

The large iron-tourmaline was found by Mr. Broadwell in the shaft of Mine No. 5 of the Great Southern Mica Company about one half mile from Micaville. This shaft was in the largest dike, which was about forty feet wide, and the crystal was found at a depth of about seventy feet. The dike was weathered to a depth of eighty feet. The tourmaline was originally from three to three and one half feet long and probably weighed from 225 to 250 pounds. As far as the writer's knowledge is concerned, it is one of the largest crystals of tourmaline ever discovered. At present the specimen is seven inches high and ten inches in diameter, and weighs $43\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The faces are rough, and vertically striated due to oscillatory combination of the two prisms, but the three planes of $\infty P (10\bar{1}0)$, and the six faces of $\infty P 2 (11\bar{2}0)$ are easily distinguishable. The crystal is terminated by $R (10\bar{1}1)$ which is immediately below the prism of the first order, $\infty P (10\bar{1}0)$, and is therefore the blunter end of the original hemimorphic crystal which, according to Gustav Rose, is the analogue pole in the development of pyroelectricity. Figure 1 is a side view which shows many cracks nearly perpendicular to the vertical axis, but which may be only a development of the subconchoidal to uneven fracture. Figure 2 is the bottom view of the crystal. Certain white markings are visible in three directions at approximately 120 degrees, which are roughly parallel to the edges of the rhombohedron. The white particles which render the markings more visible consist of a mixture of quartz and muscovite scales.

A VISIT TO THE LOCALITY OF NEWTONITE

EDGAR T. WHERRY, *Washington, D. C.*

In connection with the writer's studies on the aluminium silicate minerals, it seemed desirable to obtain specimens of as many of the rarer clays as practicable, so that analyses could be made on optically controlled material. One species of particular interest was newtonite, recorded in Dana as occurring only "on Sneed's Creek, in the northern part of Newton County, Arkansas." In the course of a recent trip through that region (taken primarily for the study of the vegetation) an opportunity to visit the locality presented itself, and directions for finding it seem worth placing on record for the aid of others who may desire to go there.

The locality is situated on the Harrison Quadrangle, Arkansas-

Missouri, of the U. S. Geological Survey. Starting out from Harrison, the main road running southwestward (in 1925 not completed, but ultimately to extend to Fort Smith) is followed. About 25 kilometers (16 miles) from Harrison the tiny settlement of Compton is passed, recognized by the right-angled turn of the road from south to west; and 6.5 km. (4 m.) further west, where the road swings southward, one's auto must be parked and the journey continued on foot.

An indistinct road, used to haul out timber, extends east from the main road down into the gorge of Sneed's Creek (which rises somewhat further west than shown on the map) and this is to be followed about 200 meters, to a point where the slope becomes very steep. Then, on scrambling down the hillside perhaps 100 meters, a group of small prospect pits will be more or less plainly seen. These have long since fallen shut, and good sized trees are growing on the dumps, but the light color of many of the fragments renders them rather conspicuous against the brown forest soil. On digging into the mass of decomposed shale—a pickaxe and spade will be found useful—occasional small lumps of a soft, white, chalky material, more or less stained by iron oxides, are encountered; and this is the newtonite. Under the microscope it is seen to be made up of minute grains of nearly square outline, which have been variously interpreted as rhombs or as tetragonal bipyramids, but which, it is hoped, can now be further studied. The small amount obtained has been deposited in the mineral collection of the U. S. National Museum.

HEDYPHANE FROM FRANKLIN FURNACE, NEW JERSEY

WM. F. FOSHAG, *U. S. National Museum*
and

R. B. GAGE, *Trenton, N. J.*¹

In a paper on the minerals of Langban, Sweden, C. Flink² lists hedyphane as one of the most typical minerals of that famous locality. It was with some interest, therefore, that the writers found among some minerals recently collected at Franklin Furnace, specimens of this same mineral. No doubt, this mineral has been

¹ Published with the permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

² *Zeit. Krys.*, 58, 357 (1923).