Physical Properties

Color: brown; cleavage: parallel to two prisms and less distinct to a pinacoid in the same zone; in other respects typical of pyroxene group; sp. gr. 3.50.

Optical Properties

Class: biaxial; sign: positive; axial plane approximately normal to one cleavage direction; angles between axes of elasticity and crystallographic axes: \( c : c = 48.0^\circ \) \( b : c = 55.1^\circ \) and \( a : c = 62.2^\circ \). In thin section colorless without noticeable pleochroism.

Chemical Properties

Analysis by Dr. Mauzelius: SiO\(_2\) 47.92, Al\(_2\)O\(_3\) 0.16, Fe\(_2\)O\(_3\) 0.46, FeO 13.78, MnO 27.96, MgO 3.58, CaO 6.20, H\(_2\)O 0.28, sum 100.34 per cent. The ratios of this are SiO\(_2\):MnO :FeO :MgO :CaO = 8 : 4 : 2 : 1 : 1. It is related to iron-rhodonite and pyroxmangite, but is believed to be distinct from either.

Occurrence

As a constituent of eulysite rock at several places in Södermanland, Sweden. Associated with manganfayalite (see below), diopside, anthophyllite, hornblende, gruenerite, feldspars and garnets, analyses of which are given in the paper.

John Palmgren, paper above cited.

This name is proposed for a variety of fayalite containing 5 to 30 per cent of MnO occurring in the eulysite rock referred to in preceding abstract. [In the opinion of the abstractor it is highly questionable whether a name should be given to such a variety; all the needs of the case would seem to be fulfilled by the use of the less objectionable term manganiferous fayalite.] E. T. W.

Abstracts of Mineralogic Literature

Platinum. George F. Kunz. Min. Ind. 26, 533–555, 1918. A summary of the platinum situation during the participation of the United States in the war, especially in 1917. Data are given as to the occurrence of platinum in the United States and other countries, and an account by Mr. F. W. Draper of his experiences in bringing a large quantity of the metal from Russia to this country quoted.


Includes an elaborate summary of the mineralogy of tungsten with detailed descriptions of occurrences in the Black Hills of S. Dakota, which will be of interest to mineralogists visiting the region. There is also a complete bibliography of tungsten, including many mineralogical articles. E. T. W.

This geological report includes descriptions of the occurrence and origin of several minerals, especially of fine large crystals of covellite. E. T. W.


The axinite is pale-brown or mauve, and occurs as thin sharp-edged crystals and radiating blades, associated with quartz, prehnite, a soda-lime feldspar, and a little epidote. S. G. G.


See Am. Min., 3, 176, 1918.


The geology and aquamarine deposits of a field discovered in 1912 are described. S. G. G.


A crystallographic description of an artificial sulfur crystal. A complete list of the forms reported for rhombic sulfur, and a stereographic projection of them, are given. S. G. G.


Thru peculiarity of habit, or angles approaching minerals of other classes, as in twinning, crystals may exhibit features of a higher or lower class of symmetry. Such mimetism has usually been noted by prefixing "pseudo" to the system or class. A new terminology of prefixes from Greek roots is suggested to indicate the underlying causes of the mimetism. S. G. G.


Note of the phenomena attending the fall of a stone, on July 21, 1918, between Mott and Richardton, N. D. The stone is classified tentatively as a "veined kügelchen chondrite." About 100 Kg of material has been discovered, the largest being a fine boloid of 10 Kg. S. G. G.