BOOK REVIEW


Since the appearance of the second edition of this well-known text in 1929 great strides have been made in the study of sedimentary materials. This is particularly true of the present technique employed in investigating clays and soils. In order to present these modern procedures as well as outline the application of petrographic methods in certain industries, the author has found it necessary to materially revise and expand the earlier edition. The present third edition contains approximately 150 more pages and a change has likewise been made to a larger format (demy 8-vo instead of crown 8-vo).

Additional data are recorded on descriptive mineralogy while the portion devoted to laboratory technique has been expanded to six chapters covering mechanical analysis, x-ray, spectrum, fluorescence, and microchemical and microscopical methods employed in the solution of practical problems where sedimentary materials are involved. In the chapter on "Applied Sedimentary Petrology" interesting suggestions are given in the application of optical methods to problems relating to the asphalt industry, ceramics, highway construction, refractories, industrial maladies, and to building and glass technology.

The determinative tables of the former edition have been replaced by a series of appendices listing the essential physical and optical properties in order of increasing numerical values. The book can serve as a comprehensive treatise on the petrology of both consolidated and unconsolidated sediments and is indispensable to petrographers interested in this field, although the high price will no doubt restrict its sale.

W.F.H.

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Saamite


Name proposed for high strontium apatites from Poachvumchorr, Takhtarvumchorr and Aevesogchorr, Kola Peninsula, U. S. S. R. They differ from the other apatites of the region in their higher SrO content (6–11%, as opposed to 2–3%).

J. P. Marele

Titano-lovenite = (låvenite)


Essentially låvenite (Brögger, 1885), with TiO₂ 11.30% in place of about 2.00% in the original species. Physical and chemical properties as for låvenite.


Occurrence: Found as xenomorphic grains up to 0.5 mm. diameter in aplite stringers and hornblende syenite, in the central part of the Lovozoero alkaline massif, on the Kok-lukhtiyai River, Kola Peninsula, U. S. S. R.

J.P.M.
NEW MINERAL NAMES

Jaroště


NAME: For Zdeněk Jaroš, keeper of minerals in the museum at Brno. (Pronounced jaroschite, yaroshite).

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A magnesian melanterite, (Fe, Mg)SO₄·7H₂O. Analysis: SO₄ 30.13, FeO 17.10, CuO 0.04, MgO 5.55, H₂O 47.30; sum 100.12.


MICHAEL FLEISCHER

Cuprojarosite

JAROSLAV KOKTA, op. cit.

Crystalline Properties: A magnesian cuprian melanterite Analysis: SO₄ 29.93, FeO 15.18, CuO 4.40, MgO 4.29, MnO tr., H₂O 46.50; sum 100.30.


M. F.

Kirovite


Chemical Properties: A magnesian melanterite. Analysis: SO₄ 30.51, FeO 12.75, MgO 7.45, ZnO 0.50, CuO 0.30, MnO 0.18, Al₂O₃ 1.42, CaO tr., H₂O 46.68; sum 99.79.

Crystalline Properties: Monoclinic, pseudo-octahedral, a:b:c = 1.1746:1:1.5323, β = 75°38'. Cleavages (110) perfect, (001) less perfect.

Physical Properties: Sp. gr. = 1.76, H. = 2½. Optic axial plane (010), γ:ε = 12°, α = 1.467, γ = 1.476, 2V large, positive.

Occurrence: Abundant as large yellowish-green stalactites and stalagmites on walls and mine timbers of the Kalata mine, Kirovgrad, where fires have enriched mine waters in sulfates.

M. F.

Cuprokirovite

G. N. VERTUSHKOV, op. cit.

Chemical Properties: A magnesian cuprian melanterite. Analysis: SO₄ 30.11, FeO 18.48, MgO 3.36, ZnO 0.38, CuO 3.18, MnO 0.05, Al₂O₃ 0.29, Fe₂O₃ 0.22, H₂O 44.50, CaO tr.; sum 100.57.


Occurrence: Same as kirovite.

Discussion: The literature is burdened with four unnecessary names for varieties of melanterite. The name jaroště is particularly bad because it is so readily confused with jarosite.

M. F.