NEW MINERAL NAMES

Arsenoklasite

G. AMINOFF: Arsenoklasite, a new arsenate. *Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakdemiens Handl. Tidskrift*, Band **9**, 1931, No. 5.

NAME: Derived from the Greek words for arsenic and the verb to split or break.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous manganese arsenate. Formula: $5\,RO \cdot As_2O_5 \cdot 2\,H_2O$ or $Mn_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 2\,Mn(OH)_2$. Analysis by R. Blix: As_2O_5 36.96; MnO 55.01; MgO 0.87; FeO trace; BaO 0.11; CaO 0.57; H_2O 5.86; H_2O 110°– 0.04. Total 99.42.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Does not occur in crystals. Laue Photographs taken perpendicular to the cleavage shows the mineral has orthorhombic symmetry.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color red, cleavage (010) very good, hardness 5–6. Specific Gravity 4.16. $\alpha = 1.808$, $\beta = 1.810$, $\gamma = 1.816$ (Na), V (Na) = 26°43′.

OCCURRENCE: Occurs with sarkinite in fissures in hausmannite, impregnated dolomite; similar to sarkinite but may be distinguished by its more pronounced cleavage.

DISCUSSION: Chemically arsenoklasite occupies a position between sarkinite and allactite.

$Mn_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot Mn(OH)_2$ sarkinite
$Mn_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 2Mn(OH)_2$ arsenoklasite
$Mn_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 3Mn(OH)_2$ unknown
$Mn_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 4Mn(OH)_2$ allactite

There are three copper minerals whose formula is analogous to arsenoklasite. These are dihydrite, erinite, and turanite.

E. P. HENDERSON

Ardealite

J. SCHADLER: Ardealite, ein neues Mineral, $CaHPO_4 \cdot CaSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$. (Ardealite, a new Mineral, $CaHPO_4 \cdot CaSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$). *Centr. Min. Geol.*, Abt. A, No. 2, pp. 40–41, 1932. Also F. Halla: *Zt. Krys.*, **80**, 1931, 349–352.

NAME: From the locality Siebenbiergen (=Ardeal).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous phosphate and sulfate of calcium: $CaHPO_4 \cdot CaSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$. Analysis: CaO 31.61, SO_3 21.25, P_2O_5 21.85, H_2O+ 25.14, Insol. 0.39. Sum 100.24.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color light yellow. Fine powdery. Sp. Gr. 2.300.

OCCURRENCE: Found in phosphate earth deposits in the caves of Cioclovina, Roumania, with gypsum and brushite. Results from the action of ground solutions on limestone blocks.

DISCUSSION: *X*-ray examination indicates that ardealite is a definite compound and not a mixture of gypsum and brushite.

W. F. FOSHAG

Rosickyite

J. SEKANINA: Rosickyit, die natürliche γ-Schwefelmodifikation. (Rosickyite, the natural γ-sulphur modification). *Zeit. Kryst.*, **80**, 174–189, 1931.

NAME: In honor of V. Rosicky, Director of the Mineralogical and Petrographical Institute of Masaryk University, Brno.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Sulfur, S. Soluble in benzol, methylene iodide and carbon bisulfide. Alters in time to α-sulfur.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Monoclinic, habit equidimensional to platy to acicular. Forms: (010), (210), (111) common; ($\bar{1}11$), (012) less common; (001), (100), (110), (230), (011), (101), ($\bar{1}01$), (121), ($\bar{3}21$) rare. $a=1.0606$, $c=0.7094$, $\beta=91°48'$. $e'=0.0314$, $p_0'=0.6689$, $q_0'=0.7091$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, colorless to pale yellow with greenish cast, without pleochroism. Luster adamantine. Hd. low. Cleavage not observed, G. <2.075. Biaxial negative. 2V large, axial plane parallel to (010). $X \wedge c = 1\frac{1}{4}°$. n high. Birefringence high. Twinning on (101) observed, the twinning lamellae parallel to the edge (010): (111) with symmetrical extinction of 23°.

OCCURRENCE: At Havírna near Letovice, Mähren, Czechoslovakia, in the center of hollow limonite nodules. These nodules, about walnut size, are found in a thin stratum of clay. The crystals are mostly less than 0.5 mm. in size.

W.F.F.

Wischnewite

D. S. BELJANKIN: Zur Mineralogie und Chemie eines Feldspatvertreters aus der "Wischnewy Gory" (Ural). (On the Mineralogy and Chemistry of a Feldspathoid from Wischnewy Gory, Urals). *Centr. Mineral. Geol.*, Abt. A, **1931,** pp. 190–196. Also A. N. ZAWARITZKY: *Mem. Soc. Russ. Miner.*, **58,** 1929, pp. 201–207.

NAME: From the locality Wischnewy Gory, Urals.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A sulfatic cancrinite, $3Na_2Al_2Si_2O_8 \cdot Na_2SO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$. Analysis (by E. W. Knipowitsch): SiO_2 34.53; TiO_2 0.10; Al_2O_3 26.09; Fe_2O_3 0.56; FeO 0.11; MnO 0.09; MgO 0.09; CaO 1.48; Na_2O 16.51; K_2O 5.11; Cl_2 0.09; SO_3 5.02; CO_2 0.26; H_2O+ 5.35; H_2O- 1.36. Total 100.02.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color pale blue, cleavage prismatic.

Under the microscope, colorless. Uniaxial negative. $n=$(Beljankin), 1.492 −1.493, 1.489 (Zawaritzky). Birefringence 0.0007. Cleavage hexagonal. Sometimes shows fine lattice type of twinning.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Wischnewy Gory (Vischnevy Mts.), especially in Kurotshkin Valley and the Ilmen Mts. in miaskite pegmatites as an alteration and replacement of nephelite, associated with natrolite and cancrinite (Ilmen Mts.) or scolescite and hydrargillite (Vishnevy Mts.).

DISCUSSION: Its relation to the cancrinite group is shown in the following table:

Davynite	$3Na_2Al_2Al_2Si_2O_8 \cdot 2NaCl$.
Wischnewite	$3Na_2Al_2Si_2O_8 \cdot Na_2SO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$.
Cancrinite	$3Na_2Al_2Si_2O_8 \cdot 2CaCO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

W.F.F.