

Several trips to Rolandville, Philadelphia were taken by Messrs. Oldach, Warford, Gushee and Gordon. Extensive digging operations produced quartz crystals, masses of limpid quartz, and very fine specimens of brilliant red to almost black reticulated groups of needles of rutile in quartz.

Mr. Trudell reported the trip to the Falls of French Creek. The mines are now actively worked, and specimens of magnetite, pyrite, sphalerite, calcite, gypsum, apophyllite, laumontite and byssolite were obtained.

Mr. Vanartsdalen took several trips to Moore Station, but with little success.

Mr. Koch told of recent investigations in the National Museum on Merrillite, and green calcite.

Mr. L. J. Herwegh described the Kutztown cave, near Reading, exhibiting fine specimens.

Mr. Hugh E. McKinstry, nominated by Mr. Gordon, and Mr. L. J. Herwegh, nominated by Mr. Flack, were elected to active membership.

The following officers were nominated and elected for 1917-1918:

President: Henry Leffman

Vice President: Harry W. Trudell

Treasurer: William Knabe

Secretary: Samuel G. Gordon

Executive Council: The above officers, and Messrs. Egee, Groth, and Vanartsdalen.

#### STATED MEETING

November 8, 1917

Harry W. Trudell: Collecting in North Carolina.

Illustrated.

#### EXCURSIONS:

Sunday, October 26. Leiperville, Avondale, Crum Lynne. Meet at 69th St. Terminal at 8.45 A. M.

Sunday, November 4. Brandywine Summit and Fairville. Meet at Broad St. Station at 7.30 A. M.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary.*

#### THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY (OF GREAT BRITAIN)

London, June 19. Mr. W. Barlow, President in the Chair. Dr. G. F. H. Smith: The Problem of Sartorite. Dr. A. Scott: Note on a Curious Case of Devitrification. Dr. G. T. Prior: The Meteorites of Simondium, Eagle Station, and Amana. *Nature*, 2488, 379, 1917.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Hugh E. McKinstry of West Chester, Pennsylvania, has gone to France with a Friends' (Quaker's) Reconstruction Unit.

Dr. Alfred C. Hawkins, oil geologist, has left Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and now has his headquarters at Houston, Texas.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles O. Trechmann, a British crystallographer; in 1905 a rare sulfo-salt mineral was named in his honor, Trechmannite.

#### NEW MINERALS

##### Ectropite

GUSTAV FLINK: *Ektropit, a new mineral from Longbanshyttan, in Some novelties in the mineralogy of Sweden, Geol. Fören. Förh., 39, 426, 1917.*

NAME: from Greek *ektrope*, evasive, because of the uncertainty as to its composition, relationship, etc.

##### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color: brown; Luster: vitreous to silky. H=4. Sp. Gr.=2.46.

##### CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

Monoclinic.  $a : b : c = 0.74 : 1 : 0.84$ ;  $\beta = 61^\circ 5'$ .

Cleavable parallel to the base.

## OPTICAL PROPERTIES

Under the microscope, yellow, non-pleochroic, with the refractive indices:  $\alpha=1.62$ ,  $\beta=1.625$ ,  $\gamma=1.63$ , approx.

## CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Soluble in acids, leaving white silica residue.

Analysis by Naima Sahlbom on 0.6 grams fairly pure material:  $H_2O$ —8.89,  $SiO_2$  35.02,  $Al_2O_3$  0.75,  $FeO$  5.80,  $MnO$  37.20,  $CaO$  3.59,  $Na_2O$  0.12,  $K_2O$  1.13, other metals 0.19, sum 99.89%. Formula:  $Mn_{12}Si_8O_{28}.7H_2O$ ; or,  $12MnO.8SiO_2.7H_2O$ . Most nearly related to caryopillite.

## OCCURRENCE

Occurs on garnet associated with barite and calcite in the Norbotten iron mine. Probably to be classed as a contact metamorphic mineral.

E. T. W.

## Catoptrite

GUSTAV FLINK: *Katoptril, a new mineral from Nordmarken, loc.cit.*

NAME: from Greek *katoptron*, a mirror, in reference to the brilliance of the cleavage faces.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color: black, but in thin splinters, red; Luster, metallic, especially brilliant on the cleavage faces.  $H=5.5$ .  $Sp.Gr.=4.5$ .

## CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

Monoclinic.  $a : b : c = 0.7922 : 1 : 0.4899$ ;  $\beta = 78^\circ 57'$ .

Cleavage, very perfect parallel to  $a$  (100).

## OPTICAL PROPERTIES

Under the microscope, pleochroic, red-brown to red-yellow. Dispersion inclined, strong. Axial angle small. Sign +.

## CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Not attacked by acids.

Analysis by R. Mauzelius gave:  $SiO_2$  7.75,  $Sb_2O_3$  20.76,  $Al_2O_3$  9.50,  $Fe_2O_3$  3.58,  $FeO$  2.44,  $MnO$  52.61,  $MgO$  3.06,  $CaO$  0.58,  $H_2O$  0.11, sum 100.39%.

Formula:  $2SiO_2.Sb_2O_3.2(Al,Fe)_2O_3.14(Mn,Fe,Ca)O$ . Related to manganostibiite and hematostibiite, yet distinct from either.

## OCCURRENCE

Occurs in granular limestone with magnetite and other minerals, and is best obtained by dissolving the rock away with hydrochloric acid. Formed by contact metamorphism.

E. T. W.

## ABSTRACTS OF MINERALOGICAL LITERATURE

SOME NOVELTIES IN THE MINERALOGY OF SWEDEN. GUSTAV FLINK. *Geol. Fören. Förh.*, 39, 426—452, 1917.

Includes descriptions of two new minerals, noted under that heading, and the following:

*Margarosanite* from Longbanshyttan. This mineral had been found here before described by Ford and Bradley from Franklin Furnace (see *Am. Min.*, 1, (5) 87—88, 1916). It occurs associated with nasonite, schefferite, apophyllite and thaumasite in the Lukas Ort and Bjelkes shaft. It is mostly columnar, but a few good crystals have been obtained, which are triclinic (as suggested by Ford and Bradley) with:  $a : b : c = 0.7500 : 1 : 1.2849$ ;  $\alpha = 74^\circ 37'$ ,  $\beta = 50^\circ 28'$ ,  $\gamma = 78^\circ 53'$ . Analysis gave essentially identical results to those of Ford and Bradley. It represents an isolated member of the pyroxene group.