

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Zirklerite

E. HARBORT: Über zirklerite. Ein neues durch Thermo-Dynamometamorphose gebildetes mineral aus einigen Salzstöcken der norddeutschen Tiefebene. (Zirklerite, a new mineral formed through thermo-dynamicmetamorphism from some salt stocks of the North German Coastal plain), *Kali*, 22, 157-161 (1928).

NAME: In honor of Bergrat Dr. Ing. *Zirkler*, General Director of the Aschersleben Potash Works.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An oxychloride of aluminum, iron, magnesium and calcium. $2Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O + 9(Fe, Mg, Ca)Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Analysis (after deduction of insoluble material, anhydrite and halite) Al_2O_3 12.29, $CaCl_2$ 2.47, $MgCl_2$ 6.83, $FeCl_2$ 57.20, H_2O 21.23. Decomposed by water with separation of alumina and iron hydroxide. Soluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Hexagonal; cleavage, rhombohedral.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Birefringence weak, n about 1.552. When fibrous has parallel extinction. Hardness about 3.5. Sp. Gr. about 2.6.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the Adolfsglück shaft at Hope, Hanover, and other localities and forms the chief constituent of a light gray massive to fine grained rock in breccia like layers in halite or potash salts and is a geo-thermodynamic metamorphosed "Salzton."

W. F. FOSHAG

Kolbeckite

F. EDELMANN: Kolbeckite, ein neues sächsisches mineral. (Kolbeckite, a new mineral from Saxony.) *Jahrb. Berg-u-Hüttenw. Sachsen*, 100, 73-74 (1926). (A preliminary description.)

NAME: In honor of Dr. *Kolbeck*, of the Freiburger Bergakademie.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Contains much beryllium also Al, Mg, P_2O_5 and SiO_2 , traces of Cu, Fe and SO_3 . Suggested to be a beryllium phosphate or silicophosphate. Difficultly soluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Probably monoclinic and twinned. Habit short prismatic. Forms: prism, base and a clinopinacoid. Cleavage clinopinacoidal.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color cyan-blue to blue gray. Luster glassy to pearly. Strongly pleochroic. $H=3\frac{1}{2}$ -4. Sp. Gr. 2.39. Fracture conchoidal, brittle.

OCCURRENCE: Found at the Sadisdorf Copper Mine at Niederpöbel near Schmiedeberg, Saxony, on drusy quartz and chlorite gangue.

W. F. F.

Gudmundite

K. JOHANSSON: Mineralogische Mitteilungen. 1. Gudmundit, ein neues Mineral innerhalb der Markasitgruppe. (Gudmundite, a new mineral of the Marcasite group.) *Zeit. Kryst.*, 68, 87-91 (1928).

NAME: From the locality, *Gudmundstorp*, 3 km. north of Sala, Sweden.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Iron antimony sulphide, Fe Sb S. Analysis: Fe 26.76, Ni trace, Sb 57.31, S 15.47. Total 99.57.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. $a:b:c=0.6729:1:1.1868$. Forms: $m(110)$, $t(013)$, $q(011)$, $c(001)$. $m:m$ $67^\circ 52\frac{1}{2}'$, $t:t$ $43^\circ 10'$. Habit prismatic,

elongated parallel to *a*. Twinning on *m*(111), penetration and contact twins, common.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color silver white to steel gray. Luster metallic. *H* = about 6.

OCCURRENCE: Found in a small lead-zinc occurrence at Gudmundstorp, 3 mi. north of Sala, Sweden, in calcite veins in skarn with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and boulangerite. Arsenopyrite is present in the skarn but not in the veins.

W. F. F.

Haematophanite

Ibid.: pp. 102-107.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An oxychloride of lead and iron. $\text{Pb}(\text{Cl},\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{PbO} \cdot 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$. Analysis: PbO 73.26, FeO 0.22, MnO 0.29, CaO 0.26, MgO 0.06, K₂O 0.17, Na₂O 0.38, Fe₂O₃ 22.01, FeTiO₃ 0.20, Cl₂ 2.17, H₂O 0.73, Insol. 0.42. Total 100.17, Minus O = Cl₂ 0.49, total 99.68. Average of two analyses. Easily soluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Tetragonal, *c* = 1.95 (from Laue photogram). Cleavage micaceous.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark reddish brown. Streak yellowish red. Luster somewhat semi-metallic. *H* = 2-3. Sp. Gr. 7.70. Very thin plates transparent with blood red color. Optically negative.

OCCURRENCE: With plumboferrite, jacobsonite, andradite, copper cerussite in calcite at Jacobsberg as isolated thin plates up to 5 mm. in diameter or aggregated into lamellar aggregates.

W. F. F.

Gosseletite

JEAN ANTEN: Le Salmien Métamorphique du Sud du Massif de Stavelot. (The Salmian Metamorphics to the South of the Massif of Stavelot). *Mem. Acad. Roy. Belg. Cl. Sci.*, Ser. 2, Vol. 5, fasc. 3, 34 pp., p. 18-19 (1923).

NAME: In honor of J. Gosselet.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A manganiferous silicate. Composition unknown. Insoluble in acids.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic (from its optical properties).

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color green. Pleochroic; X = clear greenish yellow, Y = crude green, Z = warm olive green. *n* high, birefringence very strong. Biaxial, positive, 2*V* large, 2*E* exceeds 120°. Plane of the optic axes bisects the obtuse angle of the prism. Cleavage parallel to *m*.

OCCURRENCE: Found in quartzphyllade—a rock made up of specular hematite, phyllite and quartz with accessory rutile and spessartite—as knots intimately mixed with hematite. Locality Stavelot, southeastern Belgium.

W. F. F.

Lohestite

Ibid. p. 29.

A nearly amorphous substance occurring in knots in the metamorphic rocks of the Stavelot district represents a stage in the formation of andalusite. Named for M. Lohest.

W. F. F.