Vivianite is essentially a hydrous ferrous phosphate, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $(\text{H}_2\text{O} = 28.7$ per cent). Its composition suggests an association with glauconite which is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron, and potash.

Vivianite is mentioned as occurring in clays and marls in New Jersey and elsewhere, but its occurrence in indurated greensands in Virginia has not heretofore been described in the literature so far as is known.

**A Correction**


**BOOK REVIEW**


This book is written as a handy guide for prospectors and other men who, from time to time, may wish to undertake some kind of prospecting work. The author assumes that these readers have not had a basic training in mineralogy and geology and therefore attempts to present the subject matter in such terminology and simplified classification that the layman may readily understand it. In undertaking such a difficult task, however, he occasionally throws himself open to criticism by his professional associates, which in such an endeavor is almost an inevitable result.

One-half of the book is devoted to a discussion of the most common non-metallic and metallic minerals in reference to their occurrence, description, detection, use, value, etc. They are listed alphabetically for ready reference. Each mineral or metal is treated with special regard to its particular attributes and considerable supplementary material is added where appropriate, such as methods of prospecting, mechanical concentration, types of deposits, minerals which might be mistaken for the one in question, etc.

A short but good "glossary of terms used in mining" is included which contains many words not used in the simple discussions in the book but are intended, apparently, to aid the prospector in reading governmental, and other publications, so often referred to.

Because of the growing importance of geophysical methods of prospecting, a chapter in keeping with the general simplicity of the book has been included on this subject. It has as its object merely the familiarizing of the prospector with the various methods of geophysical prospecting and the opinions of experts regarding their utility.

The first third of the book is devoted to a series of twenty-six very short chapters which deal with the following subjects: financial aid to prospectors, equipment, food, water, transportation, mining laws, first aid, introduction to mineralogy and geology, occurrence of ores, outcrops, sampling, field tests, development of prospects, and markets and prices.
Aside from certain minor criticisms which might be mentioned such as: certain ambiguous expressions; improper designation of crystallographic forms and their orientation; and the antiquated treatment recommended for snake bites, the book contains many helpful suggestions to prospectors and should command a wide sale.

A. J. EARDLEY

NEW MINERAL NAMES


**NAME:** From the locality, Nagatejima, a small headland on the Noto Peninsula.

**CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:** A phospho-silicate of aluminum, rare earths, calcium and iron; 4RO 3R₂O₃ 6(SiO₂, P₂O₅) 2H₂O. Analysis: SiO₂ 25.2, TiO₂ 0.57, P₂O₅ 6.48, Al₂O₃ 14.3, Fe₂O₃ 2.40, Ce₂O₃ 14.58, La₂O₃ etc. 7.84, Y₂O₃ etc. 4.51, ThO₂ 0.88.