sense there is no relationship between it and the von Kobell textbook, except that the same firm published both books, for the present volume is entirely new.

The author has adopted an arrangement of the subject matter which is a marked departure from that ordinarily used during the past two decades, for geometrical crystallography and descriptive mineralogy receive but minor attention, speaking relatively. Furthermore, throughout the text an attempt is made to stress principles and processes and in this respect the treatment is somewhat similar to that used by Niggli in his recently published text (see review, *Am. Min.*, 1922, **7**, 125-126).

The book consists essentially of two parts:—I, General Mineralogy and II, System, formation, and occurrence of natural substances.

Part I is divided into three large subdivisions, (a) Physical Mineralogy, (b) Chemical Mineralogy, and (c) what may be designated as Geological Mineralogy. A new classification of minerals has been adopted in Part II, as follows: (a) Silicates, (b) Oxides and Hydroxides, (c) Sulphides, (d) Elements, and (e) Salt-like compounds of the common acids.

There is ample evidence that the text has been written by one eminently competent to make a broad minded and up-to-date survey of the subject. The text figures are well drawn and the plates excellent. However, it is to be sincerely regretted that better paper could not have been used. E. H. KRAUS.

MINÉRALOGIE DE MADAGASCAR. A. LACROIX. *Paris.* A. Challamel. Vol. III, vii+450 pages, 8 plates, 1 geological map in colors, and 28 figures. 1923.

The first two volumes of this work, published in 1922, were reviewed in the May, 1923 number of this journal. This, the last volume, continues part 4, devoted to LITHOLOGY, (pp. 1-90) and contains a discussion of the post-Lias volcanics and the sedimentary rocks. The alteration of the rocks to laterite and red earth is described in part 5 (pp. 91-149). Part 6 (pp. 150-294) treats of the mutual relationships of the rocks, and cites comparisons with similar rocks in other parts of the world. Appendices to all three volumes (pp. 295-334), a bibliography (pp. 335-350), and geographic and subject indices (pp. 351-431) conclude this volume.

E. F. H.

NEW MINERALS: DOUBTFUL SPECIES

CLASS: PHOSPHATES, ARSENATES, ETC.

"Kurskite"

VLADIMIR N. CHIRVINSKY: Materials for the knowledge of the natural productive forces of Russia. *Russian Academy Sciences*, **1919.** Also *Mineral. Abst.*, **2**, 53 (1923). Previously described but not named in *Neues Jahrb. Min.*, 61 (**1911**).

NAME: From the government of *Kursk*, Ukraine.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A fluo- and carbonato-phosphate of calcium: $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaCO_3.CaF_2$. Several partial analyses are given, one from Putiwl, Kursk, giving CaO 53.08, P_2O_5 32.49, CO_2 4.41, F 4.89.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Structure, radial fibrous. Birefringence 0.008. Optically negative. Sp. Gr. 2.9.

OCCURRENCE: Widespread in the phosphorites of Russia and the Ukraine, as a cement, as a replacement of organic remains or as dark, almost black nodules.

DISCUSSION: The mineral differs in no essential respects from francolite, especially from the fibrous variety of francolite, the "staffelite." The analyses given, made upon impure material, differ but slightly from the analyses of francolite from other occurrences. W. F. FOSHAG.

"Meyersite"

CARL ELSCHNER: *Kolloid Zeit.*, **31**, 94 (1922).

NAME: In honor of H. H. *Meyers*, Industrial Fellow, Mellon Institute, University of Pittsburgh.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous aluminum phosphate, $AlPO_4.2H_2O$. $AlPO_4$, 66.33%; $FePO_4$, 2.52%; H_2O, 26.10%.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Apparently a colloid, perhaps metacolloidal, with agate-like bands.

OCCURRENCE: At Necker Island (near the Hawaiian Islands) in the cavities of a lava flow associated with guano and phosphatized coral limestone and apparently the result of the infiltration of phosphoric acid from the guano.

DISCUSSION: In general appearance and chemical composition this mineral is entirely similar to callainite. Both of these are apparently metacolloidal, and unless optical examination later shows it to be different, meyersite should be placed with that mineral. W. F. F.

CLASS: HYDROUS SILICATES

Chinkolobwite

ALFRED SCHOEP: Sur la Chinkolobwite, nouveau minéral uranifère du Katanga (On Chinkolobwite, a new uranium mineral from Katanga). *Bull. Soc. Belg. Geol. Pal. Hydrol.*, **33**, 87 (1923).

NAME: From the locality, *Chinkolobwe*, Belgian Congo.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of uranium, suggested to be dimorphous with soddite. No analysis given.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Rectangular, prismatic plates, system not stated.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, canary yellow. Plane of the optic axis perpendicular to the elongation of the crystals. The plates are almost normal to the emergence of an optic axis. Elongation negative. Optical character negative. $\beta = 1.635$, $\gamma = 1.646$.

OCCURRENCE: Found as a felted mat of needles on a specimen of soddite.

DISCUSSION: The optical properties as far as are given indicate a new mineral but the data is too meager to class this as a well differentiated type. W. F. F.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences, April 10, 1924

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the vice-president, Mr. Trudell, in the chair. Twenty-one members and twenty-one visitors were present. Upon favorable recommendation of the council, the following were elected active members: Messrs. Thomas Stewart, Edmund Cienkowski, and George Faust. The following names were proposed for