Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, June 2, 1938

A stated meeting was held with the president Mr. Trudell in the Chair, 51 members and 31 visitors were in attendance.

Mr. A. Williams Postel of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on his study of the granite gneisses of the Chester Quadrangle. The speaker found xenoliths showing all stages of reaction with the granite. These xenoliths, he believes, are remnants of the amphibolite facies of the Wissahickon gneiss. Unaltered cores of some of the xenoliths resemble normal amphibolites, but the rocks become more acidic as the granite is approached. The labradorite of the amphibolite is changed to andesine, then to a sodic oligoclase. The hornblende alters to biotite, with epidote forming from the lime released by these changes. In the contact zone a very unusual symplektite becomes an important constituent of the rock.

Mr. Joseph Berman described this symplektite as an intergrowth of magnesium muscovite (phengite) and oligoclase. Its origin, he believes, is due to reaction between biotite and basic plagioclase in the presence of acid solutions.

Dr. Joseph L. Gillson described some unusual varieties of fluorite from the localities he had visited during the past few months: among these were a chalky, white type of extreme purity, and stalactitic and botryoidal types from Nevada and Utah. Other members displayed numerous specimens collected on trips recently taken.

LOUIS MOYD, *Secretary*

An organization meeting of the Plainfield Mineralogical Society was held at the home of Mr. Thomas A. Wright, Tuesday evening June 7, 1938. Thirteen persons were present and others unable to attend expressed their desire to join. Present plans call for monthly meetings from October to May with field trips scheduled to be held during the summer months. The first field trip to Bedford, New York, was taken on June 19. The officers for the ensuing year are: Honorary President, Alfred C. Hawkins; President, Thomas A. Wright; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph D'Agostino; Chief Scout, O. Ivan Lee.

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Skolite

KAZIMIERZ SMULIKOWSKI: Skolite, a new mineral of the glauconite group. *Arch. Mineral. Warsaw*, vol. **12**, pp. 144–180, 1936. French; Polish summary.

NAME: From the village Skole, Poland, where the mineral was first found.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate, related to glauconite: $H_4K(MgFe'', Ca)(Al, Fe''')_3Si_6O_{20} \cdot 4H_2O$. Analysis: SiO_2 49.09, Al_2O_3 18.17, Fe_2O_3 6.42, FeO 2.56, MgO 3.10, CaO 1.03, K_2O 5.62, Na_2O 0.23, H_2O 13.47, TiO_2 0.21, P_2O_5, MnO tr. Sum 99.90.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark green, gray green, yellowish green. Luster greasy to earthy. Cleavage basal. H. about 2; G. variable, 2.508–2.572, principally 2.555. Cleavage micaceous, structure scaly. Biaxial, negative. 2V variable from 0° to 90° (due to distortion of the plates), n generally variable, mean values $\alpha = 1.559$, $\beta = 1.581$, $\gamma = 1.586$. Pleochroism distinct, X = pale yellowish green; $Y = Z$ = yellow green, herb green, emerald green. Bx_a is normal to the plane of cleavage. Birefringence = 0.027.

OCCURRENCE: Found as veinlets and ribands in the sandstones of the Klódka quarry, near Skole, eastern Carpathians, Poland.

W. F. FOSHAG

Cayeuxite

ZBIGNIEW SUJKOWSKI: The nickel bearing shales in Carpathian Flysch. *Arch. Mineral. Warsaw*, vol. **12**, pp. 118–138, 1936. Polish; English summary.

Nodules occurring in Flysch shales of Lower Cretaceous age carry carbonate, sulfide and manganese nodules. One type of nodule is called cayeuxite, in honor of Professor L. Cayeux. A typical cayeuxite nodule has the following composition: SiO_2 15.36; S 10.17; As 13.42; Sb 21.61; Fe 16.76; Ge 5.85; Al_2O_3 1.22; Cr_2O_3 0.18; MoO 1.20; NiO 0.87; CoO large traces; ZnO 0.40; MnO 0.08; MgO 1.95; CaO traces; P_2O_5 0.12; CO_2 1.60; loss at 110°C. 2.76.

W. F. F.

Thioelaterite

BOLESŁAW LUDWIK DUNICZ: On thioelaterite from Bolivia. *Arch. Mineral. Warsaw*, vol. **12**, pp. 90–95, 1936. Polish, with French summary.

NAME: In allusion to its nature, an elaterite containing thioalcohols and thioethers.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis: C 82.27, H 12.35, N+O 1.69, Ash 0.73.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color brown, luster greasy on fresh surface, elastic. Isotropic, amorphous. G=0.989.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the San Carlos silver-tin vein, Gallofa Mine, Colquechaca, Bolivia, associated with galena, tetrahedrite, cassiterite, pyrite, marcasite, barite and quartz.

W. F. F.

Stibio-microlite

P. QUENSEL AND THELMA BERGGREN: Minerals of the Varuträsk pegmatite. XI. The niobate-tantalate group. *Geol. Fören Förh. Stockholm*, vol. **60**, pp. 216–221, 1938.

O. ROSÉN AND A. WESTGREN: Minerals of the Varuträsk pegmatite. XII. On the structure and composition of minerals belonging to the pyrochlore-atopite group and an x-ray analysis of disintegrated stibio-microlite. *Ibid.*, pp. 226–235.

Material from the Varuträsk pegmatite with the composition: Sb_2O_3 25.3, Ta_2O_5 52.3, Nb_2O_5 11.8, CaO 5.32, Na_2O 1.50, H_2O+ 1.11, H_2O- 0.16, SiO_2 1.38, Bi_2O_3 0.10, Al_2O_3 0.50, Fe_2O_3 0.26, MnO 0.08, TiO_2, ZrO_2, MgO, K_2O, As_2O_3, Pb, Cu, U, Y, etc., none, sum 99.81, is shown to consist of stibio-tantalite and an isotropic mineral, with minor amounts of native antimony and cervantite. Since the material shows evidence of being derived from a pre-existing mineral, the analysis is calculated to (Sb, Ca) (Ta, Nb) $(O, OH)_4$ as the formula of the original mineral. This mineral, as yet known only in the disintegrated state, is called stibio-microlite.

W. F. F.

Soda-Killinite

P. QUENSEL: Minerals of the Varuträsk Pegmatite. X. Spodumene and its alteration products. *Ibid.*, vol. **60**, pp. 201–215, 1938.

Killinite is used as a general term for a heterogeneous hypogene alteration product of spodumene, consisting principally of a mixture of several minerals of the kaolin group and a micaceous mineral. The Varuträsk "killinite," because of its high soda content is termed soda-killinite and consists of a problematic secondary Na-spodumene, cimolite, halloysite and illite.

W. F. F.