NEW MINERAL NAMES

Sarmientite

VICTORIO ANGELELLI AND SAMUEL G. GORDON: Sarmientite, a new mineral from Argentina, *Notulae Naturae Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, no. **92,** 4 pp. (1941).

NAME: For Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (1811–1888), who was Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of the Interior, and President of the Argentine Republic.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A basic arsenate-sulfate of iron, sulfate destinezite. Analysis by Paul Collins gave: SO_3 18.28, As_2O_5 22.68, Fe_2O_3 36.57, CaO 0.27, H_2O 2.286; sum 100.66%

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Occurs as prismatic crystals 2 to 25 microns in length. Monoclinic, $2/m$; $a:b:c=0.3415:1:0.5242$, β 97°39′. Only three forms were observed, $b\{010\}$, $m\{110\}$, and $w\{011\}$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color pale yellow-orange. Gr. 2.58. Optically positive, $\alpha=1.628$, $\beta=1.635$, $\gamma=1.689$, $X=a$, $Y=b$, $Z/\backslash c=12°$.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the iron sulfate deposits (alcaparossa) of the "Santa Elena" mine, Dept. of Barreal, where a vein of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in diabase has been oxidized. Associated minerals are fibroferrite, copiapite, botryogen, szomolnokite, gypsum, and epsomite.

DISCUSSION: *X*-ray comparison with the optically amorphous iron sulfate-arsenate mineral pitticite would be of interest.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Calingastite

VICTORIO ANGELELLI AND ROGELIO A. TRELLES: Las alumbreras de Rodeo y Barreal y los sulfatos de hierro de La Alcaparossa (Prov. de San Juan). *Boletin de Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion*, Buenos Aires, Nos. **8, 9, 10,** p. 41 (1938); quoted by Angelelli and Gordon, *Notulae Naturae Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, no. **92** (1941). A zincian melanterite (Fe, Zn, Cu)SO_4. $7H_2O$, containing FeO 16.67, ZnO 8.42, CuO 1.29%. Occurs with sarmientite (see above).

M. F.

Tantalo-rutile

A. B. EDWARDS: A note on some tantalum-niobium minerals from Western Australia. *Australasian Institute Mining and Metallurgy*, no. **120,** p. 731 (1940). A new name suggested in place of ilmenorutile, which is considered to be an unfortunate name. Study of several specimens indicates that ilmenite and tantalo-rutile form a solid solution at high temperature, but become immiscible on cooling.

DISCUSSION: The name ilmenorutile is usually applied to the Cb-rich mineral and the name strueverite to the Ta-rich. The name tantalo-rutile is therefore an unnecessary synonym for strueverite. Edwards applies the name tantalo-rutile to both Cb-rich and Ta-rich material.

M. F.

Nifesite

H. LÖFQUIST AND C. BENEDICKS: Det stora Nordenskiöldska järnblocket från Ovifak. *K. Svenska Vetenskaps. Handl.*, Band **19,** No. 3, 94 pp. (English summary pp. 89–93) (1941).

NAME: From the composition (Ni, Fe, S). The name is applied to a very fine-grained aggregate, seemingly a low temperature decomposition structure, of bravoite and pentlandite. Numerous excellent photomicrographs are given. The intergrowth of bravoite and pentlandite occurs in the terrestrial iron from Ovifak, Greenland, which was brought to Stockholm by Nordenskiöld.

DISCUSSION: This is not a mineral name, but belongs in the same category as pearlite, plessite, etc.

M.F.

ERRATA

Errata in the paper by Palache and Lewis, Crystallography of azurite from Tsumeb, Southwest Africa, and the axial ratio of azurite: *Am. Mineral.* **12,** 99–143 (1927).

Most of the following corrections apply to the angle tables on pages 106–109, and 110–112. Since the forms are in the same sequence in the two tables and bear the same serial number, reference is made to this number. The columns for x', y', and d' have not been checked. The correct figures for the whole line are given and should replace the respective lines.

		ϕ	ρ	ξ_0	η_0	ξ	η	ϕ_2	ρ_2
14	027	9°29′	14°22′	2°25′	14°11′	2°21′	14°10′	87°35′	75°50′
19	045	3 25	35 20	2 25	35 17	1 58	35 15	87 35	54 45
44	$\bar{4}.0.13$	−90 00	15 25	−15 25	0 00	−15 25	0 00	74 35	90 00
52	The whole line including symbol wrong and to be replaced by								
52	$\bar{1}\bar{3}.0.16$	−90 00	38 34½	−38 34½	0 00	−38 34½	0 00	−51 25½	90 00
56	$\bar{5}04$	−90 00	51 20	−51 20	0 00	−51 20	0 00	−38 40	90 00
58	$\bar{3}02$	−90 00	56 27	−56 27	0 00	−56 27	0 00	−33 33	90 00
73	$\bar{1}12$	−47 01	32 58	−25 23	23 52	−23 28	21 47	−64 37	68 13
78	$\bar{4}41$	−49 09	79 32	−76 16	74 13	−48 04	40 01	−13 46	49 59
85	$\bar{5}25$	Symbol alone wrong, angles correct							
86	$\bar{1}31$	Symbol alone wrong, angles correct							
87	122	32 18	46 18	29 12	41 30	22 43½	37 40	60 48	52 20
90	$\bar{4}11$	−77 48	76 34	−76 16	41 29	−71 56	11 51½	−13 46	78 08½
95	Strike out the form and the whole line								
96	$\bar{2}.10.1$	−12 50	83 43	−63 43	83 33	−12 49	75 41	−26 17	14 19
100	$\bar{6}81$	−41 02	83 55	−80 47	81 52	−40 46	48 35	− 9 13	41 25
109	$\bar{1}34$	−18 03	34 54	−12 12	33 33	−10 13	32 57	−77 48	57 03
111	$\bar{1}25$	−24 56	rest of the angles correct						
113	243	31 48	54 13	36 11	49 42	25 19	43 35	53 49	46 25
120	strike out the whole form and line								
121	correct except						60 00		30 00
127	strike out the form and whole line								

Plate III facing page 125, interchange legends and numbers of figures 15 and 16.