

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

## PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held September 5, 1929, with the President, Mr. Trudell, in the chair. There were 36 persons present including 6 visitors. In the absence of Mr. Gordon, Mr. Strock acted as secretary.

Upon favorable recommendation of the Council Messrs. Allen Bernheimer, Morris Nasselau and Robert Williams were elected Junior Members. Nominations for officers were deferred until the October meeting.

The program of the evening, accounts of summer trips, indicated some very active mineral collecting by the various members during the past summer. Mr. Vanartsdalen reported on a trip which included Lee, Massachusetts, Bedford, Herkimer and Tilly Foster, New York. Fine Tremolite was obtained at Lee and fresh mineralogical material was obtainable at Tilly Foster from the dumps which are being removed. Mr. Poole described a trip to the Finger Lakes region, N. Y. Mr. Cienkowski reported briefly upon a 7,000 mile automobile trip which included Hot Springs and Magnet Cove, Arkansas; Joplin, Missouri; Keokuk, Iowa; and various localities in North Carolina, Tennessee, New England and Nova Scotia. Messrs. Schwan and Bernheimer accompanied him on the southern portion of the trip while Messrs. Geunst and Reinitz were with him in New England and Nova Scotia.

Mr. Cajori reported on an extensive trip to Europe where he visited museums in London, Paris, Munich and Edinburgh. He also described the present status of several mineral localities in the Austrian Tyrol, Leadhill district of Scotland and a new locality near Dublin, Ireland. He also gave an account of the diamond cutting industry in Amsterdam. Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker, 3rd, told of a hunting trip to Africa, through the Belgian Congo and Rhodesia. Mr. Leavitt visited several localities in Maine. Messrs. Biernbaum and Strock gave an outline of a trip taken by them to Nova Scotia which will be presented more fully at the October meeting. Local trips were reported by Messrs. Poole, Knabe, Loebel, Strock and others.

LESTER W. STROCK, *Sec'y, Pro-tem.*

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

**Buszite**

E. STEINWACHS: Buszit, ein neues Mineral der ditrigonal-bipyramidal Klasse; von Khanin Südwestafrika. (Buszite, a new mineral of the ditrigonal-bipyramidal class; from Khan, Southwest Africa.) *Centr. Mineral., Geol., Abt. A., 1929*, pp. 202-205.

NAME: In honor of K. Busz, German mineralogist.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silicate of rare elements, chiefly neodymium, praseodymium, erbium and europium. Slightly soluble in hydrochloric or sulphuric acids but soluble with the evolution of a gas in perchloric acid. Absorption spectra show the presence of Nd, Pr, Er and Eu.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Trigonal, ditrigonal-bipyramidal.  $a:c = 1:1.1792$ . Forms:  $c(0001)$ ,  $R(10\bar{1}1)$ ,  $m(11\bar{2}0)$ ,  $p(10\bar{1}0)$ ,  $s(4\bar{1}50)$ . Habit prismatic with prominent base, prism zone striated.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellowish red-brown (cinnamon), transparent and yellow in thin splinters. Luster resinous.  $n$  about 1.72. Birefringence strong.  $H=5.5$ . Sp. Gr. 4.977 (contains small included beryl crystals).

OCCURRENCE: As a single crystal with attached beryl from Khan, Southwest Africa.

W. F. FOSHAG

### Bialite

H. BUTTGENBACH: Note sur la Bialite, nouveau mineral. (Note on bialite, a new mineral.) *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg. Publications spec. relat. Congo belge. Année 1927-1928*, pp. 3-9, 1929.

NAME: In honor of Lucien Bia, Belgian explorer of the Belgian Congo.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous phosphate of lime and magnesia. No analysis is given.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Small tufted needles, scarcely 3 mm. long. Cleavage parallel to the prominent face.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white, luster nacreous. Biaxial, positive.  $Bx_a$  = length of the crystal. X is across the plates, Y through the plates, Z along the prismatic direction.  $\beta$  (or  $\alpha$ ) = 1.525,  $\gamma$  greater than 1.541 and less than 1.546. Cleavage face shows birefringence of 0.00205.

OCCURRENCE: Found on a brown, opaque phosphatic rock from Mushishimano, Katanga.

DISCUSSION: Believed to be similar to tavistockite and perhaps a magnesian analogue of that mineral.

W. F. F.

### Mangandiaspore

K. CHUDOBA: Über "Mangandiaspor," und Manganophyll von Postmasburg (Griqualand—West, Südafrika). (Mangandiaspor and manganophyllite from Postmasburg, Griqualand—West, South Africa.) *Centr. Mineral., Geol., Abt. A.*, pp. 11-18, 1929.

NAME: A diaspore with appreciable manganese content.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A manganiferous oxide of alumina. Analysis:  $SiO_2$  0.11,  $Al_2O_3$  78.58,  $Fe_2O_3$  1.96,  $Mn_2O_3$  4.32, CaO tr.,  $H_2O$  14.65; sum 99.62.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Habit prismatic, flattened parallel to (010). Prism zone vertically striated. Forms: (010), (210), (120). Crystals up to 8 cm. in size.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color rose to dark red. Optical properties like those of normal diaspore.

$\alpha=1.7023$ ,  $\beta=1.7219$ ,  $\gamma=1.7502$ . Sp. Gr. 3.328.

OCCURRENCE: Found as lenses and layers exceeding several centimeters in thickness in coarse crystalline manganese ore. Reticulated to radial in structure. Resembles rhodonite.

W. F. F.

**Takizolite**

S. IIMORI AND J. YOSHIMURA: A pink Kaolin, and Ruthenium as a minor Constituent of the Tanokami Kaolins. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan*, 4, pp. 1-5, 1929.

NAME: From a local Japanese collector, Takizo Ueno.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Hydrous silicate of alumina.  $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 7\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Analysis:  $\text{SiO}_2$  53.91,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  26.28,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  1.69,  $\text{FeO}$  0.26,  $\text{MnO}$  0.39,  $\text{TiO}_2$  0.03,  $\text{CaO}$  0.12,  $\text{MgO}$  0.09, rare earth oxides 0.67,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  0.62,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  1.03, F 0.03, ign. loss 15.60; sum 100.72.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color pink, light brown or flesh colored. Streak white. Birefringent.  $n=1.515 \pm 0.001$ .  $H=2.5$ .

OCCURRENCE: From an altered granite at Tanokami Hill, Oomi Province, Japan.

W. F. F.

**Rinkolite**

E. M. BONSHTEDT: Two new minerals of the mosandrite group from Monts Chibines. *Bull. Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.* [6] 20, p. 1181, 1926; A. E. FERSMAN: *Neues Jahrb. Min., Abt. A.*, 55, 44, 1926. (Cf. *Am. Mineral.*, 11, 295, 1926).

NAME: Because of its similarity to rinkite.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis gave:  $\text{SiO}_2$  27.58,  $\text{TiO}_2$  11.15,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  0.35,  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  18.02,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  1.47,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  0.99,  $\text{CaO}$  24.70,  $\text{SrO}$  3.30,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  6.73,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  0.16, F 5.99,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  1.75. Sum. 102.19. Said to belong to the mosandrite-rinkite group.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Yellow-green bladed monoclinic crystals.

$$G=3.40. \quad H=5. \quad \beta=b. \quad 2V=45^\circ-88^\circ,$$

$$\alpha=1.643 (1.662), \quad \beta=1.645 (1.667), \quad \gamma=1.651 (1.681).$$

Cleavage (100) perfect, (010) good. Feebly pleochroic.

OCCURRENCE: Found at many places in the nephelite-syenites of the Kola Peninsula, north Russia.

J. F. SCHAIRER

**Barium-Phlogopite**

A variety name for a phlogopite from Mansjo Mt., Sweden, containing 1.28% BaO. [H. VON ECKERMAN, *Tsch. Min. Petr. Mitt.*, 38, 282 and 286, 1925.]

**Drewite**

A variety of calcium carbonate precipitated from sea-water by bacterial action. Named for G. H. Drew (1881-1913) who described it. [R. M. FIELD, *Carnegie Inst. Washington*, Year-Book No. 18 (for 1919) p. 197; E. M. KINDLE, *Pan.-Amer. Geol.*, 39, 368-9, 1923.]

**Ferri-Muscovite**

Name given to the ferric molecule,  $\text{H}_2\text{KFe}_3^{\text{III}}(\text{SiO}_4)_3$ , corresponding to muscovite. [W. WAHL, *Fennia*, 45, No. 20, p. 85, 1925.]

**Ferri-Orthoclase**

Name given to the ferric molecule,  $\text{K Fe}_3^{\text{III}}\text{Si}_3\text{O}_8$ , corresponding to orthoclase. [W. WAHL, *Fennia*, 45, No. 20, p. 48, 1925.]