

*Preparation of Mount:* The brass slide is placed on the stage with the first cover glass (in liquid contact with the lower hemisphere) in the central opening. A *single* small grain is introduced into a small drop of the immersion liquid on the cover glass. The second cover glass is placed on the mount. Any air space remaining between the cover glasses is filled by applying liquid at their edge, care being taken to avoid a large excess. For fragile material the top of the cover glass should be even with or slightly below the upper surface of the slide. With other material it may project slightly above, but must still be held by the edge of the opening.

With the grain centered, a drop or two of the immersion liquid is placed in the center of the cover glass and the upper hemisphere lowered onto the mount. To prevent the introduction of large bubbles, move the hemisphere steadily downward and keep it parallel to the slide, especially during the adjustment of the hemisphere fasteners. If the grain has moved from the center it is recentered by moving the entire unit by means of the projecting arms of the slide. The stage is then tilted in various directions to determine if the grain is held firmly in place. If it is not, a new mount must be made either with a larger grain, additional cover glass thickness, or a different slide.

This technique has been used for over a year in the mineral laboratory at the University of Wisconsin and is described here at the suggestion of those who have used and endorsed it.

## NEW MINERAL NAMES

### Lovozerite

V. I. GERASSIMOVSKY, Lovozerite—a new mineral. *Compt. Rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, **25**, 753–756 (1939).

NAME: From the locality, the Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous zircono-silicate of calcium, manganese and sodium.  $(H, Na, K)_2O \cdot (Ca, Mn, Mg)O \cdot (Zr, Ti)O_2 \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ . Analysis:  $SiO_2$  52.12,  $TiO_2$  1.02,  $ZrO_2$  16.54,  $Tb_2O_3$  0.56,  $Al_2O_3$  0.40,  $Fe_2O_3$  0.72,  $MnO$  3.46,  $MgO$  0.76,  $CaO$  3.34,  $SrO$  0.06,  $Na_2O$  3.74,  $K_2O$  1.90,  $H_2O+110^\circ$  8.62,  $H_2O-110^\circ$  6.41; sum 99.65. Insoluble in acids.

B. B. Fuses easily to opaque white bead. With borax yields purple bead. With salt of phosphorus yields a greenish-yellow bead when hot, almost colorless when cold.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark brown to black. Streak brown. Luster resinous. Opaque. Fracture uneven to conchoidal. H. = 5. G. = 2.384.

Uniaxial, negative.  $\omega = 1.561$ ,  $\epsilon = 1.549$ . Color light pink, pleochroism feeble. Polysynthetic twinning frequent.

OCCURRENCE: Found in the Lovozero alkaline massif as one of the rock-forming or secondary minerals in certain porphyritic luyavrites, associated with murmanite, lamprophyllite, amphibole, nepheline, etc. Some of the lovozerite is considered as a primary mineral, some as secondary, derived from eudialyte.

W. F. FOSHAG