

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY FOR 1928.

The unanimous nominations of the Council for officers of The Mineralogical Society of America for 1928 are as follows:

President, Esper S. Larsen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Vice-President, Lazard Cahn, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Secretary, Frank R. Van Horn, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Treasurer, Alexander H. Phillips, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Editor, Walter F. Hunt, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Councilor, 1928-1931, Ellis Thomson, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

The eighth annual meeting of the Society will be held December 29-31, 1927, at Western Reserve and Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. It is planned to publish in the December issue of the Journal a *preliminary* list of titles of papers to be presented before the Society at its annual meeting. In order to appear on the advance program, titles of papers should be in the hands of the Secretary by *November 10*.

Frank R. Van Horn, *Secretary*.

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Arrojadite

DJALMA GUTMARÃES: Arrojadita, um novo mineral do grupo da wagnerita. (Arrojadite, a new mineral of the wagnerite group). *Publicação da Inspectoria de Obras Contra as Seccas*, Rio de Janeiro. No. 58, 1925.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A phosphate of iron, manganese and other bases. Formula: $4R'_3PO_4 \cdot 9R''_3P_2O_8$. Analysis: P_2O_5 34.32, Fe_2O_3 12.39, FeO 19.84, MnO 12.33, CaO 5.69, MgO 1.85, Na_2O 4.67, K_2O 1.45, Li_2O tr., H_2O (110°) 0.44, H_2O (over 110°) 4.96, SiO_2 0.66, SnO_2 1.52; total 100.12. (Sample contained some hematite, quartz, cassiterite and some alteration products along the cleavages).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Monoclinic. Cleavage perfect.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark green. Pleochroic. $X=Y=$ colorless, $Z=$ pale green. Biaxial, negative. $2V=71^\circ$. $\gamma=1.70$. $\gamma-\alpha=0.007$. $H=$ slightly over 5.

OCCURRENCE: Found massive at Serro Branco, Picuhy, Parahybla, Brazil. Believed to be the same as dark green phosphate described by W. P. Headen from South Dakota (Dana p. 758).

W. F. FOSHAG

Ianthinite

ALFRED SCHOEP: Over janthiniet, een nieuw uranium mineral uit Katanga. (On Ianthinite, a new uranium mineral from Katanga). *Natuurwetenschappelijk Tijdschrift, Antwerpen*, 7, pp. 97-99 (1926). (*Mineral. Abs.*, 3, 232, 1927). Nouvelles observations sur l'Ianthinite. *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg.*, 49, 310-313, 1927).

NAME: From the Greek (*ianthinos*) violet colored.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Contains water, uranium and iron. Ignition loss (perhaps some gain in oxygen) 15.85. Believed to be $2 UO_2 \cdot 7 H_2O$. In the second paper the residue after ignition is said to be apparently all uranium.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. Acicular crystals. Angle between terminal faces 62° (supplementary angle). Cleavage, micaceous, (100).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, violet black, altering on the edges to yellow; streak, brown violet. Luster, semi-metallic. Bi-axial negative. Extinction parallel. Plane of the optic axes across the needles; Bx_a perpendicular to (100). $\alpha=1.674$, $\beta=1.90$, $\gamma=1.92$. Pleochroism strong: a colorless, b dark violet, c violet.

OCCURRENCE: Found in cavities in a specimen of uraninite from Kasola, Belgian Congo, associated with becquerélite and schoepite.

DISCUSSION: Alters upon heating with dilute hydrogen peroxide, turning brown then yellow and shows the following properties: Biaxial positive. Plane of the optic axes parallel to the elongation. $\beta=1.61$ (approx.). This product is neither schoepite nor becquerélite.

W.F.F.

Eschwegeite

DJALMA GUIMARÃES: Eschwegeita, Novo Mineral encontrado em Minas Geraes. (Eschwegeite, a New Mineral found in Minas Geraes). *Bol. Inst. Sci. Brazil*, 2, 1-2 (1926).

NAME: In honor of Baron W. L. Eschwege.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous titanate, columbate and tantalate of yttrium and erbium. Formula, $5 Y_2O_3 \cdot 6 (Ta, Cb)_2O_6 \cdot 10 TiO_2 \cdot 7 H_2O$. Analysis: Ta_2O_5 21.58, Nb_2O_5 25.17, TiO_2 18.75, $(Y, Er)_2O_3$ 27.28, ThO_2 0.57, UO_2 1.96, Fe_2O_3 2.05, H_2O 3.09. Sum 100.45.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, dark reddish gray; dark red in thin splinters. Fracture conchoidal. H. 5.5. Sp. Gr. 5.87. Isotropic, n between 2.15-2.20.

OCCURRENCE: Found as pebbles in the Upper Rio Doce, Minas Geraes. Resembles rutile.

W.F.F.

Korea-augite

FUJIMARO YAMANARI: Soda-pyroxenes in the Tertiary and post-Tertiary alkaline rocks from the environs of the Sea of Japan. *Jap. Jour. Geol.*, III, 105-107 (1924). Also *Koto Commemoration Volume*, 105, 111 (1925).

NAME: An *augite* from Korea.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A soda-pyroxene.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color in thin section green without much pleochroism, when thin $X=Y$ light yellow to greenish yellow, Z golden yellow. $Y=b$, $Z \wedge c = 10^\circ$ in acute β . Birefringence moderate.

OCCURRENCE: As phenocrysts or small rods in the "hakutolite" (acidic alkali-trachyte) at Tonghodong, Musên, North Kankyô-dô, Korea.

W.F.F.

Trachyaugite

Ibid.

NAME: An *augite* from *trachyte*.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A soda-pyroxene.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color black, in thin section bluish-green to yellowish green, birefringence high. $Y=b$, $Z \wedge c = 44^\circ$.

OCCURRENCE: As phenocrysts or minute rods in alkali-trachytes and phonolites from Circum-Japan Sea Region, especially at Oki Islands and Utsuryô Island.

W.F.F.