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.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Formula approximately: $5PbS \cdot Ag_2S \cdot 4\ Sb_2S_3$. Analysis gave: Sb 34.02, As 0.32, Pb 37.48, Ag 7.70, Fe 0.62, S 20.10, insol. 0.30. A sulph antimonite of lead and silver.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark lead-gray or steel-gray. Occurs as striated prisms with no terminal faces. Said to be monoclinic in crystallization. (*Dana*, Appendix III, p. 30.) Very brittle, H = 2. Cleavage (010).

OCCURRENCE: Found with semseyite at Kisbánya, Co., Szatmár, Hungary.

J. F. SCHAIRER

DISCREDITED SPECIES

Thermokalite

K. W. EARLE, *Proc. Geol. Assoc. London*, Vol. **39,** p. 96, 1928, mentions "a large number of specimens of thermokalite, a new member of the haloid group, which has, apparently, so far escaped description." This previously unpublished name was copied from Dr. H. J. Johnston-Lavis' manuscript labels. L. J. Spencer, Eleventh list of new mineral names, *Min. Mag.*, **21,** p. 579, 1928, lists the name thermokalite. F. A. Bannister, The so-called "thermokalite" and the existence of sodium bicarbonate as a mineral, *Min. Mag.*, **22,** 53–64, 1929, shows that the material labeled "thermokalite" by Johnston-Lavis is a mixture of trona, thermonatrite, sodium bicarbonate (nahcolite) and thenardite. The material was from a tunnel near Stufe di Nerone, Baja. The name thermokalite should be dropped from mineralogical nomenclature.

J. F. SCHAIRER

Louisite

T. L. WALKER: On the nature of Louisite. *Contributions to Canadian Mineralogy*, 1923, *Univ. of Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser.*, No. **16**; *Proc. Trans. Nova Scotian Institute Sci.*, **16,** 35–7, 1927. Louisite was first described by Honeyman (*Proc. Nova Scotian Inst. Nat. Sci.*, **5,** 15, 1878). The mineral was closely related to apophyllite in composition except that it was much higher in silica. Walker reexamined the type specimen in the Provincial Museum at Halifax. A thin section showed that louisite is "an aggregate of radiating spherules of quartz in cleavable apophyllite." The "louisite" was crushed and separated by heavy liquids into quartz and apophyllite contaminated with quartz. The apophyllite separated had the usual optical properties of that mineral. The name louisite should be dropped from mineralogical nomenclature.

J. F. SCHAIRER

Lehrbachite, Zorgite

GEORGE FREBOLD: Über einige selenerze und ihre Paragenesen im Harz. (Some selenium ores and their paragenesis in the Harz.) *Centr. Min., Geol.*, **1927A,** pp. 16–32.

The selenium minerals of the Harz (Lehrbach, Zorge and Tilkerode) are clausthalite (PbSe), tiemannite (HgSe), naumannite (Ag_2Se), umangite (Cu_3Se_2).

Lehrbachite proves to be a mixture of clausthalite and tiemannite. Zorgite = clausthalite and umangite with minor amounts of tiemannite. Tilkerodite = clausthalite, cobaltite, an unknown constituent and hematite.

W. F. FOSHAG