

analysis was possible because of the scarcity of the material. The stope from which this sample came was inaccessible at the time of the examination and no other samples were obtainable. Ores containing a detectable amount of tellurium have not been found in the last two years.

The qualitative tests and the physical characteristics of this mineral are the same as those of the type mineral and it is probably rickardite. This makes the fourth recorded occurrence of this mineral and the third occurrence in the United States.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. W. W. Brostrom in testing this material and the use of his notes on the detection of tellurium in these ores and for the pulp sample containing the rickardite.

Dr. A. R. Crook, since 1907 curator of the Illinois Museum of Natural History, died May 30, at the age of 66 years. Dr. Crook graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1892 received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Munich. From 1893 to 1906 he served on the instructional staff of Northwestern University.

CENOSITE: A CORRECTION

In behalf of Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc., and personally I wish to apologize for an incorrect statement in our offering of Cenosite in the June *American Mineralogist*. This was written very hurriedly owing to my hasty removal to a hospital for an operation and reference was not made to any literature except *Dana's System*. The occurrence at Nordmark was therefore overlooked.

GEORGE L. ENGLISH

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Minutes of the April Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club, with 66 members present, was held at the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of April 16, 1930, with President Herbert P. Whitlock in the chair.

Mr. Martin L. Ehrman of New York City and Mr. Miro Bianchi of Paterson, N. J., were elected to membership.

This being the annual meeting, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Frederick I. Allen; First Vice-President, George E. Ashby; Second Vice-President, Horace R. Blank; Secretary, James F. Morton; Treasurer, Gilman S. Stanton.

The address of the evening was delivered by the retiring president, Herbert P. Whitlock, his subject being "*The Minerals in the Earth's Crust*." The speaker discussed the general subject of the elements from the different viewpoints, and stressed the method approach by the geologist and the mineralogist.

In a series of colored diagrams, the speaker gave a vivid presentation of the eleven most common minerals in the earth's crust and their proportionate abun-

dance, as well as of silica and the principal metallic oxides, with their respective contributions to the rock-forming minerals. By means of a table the speaker showed why these rock-forming minerals are common, on the basis of the proportions of the eleven commonest elements in the earth's crust.

In closing, the speaker discussed the formation of several types of minerals from magmas containing a maximum and a minimum proportion of silica.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

JAMES F. MORTON, *Secretary*

Minutes of the May Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of May 21, 1930, with President Frederick I. Allen in the chair. There were 36 members present.

Mr. E. B. Chapin of Tenafly, N. J., Mr. George B. Wilmott of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Wm. H. McClelland of New York, N. Y., were elected to membership. Sir William Henry Bragg was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Club. It was voted to present him with a diploma on behalf of the Club.

Professor Paul F. Kerr of Columbia University was the speaker of the evening, his subject being "*A Modern Mineralogical Study of Clay.*" He dwelt on the application of X-rays and microscopic methods to the study of clay, and illustrated the methods in a practical way by descriptions of several types of clay, emphasizing the following points:

The clay minerals have long provided one of the most difficult fields of mineralogical endeavor, due largely to the extremely finely divided nature of the material. In recent years, however, methods have been developed, which give promise of solving problems that have long existed concerning the nature of the clay minerals. The two most promising lines of study are a direct outgrowth of X-ray methods and petrographic research. These developments are now proving most valuable auxiliaries to the time-honored method of chemical analysis.

One of the most interesting results of this study is a reduction in the large number of mineral species generally attributed to the clay group.

An interesting discussion followed the address, and a rising vote of thanks expressed the appreciation of the members.

JAMES F. MORTON, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Arandisite

F. C. PARTRIDGE: A new tin mineral from South-west Africa. *Trans. Geol. Soc., S. Africa*, **32**, 171-176, 1930.

NAME: From the locality, Arandis.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A silicate of tin. Analysis (by H. G. Weall): Moisture 5.0, Ign. loss 3.5, SiO₂ 16.2, Al₂O₃ 2.7, Fe₂O₃ 1.3, Cu 0.9, SnO₂ 70.9; total 100.5. Decomposed by sulphuric acid. Does not reduce with zinc and HCl. B. B. infusible but turns brown or black. In closed tube yields water which is faintly alkaline to litmus. The mineral does not darken. With fluxes yields dispersed beads of tin. With cobalt nitrate gives a blue crust.