PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

In November of 1936, the New York Mineralogical Club will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its existence. The names of many well-known mineralogists of former days may be found in the club's records. Many of its members have made important contributions to the knowledge of mineral localities and to the literature. The anniversary will be marked by a banquet at which a number of speakers will give brief addresses upon the history of the club, its contributions to the science, and the progress made in mineralogy during the half-century that the organization has been in existence.

FREDERICK H. POUGH, *Secretary*

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 25, SIR JOHN S. FLETT, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR

(*1*) *The paragenesis of kyanite—eclogites.* By Professor C. E. TILLEY.

The composition of pyroxenes from eclogites is correlated with that of their associated garnets. The chemistry of kyanite-bearing eclogites and the genetic significance of their contained kyanite is discussed in the light of this relation.

(*2*) *The Tenham (Queensland) meteoritic shower of 1879 (or 1869?).* By Dr. L. J. SPENCER.

Very little information can now be gathered about a remarkable shower of meteoric stones that fell in south-west Queensland in 1879 (or 1869?). But a tangible piece of evidence has recently been supplied by the acquisition for the British Museum collection of meteorites of a fine series of 102 complete stones with a total weight of 107¾ lb. This is the best example of a meteoritic shower to be seen in the collection. The stones, ranging in weight from 5245 grams (11½ lb.) to 17.5 grams, were collected over a track extending forty-one miles west to east near Tenham station in the Gregory South district, and they had long remained in private hands. An unpublished chemical analysis, made in 1913 in the Government Chemical Laboratory at Brisbane, shows a striking similarity in composition to the Baroti (India, fell 1910) meteoric stone. Showers of meteoric stones have evidently been produced by the breaking up of a single large mass of friable material in the earth's atmosphere.

(*3*) *Some unusual twin-laws observed in potash-felspars from Goodsprings, Nevada, U. S. A.* By Dr. J. L. E. DRUGMAN.

This locality is unique for fine, sharply defined felspars and the object of this preliminary note is to show the general possibilities of the occurrence for the confirmation of rare or new laws. Besides unusual variants in habit of the Manebach and Baveno laws, examples of other, rarer laws and, possibly, new ones will be shown, e.g. twinning on face (1̄12), on axis [1̄12] and on (110), and on ?(3̄02).