ABSTRACTS


Belazzar Mine in the Quartzburg district is a second locality for this rare mineral. Here it is found with quartz and pyrite as associates. A partial analysis leads to the formula PbBi4S6.


The author found: marcasite, sphalerite, garnet, pyroxene, phlogopite, tourmaline, hornblende, fluorite, prochlorite (analysis gave formula 2FeO₂MgO₆Al₂O₃·
2SiO₂·2H₂O, a 1.621, b 1.618, γ 1.618, α-γ .005); a similar prochlorite from D. C. gave a 1.606, β 1.606, γ 1.610; epidote (analysis, forms present are a, c, o, n, e, s, i, r, l, f, N, w, Ω, σ, Ω, opt. detn.); topaz, margarodite (analysis, a 1.549, β 1.579, γ 1.590); margarite (analysis, a 1.620, β 1.629, γ 1.630).


The locality is along Erskine Creek. With the native antimony are some unidentified and doubtfully identified alteration products. The latter are valentine and stibiconite.


The deposit is in Clark Co., Nevada. The colemanite occurs in large lenticular beds of Tertiary age which resemble deposits of thermal springs. The outcrop is exposed for about 3000 ft.


The fluor spar deposits of the Madoc district occur in veins occupying fault fissures, of post-Ordovician age. The gangue is chiefly barite and calcite.

THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF DUMORTIERITE IN MEXICO. E. Wittich. Bol. minero (Mexico) 12, 319-21, (1921).


Ultramarine blue dumortierite is associated with quartz, muscovite, and topaz in this new locality.


A vein of granular realgar occurs in altered basic rocks, associated with dolomite (sp. gr. 2.904, 3.71% FeO). Several crystals were measured.
MINERALS OF LAZIO. MELILITE AS INCLUSIONS IN PEPPERINO.  

Clear bright crystals of melilite were found in the peperino used for foundations at Villa Volterra, Albano. An analysis and crystal measurements are given (a:c = 1:0.45643).

E. F. H.


This is a classification similar to that of the sulfides and related minerals (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 10, 497). Minerals containing both uni- and bi-valent metals are classed as double compounds rather than as isomorphous mixtures. Certain instances of high S content are interpreted as due to a higher state of oxidation of the metal rather than of the non-metal.

E. F. H.


An apparatus for measuring the volume of gas absorbed by a dehydrated mineral is described. Dehydrated chabazite strongly absorbed air, N, CO2, and illuminating gas. For instance, in one exp. chabazite took up 14 times its own volume, or 1.3% by wt. of N. The effect of varying physical conditions is discussed.

E. F. H.


Under suitable conditions the dehydration and rehydration of heulandite take place in such a way that the temp.-water content curves are step-like. The mineral contains 11 (2X5.5) molecules of water, and all are present as hydrates.

E. F. H.


Lazulite occurs at Graves Mt. irregularly distributed in itacolumite. Its crystals are acute pyramidal and frequently twinned. The color is azure blue, becoming paler on alteration. It is pleochroic with Z:Y>X, opt. —, 2V large, α 1.604, β 1.633, γ 1.642, disp. slight ρ<v. An analysis shows this lazulite to be unusually high in CaO (3.30%). (See *Am. Min.* 8, 38.)

E. F. H.

COSALITE FROM ONTARIO. T. L. WALKER. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser.*, 12, 5-10, (1921).

The first Canadian occurrences of cosalite are in McElroy township and the Cobalt district. In the first locality it occurs in crystals, or in nodular masses up to 7 lbs. in weight. At Cobalt it is associated with silver. Four analyses are given.

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Rammelsberqite occurs at the Silver Bar, Hudson Bay, and Temiskaming mines, intimately associated with other metallic minerals. Analyses and mineralographic detns. are included.

E. F. H.