not return by dark, search was begun with plane and boat. After a pro-
longed and careful search the overturned boat was sighted, but no trace
of the men was ever found.

Bernard was a loyal and constant friend, straightforward, generous,
patriotic, yet critical and independent. He was dearly loved by his
many friends at Harvard and elsewhere. We expected great things from
him. He is one of the few geologists who have lost their lives while
actually carrying on geologic work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(With W. T. Pecora), Drusy vugs in a monzonite dike, Bearpaw Mountains, Montana:

Igneous rocks of the northeastern Bearpaw Mountains, Montana. _Ph.D. Thesis_, Harvard,
pp. 127, March 1946 (to be published).

(With F. M. Byers, Jr., D. M. Hopkins and K. L. Wier), Volcano investigations on Unnak
of Investigations, 1946: U. S. Geological Survey Special report, 1947_ (limited distribu-
tion).

Dr. Victor Moritz Goldschmidt, eminent Norwegian geochemist and one of the pioneers
in the field of crystal chemistry, died in Oslo March 20, at the age of 59 years. When the
Nazis conquered Norway he was arrested and sent to a concentration camp. He was
rescued by the Norwegian underground and eventually reached England, where he became
associated with the Macaulay Institute of Soil Research at Aberdeen, and also served as a
consultant in the laboratories of the Rothamstead Agricultural Experiment Station. He
returned to his position last year as Professor of Mineralogy and Geology and Director of
the Geological Museum at the University of Oslo.

In 1929 Goldschmidt was called to the University of Göttingen as professor and as
director of the University’s Mineralogical and Petrographic Institute. He served until 1935
when conditions became intolerable and he returned to the University of Oslo. He was the
Wollaston Medalist in 1944.

The tenth meeting of the Meteoritical Society will be held on Wednesday, June 18,
and Thursday, June 19, 1947, in connection with the meeting of the Pacific Division of the
American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Diego, California. The after-
noon session of June 19 will be joint session with the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB, INC.

_Abstract of meeting of Feb. 19, 1947_

The principal speaker of the evening was Baron R. J. de Touche-Skadding who spoke
on “The Agni Mani, Mystical Meteoric Gem of the Orient.” The Agni Mani, or fire jewel,
has been held in very high esteem in the Orient for at least 2500 years. It is a tektite, a
highly siliceous glass of meteoric origin, found in several places in the East Indies and else-
where. The material is amorphous and resembles obsidian but is found in places where
there are no volcanic rocks. The Agni Manis found in Biliton are strongly etched and bear no relation to the country rock. On Biliton the natives believe them to be "seeds of tin" and on finding one, bury it again so the tin mines will not become exhausted. Throughout the Orient, the Agni Mani is credited with bringing the wearer riches and a long line of descendants.

Purfield Kent, Secretary

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Falkenstenite


Variolite in basaltic lava near Falkensten, Oslo area, are described. The rock had the mode: pyroxene (diopsidic augite) 24.3, chlorite 23.3, zeolite 40.2, ore 10.2, apatite 1.6, calcite 0.4. A complete analysis of the rock is given from this, and assuming compositions for the pyroxene and chlorite that are in accord with the optical data, the composition of the zeolite is calculated to be $K_2Na_2Ca_2Mg_2Al_2Si_2O_{10}·16\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. The rock lost its water (6.49%) as follows: at 110° C. 2.76, at 500° 1.40, at 800° 2.33%.

Falkenstenite occurs intergrown with chlorite, or it is fibrous, thread-like with quadratic cross section and prismatic cleavage. It is uniaxial, negative, $n_e=1.508$, birefringence about 0.003. The optical data are very close to those of gonnardite, but the latter contains no magnesium. The chemical composition, except for $H_2O$, is similar to that of ascochite, but the latter is optically positive, with $n_e=1.536$. Hence falkenstenite does not seem to correspond with any known zeolite.

Discussion: Further study is needed, including chemical, x-ray, and dehydration studies, before this mineral can be classified.

Michael Fleischer

Courzite


There are two analyses in the literature of wellsite, the original by Foote (1897), No. 1 below, and a second by Fersman (1909), No. 2 below. Each of these is the average of two analyses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SiO$_2$</th>
<th>Al$_2$O$_3$</th>
<th>Fe$_2$O$_3$</th>
<th>BaO</th>
<th>SrO</th>
<th>CaO</th>
<th>MgO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>43.86</td>
<td>24.96</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>49.40</td>
<td>19.14</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$K_2O$  $Na_2O$ $H_2O$ Sum

|     | 3.40  | 1.80   | 13.35  | 100.01|
| 1   | 3.50  | 0.12   | 16.78  | 100.18|

Thugutt calculates these analyses in terms of molecules such as $CaO·Al_2O_3·3SiO_2$ and arrives at the conclusion that the first analysis represents largely trisilicates, the second largely hexasilicates ($RO·Al_2O_3·6SiO_2$). Hence the material studied by Fersman, despite its crystallographic similarity, must be different from wellsite, and the new name Courzite (modified version of the locality name Kurzy, Crimea) is proposed.