will be sold at 75 each by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

On September 21-22 of this year the Mineralogical Society (London) will celebrate its Jubilee. On those days there will be held in London a "reception and conversazione" and a dinner. Visits will also be arranged to mineral collections, museums, etc. After the celebration in London, and possibly also in the preceding week, excursions will be conducted to mineral localities in Cornwall, Devon and to the north of England. A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the Mineralogical Society of America to attend this celebration.

The Russian government announces that the geological committee of the Supreme Economic Council formed 215 scientific expeditions in 1925. These expeditions reported rich lead deposits in the trans-Baikal region, gold fields in the Aldan region of Siberia and important coal strata on Sakhalin Island. These explorations will be continued during 1926, the government having set aside $1,500,000 for this purpose.

CORRECTION

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE, "DUMORTIERITE FROM NEVADA" APRIL, 1926, P. 95

The refractive index of alpha was determined from an obtuse bisectrix figure exhibiting the dispersion $\rho < \nu$. The wording of this part of the article gives the erroneous impression that the dispersion of the optic axes of the acute bisectrix as ordinarily stated is $\rho < \nu$. Wright and Allen have presented a means of expressing this dispersion of the acute bixectrix so that any possible misunderstanding will be avoided. Following their formula the dispersion of the dumortierite should read $2V_r > 2V_v$. Much better material is now being obtained than any available at the time the above article was written.

ERNEST E. FAIRBANKS

NEW MINERALS: NEW SPECIES

CLASS: OXIDES

Bromellite

G. AMINOFF: Ueber Berylliumoxid als Mineral und dessen Krystallstruktur. (Beryllium oxide as a mineral and its crystal structure). *Zeit. Krys.*, **62**, 113–22 (1925).

NAME: In honor of the early Swedish mineralogist, Magnus von *Bromell.*

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An oxide of beryllium. Formula: BeO. Analysis: BeO 98.02, CaO 1.03, BaO 0.55, MgO 0.07, MnO tr., Sb_2O_5 0.29, Al_2O_3 0.14, ign. 0.85; sum 100.68. Insoluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Hexagonal, dihexagonal pyramidal class. Combination of prism and base, rarely with pyramid. $a : c = 1 : 1.6288$. $p_0 = 1.8808$. $c : p = 62°00'$. $c = 4.36$ Å, $a = 2.68$ Å. Lattice similar to zincite.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white. Uniaxial, positive. $\epsilon = 1.733$, $\omega = 1.719$. Cleavage prismatic, distinct. $H = 9$. Sp. gr. 3.017. Pyroelectric.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Långban associated with Swedenborgite. This is probably the unknown white mineral mentioned in the description of swedenborgite.

DISCUSSION: The natural mineral is very similar to the artificial BeO. Aminoff points out the great similarity of bromellite to zincite. It is interesting to note the analogous occurrence of bromellite at Långban with zincite at Franklin.

W. F. FOSHAG

DOUBTFUL SPECIES

CLASS: COLUMBATES, ETC.

"Pisekite"

AUGUST KREJCI: Pisekite, a new radioactive mineral or pseudomorph. *Casopis Min. Geol. Prague*, **1**, 2–5 (1923). Also Bohuslav Jezek: *Ibid.*, pp. 69–70.

NAME: From the locality, *Pisek*, Bohemia.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A columbate and titanate of uranium and the rare earths. Qualitative analysis showed Cb, Ta, Ti, U, rare earths, and traces of Sn; also Si, Al, K, Ca, Mg as admixtures.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Prismatic with forms like monazite.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellowish to black. Isotropic. Strongly radioactive. Hd. 5.5–6. Sp. gr. = 4.032.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the beryl bearing pegmatites at Pisek, Bohemia.

DISCUSSION: X-ray data showed this mineral to be amorphous. Further data is necessary to define this mineral. W. F. F.

CLASS: VANADATES, ETC.

"Kolovratite"

V. F. VERNADSKY: *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russia*, p. 37, (1922). Also P. N. CHIRVINSKY: *Min. Mag.*, **20**, 290 (1925).

NAME: In honor of L. S. *Kolovrat*, a Russian radiologist.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: Believed to be a vanadate of nickel.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellow to greenish yellow.

OCCURRENCE: Found as thin botryoidal crusts on siliceous and calcareous slates at Fergana, Russian Turkestan. W. F. F.

CLASS: SILICOTITANATES.

Ramsayite

E. Kostyleva: Sur une nouvelle espece mineral—la ramsayite dans les Montes Chibines et Lujawsart en Laponic russe. (A new mineral—ramsayite from Mts. Chibines and Lujawsart, Russian Finland). *Compt. Rend. de l'Acad. d. Sci. d. Russ.*, 55-58 (1923).

NAME: In honor of the Finnish mineralogist, *W. Ramsay*.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silico-titanate of sodium. Formula: $Na_2O.\ 2SiO_2.\ 2TiO_2$. Analysis (K. F. Beloglasov): SiO_2 34.06, TiO_2 46.26, Al_2O_3 0.90, Fe_2O_3 1.03, MnO 0.02, CaO 0.33, MgO tr, K_2O 0.28, Na_2O 16.20, rare earths 0.32, ign. 0.33; sum 99.75. Insoluble in acids except hydrofluoric acid. B.B. fuses easily.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. Forms: (111), (221), (322), (100), (110). $a:b:c = 1.2116:1:1.6520$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, dark brown to black. Translucent in thin splinters. Luster metallic. Cleavage (100) good, (110) less so. Biaxial negative. $2E = 49.9$. Index of refraction greater than 1.83. $X = a$, $Y = b$, $Z = c$. Dispersion strong.

Pleochroism strong; X and Y, light orange; Z, light yellow. Sp. Gr. 3.43.

OCCURRENCE: Occurs abundantly in many of the nepheline syenite pegmatites in Mts. Chibines and Lujawsart, Russian Finland, in crystals up to 5 cm in length.

DISCUSSION: This mineral is undoubtedly the same as lorenzenite. The lorenzenite is described as having the composition $Na_2O.\ 2SiO_2.\ 2TiO_2$ with some of the titarium replaced by zirconium. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the titanium is replaced so that there is no essential difference between that mineral and the ramsayite. W. F. F.

CLASS: SILICATES

"Befanamite"

A. LACROIX: MINERALOGIE DE MADAGASCAR. Vol. 3, 311, (1923). Also Vol. 1, pp. 500–502.

NAME: From the locality, *Befanamo*, Madagascar.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A silicate of scandium. Formula: $Sc_2Si_2O_7$. Analysis (Mean of 5) SiO_2 44.1, ZrO_2 8.4, Sc_2O_3 42.4, Al_2O_3 3.3, Fe_2O_3 2.0; sum 100.2. Unattacked by acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. $a : b : c = 0.7456 : 1 : 1.14912$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color grayish green; $n = 1.803$; birefringence 0.05. $2V = 50°$. $\rho < \nu$, Hd. 6–7. Sp. Gr. 3.492. Brittle.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the region of Befanamo to the east of d'Ankazobe, Madagascar, associated with beryl, strüverite, monazite and probably fergusonite. Crystals were found up to 10 cm. in length.

DISCUSSION: Lacroix separates the mineral from Befanamo from thortveitite on the basis of the absence of yttrium and the high content of Zr and Al. These differences are not essential and the name befanamite should be synonymous with thortveitite. W. F. F.

"Hagatalite"

KENJIRO KIMURA: The Chemical Investigations of Japanese Minerals containing the rare elements. Part V. *Jap. Jour. Chem.*, 2, 82–84 (1925).

NAME: From the locality, *Hagata*, Iyo Province, Japan.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silicate of zirconium and rare earths. Analysis: MgO 0.2, CaO 0.3, Fe_2O_3 2.3, Al_2O_3 2.8, rare earths 13.1, UO_2 tr., ThO_2 1.5, ZrO_2 42.0, SiO_2 29.7, $(Nb, Ta)_2O_5$ 2.7, ign. loss 5.5; sum 100.1.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Crystals with forms and angles like zircon.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellowish gray, brownish gray or gray. Streak dark to light gray. Hd. 7.5. Sp. Gr. 4.4. Brittle.

OCCURRENCE: Found as small crystals 1–5 mm. in diameter in biotite in the pegmatites of Hagata, Iyo Province, Japan.

DISCUSSION: Described as a variety of zircon. It differs from most of the cyrtolites in its higher content of tantalum and columbium. W. F. F.

"Oyamalite"

Ibid. pp. 84–85.

NAME: From the locality, *Oyama*, Iyo Province, Japan.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silicate of zirconium and rare earths. Analysis: MgO 0.8, CaO 0.6, Fe_2O_3 0.6, Al_2O_3 2.0, rare earths 17.7, ThO_2 0.6, ZrO_2 40.9, SiO_2 25.7, P_2O_5 7.6, ign. loss 3.5; sum 100.0.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark green or brown; streak yellowish white to white. Hd. 7.5, Sp. Gr. 4.1.

OCCURRENCE: Found as radial aggregates in feldspar in a pegmatite at Oyama, Iyo Province, Japan.

DISCUSSION: Described as a variety of zircon differing from most cyrtolites in its high content of phosphorus. The possibility of an admixture of xenotime has not been entirely excluded. W. F. F.

A. N. WINCHELL: Studies in the Feldspar Group. *Jour. Geol.*, **33**, 714 (1925).

The feldspar group is further subdivided and the following names proposed: Analbite=anorthoclase with less than 10% of $KAlSi_3O_8$; albiclase=Ab 10–20; andeclase=Ab 30–40; labratownite=Ab 60–70 and bytownorthite=Ab 80–90. W. F. F.

CLASS: ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

"Hoelite"

Ivar Oftedal: Result. Norske Stats. Spitsbergenekspeditioner. Kristinia. Vol. **1**, 9–14 (1922).

NAME: In honor of Adolph *Hoel*, Norwegian geologist.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: Anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_2$.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Needles.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: $n=1.75$, birefringence 0.3. Sp. Gr. 1.43

OCCURRENCE: Found as a sublimate from burning coal. W. F. F.

DISCREDITED SPECIES

Chalcopyrrhotite

PER GEIJER: *Geol. Fören. Förh. Stockholm*, **46**, 354 (1924).

A re-examination of Blomstrand's original specimens demonstrates that chalcopyrrhotite is identical with cubanite. W. F. F.

REDEFINITION OF SPECIES

CLASS: SULFIDE. DIVISION: R : S=2 : 1.

Jalpaite

GEORG KALB AND MAXIMILANE BENDIG: Erzmikroskopiche Untersuchung der Mineralreihe Silberglanz-Kupferglanz. (Chalcographic Examination of the mineral Series Argentite-Chalcocite.) *Centr. Min. Geol.*, p. 516 (**1924**).

An analysis of jalpaite from Schlangenberg, Altai, gave Ag 71.73, Cu 14.10, S 16.33, corresponding closely to the analysis of the mineral from Jalpa, Mexico, and the theoretical composition $3Ag_2S.Cu_2S$. Cleavage pseudo-octahedral. Between crossed nicols anisotropic. Apparently distinct from argentite with a composition of $3Ag_2S.Cu_2S$. W. F. F.