DISCREDITED SPECIES

Ochrolite = Nadorite

L. G. SILLÉN AND L. MELANDER: *X*-ray studies on the oxyhalide minerals nadorite (ochrolite) ($PbSbO_2Cl$) and ecdemite. *Zeits. Krist.*, **103,** 420–430 (1941); through *Chemical Abstracts*, **36,** 1872 (1942).

X-ray study shows that ochrolite is identical with nadorite.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Sterrettite = Eggonite

F. A. BANNISTER: The identity of 'eggonite' with sterrettite. *Mineral. Mag.*, **26,** 131–133 (1941).

Comparison of *x*-ray, optical and chemical data shows that eggonite (from Felsöbanya?) and sterrettite from Fairfield, Utah, are identical. It is suggested that the name eggonite be dropped.

DISCUSSION: The name eggonite was given in 1879 by Schrauf to crystals he found on crystallized hemimorphite in compact smithsonite from Altenberg, Belgium. Schrauf believed the mineral to be a cadmium silicate and gave the name (from the Greek meaning "a grandson") because he thought it to be the third generation in the series of zinc-cadmium minerals. In 1929 Krenner found that the material was really a hydrous aluminum phosphate, and that the crystals had been artificially attached to the specimen. He believed that Felsöbanya was the correct locality. According to the rules of priority, Krenner would have been justified in giving a new name to the mineral, but he did not do so. Eggonite is listed in both Dana-Ford and Larsen-Berman as a hydrous aluminum phosphate and the optical data given are correct. It would seem, therefore, to be a violation of the generally accepted rules of priority to drop the name eggonite for sterrettite (E. S. Larsen, 3rd, and A. Montgomery, 1940). Dr. Bannister (private communication) feels that sterrettite is the more sensible choice, i.e. the name less likely to lead to confusion. Dr. Larsen (private communication) feels that eggonite has preference. Incidentally, the material from Fairfield seems to be a third generation mineral, having formed in cavities in pseudowavellite, an alteration product of variscite.

M.F.

Sitaparite

BRIAN MASON: Bixbyite from Långban. The identity of bixbyite and sitaparite. *Geol. Fören. Förhandl.* (Stockholm), **64,** 117–125 (1942).

Sitaparite from Sitapur, India, and from Postmasburg, South Africa, gave *x*-ray powder photographs identical with that of bixbyite from Långban. The optical and physical properties are also practically identical. The only analysis of sitaparite gave 6.1% CaO and it is not clear how the calcium is placed in the R_2O_3 structure.

DISCUSSION: Bixbyite and sitaparite were also found to be identical by Dr. Clifford Frondel of Harvard University (private communication, April, 1942). A new analysis of the Sitapur material seemed desirable, but the specimens available for study were found to contain numerous inclusions of fermorite. Could the 6% CaO reported by Fermor be due to admixed fermorite? This would mean that about 6% $P_2O_5 + As_2O_5$ was overlooked. A new analysis on pure material is needed. The name sitaparite should be dropped.

M.F.

Mangualdite

BRIAN MASON: Mangualdite is manganvoelckerite. *Geol. Fören. Förhandl.* (Stockholm), **63,** 383–386 (1941).

Mangualdite (de Jesus, 1933) from Mangualde, Portugal, gave an *x*-ray photograph

identical with that of maganoan apatite. The refractive indices ($\omega = 1.646$, $\epsilon = 1.642$) and G. (3.28) are inconsistent with the original analysis (CaO 17.75, MnO 31.47). Re-analysis of type material gave CaO 47.66, MnO 6.65, but showed a deficiency in (OH, F, Cl). The mineral is a manganoan oxyapatite or manganvoelckerite. The name mangualdite should be dropped.

DISCUSSION: Complete dehydration of hydroxyapatite is known to require extremely high temperatures. There is therefore some doubt as to the reality of the presence in large proportion of the oxyapatite or voelckerite molecule.

M.F.

Correction

Line 6, page 463, should read: " . . . some of which may be four, or more millimeters in length." In the original article "centimeters" was used.

Dr. T. L. Walker, professor emeritus of mineralogy and petrography of the University of Toronto, died Aug. 6, 1942. Dr. Walker served as Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy from 1913 to the time of his retirement in 1937. He was a charter fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America; in 1920 he was elected vice-president, and in 1922 president of the Society.