46°40'$.


**Occurrence**: Found in the deeper parts of fumaroles (Temp. 550–615°C) as flattened acicular crystals on Vulcano, Lipari Islands. The higher levels of the fumaroles carry sal ammoniac, realgar and sulphur.

**Discussion**: (Very close to chiviatite and is probably identical with it. Abstr.)

W. F. F.