NEW MINERAL NAMES

Khibinite


A mineral related to Lovchrorrite is called Khibinite.

Nuolate


A name given to a mixture of two minerals (1) amorphous transparent and (2) crystalline opaque, differing from wiikite in being richer in thorium and free from uranium, consisting essentially of tantalates, and columbates of rare-earths. From Nuolainniemi, Finland. Not proposed as a mineral species name.

Iron Strigovite

Sven Palmquist, Geochemical studies on the iron bearing Liassic Series in southern Sweden: *Meddelanden. Lunds Geol. Mineral.*, No. 60, p. 167, 1935. A term proposed for the green iron silicate from siderite sandstones of Rödingeberg, S. E. Scania, Sweden, probably $2(\text{Fe, Mg})_2(\text{FeAl}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O})$; the iron analogue of strigovite.

Bacalite


A fine yellow amber from Baja California, similar to succinite but differing from it in its relative insolubility in ether, alcohol, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide and oil of turpentine. The name is derived from an abbreviation of the locality, Baja California.

Hydroxylapatite


Chemical Properties: A hydroxy-phosphate of calcium, $9\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: $\text{CaO} 55.47, \text{MnO} 0.06, \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 42.19, \text{H}_2\text{O}+ 1.73, \text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.00$. Insol. 0.60. Sum 100.05. Chlorine, fluorine and carbon dioxide are not present.

Crystallographical Properties: In rough, hexagonal crystals. $a = 9.42 \text{Å}, \epsilon = 6.935 \text{Å}, \epsilon = 0.736$.

Physical and Optical Properties: Color, yellowish to greenish. Cleavage (1010), fairly good, basal cleavage incomplete. $G = 3.076$.

Completely uniaxial, negative. $\omega_D = 1.6452, \epsilon_D = 1.6413$ (by prism method).

Occurrence: Found intimately associated with talc in the serpentinite-talc quarries at Kemmleten, Hospenthal, Canton Uri, Switzerland.

Discussion: Frequently mentioned as a hypothetical member of the apatite group (See W. T. Schaller, *Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, No. 509, p. 100, 1912). This, however, seems to be the first authentic occurrence of this mineral in a relatively pure state. Abstr.

W. F. F.

Aidyrlite


Name: From the locality Aidyrlly.
THE AMERICAN MINERALOOGIST

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A hydrous silicate of nickel and aluminum, 2NiO·2Al₂O₃·3SiO₂·7H₂O. Analysis: SiO₂ 25.15, TiO₂ none, Al₂O₃ 28.75, Fe₂O₃ 0.06, Cr₂O₃ 0.09, FeO n.d., MnO none, NiO 17.59, CoO 0.13, CuO 1.52, CaO 0.53, MgO 0.39, (K₂, Na₂) 0.10, H₂O(+) 19.07, H₂O(−) 5.98, P₂O₅ 0.03; sum 99.40.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, turquoise blue; luster dull; fracture conchoidal; brittle. Hd. about 2.5. Isotropic or weakly birefracting. n = 1.533–1.545, but in some cases may fall to 1.509 or reach 1.573.

OCCURRENCE: Found in small veins cutting limestone at the nickel ore deposits of Aidyrly, near Kvarken, Govt. of Orenburg, Eastern Urals.

W. F. F.

Blockite


NAME: In honor of Hans Block, mining engineer of Colquechaca.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A selenide of nickel and copper: (NiCu)Se₂. Analysis: Ag 1.73, Pt. metals 0.022, Hg 1.95, Pb 0.35, Cu 6.70, Fe 1.29, Co 2.45, Ni 14.09, Se 69.72, Insol. 1.28; sum 99.58.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color, dark gray, somewhat bluish; streak black. Hd. 2.5. G. 6.03–6.06.

OCCURRENCE: Found in limonite and siderite veins near the headwaters of the Sillacruz River, E. N. E. of Colquechaca, Bolivia. Associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and barite, also naumannite (?) and altered to ahlfieldite (in raspberry to brownish red crystals and white needles of selenolite (?)).

W. F. F.

Trieuie


NAME: In honor of the engineer Robert du Trieu de Terdonck, chief geologist of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: 2CoO₂·CuO·6H₂O. This formula was arrived at from an analysis of contaminated material on the assumption that all CO₂ in the analysis belonged to malachite (7%) and all SiO₂ to chrysocolla (over 4%).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Not crystallized, colloidal. Powder diffraction pattern shows no lines.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color, black. Hd. 3.5. G. 3.128. Refractive index 1.85.

OCCURRENCE: Found intimately associated with malachite and chrysocolla in the “Star of Congo” mine near Elisabethville, Katanga.

REMARKS: Due to the impure character of the material some question might be raised as to its validity as a new mineral species. A. Schoep, who previously examined the material, gave the formula 3CoO₂·CoO·CuO·7H₂O. Leenheer, using a new method for determining cobalt, indicates all the cobalt in the trivalent form.

ADOLF PABST

Amarillite


NAME: Not stated but presumably from the locality Tierra Amarilla.
Chemical Properties: A hydrous sulfate of soda and iron: \( \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \). Analyses: \( \text{Na}_2\text{O} 7.14, \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 21.39, \text{SO}_4 43.59, \text{H}_2\text{O} 28.45. \) Sum 100.57. Easily soluble in water.

Crystallographical Properties: Monoclinic; habit equidimensional or tabular to the base. Rich in faces. \( a:b:c=0.7757:1:1.1482. \beta=84^\circ 23'. \) Analyses: \( a:b:c=0.7757:1:1.1482. \beta=84^\circ 23'. \) Analyses: \( a:b:c=0.7757:1:1.1482. \beta=84^\circ 23'. \) Analyses: \( a:b:c=0.7757:1:1.1482. \beta=84^\circ 23'. \) Analyses: \( a:b:c=0.7757:1:1.1482. \beta=84^\circ 23'. \)


Occurrence: As veins in massive coquimbite and in cavities in coquimbite. Also disseminated in siliceous rock at Tierra Amarilla, Chile.

W. F. F.

Leucoglaucite

Ibid., pp. 203–209.

Name: Presumably in reference to its pale blue color.

Chemical Properties: A hydrous ferric sulfate: \( \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \). Analysis: \( \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 28.06, \text{SO}_4 56.97, \text{H}_2\text{O} 15.02. \) Sum 100.05.

Crystallographical Properties: Hexagonal. Habit prismatic. \( c=0.5589. \) (10\( I \)) : (01\( I \)) = 31° 28'.

Physical and Optical Properties: Color very pale bluish green, isolated crystals, colorless. Cleavage prismatic, good.

Occurrence: Found in nests in coquimbite, associated with copiapite, quenstedtite, roemerite, more rarely with chalcanthite and amarillite at Tierra Amarilla, Chile.

W. F. F.

"Pseudo-Copiapite"

Ibid., pp. 152–158.

A named proposed for an "aberrant" variety of copiapite, showing slight crystallographic differences from normal copiapite.

Pseudocopiapite: \( a:b:c=0.3005:1:0.72915, \alpha=98^\circ 34', \beta=89^\circ 48', \gamma=102^\circ 31'. \) Copiapite \( a:b:c=0.3005:1:0.72915, \alpha=98^\circ 34', \beta=89^\circ 48', \gamma=102^\circ 31'. \) Copiapite \( a:b:c=0.3005:1:0.72915, \alpha=98^\circ 34', \beta=89^\circ 48', \gamma=102^\circ 31'. \) Copiapite

W. F. F.

Report of the Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee has examined and verified the accounts and report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935. The securities listed in the Treasurer's report are in the safety deposit box in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C. All future coupons on the bonds are intact and attached to these securities. Four certificates of the Trenton Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company of a total par value of $4,000 are registered both for principal and interest. The Committee also certifies that $300.00, in U. S. Postal Savings Bonds, laid aside for the Roebling Medal Fund is in the safety deposit box with the above securities.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. Burbank
Chairman, Auditing Committee

J. B. Mertie, Jr.

J. F. Schairer
At the recent New York meeting of the Council of the Mineralogical Society of America, preliminary approval was given to the following proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the Society for approval. The purpose of the amendment is to enable the Society to elect directly as fellows outstanding scientists from related scientific societies without the necessity of requiring a preliminary membership.

"Outstanding scientists of recognized scientific accomplishments in the field of Mineralogy, Petrography, Crystallography, and allied sciences, who are members of other scientific societies in the field of Geology, such as the Geological Society of America, Society of Economic Geologists, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and other similar scientific societies, may be nominated for fellowship in the Society upon recommendation of the Council."

This amendment is to be submitted to the fellowship of the Society for approval within the three months' period specified by the constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL F. KERR, Secretary
Mineralogical Society of America

Dr. N. L. Bowen of the Geophysical Laboratory has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the recently organized Indian Academy of Sciences. The other Americans honored are Professors A. H. Compton, Harvey Cushing, R. A. Millikan, G. N. Lewis and D. D. Van Slyke.