

Dr. William S. Newcomet described a trip, illustrated with lantern slides, taken while traveling through Switzerland, Austria, Poland, and Russia. Details were given regarding the mineral collections seen.

The following trips were reported: Arnold Morris, Thomasville, Pa., (calcite crystals); Nicola D'Ascenzo and Charles R. Toothaker, Bedford, N.Y., (rose quartz, columbite, beryl, gummite, uraninite); Arthur Dornblum, Bedford, (uraninite); John Vanartsdalen, Vanartsdalen's quarry, Bucks County, (graphite in blue quartz); Edmund Cienkowski exhibited specimens from his western trip.

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, November 1, 1934.

Vice-president Arndt in the chair, with 46 members and 19 visitors present. Dr. C. W. Rodman addressed the society on "Tungsten, Molybdenum, and Vanadium; Principal Sources, Uses, and Marketing Methods."

The following trips were reported: Alexander Fleming, Jr., Perkiomenville, Pa., (a mass of brown calcite, resembling stilbite); Rady Miller exhibited ferberite from Colorado, and molybdenite from Wilmington, N.Y.

WYLIE H. FLACK, *Secretary*

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Jarlite

RICHARD BØGVAD: New Minerals from Ivigtut, Southwest Greenland. *Meddelelser om Grønland*, 92, No. 8, 1-11, 1933, with 2 plates.

NAME: In honor of Mr. C. F. Jarl.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A fluoride of sodium, strontium and aluminum: $\text{Na Sr}_3\text{Al}_3\text{F}_{16}$. Analysis (by Ragnar Blix): $\text{H}_2\text{O}(-105^\circ)$ 0.08, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(+105^\circ)$ 2.91, F 43.23, Li 0.08, Na 3.23, Mg 0.90, Ca 0.55, Sr 35.60, Ba 0.99, Al 12.16, Fe 0.17; sum 99.90. Soluble in aluminum chloride. B. B. Fuses easily with effervescence and gives an alkaline reaction.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Monoclinic. Forms, a (100), c (001), r ($\bar{1}01$), m (110), b (010). $a:b:c=1.46:1:2.58$. $\beta=69^\circ 20'$.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Colorless to slightly brownish. Hd. 3-4, $G=3.93$.

Biaxial, negative (may be in part positive?) $\alpha=1.427$, $\beta=1.432-1.433$, $\gamma=1.435$. $2V=78^\circ 10'-80^\circ 00'$.

OCCURRENCE: In the cryolite quarries at Ivigtut as a dike-like formation with barite, partially dissolved remnants of cryolite and gearnakutite (?) and thomsenolite.

W. F. F.

Metajarlite

RICHARD BØGVAD: *Ibid*, pp. 7-11

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Like jarlite. Analysis: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(-105^\circ)$ 0.08, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(+105^\circ)$ 2.14, F 45.50, Li 0.04, Na 3.54, Mg 1.38, Ca 3.20, Sr 28.70, Ba 2.25, Al 12.49, Fe 0.31; sum 99.63.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color gray. Hd. 4-4.5, $G=3.780-3.781$.

Biaxial, probably positive. $2V$ near 90° . $n=1.432$.

OCCURRENCE: Found in individuals up to 5 mm. long embedded in chiolite, associated with pyrite, topaz, fluorite and cryolite.

Differentiated from jarlite by its higher content of magnesium, calcium and barium, by its somewhat different optical properties and by its higher specific gravity.

W. F. F.

Igalikite

O. B. BØGGILD: Igalikite and Naujakasite, two new minerals from South Greenland. *Meddelelser om Grønland*, vol. 92, No. 9, 1-7, 1933, with 2 plates.

NAME: From the locality Igaliko, Southwest Greenland.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of sodium, potassium and aluminum, $\text{NaKAl}_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16}$, $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: (by Chr. Dethlefsen) SiO_2 45.85, Al_2O_3 32.60, Fe_2O_3 0.92, CaO 1.41, MgO 0.15, K_2O 6.29, Na_2O 5.92, H_2O 6.80; sum 99.94. Decomposed by HCl with gelatinization. B. B. Fuses easily (2-3) to a colorless glass.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color light brownish, reddish or grayish. Streak white. Hd. $5\frac{1}{2}$. G. 2.559. $n=1.540$ but variable. Birefringence about that of quartz.

OCCURRENCE: Found in a single specimen as the fine grained interior of a rounded mass surrounded by barkevikite, augite, feldspar, and smaller amounts of biotite, magnetite, apatite and olivine.

W. F. F.

Naujakasite

O. B. BØGGILD: *Ibid*, pp. 7-12.

NAME: From the locality Naujakasik.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of sodium, iron and aluminum, $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3(\text{Na}_2, \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 8\text{SiO}_2$. Analysis: (by Chr. Dethlefsen) SiO_2 50.95, Al_2O_3 20.63, Fe_2O_3 2.76, FeO 5.25, Na_2O 14.51, K_2O 0.80, MnO 0.57, CaO 0.55, MgO 0.10, H_2O (100°) 1.02, H_2O (ign.) 2.60; sum 99.74. B. B. Fuses easily (about 3) to a grayish glass. Decomposed by HCl with gelatinization.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Probably monoclinic, pseudo-hexagonal. $a:b:c=1.887:1:2.44$. $a=15.06\text{\AA}$, $b=7.98\text{\AA}$, $c=19.5\text{\AA}$. β moderately inclined from 90° . Cleavage micaceous, perfect.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color silvery white, on cleavage surface, grayish. Luster pearly. Brittle. Hd. 2-3. G. 2.615.

Biaxial. $2V$ near 90° . One optic axis nearly normal to the cleavage. $\beta=1.537$.

OCCURRENCE: Found in a single specimen as an aggregate of mica like plates ranging from 1-3 mm. in diameter. Intimately associated with arfvedsonite from Naujakasik, Tunugdliarfik Fjord, SW. Greenland.

W. F. F.

Correction

A redetermination of the indices of refraction of monticellite shows a slight error in the gamma value as given on page 474 of the October 1934 issue of The American Mineralogist. The new values are:

$$\alpha = 1.6463$$

$$\beta = 1.6535$$

$$\gamma = 1.6605$$

$$\text{Birefringence} = .014$$