NEW MINERAL NAMES

"Mellahite"

ENRICO NICCOLI: *Giorm. Chim. und Applicata*, **8**, 309–313, (1926).

A name applied to the mixed salts obtained from the Mellaha salines by evaporation: $MgSO_4$ 31–33%, $MgCl_2$ 2–4, NaCl 18–20, KCl 19–21. Not a mineral.

W. F. F.

Potarite

L. J. SPENCER: *Mineral. Mag.*, **21**, No. 117, p. 235 (1927). The palladium amalgam from the Potara River (*Am. Mineral.*, **10**, 33, 1925) has been distributed by Sir J. B. Harrison under the name potarite. Spencer mentions this name in his biographical notice of Sir J. B. Harrison. W. F. F.

Muntenite

L. J. SPENCER: *Ibid.* p. 247.

Spencer notes the name muntenite, in honor of George Murgoci (George Munteanu), given to a variety of Roumanian amber, but no description of this seems to be available. W. F. F

Unnamed Mineral

H. R. ADAM: A note on a new Palladium Mineral from the Potgietersrust Platinum Fields. *Jour. Chem. Met. Min. Soc. South Africa*, **27**, 249—250 (1927).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An antimonide of palladium, Pd_3Sb. Analysis: Pd 70.4, Sb 26.0, Insol. 1.4, Fe_2O_3 0.9. Unattacked by nitric and sulphuric acids but easily soluble in acqua regia. Platinum is absent or present only in very small amounts.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color silvery white to darker steel gray. Sp. Gr. 9.5.

OCCURRENCE: Found at the farm Tweefontein of the Potgietersrust Platinum Company, associated with sperrylite. The sperrylite occurs in sheer zones traversing the banded iron stone of the Pretoria Series. Included in these zones are eyes of pegmatite. The new mineral was found as small crystals closely associated with the pegmatite. W. F. F.

Collinsite

EUGENE POITEVIN: A new Canadian occurrence of phosphorite from near François Lake, British Columbia. *Canada Dept. Mines, Bull.* **46**, 5–9 (1927).

NAME: In honor of *W. H. Collins*, Director of the Geological Survey, Canada.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrated phosphate of lime, magnesia and iron oxide. Formula: $2CaO\,(Mg, Fe)O \cdot P_2O_5 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. Analysis (by E. A. Thompson) CaO. 32.18, FeO 6.86, MgO 6.34, MnO tr., Fe_2O_3 0.80, Mn_2O_3 0.36, Al_2O_3 0.39, P_2O_5 39.83, F 0.27, CO_2 0.23, H_2O- 0.15, H_2O+ 12.28, C 0.18, SiO_2 0.10. Sum $(-0=F, 0.11)$ 99.86. Easily soluble in acids. Fusible at 3 to brownish slag.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Triclinic with four cleavages with the following angles $C_0 \wedge C_1 = 88°40'$, $C_1 \wedge C_2 = 108°00'$, $C_2 \wedge C_3 = 111°00'$, $C_1 \wedge C_3 = 131°00'$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color light brown. Luster silky. Optically positive. $2V = 80°$. $\alpha = 1.632$, $\beta = 1.642$, $\gamma = 1.657$. Birefringence 0.025. $\beta \wedge C_1 = 150°$, $\beta \wedge C_2 = 66°$, $\beta \wedge C_3 = 44°$. Sp. Gr. 2.95. Hd. = 3–3.5.

OCCURRENCE: Found in abundance on the north side of François Lake, British Columbia, as nodules together with quercyite in a small irregular vein 4–12 inches wide associated with asphalt and brecciated andesite.

DISCUSSION: Collinsite is a member of the roselite group and is the magnesia analogue of messelite.

W. F. F.

ADDITIONAL DATA

Tinzenite

J. JAKOB: Die Tinzen—varietäten aus dem Val d'Err. (Graubünden). (The Tinzenite varieties of Val d'Err, Graubünden) *Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt*; **6**, 200–202 (1926).

The color varies from lemon yellow to orange red. Two new analyses are given:

	Orange yellow	Orange red
SiO_2	41.22	41.08
TiO_2	0.11	tr.
Al_2O_3	17.41	16.55
Fe_2O_3	1.69	2.32
Mn_2O_3	22.18	22.50
MgO	0.69	0.66
CaO	14.19	15.01
Na_2O	0.48	0.12
K_2O	0.42	0.66
H_2O+	1.33	1.07
H_2O-	0.08	0.06
	99.80	100.03

Mn‴ gives minerals of light tones—yellows. Mn″ gives red browns to copper red. In the yellow tinzenites Mn‴ is present alone. In the orange ones a small amount of Mn″ is present. W. F. F.

Truscottite

J. A. GRUTTERINK: Truscottiet. *Verh. Geol. Mijn. Genoot. Nederland. Geol., Ser.* **8**, pp. 197–200 (1925).

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION: P. Hövig: *Jaarb. Mijn. Nederland*, **41**, (1912).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of lime and magnesia. $2(Ca, Mg)O.\ 3SiO_2.\ 1.3\ H_2O$ (if "essential" water is considered) or $2(Ca, Mg)O.\ 3\ SiO_2.\ 3\ H_2O$ (if all the water is included). Analysis (on material of demonstrated purity; average of two): SiO_2 57.83, CaO 26.43, MgO 5.33, FeO 0.08, MnO 0.25, Al_2O_3 0.95, K_2O 0.73, Na_2O 0.78, H_2O (+) 4.10, H_2O (−) 3.41; Sum 99.89.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white, luster pearly on cleavage. Birefringence weak. Extinction parallel. Elongation negative. $n=1.560$.

OCCURRENCE: From the Lelong Donok gold mine, Benkoelen, Sumatra, as white spheroidal aggregates.

DISCUSSION: Related to gyrolite but the name truscottite provisionally retained since it shows some minor physical differences from gyrolite.

W. F. F.