

## 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:  $\text{SiO}_2$  47.92,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  0.16,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  0.46,  $\text{FeO}$  13.78,  $\text{MnO}$  27.96,  $\text{MgO}$  3.58,  $\text{CaO}$  6.20,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  0.28, sum 100.34 per cent. The ratios of this are  $\text{SiO}_2 : \text{MnO} : \text{FeO} : \text{MgO} : \text{CaO} = 8 : 4 : 2 : 1 : 1$ . 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, grünerite, feldspars and garnets, analyses of which are given in the paper.

E. T. W.

## MANGANFAYALITE

John Palmgren, *paper above cited*.

This name is proposed for a variety of fayalite containing 5 to 30 per cent of  $\text{MnO}$  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.

E. T. W.

THE OCCURRENCE, CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, AND USES OF TUNGSTEN. J. J. RUNNER and M. L. HARTMAN. *S. Dak. School Mines Bull.*, 12, 264 pp., 1918.

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.

GEOLOGY AND ORE-DEPOSITS OF THE PLATORO-SUMMIT-VILLE MINING DISTRICT, COLORADO. HORACE B. PATTON. *Colorado Geol. Survey Bull.* 13, 122 pp., 1917.

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

AXINITE VEINS IN THE PENMAENMAWR PORPHYRITE. H. C. SARGENT. *Geol. Mag.*, [6], 3, 5-7, (1916).

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.

HADINGER'S RINGS IN MICA. T. K. Chinmayanandam. *Proc Royal Soc. A*, 95 (A 668) 176-189, 1919.

RADIOACTIVITY AND THE COLORATION OF MINERALS. E. NEWBURY and HARTLEY LUPTON. *Mem. Proc. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc.*, 62, [3], [10], 1-16, 1918.

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

NOTE ON THE AQUAMARINE MINES OF DASO ON THE BRALDU RIVER. SHIGAR VALLEY, BALTISTAN. C. S. MIDDLEMASS and L. J. PARSHAD. *Records Geol. Survey India*, 49, (3), 161-172, 1918.

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

AN UNUSUAL SULFUR CRYSTAL. F. RUSSELL BICHOWSKY. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 9, (5) 126-131, 1919.

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.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MIMETIC CRYSTALS. EDGAR T. WHERRY and ELLIOT Q. ADAMS. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 9, (6), 153-157, 1919.

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.

THE RICHARDTON METEORITE. TERENCE T. QUIRKE. *Science*, 49 (1256), 92-93, 1919.

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.

THE PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF METEORITE FALLS AND FINDS CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR VARYING BASICITY. GEORGE P. MERRILL. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, 5, (2), 37-39, 1919.