and also by the great quantity of rolled quartz pebbles found in the Cretaceous sedimentary beds.

The relation of the quartz veins to the veins of lead, copper, zinc, and mercury in the Ouachita and Ozark Mountains was described, and a Pennsylvanian age was shown for these, and a similar age was suggested for the lead-zinc deposits of the Tri-State area and similar deposits in the Mississippi Valley.

A remarkable group of milky quartz crystals from Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, and weighing several hundred pounds, had been presented to the Academy by Mr. George D. Cope, and was exhibited.

Dr. Joseph D. H. Donnay suggested that a committee be appointed to help replace the collection of minerals destroyed at the University of Liége by the retreating Germans.

J. S. FRANKENFIELD, *Secretary*

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Meeting of October 19, 1944

The president, Mr. Taylor, announced the appointment of the curators' committee and committees in charge of excursions, membership, auditing, programs, education and publications. The meeting was open for accounts of summer collecting by the members. A five-inch scalenohedral calcite crystal from the Prospect Park quarry at Paterson, N. J., was exhibited by Mr. Leonard Morgan who had collected it. Other exhibits included agates from the north shore of Long Island and from streams near Summit, N. J., and corundum sent by a member of the armed forces on duty in South Africa.

Meeting of November 15, 1944

The Vice-president, Dr. R. B. Sosman, reviewed the first volume of the new edition of Dana's *System of Mineralogy* and the president called attention to *Bulletins* **50** and **57** of the New Jersey State Department of Conservation. Mr. George Ashby presented to the club a volume representing his work on the inclusions in mica found on Manhattan Island from 1900 to 1925. Dr. William Parrish addressed the club on "Isomorphism and Polymorphism," illustrating his talk with numerous specific examples among minerals.

ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*.

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Banalsite

W. CAMPBELL SMITH, F. A. BANNISTER, AND M. H. HEY: A new barium-feldspar from Wales. *Nature*, **154**, No. 3906, 336–337 (1944).

NAME: From the formula.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: Orthorhombic, with unit cell dimensions a 8.50, b 9.97, c 16.73 Å., space group $I\,b\,a$ or $I\,b\,a\,m$. The unit cell contains 4 $BaNa_2Al_4Si_4O_{16}$. No crystal forms were visible on hand specimens but thin sections showed indications of a few faces of simple indexes including {110} and {001}, both parallel to good cleavage directions. The unit cell has dimensions similar to those of sanidine.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Microchemical analysis (not given) gives the formula $BaNa_2Al_4Si_4O_{16}$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: White. $D_4^{16}=3.06$. Optically positive, $\alpha=1.5695$, $\beta=1.5710$, $\gamma=1.5775\pm.005$ (Na light); $2V=41°$, $\alpha=c$, optic axial plane parallel to {100}

OCCURRENCE: Banalsite occurs massive, associated with tephroite, alleghanyite, jacobsite, barite and calcite in certain rare veinlets and narrow bands in dark purple manganese ore from the Benallt mine near Rhiw, Carnarvonshire, Wales.

MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Yenerite

J. v. STEIGER AND O. BAYRAMGIL: Yenerite, ein neues Blei-Antimon-Sulfosalz aus Işikdağ (Turkei). Abstract in *Schweiz. Mineralog., Petrog. Mitt.*, **23**, 616 (1943.)

NAME: Origin not stated.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis gave Pb 57.32, Sb 23.60, As 1.83, S 17.06, Cu trace, Fe trace; sum 99.81%. This corresponds to $11PbS \cdot 4Sb_2S_3$, intermediate between boulangerite, $10PbS \cdot 4Sb_2S_3$, and falkmanite, $12PbS \cdot 4Sb_2S_3$.

X-RAY DATA: A rotation photograph around the needle axis gave $8.05 \pm .05$ Å. as the identity period parallel to this axis. The powder pattern shows great similarity to those of boulangerite and falkmanite, but differs distinctly from both.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color gray-black, streak black. H = 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$; G = 6.05 (pycnometer). The mineral is very plastic. In the reflecting microscope, yenerite appears greenish next to galena. In oil it shows distinct pleochroism and strong anisotropy (in oil brownish bright gray to bluish dark gray, in air greenish-brown). No cleavage was observed.

OCCURRENCE: A common mineral in the ore deposit of Işikdağ (N.N.W. of Ankara), occurring massive and as fine needles (max. length 5 mm., thickness .02–.05 mm.). Occurs alone and also intergrown with calcite, galena and quartz.

DISCUSSION: It has not yet been demonstrated convincingly that falkmanite is distinct from boulangerite and this is likewise true of yenerite.

M. F.

Pseudoapatelite

ANDRÉ MAGNE: The apatelite of Meillet. *Bull. soc. franç. mineral.*, **65**, 39–42 (1942); through *Chem. Zentr.* (**1943**), II, 1083–1084. Magne describes a friable, bright yellow, earthy mineral from a quarry near La Souys. Analysis gave the formula $3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 4SO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, corresponding to the apatelite of Meillet (1841) (but which contained much less H_2O. M.F.). The crystals appear rhombohedral and resemble jarosite. The mineral called apatelite by Lacroix (*Mineral. de la France*, **IV**, 246 (1910), which had the composition $(Fe, Al)_2O_3 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, is considered by Magne to be a different species and he proposes the name pseudoapatelite for it.

DISCUSSION: These poorly defined minerals may be identical with borgströmite (1921) and with the artificial compound $3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 4SO_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, which is known to have the jarosite structure.

M. F.