

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB, INC.

Abstract of Meeting of May 16, 1945

The president and treasurer gave their annual reports and a trip to the William Boyce Thompson collection was announced. Mr. Newton Marshall, Vice-president of the South American Gold and Platinum Co. described dredging operations for precious metals in the Choco region of South America, illustrating his lecture with a motion picture.

ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*.*Abstract of Meeting of October 17, 1945*

With an attendance of about eighty, the New York Mineralogical Club opened its fall season with the usual meeting on summer collecting by members. In spite of the difficulties of travel members managed to visit New Mexico, Colorado, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts localities with the usual varying degrees of success. The most notable finds were 18 faceted beryl crystals, good New Jersey carnelian, Connecticut green gem tourmalines, and minerals from St. Peter's Dome, Colorado.

Mrs. E. J. MARCIN, *Secretary*.

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Alumino-chrysotile

D. P. SERDYUCHENKO: Alumino-chrysotile, a member of the isomorphous series serpentine-parakaolinite. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.*, **46**, 117-118 (1945).

Flattened-columnar green chrysotile, with fibers 15-20 cm. in length, was found in the basin of the Markopidj River, North Caucasus. Analysis gave: SiO₂ 42.54, Al₂O₃ 5.68, Fe₂O₃ 1.06, FeO 0.74, MgO 35.57, CaO 0.13, H₂O- 0.38, H₂O+ 13.26; sum 99.36%. This corresponds to 87% chrysotile, 13% kaolinite. The mineral occurs at the contact of granite with serpentinites.

DISCUSSION: An unnecessary name for aluminian chrysotile.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER.

Unnamed

ANDERS BYSTRÖM: Monoclinic magnetic pyrites. *Arkiv. för Kemi, Mineral. Geol.*, **19B**, No. 8, 1-8 (1945).

X-ray study was made of 19 pyrrhotite samples from Swedish localities. Five were found to be hexagonal, with $a=3.434$ to $3.437 \pm .002 \text{ \AA}$, $c=5.714$ to $5.726 \pm .003 \text{ \AA}$. Three samples were analyzed for S giving 51.93, 53.03 and 53.20 atomic % S. Ten samples were found to be monoclinic, with $a=5.933$ to 5.941 \AA , $b=3.425$ to 3.430 , $c=5.677$ to 5.689 \AA , $\beta=89.56^\circ$ to 89.64° . Nine samples were analyzed for S, giving 51.74 to 53.01 atomic % S. Four samples were found to be mixtures of the hexagonal and monoclinic forms. A sample of the monoclinic mineral and one of the mixtures were transformed into hexagonal phases when heated for 15 hours at 600°C. in evacuated quartz tubes.

M.F.