This book is a valuable contribution in its field. It really is the first attempt at a general evaluation of the work, done up to date, in sedimentary petrology, especially from the viewpoint of correlation by means of minerals. It is evident that, while many difficulties and problems still remain, this type of work, in the future, will yield increasing information along certain lines. The abstracts are very valuable to workers who may or may not have access to large libraries. Professor Boswell suggests that the abstracts be continued in the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology. This would be a valuable source of information to many working in this field.

JOHN T. LONSDALE

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Hydroromeite

G. NATTA AND M. BACCAREDDA: Tetrossido di antimonio e antimoniati. Struttura cristallina dell' antimoniato di antimonile (tetrossido di antimonio), suo isomorfismo con i piroantimoniati di piombo e di calcio ed esame röntgenografico delle ocre di antimonio (Cervantite, Stibiconite) e degli antimoniati idrati di calcio (Idroromeite) e di piombo (Bindheimite). *Zeit. Krys.*, **85**, pp. 271–296, 1933. With German summary.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous calcium antimonate: 2–3 $CaO \cdot 2\ Sb_2O_5 \cdot 6$–$8\ H_2O$. Analyses: From Villafranca, Galicia, Spain—H_2O 13.48, Sb_2O_5 62.90, Fe_2O_3 1.98, CaO 19.19, CO_2 3.33. From Higueras, Cordoba, Spain—H_2O 12.27, Sb_2O_5 70.01, Fe_2O_3 1.50, CaO 14.38.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Cubic. Space group $O_h^7 \cdot a = 10.25$ Å.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Villafranca—Color pale yellow to clear brown. Sp. Gr. = 3.50. Hd. = 3.5. Higueras—Color grayish yellow to canary yellow. Sp. Gr. = 3.66. Hd. = 5.

OCCURRENCE: The mineral from Villafranca results from the alteration of stibnite and is often pseudomorphous after it.

DISCUSSION: From a comparison of the powder photographs it is concluded that this mineral is isomorphous with bindheimite and with stibiconite. Powder photographs of this mineral before and after dehydration are the same as those for romeite.

W. F. FOSHAG

Portlandite

C. E. TILLEY: Portlandite, a new mineral from Scawt Hill, Co. Antrim. *Mineral. Mag.*, **23**, No. 142, pp. 419–420, 1933.

NAME: From Portland cement in view of its occurrence as a common product of hydration of Portland cement.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)_2$. Microchemical tests show abundant calcium and in the closed tube gives reaction for water. The residue treated with $AgNO_3$ solution turns brownish-black. Slowly soluble in water; completely soluble in weak hydrochloric acid.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Hexagonal, in plates. Cleavage basal, perfect. $a = 3.64 \pm 0.10$ Å, $c = 4.85 \pm 0.10$ Å.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Colorless. Luster on the plates pearly. Sectile and cleavage plates flexible. Hd. = 2. Sp. Gr. = 2.23.

Uniaxial, negative. $\omega = 1.575$, $\epsilon = 1.547$.

OCCURRENCE: Found with afwillite in larnite-spurrite rocks at the contact zone at Scawt Hill. Results from the hydration of these calcium orthosilicates.

W. F. F.

Saleite

J. THOREAU AND J. F. VAES: La Saléite, Nouveau Mineral Uranifere. *Bull. Soc. Belg. Geol.*, **42,** pp. 96–99, 1932.

NAME: In honor of A. Salée.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous phosphate of magnesium and uranium: $MgO \cdot 2UO_3 \cdot P_2O_5 \cdot 8\ H_2O$. Analysis (by M. Mollet, on about 400 mgs.) UO_3 64.70, P_2O_5 14.58, MgO 5.06, H_2O 16.64, Insol. 2.79; total 103.77.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Orthorhombic, pseudotetragonal. Habit square plates. Forms (001), (100), (010), also (120), (210). The crystals are twinned so as to show four quadrants with optic axes at right angles. Cleavage (001), perfect.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color lemon yellow. Hd. = 2–3. Sp. Gr. a little less than 3.3.

Biaxial negative. $2V = 61°$. Dispersion marked $r > v$. $\alpha = 1.559$, $\beta = 1.570$, $\gamma = 1.574$.

OCCURRENCE: Found intergrown in parallel position with torbernite and associated with other uranium phosphates on specimens from Chinkolobwe, Katanga. It is the magnesium analogue of autunite.

W. F. F.

Alumo-Chalcosiderite

A. JAHN: Alumo-Chalkosiderit, ein Neues Mineral vom Schneckenstein i. Vogtland, *Mitt. Vogtlandischen Gesell. Naturf.*, No. **8,** p. 1, 1933.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous phosphate of copper, iron and alumina, intermediate between chalcosiderite and turquoise, $CuAl_2Fe_4(PO_4)_4(OH)_8 5H_2O$. Analysis: CuO 6.82, Fe_2O_3 34.26, Al_2O_3 10.45, P_2O_5 33.82, CaO 0.87, H_2O 13.7. Sum 99.92.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color deep grass to bluish green. Streak, pale green. Sp. Gr. = 3.0. Hd. = $4\frac{1}{2}$. Fracture uneven to conchoidal.

OCCURRENCE: Found as small crystalline balls or crusts on quartz and topaz crystals or on lithomarge often associated with pharmacosiderite at Schneckenstein, Vogtland.

W. F. F.

NEW DATA

Kolbeckite

H. THURNWALD AND A. A. BENEDETTI PICHLER: Gravimetric analysis of Beryllium Silicate Rocks. *Mikrochemie*, **9,** 200–220, 1932.

A microanalysis of a single blue crystal weighing 27 mgs. gave the following results: SiO_2 9.25, Al_2O_3 21.35, Fe_2O_3 0.29, BeO 8.74, CaO 3.22, P_2O_5 33.8, H_2O 23.45. Total 100.10.

W. F. F.