Howellville and Henderson with Messrs. Clay, Cienkowski, Biernbaum, and Oldach. Limonite pseudomorphous after pyrite, and quartz crystals were found.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary*

NEW MINERALS: DOUBTFUL SPECIES

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

"Hoelite"

IVAR OFTEDAL: Minerals from the burning coal seam at Mt. Pyramide, Spitzbergen. *Res. Norske Statsund. Spitsbergenexped.*, **1**, no. 3, 9-14, (1922); thru *Min. Abstr.*, **2**, 10. [Original not seen.]

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: *Formula* $C_{14}H_8O_2$, the compound known in organic chemistry as anthraquinone, $\begin{matrix} CH\ CH\ C\ CO\ C\ CH\ CH. \\ CH\ CH\ C\ CO\ C\ CH\ CH \end{matrix}$

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 : (CO_3) = 8 : 4 : 2 : 1. (?)

"Kurskite"

V. N. CHIRVINSKII: The phosphorites of Ukraine. *Matter on natural products of Russia, Russ. Acad. Sci.*, No. **30**, 52 pp., (1919); thru *Min. Abstr.* **2**, 53-54.

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

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis of cryptocrystalline nodules indicates the formula $7CaO.CaF_2.2P_2O_5.CO_2$ or $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaF_2.CaCO_3$, also capable of simplification to $Ca_8(PO_4)_4.(CO_3).F_2$.

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 spodiosite, $(Ca_4(PO_4)_2F_2)$. E. T. W.

CLASS: SILICATES. DIVISION: R′ : (R‴, R″) : SiO_2 : H_2O = 1 : 4 : 5 : x

"Soda-glauconite"

A. F. HALLIMOND: Glauconite 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