

and some fibrous chalcedony from Cody, Wyoming. He presented to the American Museum of Natural History the ferberite and carnotite, together with a series of lava and other materials used in the school of carving at Torre del Greco, Italy.

On a motion by Mr. Stanton the Club was authorized to purchase from Mr. Grenzig the unique specimen of hornblende from Hardyston, N. J., exhibited by him, and to present it to the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. This gift, together with those of Dr. Kunz, was acknowledged by the Recording Secretary on behalf of the Museum, with the thanks of the Department of Mineralogy for the spirit of generosity and public service which prompted them.

On behalf of the Committee on Excursions, Capt. Miller reported the possibility of arranging for a blast at the Mercer Quarry, West Paterson, on Election Day, and suggested that the Club consider this locality as an objective for this field day. This was accepted, with Kreisherville, Staten Island, as an alternative.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary.*

NOTES AND NEWS

We wish to make this department one of the features of this magazine, and hope our readers will send us all items of interest which may come to their attention. News about mineral collections, finds of rare minerals or unusually fine specimens of well-known ones, and other things of interest to collectors will be especially welcome. [Ed.]

At Columbia University the department of mineralogy has been combined with that of geology, and Dr. Lea McI. Luquer has been promoted to be associate professor of mineralogy.

Dr. George I. Adams, for some years engaged in teaching mineralogy and allied subjects in China, has returned to this country and has been appointed professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Alabama.

The new collection of New England minerals in the Boston Society of Natural History was opened to the public on November 1st. From the account of this collection, published in the *Bulletin* of the Society (No. 23, pages 3-7, October, 1920), it is evident that it represents a remarkably fine and complete assemblage of the minerals of that region.

In response to our note in the July number that Professor Tschermak, the eminent Austrian mineralogist, was in need of food, the sum of \$10 was made up by contributions from our subscribers, and has been forwarded to him thru the Geological Society of Washington. Professor Edward S. Dana and Dr. George F. Kunz have called our attention to the fact that another scientist in Vienna is in similar straits,—Professor Victor von Lang, the mineralogist and physicist. Can we not help him also?

Professor Austin F. Rogers, of Stanford University, is making a study of the mineralogy of fossil bone, and will appreciate receiving small specimens for investigation, if any of our readers can furnish them.

Mr. Edwin C. Mott, of Yonkers, New York, whose activities in furnishing that city with an exhibition collection of minerals have been already noted in this column (See number for April, 1920), has kindly sent us copies of newspapers describing further developments in this direction. Mrs. Elizabeth

N. Watrous, of New York, has donated a collection of upwards of 300 specimens, assembled by her grandfather, Aaron Erickson, of Staten Island, in the sixties. This collection, which includes many fine, showy, specimens, was catalogued by the late Henry A. Ward, and a printed and handsomely bound copy of his list accompanies the collection. The whole collection is now exhibited in five specially designed cases. It has now been decided to organize a Natural History Museum in Yonkers and a charter has been applied for, among the signers of the petition to incorporate being the mayor of the city, the superintendent of public instruction, and Colonel William Boyce Thompson, who has one of the finest private mineral collections in the world.

A work on mathematical crystallography which came out in Germany during the war has not previously been noted in this column. It is entitled "Geometrische Kristallographie des Diskontinuums," and the author is Professor Paul Niggli now of Zurich, Switzerland.

NOTE ON THE OPTICAL FLUORITE FROM MADOC, ONTARIO.

C. W. GREENLAND. *Queens University*.—The occurrence of optical fluorite at Madoc has been described by Professor T. L. Walker.¹ The following additional features may prove of interest: Measurement by the minimum deviation method gave the refractive index $n_D = 1.4340$. The green color shown by the crystals when first taken out of the ground is greatly diminished by exposure to light. The property of thermoluminescence is well shown by this fluorite, and can be used for its identification. The prospectors in the region where it occurs place suspected material on a hot stove in a dark room, and fluorite, if present, is shown up by a striking bluish glow.

NEW MINERALS

CESÀROLITE

H. BUTTGENBACH AND C. GILLET: [Separate, from *Ann. soc. geol. Belg.*; exact reference unknown.]

NAME: In honor of Prof. G. Cesàro of Liège.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color steel gray; form, spongy mass resembling coke; friable. H. = 4.5. Sp. gr. = 5.29.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Composition; a manganate of lead, $H_2PbMn_3O_8$. Analysis: Pb 36.29, MnO 42.65, H_2O 3.30, O 13.26, Fe 0.49, Al 0.79, other metals 0.36, Na_2O 0.18, insol. 0.75, undetd. 1.93, sum 100.00%. Sb, As, Cu, Zn, Ca present in minor amounts; no CO_2 or S.

OCCURRENCE.

In cavities in galenite at the lead mine at Sidi-Amer-ben-Salem, Tunis.

RELATIONS.

Suggested to be a salt of the hypothetical acid $H_4Mn_3O_8$, similar to romanechite, $(Mn, Ba)Mn_3O_8$. [May equally well be a colloidal adsorption-product. W.F.F.]

¹ *Am. Min.*, 4, 95-96, 1919.