NEW MINERALS: DOUBTFUL SPECIES

CLASS: CARBONATES AND RELATED COMPOUNDS
DIVISION: ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING OXYGEN

"Hoelite"


CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Formula C₁₆H₀₅O₈, the compound known in organic chemistry as anthraquinone.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Sp. gr. = 1.43. α and β near 1.75, γ near 2.00.

OCCURRENCE: As incrustations around holes from which fumes issue, over the burning coal seam at Mt. Pyramide.

DISCUSSION: More data desired.

E. T. W.

CLASS: PHOSPHATES
DIVISION: Ca : P : F : (CO₃) = 8 : 4 : 2 : 1. (?)

"Kurskite"


NAME: After one locality of the material, Kursk, Russia.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis of cryptocrystalline nodules indicates the formula 7CaO.CaF₂.2P₂O₅.C₂O₄ or 2Ca₃(PO₄)₂.CaF₄.C₂O₄, also capable of simplification to Ca₆(PO₄)₄.(CO₃)₂.F₂.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color black; structure nodular to cryptocrystalline, evidently colloidal and metacolloidal.

OCCURRENCE: First observed at Kursk, Russia; now found between Razlety and Vishenki, on the Desna river in the province of Chernigov, Ukraine.

DISCUSSION: Homogeneity and definiteness doubtful. May be an altered spodosite, (Ca₃(PO₄)₂F₂).

E. T. W.

CLASS: SILICATES
DIVISION: R' : (R''', R''') : SiO₂ : H₂O = 1 : 4 : 5 : x

"Soda-glaucnoconite"

A. F. HALLMOND: Glaucnite from the greensand near Lewes, Sussex; the constitution of glauconite. Min. Mag., 19, 330-333, (1922); this mineral, p. 333.

NAME: From the composition, a glauconite in which part of the potash is replaced by soda.

DISCUSSION: In the abstractor's opinion, it is better to use names with chemical prefixes for end-members of isomorphous series, and to apply adjectives to variable intermediate members; in the present instance, the high-soda specimens would be classed as "natriferous glauconite."

E. T. W.