

NOTES AND NEWS

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC ANGLE-TABLES

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In the course of compiling crystallographic data for a new edition of Dana's System of Crystallography, angle-tables have been calculated for a number of minerals not included in Goldschmidt's Winkeltabellen. Ninety-five tables have been reproduced by planograph on loose sheets 8 inches by 10 inches, and copies of any or all of them may be obtained at the cost of reproduction (1½ cents a sheet), plus the cost of mailing. A list of minerals for which sheets are available will be mailed to any one interested. Please address Miss Mildred B. Fitz, Secretary, Department of Mineralogy, 12 Geological Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

ANKERITE FROM BETHESDA, MARYLAND

TITUS ULKE, *Washington, D. C.*

An apparently unrecorded locality for ankerite is the long abandoned Huddlestone Gold Mine, near Bethesda, Maryland, a few miles from the boundary line of the District of Columbia. The white, gray, or pinkish mineral forms cleavable masses nearly an inch across, and is found scattered through an altered gabbro associated with quartz, pyrite, black tourmaline and fine grained chlorite.

The refractive indices, determined by W. T. Schaller, are $\omega = 1.694$, $\epsilon = 1.510$. These values would indicate the composition of the ankerite to be about 14 per cent ferrodolomite ($\text{CaO} \cdot \text{FeO} \cdot 2\text{CO}_2$) and 86 per cent dolomite ($\text{CaO} \cdot \text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{CO}_2$). The recalculated chemical analysis shows it to contain about 21 per cent ferrodolomite and 79 per cent of dolomite.

ANALYSIS OF ANKERITE

CaO	33.78		Equivalent to:
MgO	13.70	CaCO ₃	60.27
FeO	6.57	MgCO ₃	28.66
MnO	0.35	FeCO ₃	10.59
CO ₂	45.69	MnCO ₃	0.57
	100.09		100.09

D=2.88

From the above data it would seem that in the analysis the CaO determination is probably slightly too high and the MgO value is correspondingly too low.

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MINERAL
COLLECTIONS

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At the suggestion of Drs. Hugh S. Spence and Walter F. Hunt, the desirability of a directory of American and Canadian mineral collections was favorably considered by the Council and the writer was asked to assemble the necessary data. A statement concerning the proposed survey and the nature of the directory appeared in the *American Mineralogist*, *Rocks and Minerals*, the *Journal of Geology*, *Economic Geology*, the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, *Science*, and *Nature*: to the editors of those journals thanks are here given. As the response to requests for information regarding mineral collections was disappointingly small, a questionnaire was mailed to institutions listed by Merrill,¹ and Rea² as having mineral collections, as well as to many others in the more extensive lists of Wallace³ and Minerva.⁴ The privately printed paper by the late Frederick A. Canfield⁵ on "The Final Disposition of some American Mineral Collections" was also useful, as was the familiar directory of Cassino.⁶ Replies were received from about half of the institutions and private collectors to whom the questionnaire was sent.

The present directory, then, is based on first hand information from about half of the collections listed; other institutions are included in the list since Merrill and Rea mentioned them as having mineral collections. The listing of private collections, however, is based almost entirely on first hand information. Under the cir-

¹ Merrill, F. J. H., *Directory of Natural History Museums in the United States and Canada: Univ. N. Y. State Museum, Report 56* (4), 1903 (Bulletin 62).

² Rea, Paul Marshall, *A Directory of American Museums: Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sciences*, X (1) 1910.

³ Wallace, Beatrice L., *Directory of Museums: Museum Work*, VIII, (5) 129-155, 1926.

⁴ Minerva: *Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt (Berlin and Leipzig)*.

⁵ Canfield, Frederick A., *The final disposition of some American mineral collections*, 1923.

⁶ Cassino, Samuel E., *The Naturalists Directory*. Salem, Mass.