weathering of the feldspars of the country rock has caused excessive disintegration with the subsequent formation of a coarse soil in which the sphene crystals are disseminated, having resisted the attack of the desert agents. One is thus able to secure thousands of these crystals by either hand-picking, or sieving the top-soil. Where small swales are encountered, the top soil has been removed and one finds the sphene crystals particularly abundant, concentrated by the removal of the lighter weathered materials.

Origin of the Sphene

The occurrence of many grains of subhedral andesine and quartz included in the sphene crystals indicates a secondary introduction of titanium solutions into the granodiorite. The presence of accessory sphene in the rock in general and the textural relations of the sphene to minerals normally formed later, makes it improbable that the solutions carrying the titanium were original to the magma, but suggests that they were introduced from a secondary source after the partial or complete consolidation of the granodiorite. Field studies failed to indicate the source of the materials from which the sphene might have been derived. Further indication of alteration of the rocks in the sphene area is the presence in some places in the country rock of myrmekitic intergrowths.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

W. T. Schaller, *U. S. Geological Survey.*

In the article on inesite in the January issue (vol. **24,** p. 26), Piedmont (Lake Crescent), Oregon, should read Piedmont (Lake Crescent), Washington.

An additional locality should have been listed for thaumasite on pp. 878–880 of the December, 1938 (vol. **23,** no. 12) issue. Professor B. S. Butler of the University of Arizona has called my attention to the description of thaumasite at the Lucky Cuss mine near Tombstone, Arizona.[1] The thaumasite "fills small fissures and replaces altered limestone. . . . The thaumasite is believed to have resulted from the action of hypogene sulphated waters upon siliceous limestone or upon calcium silicates previously formed by contact metamorphism." The localities in New Jersey still remain the only ones in which it can be shown that the thaumasite was derived from a sulphate mineral and such an origin, therefore, seems to be unique instead of a common one.

[1] Butler, B. S., Wilson, E. D. and Rasor, C. A., Geology and ore deposits of the Tombstone district, Arizona: *Bull.* **143,** *Geological Series 10, Arizona Bureau of Mines,* pp. 62–63 (1938).

The total number of localities of thaumasite now becomes 14, distributed in three countries, the United States, Sweden, and Hungary;[2] with seven States in the United States.

[2] See note, *Am. Mineral.*, **23**, 880 (1938).

BOOK REVIEW

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW MINERALS 1892–1938. George Letchworth English. 258+VII pages. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, 1939. Price $3.00.

The author has brought together a descriptive list of over 2200 new English names that have appeared in the literature during the past forty-six years. The names with brief descriptions are arranged alphabetically and have been compiled from accounts that have appeared in the three Appendices of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*, Dana's *Textbook*, fourth edition, *The American Mineralogist*, *The Mineralogical Magazine*, *Mineral Abstracts* and *Chemical Abstracts*. A reference to the original description, and in many instances a number of references is given for each name. An Appendix summarizes the report of the Committee on Nomenclature which was adopted recently by the Mineralogical Society of America.

The author has performed a worthy service for mineralogical science in making available in a concise form information and data covering a long period of years and widely scattered throughout the literature.

W.F.H.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

March, 9th, 1939

Dr. L. J. Spencer, President, in the chair.

EXHIBITS:

On W. Thomson's and other mineral collections of the 18th century. By Dr. R. T. Gunther.

Minerals from Mina da Panasqueira, Fundao, Beira Baixà, Portugal. By Mr. Arthur Russell and Dr. W. R. Jones.

A model showing the morphological relationships in glide-twinning in calcite. By Dr. F. Coles Phillips.

The examination of pebbles under the low power binocular microscope. By Dr. A. K. Wells.

Some Mendip minerals. By Mr. A. W. Kingsbury.

The following papers were read:

(1). *The Wherry Mine, Penzance, its history and its mineral productions.* By. Mr. ARTHUR RUSSELL.

(2). *On the presentation of chemical analyses of minerals.* By Dr. MAX H. HEY.

A discussion of the calculation of absolute atomic cell contents, with especial attention to probable errors; also of the calculation of atomic ratios to assumed bases (often called atomic cell contents) and of calculated densities.

(3). *A note on kaolinite in some "eenie" coals.* By Dr. G. F. CLARINGBULL.

X-ray and optical data show that thin brownish or white disks from the "een" of certain coals are roughly oriented aggregates of kaolinite.