

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

### Glaucocerinite

E. DITTLER AND R. KOEHLIN: Über Glaukokerinit, ein neues Mineral von Laurion (Glaucocerinite, a new Mineral from Laurion). *Cent. Min. Geol. und Paleont.*, Abt. A, No. 1, pp. 13-17, 1932.

NAME: From the Greek words for blue and waxy.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous basic sulfate of zinc, aluminum and copper:  $Zn_{13}Al_8Cu_7(SO_4)_2O_{30} \cdot 34H_2O$ . Analysis: ZnO 37.95,  $Al_2O_3$  15.40, CuO 19.26,  $SO_3$  5.79,  $H_2O+5.69$ ,  $H_2O-$  16.31; Sum 100.40. Soluble in hydrochloric acid.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color sky blue to turquoise blue, at times greenish, and gray or brownish through impurities. Soft, waxy to radial fibrous. Sp. Gr. 2.749.

Extinction parallel.  $\gamma = 1.542 \pm .001$ . Birefringence is high.

OCCURRENCE: Found as a fine botryoidal coating on adamite or with gypsum in vugs in smithsonite at Laurion.

DISCUSSION: Differs from zinkaluminite chiefly in its content of copper.

W. F. FOSHAG

### Alkanasul

JORGE WESTMAN: Alkanasul, un nuevo mineral aluminifero de Chile. (Alkanasul, a new aluminous mineral from Chile), *Bol. Minero. Soc. Nac. Minera.*, 47, 433-4, 1931.

NAME: From the chemical symbols of its constituents, aluminum, potassium and sodium, and the first syllable of sulfate.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A basic sulfate of aluminum, potassium and sodium:  $K_2SO_4 \cdot Na_2SO_4 \cdot 2(Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 6Al(OH)_3 \cdot 6H_2O)$ . Analysis:  $Al_2O_3$  30.35;  $K_2O$  5.61;  $Na_2O$  3.70;  $SO_3$  37.95;  $H_2O$  16.11;  $Fe_2O_3$  1.20;  $SiO_2$  4.98. Insoluble in water or acids. After moderate roasting yields soluble sulfates of alumina, potassium and sodium.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellowish white to bluish gray. Hd.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Sp. Gr. 2.90.

Found in large quantity, in compact masses or sandy conglomeratic masses, near Salamanca, Chile.

W.F.F.

### Leucophosphate

EDWARD S. SIMPSON: Contributions to the Mineralogy of Western Australia. Series VII. *Jour. Roy. Soc. W. Australia*, 18, 69-74, 1931-32.

NAME: From the Greek *leukos*, white; *phosphoros*, the root of phosphate.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous phosphate of potash, iron and aluminum:  $K_2(Fe, Al)_7(OH)_{11}(PO_4)_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ . Analysis (after deducting 52.75% quartz, 0.48% rutile, 1.07% chromite, and 1.03% carbon, etc.):  $Al_2O_3$  12.73;  $Fe_2O_3$  32.82;  $Cr_2O_3$  nil; FeO nil; MnO 0.22; MgO 0.73; CaO tr.;  $(NH_4)_2O$  0.09;  $Na_2O$  0.13;  $K_2O$  7.88;  $H_2O +$  12.28;  $P_2O_5$  26.69; NiO tr.;  $CO_2$  0.17; Carbon tr.;  $SiO_2$  nil;  $TiO_2$  nil;  $H_2O-$  6.59. Total 100.33.

Soluble in strong hydrochloric acid. Insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white. Under the microscope, very fine grained. Birefringent. Sp. Gr. between 2.30 and 2.65.

OCCURRENCE: Found as chalky masses intimately associated with variscite (redondite), chalcedony and opal in veins replacing serpentine. Suggested as resulting from the action of solutions of bird guano upon the serpentine.

W.F.F.

#### NEW DATA

##### Julienite

Original description: Alfred Schoep: *Natuur. Wetenschappelijk Tijdschrift*, 10 jg No. 2, pp. 58-9, 1928.

New data: *Ibid.*, 13 jg. No. 3-5, pp. 147-149, 1931.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: (On recrystallized mineral), tetragonal, habit slender prismatic  $c = \rho_0 = 1.2059$ .  $a_0 = 0.8292$ . Forms: (010), (490), (350), (110) (111).

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES:  $G = 1.594$ .

Uniaxial positive.  $\epsilon = 1.645$ .  $\omega = 1.556$ . Feebly pleochroic. Julienite does not seem to contain chlorine nor  $\text{NO}_3$  as previously reported.

W.F.F.