

Since it is obviously not a cleavage, there seem to be only two other possible explanations. Either it is a crystal growth of a secondary nature or it is a result of etching. It does not appear probable that it is a crystal growth, as there is no tendency to develop the typical crystal forms of garnet, nor have the rocks as a rule suffered any considerable metamorphism to initiate such recrystallization. The very sharp faces and angles as contrasted with the abraded shapes of associated mineral grains suggest that it is an authigenic effect, produced since transportation and deposition of the sediments.

Some ordinary garnet was crushed and treated with hydrofluoric acid. After several days of treatment in this acid, an etching of the surface of the grains was produced that is identical with that observed in the natural grains from sedimentary rocks. It seems, therefore, evident that this type of detrital garnet is a result of etching. Just what acid or alkaline solution in nature has produced the result is not known, but in many cases at least it is obvious that it is an authigenic change. Some of the grains are etched down by this natural process to delicate almost skeletal forms. It is thus probable, as pointed out by Mackie, that much garnet disappears from sedimentary rocks with sufficient time under certain conditions that are not uncommon.

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NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MINERALOGICAL  
SOCIETY FOR 1930

The Council has nominated the following officers of The Mineralogical Society of America for the year 1930.

PRESIDENT: Herbert E. Merwin, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

VICE-PRESIDENT: John E. Wolf, Pasadena, California.

TREASURER: Albert B. Peck, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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

EDITOR: Walter F. Hunt, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

COUNCILOR: 1930-1933, Paul F. Kerr, Columbia University, New York City.

The tenth annual meeting of the Society will be held December 26-28, 1929, at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. 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*

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Mr. Lloyd W. Fisher has received the Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University and has been appointed head of the Department of Geology at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. The subject of his dissertation presented for his doctorate was "Chromite—its mineral and chemical composition."

An illustrated booklet of more than passing interest has recently been issued by the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York, entitled "X-rays in Industry."

The pamphlet describes in non-technical language some of the industrial applications of x-rays in examining the internal construction of opaque materials. The manner in which the x-rays are produced, the apparatus required, and rules for the proper exposure and manipulation of radiographic films are some of the points that are briefly discussed. A bibliography consisting of three books and twenty-four articles has been appended for those desiring further information. The Eastman Kodak Co. will mail this pamphlet to any interested party on request.

The first of a contemplated series of reports which will contain abstracts of current articles dealing with applied geophysics has been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Dept. of Commerce. The Bureau plans to secure the original papers from which these abstracts are prepared and to assist interested parties by furnishing translations or photostat copies. Circular No. 6120 contains abstracts of papers relating to gravitational, magnetic, seismic, electrical, geothermal and radioactive subjects.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

### NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

#### *Minutes of the May Meeting*

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was called to order by President Herbert P. Whitlock at the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of May 15, 1929.

Mr. Charles Pasewark of New York City was elected to membership.

A mineralogical trip on Memorial Day, May 30th, to the quarries at Bedford, N. Y., was decided upon.

The address of the evening, on "*The Geology of South Africa and the Diamond-Bearing Formations*," by Dr. George I. Finlay of New York University, was then presented. The general geology of South Africa was first described, and then the characteristics of the diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes. The mineralogical composition of the kimberlite and the various theories which have been advanced to account for the origin of the diamonds were discussed at some length.

Mr. Broadwell exhibited a specimen from Franklin Furnace, N. J., containing ten different minerals, two of which may prove to be new.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. Finlay the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE E. ASHLY, *Secretary Pro-Tem.*

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

### LARNITE

C. E. TILLEY: On larnite (calcium orthosilicate, a new mineral) and its associated minerals from the limestone contact-zone of Scawt Hill, Co. Antrim. *Mineralog. Mag.*, 22, 77-86, 1929.

NAME: From the name of the locality, Larne, in Co. Antrim, in the vicinity of which the mineral occurs.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Calcium orthosilicate,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{SiO}_4$  or  $2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ . Larnite is attacked slowly by water with production of  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ , the solution turning red