

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

The regular meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at the American Museum of Natural History, on the evening of February 18, 1931, with President Allen in the chair. Mr. Harry W. Hicks of Jersey City was proposed for membership, the name being referred to the membership committee.

A nominating committee was elected to bring in a list of candidates for officers of the Club for the ensuing year. An advance copy of the new Club publication, "The Minerals of New York City and Its Environs," was on hand for inspection. The book was enthusiastically praised by those present. It is a work of 168 pages with many exceptionally fine plates, and covers the field exhaustively, giving a full bibliography of the subject in all its aspects. It was announced that the book would be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and that the price would be \$2 to members of the Club and \$2.50 to others. A check was voted drawn to meet the Club's share of the cost of publication.

The speaker of the evening was Professor Paul F. Kerr of Columbia University. His paper discussed *The Geology of the Ventura Quadrangle*. Professor Kerr gave a most interesting and careful account of that important California area lying somewhat northwest of Los Angeles, illustrating his talk by means of lantern slides. He stated that the San Andreas fault is the key structure to the Coast ranges of California, and gave a detailed and vivid description of the special characteristics of the different units of the quadrangle.

At the invitation of the president, various members, including Messrs. Carlson, Hoadley, Broadwell and the secretary showed specimens of recent acquisition, or described new mineralogical "finds." President Allen spoke of some interesting features of the shore sands of New York and New Jersey.

JAMES F. MORTON, *Secretary*

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, February 5, 1931

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date, Mr. Toothaker presiding. Fifty-five persons including forty-five members, were present.

Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on *The Chemistry of Some Common Silicates*. Dr. Wherry reviewed the classification of silicates as proposed by Dana and Clarke, and stated Tschermak's idea of silicate composition as derived from the dehydration of silicate gels. The structure of many minerals cannot be explained by the ordinary valence theory, and the speaker stressed his belief that the first great advance in explaining the chemical structure of minerals was the coördination theory of Werner. The work of V. M. Goldschmidt was also a great step forward when he cleared up many of the problems relating to isomorphism and polymorphism by his concept of the deformability of atoms and groups. Intimately connected with V. M. Goldschmidt's work is the application of the theory of point groups and space lattices in X-ray study. The troublesome phenomena of unfilled lattices was described and illustrated by the mineral mullite. The orthosilicates were referred to making use of olivine, where the characteristic group is (SiO₄). Beryl with a characteristic group (Si₂O₇) is a parasilicate. The pyroxenes and

amphiboles are common metasilicates and are characterized by a $(\text{SiO}_3)_n$ group. Long chains of these groups give these minerals a fibrous structure.

A vote of thanks was given Dr. Wherry for his highly instructive talk.

LESTER W. STROCK, *Secretary*

NEWARK MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

The 116th meeting was held in the Library of the Newark Technical school on December 7, 1930. The program for the afternoon comprised an illustrated lecture by Mr. J. Claudius Boyle of the Mineralogical Department, Children's Museum, Brooklyn, New York, on *Through Part of Ontario and Quebec with Hammer and Chisel*, illustrated with specimens and slides.

The 117th regular meeting was held on January 4, 1931. The program consisted of a short paper by Mr. Herbert L. Thowless on *Dew, Frost, Ice and Snow Crystals*, illustrated with slides, photographs, etc. Some of the members brought pictures, books and specimens to illustrate the Hexagonal System.

The 118th meeting was held on February 1, 1931. The program consisted of a *Symposium on Limonite*. The discussion being led by Dr. C. M. Edward Schroeder. Specimens of limonite, hematite and allied minerals were exhibited.

The 119th meeting was held on March 1, 1931. The program consisted of a *Symposium on Copper*, the discussion being led by Mr. Paul Walther. Specimens of copper and allied minerals were exhibited.

The meetings were fairly well attended by members and guests.

HERBERT L. THOWLESS, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Allodelphite

P. QUENSEL AND H. VON ECKERMANN: Allodelphite, a new silico-arsenate from Långban. *Geol. Fören. Förh. Stockholm*, 52, 639-646, 1930.

NAME: From the greek meaning brother, alluding to the difference as well as the relationship to synadelphite.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silico-arsenite of manganese and minor bases: $5\text{RO} \cdot 2\text{R}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; R = Mn chiefly, with Al, Ca and Mg. Analysis (by G. Karl Almström): SiO_2 6.23, As_2O_3 19.48, Sb_2O_3 0.14, Al_2O_3 1.50, Fe_2O_3 0.98, Mn_2O_3 30.19, MnO 23.17, PbO 0.39, CaO 1.10, MgO 6.22, H_2O 0.74, Na_2O 0.53, H_2O 8.82. Sum 99.49.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Probably orthorhombic. Habit elongated tabular crystals, the elongated faces etched and vertically striated. Forms: $a(100)$, $o(102)$, $i(120)$, $f(111)$, $n(126)$. $a:b:c = 0.9402:1:1.1067$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark reddish brown, deep wine red by transmitted light. Streak chocolate brown. Luster sub-metallic. Fracture conchoidal. Sp. Gr. 3.573.

Uniaxial or biaxial with $2V = 2^\circ - 3^\circ$. Positive. Not pleochroic.

$\alpha = 1.7493$, $\gamma = 1.7244$. Extinction sometimes inclined to the elongation $2^\circ - 3^\circ$.

OCCURRENCE: Found with manganophyllite and hausmannite along joints in dolomite, either as groups of radially arranged elongated crystals similar to allactite or as thin crusts of small well defined elongated tabular crystals in open cavities.

DISCUSSION: In crystallographical, chemical and X-ray properties the mineral is very similar to synadelphite.

W. F. FOSHAG