

those taking part in the discussion did not seem to get anywhere, but ultimately the well-known French-Canadian economic geologist, Dr. Th. C. Denis, pointed out that the French themselves pronounce it *bokseet*, which would appear to settle the matter. The English equivalent of this is *boksite*. (*Eng. Mining J.*, 110 (24), 1115, 1920.)

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Wagner Free Institute of Science, January 13, 1921

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Dr. Hawkins, in the chair. Fourteen members and eight visitors were present.

Dr. Henry Leffmann addressed the society on "Some methods of photomicrography for petrographic work," illustrated with numerous lantern slides. Mr. Robert J. Hagey exhibited and described a chart showing the classification and composition of the igneous rocks. A communication was read from Mr. Frank J. Keeley describing a method of exhibiting Airy's spirals with a single plate of quartz [see Notes and News.] Mr. Charles W. Hoadley exhibited arsenopyrite and rutile from Franklin Furnace, N. J.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the N. Y. Mineralogical Club was held at the American Museum of Natural History on Wednesday, January 19th, 17 members being present.

Mr. Paul Walther, of Elizabeth, N. J., was proposed for membership by W. H. Broadwell. Mr. Broadwell exhibited a specimen of native bismuth from New South Wales and also a specimen of molybdenite. Dr. Kunz exhibited some interesting star sapphires (see Notes and News). Mr. Walther exhibited two specimens from West Paterson, N. J. Mr. Grenzig reported having found a few years ago a specimen of calamine and a fossiliferous boulder near the site of the Brooklyn Museum building. Mr. F. I. Allen spoke entertainingly of the geology at the site of the new Cunard Building in lower Broadway. He described the glacial deposits of sand, silt, etc., and also the bed rock, exhibiting a specimen of same containing many small garnets.

Dr. Kunz spoke, as announced, on "Some reminiscences of the older mineral localities of New York and its vicinity." He stated that the first mineralogist he had met was the late B. B. Chamberlin, a wood engraver, and a fossil collector, from Cincinnati. Mr. W. E. Hidden, a bank note engraver, was also associated with the mineralogists of this period. Dr. Martin and Jas. B. McIntosh and S. C. H. Bailey were others active at this time. Dr. Kunz exhibited some of the older mineralogical books and pamphlets. A copy of the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History* was among these. It contained two early articles on local geology. One article was entitled "On the Mineralogy of New York Island," by S. C. H. Bailey, and the other, "Geology of York Island" by R. P. Stevens. These articles bear the date of 1865.

Dr. Kunz then spoke of the various city localities and the minerals found therein. He stated that the East Side, from 37 to 110 St., probably afforded the most specimens. The various tunnels and their minerals were spoken of.

Capt. Miller called attention to the fine collection of Brooklyn Drift Minerals and Rocks in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society. He also mentioned the occurrence of monazite and xenotime crystals, on the Speedway, Harlem River. Dr. Kunz emphasized the importance of complete records being kept of all finds. THOMAS I. MILLER, *Secretary Pro. Tem.*

NEW MINERALS

It is proposed hereafter to indicate in a general way the classification of all new minerals recorded in this department. Subdivision will be first into "families," of which nine may be recognized, as listed in the January number (*Am. Min.* 6 (1), 12, 1921). Each family will be separated into "subfamilies" based on special features of composition. This arrangement is tentative and open to modification, and criticism of it will be welcome. [Ed.]

FAMILY 2. SULFIDES, ETC.

SUBFAMILY 3. DOUBLE SULFIDES OF METALS AND SEMI-METALS.

ULTRABASITE

V. ROSICKÝ and J. STERBA-BÖHM. Ultrabasit, ein neues Mineral aus Freiberg in Sachsen. (Ultrabasite, a new mineral from Freiberg, Saxony). *Rozpr. české Akad. Prag*, 25, No. 45, 1916; *Z. Kryst. Min.*, 55, 430-439, 1920.

NAME: From its extremely basic chemical composition.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color black, somewhat grayish; luster metallic; streak black; cleavage none; fracture scaly, with somewhat greasy luster on the surface. H. = 5; sp. gr. 6.026.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

Orthorhombic peri-tetragonal. $a : b : c = 0.988 : 1 : 1.462$. Habit thick-columnar, with vertical striations in the prism zone. Forms: $a(100)$, $b(010)$, $r(210)$, $m(110)$, $g(230)$, $n(130)$, $i(015)?$, $h(012)$, $f(011)$, $r(102)$, $d(101)$, $e(114)$, $s(214)$, $?(218)$ and $?(126)$. Dominant, m , n , d , and f . Most forms are incompletely developed; and there is some suggestion of twinning.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

Decrepitates on heating, and at rather low temperature gives off white fumes. If finely powdered, slowly decomposed by HCl and HNO₃, with the separation of some sulfur. Easily decomposed on fusion with alkali carbonates and nitrate. Gives tests for Pb, Ag, and Sb, with traces of Fe and Cu, but no As nor Sn. Some disturbing element was found to be present, which proved to be germanium, as shown by the formation of coatings of GeS, purple, near the mineral, and GeS₂, white, distant, on heating in a stream of H₂S. The Marsh test, as usually applied to As, gives a coating of Ge. Care must be taken, in analyzing, not to heat the mineral in contact with HCl, or the Ge will volatilize as GeCl₄.