

(4) *Note on an occurrence of bertrandite and beryl at the South Crofty mine, Cornwall.* By DR. JAMES PHEMISTER.

A new locality for bertrandite and beryl in Cornwall is recorded. The minerals occur in a stanniferous veinstone and are recognizable only under the microscope. Aggregates of chlorite and bertrandite are associated with tourmaline peach and also form pseudomorphs after beryl. Beryl of a new generation occurs as prisms, needles and skeletal crystals in quartz.

(5) *Iron-rich kornerupine from Port Shepstone, Natal.* By Mr. J. E. de VILLIERS (communicated by the General Secretary).

Kornerupine, which differs from previously described material chiefly in having a higher ferric iron and lower magnesia content, is found in the Port Shepstone district, Union of South Africa. An analysis of this material shows that the composition of kornerupine varies between wider limits than hitherto known. The general formula $(R_3'', R_2''', R_6)_3(Si_3, B_4)O_{18}$ is deduced from the available analyses.

(6) *On maucherite (nickel-speiss, placodine, temiskamite).* By Dr. M. A. PEACOCK.

Chemical analyses and x-ray data for maucherite from Sudbury, Ontario, and Eisleben, Thuringia, are given. The mineral is tetragonal, a 6.84, c 21.83 Å, space-group D_4^4 or D_4^8 , and the unit cell contains $Ni_{44}As_{22}$. Walker's temiskamite is identical with maucherite.

BOOK REVIEW

MINERALOGIE IN SACHSEN VON AGRICOLA BIS WERNER. Die Ältere Geschichte des Staatlichen Museums für Mineralogie und Geologie zu Dresden (1560-1820), by WALTHER FISCHER. 356 pp., 24 pl., 18 text figures. C. Heinrich, Dresden.

During the 15th Century and later the Erzgebirge of Saxony was a rich and important mining area, yielding a wide variety of ores. Annaberg, Schneeberg, Freiberg, Altenberg, Johanngeorgenstadt and Zinnwald are among the most famous mineral localities known to all mineralogists. It is, therefore, natural that the interest in mineralogy should begin here early and that many important contributions to knowledge should stem from this region.

From Georg Agricola (1494-1555) through Werner (1750-1817) the story of Saxon mineralogy is followed in terms of the development of the Dresden collection, from the Kunstkammer of the Kurfürst August begun in 1560 to the modern scientific "Museum für Mineralogie und Geologie zu Dresden." Dr. Fischer, curator of the mineralogical and geological collections in the famous Zwinger, offers us, in this book, much more than an account of his institution, but a detailed chapter in the early history of our science, an account that all mineralogists can read with great interest. "Die Wissenschaft ist international, die Mineralogie aber ist sächsisch."

One half of the book (185 pp.) is given over to this historical development; the second half (115 pp.) is devoted to a series of notes, supplementing the text, devoted to collateral themes, with numerous references to old and difficultly accessible literature. A special item of interest of two pages quotes Neickelius' "Rules for Museum Visitors" of 1727, a series of 25 recommendations to help a visitor gain most from his visit.

This scholarly work has the imprint of much bibliographical research in old documents and early printed works, and should prove a valuable source book for the history of our science. It is, as well, an absorbing dissertation on mineralogical development and museum practice for casual reading.

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