

this discovery. The demonstration was very startling and impressive, and Mr. Lee's explanation of the cause was received with interest.

F. H. POUGH, *Secretary*

### PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, October 1, 1936*

Mr. Harold W. Arndt presided at a stated meeting, 48 members and 30 visitors being present. The following officers were elected: *President*: HAROLD W. ARNDT; *Vice-President*: DR. JOSEPH L. GILLSON; *Secretary*: WYLIE H. FLACK; *Treasurer*: MORRELL G. BALDWIN; and *Councillor*: CHARLES R. TOOTHAKER.

Mr. A. Wm. Postel of the Department of Geology of the University of Pennsylvania gave an illustrated talk on "The Geology of Southern California."

Trips were reported by: Samuel G. Gordon (Perkiomenville) exhibiting stilbite; Harry W. Trudell (Bernardville, N. J., Tilly Foster, N. Y., Westfield, Mass., and Portland, Conn.) collecting beryl, tourmaline, albite, apatite, and fluorite; Lawrence Weagle (Nova Scotia); Arnold Morris (Beatty Road) beryl and ilmenite; Adolph E. Meier (quarry below Crum Creek Falls) molybdenite and beryl; Louis Moyd (Easton and Boyertown) molybdenite, hematite; G. Earle Thompson (Bridgeport, Penn.) malachite, calcite, quartz; Leonard Morgan (Prospect Park, Paterson, N. J.), agate, quartz, and datolite; Edwin Roedder (Hillburn, N. Y.) pyrite; Charles R. Toothaker (Judds Bridge, Conn.) cyanite; Constantine Challis (Phoenixville, Penn.) pyromorphite and wulfenite, (Leiperville) beryl and garnet.

W. H. FLACK, *Secretary*

### NEW MINERAL NAMES

#### Parawollastonite

M. A. PEACOCK: On wollastonite and parawollastonite. *Am. Jour. Sci.*, [5] vol. 30, pp. 495-529, 1935. Peacock distinguishes two forms of wollastonite with the following properties:

	Wollastonite	Parawollastonite
	Triclinic	Monoclinic
$a:b:c$	1.0816:1:0.9649	1.0524:1:0.9649
	$\alpha=90^\circ$	$\beta=95^\circ 24\frac{1}{2}'$
	$\beta=95^\circ 16'$	
	$\gamma=103^\circ 22'$	
$p_0$	0.9169	0.9169
$q_0$	0.9874	0.9606
	$\mu=84^\circ 35\frac{1}{2}'$	$\lambda=88^\circ 45'$
	$\nu=76^\circ 34\frac{1}{2}'$	$\mu=84^\circ 35\frac{1}{2}'$
X	1.620	1.620
Y	1.632	1.631
Z	1.634	1.633
$X \wedge c$	$31\frac{1}{2}^\circ \pm 3^\circ$	$34^\circ \pm 3^\circ$
$Y \wedge b$	$4^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	0
2V	$39^\circ \pm 3^\circ$	$44^\circ \pm 3^\circ$
Occurrence	Contact metamorphic	In ejected blocks.

W. F. FOSHAG

**Earlandite**

F. A. BANNISTER: Report on some crystalline components of the Weddell Sea Deposits. *Discovery Reports*, vol. 13, pp. 67-69, 1936, with plate.

NAME: In honor of Mr. Arthur Earland, in recognition of his contributions to the study of ocean deposits.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Hydrated calcium citrate;  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Analyses: (by E. Hope, on 3.6 mgs.) C 24.01, H 3.48, CaO 28.63, (by M. H. Hey on 1.8 and 4 mgs.) CaO 31.6 and 29.01. Soluble in dilute acid and decolorizes permanganate solution.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color pale yellow to white.  $n = 1.56$ .  $G = 1.80-1.95$ .

OCCURRENCE: As very fine grained nodules,  $\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter, also larger fragments, in the sediments of Weddell Sea from a depth of 2580 meters, associated with quartz grains, foraminifera, etc.

W. F. F.

**Unnamed**

F. A. BANNISTER: Report on some crystalline components of the Weddell Sea deposits. *Discovery Reports*, vol. 13, pp. 60-66, 1936.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Probably calcium oxalate trihydrate,  $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (From comparisons with the artificial salt and the presence of lime.)

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Tetragonal, bipyramids  $c:r = 30 \ 35'$ .  $a = 12.40$ ,  $c = 7.37 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ .  $c = 0.594$ . Space group  $\text{C}_{4h}^2 = I 4/m$ .

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Transparent, colorless.  $\omega = 1.523$ ; birefringence 0.02.

OCCURRENCE: Found sparsely distributed in the sediments of Weddell Sea at depths from 4434-5008 meters, as minute "envelope" crystals.

W. F. F.

**Brickerite**

F. AHLFELD AND R. MOSEBACH: Brickerite, ein neues Mineral. (Beiträge zur Geologie und Mineralogie Boliveins, Nr. 8.) *Centr. Mineral.*, Abt. A, No. 8, pp. 226-231. 1936.

NAME: From the owner of the Lilli Mine, David G. Bricker.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An arsenate of zinc and calcium:  $\text{Zn}_4\text{Ca}_3\text{As}_4\text{O}_{17}$ . Analysis: (by Dr. J. Barrande-Hesse). CaO 14.84, ZnO 29.07,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  0.66,  $\text{SiO}_2$  1.65,  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_5$  40.84,  $\text{CaCO}_3$  10.46. Total 97.52.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white. Luster silky. Cleavage parallel to the needles, with a transverse parting. Hd. 4. G. 4.13.

Biaxial, positive.  $\alpha = 1.752$ ,  $\beta = 1.7555$ ,  $\gamma = 1.779$ .  $2V = 41^\circ$ .

OCCURRENCE: Found in veinlets and nodules in tuff, with quartz, chalcedony and calcite as a hydrothermal spring deposit.

W. F. F.

F. AHLFELD AND R. MOSEBACH: *Ibid*, No. 9, p. 287.

Comparison of optical and physical properties suggests the identity of brickerite and austinite. (Cf. *Am. Mineral.*, vol. 20, p. 112, 1935.) A new analysis is promised.

W. F. F.

**Metakernite**

HEINRICH MENZEL, H. SCHULZ, H. DECKERT: Bildungs- und Existenzbedingungen des Kernit,  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . *Naturwiss.*, vol. 23, pp. 832-833, 1935.

The sodium tetraborate dihydrate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  formed from kernite by treatment with dehydrating agents or thermal treatment ( $100-120^\circ$ ) and which will regenerate to kernite with water vapor is called metakernite.

W. F. F.

## DISCREDITED SPECIES

**Gosseletite**

F. CORIN: Identité probable de la gosseletite et de la viridine (manganandalusite) occurrence de la viridine á Salm-Chateau. *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg.*, vol. 57, Nos. 8 and 9, pp. 152-157, 1934. (Cf. *Am. Mineral.*, vol. 13, p. 593, 1928.)

A comparison of the properties of gosseletite with those of the viridine of Darmstadt suggests the probable identity of these two minerals. New data are given on the absorption spectra, as follows:

$\gamma$  = two bands in the green at  $550\mu\mu$ , and at  $555\mu\mu$  and  $560\mu\mu$ .

$\beta$  = near the limit of the blue extending from 496 to  $505\mu\mu$ , and another at  $550\mu\mu$ .

$\alpha$  = same as for  $\gamma$  but more indistinct.

W. F. F.

**Matildite**

P. RAMDOHR: Bleiglanz, Schapbachite, Matildite. *Fortsch. Mineral.*, vol. 20, pp. 56-57, 1936.

Mineralographic studies of matildite and schapbachite show them to be regular intergrowths of a predominately rhombic, weakly birefracting mineral, with a well defined pseudo-cubic lamellar structure, and galena. The compound  $\text{AgBiS}_2$  is considered dimorphous:  $\alpha$   $\text{AgBiS}_2$ , a cubic high temperature form, and  $\beta$   $\text{AgBiS}_2$ , an orthorhombic low temperature form. The name matildite should be dropped in favor of schapbachite.

W. F. F.