

## PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

*The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Meetings of  
December 7, 1939, January 4, February 1, March 7  
and April 4, 1940*

Dr. W. Hershey Thomas presided on December 7, 1939 with 48 members and 30 visitors present. Dr. A. Williams Postel gave an illustrated talk on "The Granodiorites of the Philadelphia Area."

Dr. Thomas presided on January 4, 1940, with 37 members and 18 visitors in attendance. Dr. H. K. Alber addressed the society on "The Microchemical Analysis of Minerals," which was illustrated.

Dr. Thomas was in the chair on February 1, 1940, with 37 members and 17 visitors present. Dr. A. B. Cummins described "The Asbestos Minerals," emphasizing methods of mining and extraction in Canada. Mr. William Hunter reported on pitchblende from Avondale, Pa.

Dr. Thomas presided on March 7, 1940 with 39 members and 15 visitors present. Dr. Robert D. Butler spoke on "Mineral Collecting in Park County, Colorado," which was illustrated with maps.

Dr. Thomas presided at a meeting held on April 4, 1940, with 46 members and 29 visitors present. A minute expressing the regret of the Society on the death of Stephen Varni was read.

Mr. Ernest Weidhaas addressed the Society on "Freak Simulations in Minerals," illustrated by some of the extraordinary examples from his collection which includes famous specimens from the cabinets of George Frederick Kunz and John Calvert. Historical notes on such objects were given. Mr. Meier and Mr. Smith reported on natrolite, chabazite, and allanite from the Lenni quarry.

Mr. Samuel G. Gordon exhibited a model of a newly designed two-circle goniometer, constructed under his direction by Mr. Van Horn.

ALBERT JEHL, JR., *Acting Secretary*

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

## Yamagutilite

KENJIRO KIMURA AND YOSIO HIRONAKA: Chemical investigations of Japanese minerals containing rarer elements. XXIII. On yamagutilite, a phosphorus-bearing variety of zircon, found at Yamaguti village, Nagano prefecture. *Jour. Chem. Soc. Japan*, **57**, 1195-1199 (1936). (In Japanese.) *Abs. Mineral. Abs.*, **7**, 263-264 (1939).

"Brown to dark-brown crystals with  $p(111)$ ,  $a(100)$ ,  $pp' 56^\circ 52'$ ,  $D_2^{25} 3.971$ , gave  $\text{SiO}_2$  21.35,  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  4.23,  $(\text{Zr,Hf})\text{O}_2$  43.57,  $\text{UO}_2$  2.08,  $\text{ThO}_2$  3.52, rare earths 15.89,  $\text{TiO}_2$  nil,  $(\text{Nb,Ta})_2\text{O}_5 + \text{SnO}_2$  0.54,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  0.48,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  0.59,  $\text{MnO}$  0.50,  $\text{MgO}$  0.03,  $\text{CaO}$  1.23,  $\text{H}_2\text{O} +$  6.08,  $\text{CO}_2$  0.61; sum 100.70. X-ray powder photographs show that the high content of  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  is not due to intermixture with xenotime."

W. F. FOSHAG

**New Zirconium Silicate**

from the Lovozero Tundra

V. I. GERASIMOVSKI: (Lomonosow Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.) "*Redkie Metalli*" (Rare Metals), **6**, No. 4, 42-43 (July-August, 1937).

Grains about 1.5 cm. in size. Color usually dark brown, rarely black. Streak dark brown. Fracture irregular. Lustre resinous. Cleavage absent. Hardness about 5. Analysis (by T. A. Burovoi) indicates  $ZrO_2$  and  $Nb_2O_5 + Ta_2O_5$ . Occurs with zircon, catapleite, lovenite and eudyalite in pegmatites on Muruar River and elsewhere in the Lovozero Tundra, Kola Peninsula, U.S.S.R.

W. F. F.

**Ruthenosmiridium**

AOYAMA SHIN'ICHI: A new mineral "ruthenosmiridium." *Sci. Repts. Tohoku Imp. Univ., 1st Ser., Honda Anniv., vol.* (Oct. 1936) 527-546, 9 figures, 1 plate.

NAME: From its relation to osmiridium, a *ruthenium osmiridium*.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An alloy of ruthenium, osmium and iridium,  $RuOsIr$ . Analysis: Ir 39.018, Os 38.885, Ru 21.080, Rh 0.986. Details of analysis given.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Hexagonal.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color tin white. Luster bright. Cleavage basal, perfect.  $G. = 18.97$ .

OCCURRENCE: Found with steel gray and chalcopyrite-colored grains in the iridosmine, associated with gold in the gravels of the Uryu River, near Horokanai, Hokkaido, Japan.

W. F. F.

**Djalmaite**

CAIO PANDIÁ GUIMARÃENS: Djalmaite, um novo mineral radioativo. *Ann. Acad. Brasil. Sci.*, **9**, 347-350 (1939) 3 figures.

NAME: In honor of Djalma Guimarães, Brazilian petrologist and mineralogist.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Essentially a tantalate of uranium. Analysis:  $Ta_2O_5$  72.27,  $Nb_2O_5$  1.41,  $TiO_2$  2.54,  $SnO_2$  trace,  $ZrO_2$  0.80,  $UO_2$  2.17,  $UO_3$  9.38,  $WO_3$  0.18,  $Bi_2O_3$  0.98,  $PbO$  1.10,  $FeO$  0.56,  $CaO$  3.40,  $MgO$  0.24,  $H_2O$  4.62; sum 99.66.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Isometric. Habit octahedral. Forms,  $o(111)$ ,  $i(311)$

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color yellowish brown, greenish brown or brownish black. Streak yellow.  $G. = 5.75-5.88$ .  $H = 5.5$ . Fracture irregular, cleavage none.

Isotropic,  $n = 1.97$ .

OCCURRENCE: Found in weathered pegmatite, with beryl (aquamarine), tourmaline, monazite, samarskite, columbite, etc., in the district of Brejaúba, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

W. F. F.

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Lazard Cahn, widely known mineralogist and Fellow of the Society, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 22, 1940. In 1928 Mr. Cahn served as Vice-President of the Society and in April 1927 a new boro-arsenate of calcium (cahnite) was named in his honor.