

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Bidalotite ✓

B. RAMA RAO AND L. RAMA RAO: On "Bidalotite," a new orthorhombic pyroxene derived from cordierite. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, 5, No. 6, Sec. B, 290-296 (1937), 3 plates.

NAME: From the locality Bidaloti village, Mysore.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A metasilicate of iron and magnesia with some alumina and constitutional water. Analysis: (by E. R. Tirumalachar) SiO_2 53.16, Al_2O_3 10.55, Fe_2O_3 4.30, FeO 17.10, MgO 11.95, CaO none, Na_2O trace, TiO_2 1.35, $\text{H}_2\text{O}+$ 2.00; sum 100.41. Three other analyses, showing its variable composition are given.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color lilac. Cleavage good, prismatic and at right angles. $G=3.20-3.24$. Biaxial, negative. Parallel extinction. $2V=57^\circ \pm 2^\circ$. Dispersion $r < v$. Optical orientation $Z=c$. $\alpha=1.656$, $\beta=1.667$, $\gamma=1.672$. Biref. = .016. Pleochroism, X=pale yellow to almost colorless; Y=lilac, with slight brownish tinge, Z=lilac, pinkish violet or pale purplish pink.

OCCURRENCE: Found closely associated with cordierite, perhaps as an alteration or replacement product, in biotite-cordierite-hypersthene granulite exposed near the village Bidaloti, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District, Mysore.

W. F. F.

Brunckite ✓

ROBERT HERZENBERG: Brunckit (Zinksulfidgel). *Centr. Mineral. Abt. A*, No. 12, 373-4 (1938).

NAME: In honor of Otto Brunck of Freiberg.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Sulfide of zinc, Zn 65.1, Cd 2.08, S 32.1, Pb 0.12, FeO 0.38, MnO 0.04, Insol. 0.48. Sum 100.66. (H_2O and CO_2 sparingly present.)

Easily soluble in mineral acids with evolution of H_2S and separation of sulfur. Slowly soluble in acetic acid.

Before the blow pipe: In closed tube yields a silver white sublimate of cadmium; in open tube a brown sublimate of cadmium oxide; on charcoal a zinc coating with cadmium border.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color white with gray tinge. Lusterless. Pulverulent. $H.=2\frac{1}{2}-3$. Porous, sticks to the tongue. Under the microscope, transparent, isotropic with high index of refraction.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the lead mine of Cercapuquio, west of Cerro de Pasco, Peru. In its shrinkage cracks are small crystals of smithsonite.

W.F.F.

Cuprorivaite ✓

CARLO MINGUZZI: Cuprorivaite: Un nuovo minerale. *Periodico di Mineralogia*, 9, No. 3, 333-345 (1938).

NAME: From its supposed relationship to rivaite.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Essentially a silicate of copper and calcium: $2(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})(\text{Cu}, \text{Al})(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_4(\text{O}, \text{OH})_{10} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis (sample contaminated by 13% quartz) SiO_2 64.44, SO_3 1.08, CO_2 1.18, Fe_2O_3 0.39, Al_2O_3 2.12, CuO 12.09, CaO 12.19, K_2O 1.06, Na_2O 2.52, H_2O (+180) 2.59; sum 99.66.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color azure blue. $G=2.866$. Biaxial, negative. $2V=13^\circ$. $\alpha=1.589$, $\beta=1.627$. γ (calc) = 1.6275. Pleochroic, X=pale yellow, Y=azure, Z=azure.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Vesuvius intimately mixed with quartz and an unknown green mineral.

W.F.F.