I also desire to record here as applying to my results, that with molybdenum radiation, which was employed throughout my work, and with the cassettes which I used, diffraction lines corresponding to spacings greater than 6.0 Å could not be obtained.

ANALYSES OF THULITE

STUART A. NORTHROP, *University of New Mexico.*

In an article in the November 1935 issue of this Journal the writer reported that he had found only one other analysis of thulite (from Norway).[1] He has recently discovered an analysis, made by L. G. Eakins,[2] of material recorded not as thulite but as "rose-red zoisite," from James's mica mine, Yancey County, North Carolina. The specific gravity of the North Carolina material is much higher than the average (North Carolina 3.352; Connecticut 3.19; New Mexico 3.15; Norway 3.124).

The analysis of the North Carolina material follows: SiO_2 38.98; Al_2O_3 31.02; Fe_2O_3 4.15; CaO 23.80; MnO 0.23; H_2O 2.03; total 100.21. The silica here is much lower, and the lime much higher, than in either the Norway or New Mexico material. Manganese was not reported in the Norway material but was given in that from both North Carolina and New Mexico.

[1] Northrop, Stuart A., Thulite in New Mexico: *Am. Mineral.*, vol. **20,** p. 807, 1935.
[2] Clarke, F. W., *U. S. Geol. Survey,* Bull. **220,** p. 49, analysis B, 1903.

NOTICE

Report of the Committee on the Measurement of Geologic Time.

Professor Alfred C. Lane, Chairman of the Committee on the Measurement of Geologic Time, announces that the report for 1935 is ready for distribution and will be sent without charge to those interested in the work and able to assist through the furnishing of information or specimens.

Requests for the report should be addressed to the Division of Geology and Geography, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C., and inquiries regarding the work of the Committee to Professor Alfred C. Lane, Barnum Museum, Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts.