BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOLOGY FOR 1916.
Includes many mineralogical articles, and special lists of minerals described and analyzed.
E. T. W.

THE IDENTITY OF SHATTUCKITE AND PLANCHÈTE. F. ZAMBONINI. Compt. rend., 166, 495-497, 1918.
The species shattuckite, described by Schaller in 1914, was recognized to be similar to planchète in composition, but differed in physical properties. Zambonini does not think these properties significant, and concludes the two minerals to be identical.
E. T. W.

Analyses and refractive indices show conclusively that the two minerals are not identical. Analyses of shattuckite give the formula 2CuO.2SiO₂.H₂O; of planchète (as revised) 6CuO.5SiO₂.2H₂O. New determinations of n by Larsen gave: for shattuckite: α = 1.752; β = 1.782, γ = 1.815; for planchète: α = 1.645, β = 1.660, γ = 1.715. It is suggested that Zambonini's mineral was really shattuckite and not planchète, or that the material analyzed, if planchète, contained enough impurities to approximate the composition of shattuckite.
S. G. G.

These cherts are believed to have been formed by the precipitation of colloidal silica by limestone.
E. T. W.

Comparative crystallographic and optical measurements of the double selenates of the alkali metals and ammonium with iron show the properties to be closely related to the atomic weights of the metals.
E. T. W.

The Hugo Müller lecture, delivered before the Chem. Soc., April 18, 1918. Comprises a brief account of the interests of the late Hugo Müller and his contributions to science; an outline of the status of mineralogy and related sciences before and after the middle of the nineteenth century; and a review of the most important recent work, such as the relations of chemical composition to crystal form, the application of X-rays to the study of crystal structure, the measuring of geologic time by radioactivity studies, etc.
E. T. W.

THE AMERICAN MINERALOGIST

A sample of the concentrate is spread out evenly on a microscope slide, and the number of grains of each mineral or group of similar minerals is counted, using a magnification of 30-60 diameters. From the results of several such measurements, taking account of the relative sizes of the various grains, fairly accurate estimates of the amounts present can be obtained. E. T. W.


The pure constituents were melted together in various proportions, and the compounds formed studied chemically and optically. Six minerals were formed: periclase(ite), MgO; corundum, Al2O3; tridymite, SiO2; cristobalite, SiO2; forsterite, 2MgO·SiO2; elinoenstatite, MgO·SiO2; spinel, MgO·Al2O3; sillimanite, Al2O3·SiO2; and cordierite (iolite) which when pure has the definite formula 2MgO·Al2O3·5SiO2 or MgAl2SiO5. [This formula corresponds to that accepted by Dana, omitting the iron and water. Abstractor.]

Extensive data on the stabilities of these substances is included. E. T. W.

THE DEPOSIT OF STIBNITE AND PYRITE IN THE NAUTILOIDES FORMATIONS OF SUSERGIU, SARDINIA. G. LINCIO. *Compt. rend.* 166, 737-738, 1918.

A discussion of the occurrence and origin of various sulfide minerals in fossiliferous shale and limestone. E. T. W.


After attempts at purification, analyses of this material were made, and it is concluded that it consists of SiO2 containing a variable proportion of SO2. [The true nature of the mineral is not, however, explained. Abstractor.]


The Black Lake Area, Quebec, was revisited, and further study showed the need of revision of the original theory of the origin of the mineral (cf. *Am. Min.* 3, 165, 1918). Colerainite was observed in place confined to those portions of the pegmatite dikes subject to the action of surface waters, associated with porcellophite, aphrodite, mica, garnet, tourmaline and zircon. The theory is now presented that the colerainite was formed near the surface of the pegmatite dikes as the result of the action of magnesia-bearing surface waters on the aluminous minerals of the dike. S. G. G.


A collection of papers on the minerals of this locality, most of which have been previously published elsewhere. Full descriptions, with crystal drawings and analyses, are given of calamine, spencerite, hopeite, parahopeite, hibbenite, a clay crust of stadschites, and cerussite. E. T. W.


A discussion of trade conditions, with detailed accounts of occurrences of

Altho primarily a description of the ore deposits and a discussion of their origin, the bulletin reviews the occurrences of the minerals of the deposits and their paragenesis.

S. G. G.


A specimen labeled "penfieldite, Tintic District, Utah," was shown by optical, chemical, and crystallographic study to be mimetite. Two new forms, \( \alpha (3032) \) and \( \beta (3031) \) were observed.

In a lot of 50,000 minute thaumasite crystals from West Paterson, 5 were found with pyramidal forms. The axial ratio \( c = 0.931 \pm 0.003 \), and the forms represented are: \( c(0001), \alpha (1120) \), \( m(1010), e(1012) \), \( f(2023) \), \( p(1011) \) and \( q(3032) \). (New forms starred \( * \).) The chemical composition of this mineral is discussed, and it is shown to be a sulfate, belonging in a group with connellite and hanksite.

Measurable crystals of wavellite have been found at Hellertown, Pa. Their forms are described, and an analysis given. The mean of all recent values for the axial ratio of this mineral is: \( a : b : c = 0.564 : 1 : 0.404 \). The Groth formula is accepted.

(Note: The following misprints in this paper may be corrected here: page 375, line 21, for 1011, read 1010; page 379, line 22, for \( p \) read \( o \); and line 23, for 5 read 5'.) Reprints obtainable from author on request.

S. G. G.


The irons are coated with a thin transparent film of shellac by the process of french-polishing.

S. G. G.


The find of 1900 differs from that of 1878 (Bluff) in the physical conditions of the olivine and enstatite, which in the 1900 stone are clear and pellucid, and that of 1878 filled with dust-like particles. Further, the ground of the 1900 stone is doubtfully crystalline; fragmental, and to be classed as a veined spherulitic chondrite (Cea); the numerous chondrules are composed wholly of polysynthetically twinned pyroxene, none of which appears in the 1878 find. The 1900 find is more deeply weathered than that of 1878. The 1900 stone is peculiarly pitted in the interior in contrast with the compact exterior portion, the cause of which cannot be satisfactorily explained. It is suggested that the newer find be named the Cedar, Fayette County, stone.

S. G. G.