Mr. Broadwell suggested arranging a trip for Decoration Day, and mentioned French Creek as a possible objective. A committee consisting of Messrs. Broadwell, Hoadley, Manchester and Capt. Miller was appointed to arrange the details of this excursion. The meeting then adjourned.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary.*

Regular Monthly Meeting of May 14, 1924

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the East Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of Wednesday, May 14, at 8:15 P. M. The Vice President, Mr. George E. Ashby, presided and there was an attendance of 21 members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee on the George S. Scott resolution reported that the resolution was in preparation and would be forwarded to the relatives of Mr. Scott before the next meeting. The committee on the Gratacap Memorial reported that the matter had been placed in the hands of Dr. Kunz.

In reporting for the outing committee, Mr. Broadwell recommended Branchville, Conn., as an objective for the Memorial Day field trip. On a motion by Mr. Manchester the Club voted in favor of the Branchville objective. Mr. Wintringham called attention to several articles on luminescence of minerals and color in minerals.

The vice president then introduced Mr. Samuel G. Gordon of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences who spoke on the *Second Vaux-Academy Expedition*. Mr. Gordon described the objects and results of this expedition to Greenland in 1923 and reviewed some of the work of mineral collectors in this most interesting field, mentioning particularly the visit to Julianshaab by Giesecke who made the first collection of minerals from Greenland. Mr. Gordon's expedition made its first base at Julianshaab and visited the localities among the fiords of the west coast collecting practically all of the rare species from these localities. The speaker illustrated his talk with a great many lantern slides and by the use of numerous fine specimens of the Greenland minerals which he collected on this expedition.

At the close of his address a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Gordon for his valuable contribution to the knowledge of these little known localities.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary.*

NEW MINERALS: NEW SPECIES

CLASS: SILICATES. DIVISION: R‴:Si = 3:2.

Mullite

N. L. Bowen, J. W. Greig and E. G. Zies. Mullite, a silicate of alumina. *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **14**, 183, 1924. Also *Jour. Amer. Ceramic Soc.*, April, 1924.

NAME: From the Island of *Mull*, Scotland, the locality from which it was first identified.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An anhydrous silicate of alumina, $3Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$; SiO_2 29.04, Al_2O_3 69.63, Fe_2O_3 0.50, TiO_2 0.79, Na_2O 0.18, K_2O 0.06, sum 100.20. Theory, SiO_2 28.2, Al_2O_3 71.8. Unattacked by acids including hydrofluoric acid.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic prisms. $m \wedge m = 89°13'$. Cleavage parallel to (010).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Colorless to delicate pink in mass. $\alpha=1.642$, $\gamma=1.654$. $2V=45°$ - $50°$. $c=\gamma$, $b=a$. Low titanium specimens are not pleochroic, a higher content of titanium raises the indices and the mineral becomes pleochroic in shades of pink.

OCCURRENCE: Found in fused argillaceous inclusions in Tertiary eruptive rocks of the Western Isles of Scotland. Occurs as abundant prisms associated with rare plates of corundum. It is also abundantly developed in many artificial melts and in porcelains, being the material usually called sillimanite. Its similarity to sillimanite is very great. The 3:2 compound, mullite, is the only one stable above 1000°. Mullite should be found in contact rocks that have been highly heated.

DISCUSSION: The discovery of mullite is a striking example of the application of physical-chemical methods to mineralogy. The mineral was first noted in artificial preparations and later sought for in argillaceous rocks that had been subjected to a high heat. W. F. FOSHAG

DOUBTFUL SPECIES

Fourmarierite

H. Buttgenbach: La Fourmariérite, nouvelle espèce minérale. *Ann. soc. geol. Belg.*, p. 41, 1924.

NAME: In honor of the geologist, P. *Fourmariér*.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Exact composition unknown. Contains uranium, lead, water and perhaps silica. Soluble in acids, gives water in closed tube. Before the blow-pipe infusible but blackens.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. $a:b:c=0.8832:1:0.8115$. Forms, (100), (110), (111).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color red, brownish yellow in thin section. Pleochroic in shades of yellow. Luster adamantine. Sp. Gr. 6.046. H= 3 - 4. n higher than 1.754. Plane of the optic axes parallel to (001).

OCCURRENCE: Found at Chinkolobwe, Katanga, Belgian Congo, associated with torbernite, kasolite and curite as an alteration product of pitchblende.

DISCUSSION: This is apparently a new species but its chemical composition and more complete optical data need still to be determined. W. F. F.

NOTES AND NEWS

Professor Esper S. Larsen, Jr., of Harvard University has been appointed representative of the Mineralogical Society of America on the National Research Council, Division of Geology and Geography, in place of Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, who has served for three years.

The Leibniz Silver Medal, for 1924, of the Prussian Academy of Sciences has been given to Fraulein Lisa Meitner, professor of physics at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dahlem, near Berlin, in recognition of her researches on radium.

D. B. Dow, of the Petroleum Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines, has been appointed engineer in charge at the new station now being established at the University of Wyoming.