According to figures compiled by the Minerals Division of the Department of Commerce, the manufacture of motor cars and trucks in 1928 absorbed 18 percent of the domestic production of rolled steel, 14.6 percent of the production of copper, 25.6 percent of the lead produced from domestic ores, 24.1 percent of the tin deliveries, 27.7 percent of the production of aluminum, 4.5 percent of the zinc, and 28 percent of the domestic consumption of nickel.

The production of German potash in 1928 was equivalent to 1,690,000 tons of K_2O, an increase of 11.4% over that of the previous year. Of this amount 38.8% was exported and 61.2% was consumed at home. The sales for 1928 showed an increase of 14.7% over 1927.

Analyses by the U. S. Geological Survey of the cores of two test holes drilled in Texas showed several beds of polyhalite of potential commercial value and in addition, in the twelfth hole, other salts such as carnallite ($KCl \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$), sylvite (KCl), langbeinite ($K_2SO_4 \cdot 2\ MgSO_4$), and kieserite ($MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$). These minerals have also been found in New Mexico but thus far only polyhalite ($K_2SO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot 2\ CaSO_4 \cdot 2\ H_2O$) has appeared in public tests in Texas. At present it is not clear whether one continuous formation extends into both States or whether the area in Texas represents a separate deposit.

Horace Bushnell Patton, professor emeritus of the Colorado School of Mines, died July 15, 1929, age 72 years.

E. K. Gedney and Harry Berman have recently described in *Rocks and Minerals* an unusual occurrence of large beryl crystals in a feldspar quarry at Albany, Maine. The crystals occur in radial aggregates in some cases attaining a length of 17 to 18 feet and a diameter of from 3 to 4 feet. It is estimated that approximately 100 tons of beryl are now exposed. This occurrence undoubtedly represents the largest single deposit of this mineral as yet found in this country.

Mr. Samuel G. Gordon of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences has spent three months in Bolivia collecting minerals; sixty-three cases of specimens have already arrived at the Academy. He will likewise spend considerable time in South Africa, mainly in the Congo.

A CORRECTION. In the September 1929 issue of the American Mineralogist page 340, the chemical formula of the new mineral tanteuxenite was erroneously given as Yt_2TaO_8. It should be $YtTi_2TaO_8$. Dr. E. S. Simpson has kindly called attention to the error.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Minutes of the November Meeting

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held at the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 20,

1929, with the president, Dr. Herbert P. Whitlock, in the chair. Fifty persons were present.

Mr. Valentine Abrogast of Wingdale, N. Y., Mr. Augustus B. Krug of New York City, Dr. M. W. Senstius of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mr. H. T. Strong of Chatham, N. J., were elected to membership.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. R. J. Colony of Columbia University, who addressed the Club on "*The Geology of Southeastern Wyoming*," with particular reference to the territory surrounding the summer camp maintained jointly by Columbia University and the University of Wyoming.

The oldest rocks in this region are a complex series of pre-Cambrian metamorphosed sediments, which have been invaded by a large granite bathylith. The latter forms the Laramie and the Medicine Bow mountains. On the eroded surface of the granite rest Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous sediments, which have been folded into synclines and form the Laramie Basin and similar valleys. Tertiary sediments lie unconformably upon these rocks.

Mr. Morton reported upon a successful trip held by the Club to the quarries at West Paterson and Prospect Park, N. J., on Election Day, Nov. 5th. About 29 mineral species were collected. The trip was noteworthy for the unusually fine bornite found at the Prospect Park quarry.

HORACE R. BLANK, *Secretary*.

NEWARK MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Newark Mineralogical Society the following officers were elected for the year 1929–30:

President: John A. Grenzig
Vice-President: Geo. E. Carpenter
Secretary: H. L. Thowless
Treasurer: H. M. Lehman

A short meeting was held at which the President brought to the attention of the members the fact that access to the Paterson quarries could no longer be obtained due to indiscretions of some collectors. The meeting then adjourned to the auditorium where Mr. L. H. Bauer, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, spoke on the "*Minerals of Franklin, New Jersey*." The physical characters of the minerals were demonstrated by means of several ultra-violet light machines, owned and operated by Mr. Broadwell and Mr. Reamer. Mr. Bauer and Mr. Broadwell exhibited the new find "barylite." When exposed to the ultra-violet light this species has the property of showing a blue fluorescence similar to that of scheelite. Among the many specimens shown was willemite from northern Rhodesia, this possesses a green fluorescence of paler color than that of the Franklin material.

RODNEY B. MILLER, *Secretary*.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, *November* 6.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Dr. G. T. Prior in the chair.

DR. C. E. TILLEY: *On Scawtite, a new mineral from Scawt Hill, Co. Antrim (with chemical analysis by Mr. M. H. Hey)*. This new monoclinic mineral, with composition $6CaO \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot 3CO_2$, occurs in the contact zone between the chalk and tertiary dolerite, from which another new mineral, *larnite*, was recently described (*Min. Mag.*, vol. **22**, p. 77).

DR. F. COLES PHILLIPS: *On the composition-plane of* (010)*-twins in the acid plagioclases.* In the true pericline twin, the inclination of the variable composition-plane for different compositions is correctly given by Wülfing's curve. T. Barth's conclusion that there is no regular variation is not justifiable, and results partly from confusion with other twin-laws. The pericline twin should be of frequent occurrence in the crystalline schists.

MR. M. H. HEY: *On the variation of optical properties with chemical composition in the Rhodonite-Bustamite series.* A complete optical study of three analyzed members of the Rhodonite-Bustamite series, together with the data available from the literature, shows regular variation in the optical properties and specific gravity with change in lime content.

DR. F. COLES PHILLIPS: *A preliminary account of some mineralogical and chemical changes induced by progressive metamorphism in the Green Bed group of the Scottish Dalradian.* Analyses prove the Green Beds to be a truly isochemical series in respect to the constituents significant in progressive metamorphism. The earliest-formed plagioclase is pure albite, but a progressive entry of the anorthite molecule can be traced. The adjustment to equilibrium is apparently close, all the reconstituted plagioclase of a given rock having the same composition. In the highest grades the feldspar is a medium andesine. Similar variations with increasing grade are found in the associated epidiorites. The earliest-formed greenish micaceous mineral is shown to be a true potash mica, which undergoes increase in FeO in higher grades. Hornblende appears in the chlorite zone only in rocks low in potash.

W. CAMPBELL SMITH, *General Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

NEW DATA

Eggonite

J. KRENNER: Mineralogische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn. (Mineralogical Contributions from Hungary.) *Centr. Mineral., Geol.*, Abt. A, pp. 34–38, **1929.**

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous aluminum phosphate and not a silicate of cadmium as originally described.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic. $a:b:c=0.87749:1:0.53694$. Forms: $a(011)$, $m(110)$, $a(100)$, $b(010)$, (451). Habit prismatic. Cleavage parallel to (100), good.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Biaxial negative, $2V=60°34'$. $\beta=1.5901$. Plane of the optic axes parallel to $b(010)$. Dispersion $\rho>\nu$.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Felsobanya (not Altenberg as originally described) with miargyrite and diaphorite.

DISCUSSION: Suggested to be the aluminum analogue of strengite.

W. F. FOSHAG

Fizelyite

Reported in Appendix III, p. 30 (1915), *Dana System of Mineralogy;* described by J. S. KRENNER AND J. LOCZKA. *Math. Természettud Értesitö*, **42,** pp. 18, 19, 21, 1926.

NAME: After the mining engineer Sándor Fizély by whom the mineral was found.