

$2\text{ZnCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$, to correspond to that of aurichalcite, $2(\text{Zn}, \text{Cu})\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3(\text{Zn}, \text{Cu})(\text{OH})_2$. The following analyses were made by Bradley:

GOOD SPRINGS, NEVADA

	Crystals	Crystalline Material	Theory for $2\text{ZnCO}_3 \cdot$ $3\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$	Sardinia
ZnO.....	75.58	74.67 ¹	74.14	73.72
CO ₂	(15.78)	(16.41)	16.03	(15.47)
H ₂ O.....	8.64	8.92	9.83	10.81
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

¹ Average of two closely agreeing determinations.

These results agree with those obtained on aurichalcite, so that hydrozincite is evidently the copper-free form of latter.

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DETERMINATION OF MINERALS

Minerals sent postpaid to any of the editors of this magazine will be identified, free of charge, in so far as this is possible with the means at our disposal. In most cases an ounce of material is ample for such determination, but a large enough piece should be sent to show something of the mode of occurrence or of the associated minerals, and the locality should be stated in every case. Only scientific data can be supplied—we will NOT determine the percentages of gold, tungsten, radium, etc., present, or furnish information concerning the commercial values of ores; for such information assayers or mining engineers must be consulted. Results will be announced on the last page of reading matter in this magazine. Specimens to be returned should be accompanied by return postage.

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October 22: New Galena, Bucks Co., Pa.

Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving Day): Unionville, Chester Co., Pa.