

Bannister's reply, in part, follows:

In reply to your question on the priority of mottramite, Roscoe's paper was received May 10, 1876, published and issued in Part No. 172 of Vol. 25 of Proc. Roy. Soc. on the 1st June 1876 but was not read until 15th June 1876. The number of these separate paper-bound parts of Vol. 25 of the Proc. Roy. Soc. now in existence is probably very small. I have confirmed, however, that a separate part No. 172 is held by the Royal Society in Burlington House, Piccadilly London, and I am indebted to the Librarian of that Society for the date of publication I am now sending you. There is no doubt, therefore, that the name mottramite appeared in print a month before psittacinite.

The name mottramite, being published on June 1, 1876, two weeks before Roscoe read his paper, thus has a month's priority over psittacinite, published July 1, 1876, as already stated by Bannister,⁴ and is the name to be taken. The reasons for discarding other synonymous names are given in the two papers cited.

Such questions of nomenclature may hardly seem worthy of the time consumed in determining priority but the question is important in the preparation of a standard book of reference, as the new edition of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*.

For this mineral, the copper analogue of descloizite, mottramite and not psittacinite, is the correct name.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 384.

CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF BORGSTRÖM'S LIQUIDS¹
WITH LEAD-GLASS PRISMS

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The writer recently had occasion to use Borgström's high index liquids, and employed a Pulfrich refractometer to determine their indices. It was found that the liquids attacked the lead-glass prisms of the refractometer, forming an insoluble white film that could be removed only by regrinding and repolishing.

To avoid the possibility of damaging valuable instruments, it is suggested that only such refractometers be used with these liquids as are known to be equipped with hard glass prisms. The Pulfrich type, "with variable refraction angle" and a special high index Abbe refractometer made by the Spencer Lens Co., are very well adapted for this kind of work.

¹ Borgström, L. H., Ein Beitrag zur Entwicklung der Immersionsmethode, *Bull. Comm. Geol. Finlande*, No. 87, pp. 58-63, 1929.

NOTICE TO CRYSTALLOGRAPHERS AND CHEMISTS

In order to check the practical value of Barker's method of crystal identification, complete determinative tables have been compiled for the tetragonal system according to the Barker classification angle and other physical properties.

The authors will gladly attempt to determine any artificial compound which is sent to them, provided the crystals are tetragonal and have been described in the literature.

Please mail the crystal in a small vial, designated by a number so as to withhold its identity. Send to J. D. H. Donnay, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., or to J. Mélon, Laboratoire de Minéralogie, Université de Liège, Belgium.

Dr. R. C. Evans, of Clare College, has been appointed University demonstrator in the department of mineralogy and petrology of the University of Cambridge.

At the anniversary meeting of the Mineralogical Society, London, Sir Thomas Holland was elected president and Sir William H. Bragg and Mr. Arthur Russell were elected vice-presidents.

Dr. John Joly, Professor of geology and mineralogy in Dublin University since 1897 died on December 8 at the age of seventy-six years.

Dr. W. H. Collins, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, delivered the first series of the Grant Memorial Lectures at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. The topics discussed were: The Economic Future of Northern Canada, Major Correlation Problems of the Great Lakes Region, and The Sudbury Mining field.

The presentation of the Penrose Medal to Dr. Waldemar Lindgren of the department of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was made on December 29 at the annual dinner of the fellows of the Geological Society of America.

Dr. Henry Stephens Washington, petrologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1912, died on January 7 at the age of sixty-seven years.

EIGHTEEN specimens of meteorites from a group of meteorite craters at Henbury, Australia, have been received at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and placed on exhibition in the museum's collection. The museum possesses the world's largest meteorite collection as regards the number of falls represented, specimens from more than two thirds of all known meteorite falls being included.

DR. VICTOR MORITZ GOLDSCHMIDT, professor of mineralogy at Göttingen, has been elected an honorary member of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain.