

NEW MINERALS

FLOKITE

Flokit, a new zeolite from Iceland. Karen Callisen. *Medd. Dansk Geol. För.*, 5 (9), 1917.

NAME: After the Viking, Floki Vilgerdarsen, Iceland's third discoverer, who gave the island its name.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

COLOR: Transparent and colorless, or with a faint gold-greenish hue, sometimes dark colored by inclusions. Luster: vitreous. Form: thin slender prismatic crystals 1-1½ cm. by ½ mm. H. = 5; Sp. Gr. = 2.102.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

Monoclinic. 100:110 = 41° 18'. Forms: (110), (100), (010), faces vertically striated. Sections parallel to (010) show twinning on (100). Cleavage (100) and (010) perfect. Fracture: conchoidal across prism zone.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES

Thin sections perpendicular to the prism zone show a division into segments with different optical orientation. In the center the optical axial plane is perpendicular to (010). $b = \gamma$, $c : \alpha =$ about 5°. Optically —. Axial angle large. Acute bisectrix nearly parallel to c axis. $\alpha_{Na} = 1.4720$, $\gamma_{Na} = 1.4736$ ($\gamma - \alpha = 0.0016$). On warming to 117°-118° the sign changes.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

COMPOSITION: $H_2(Ca, Na_2)Al_2Si_3O_{24} \cdot 2H_2O$. Analysis by C. Christensen: SiO_2 67.69, Al_2O_3 12.43, MgO 0.09, CaO 2.65, Na_2O 4.36, $-H_2O$ 4.53, H_2O 8.82, sum 100.57.

B. B. fuses easily with intumescence. Insol. in boiling HCl.

Locality uncertain; the material was found on an old specimen of mesolite in the museum at Copenhagen labeled from "Eskefjord? Iceland"; but a specimen from Teigerhorn showed optically the presence of flokite. S. G. G.

TUNGSTENITE

Tungstenite, a new mineral. R. C. Wells and B. S. Butler, U. S. Geological Survey. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 7 (20), 596-599, 1917.

NAME: Tungstenite from its composition, a tungsten sulfide, and its similarity in formula and some of its properties to molybdenite.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

COLOR: Dark lead gray. Opaque. Streak: dark gray. Luster: dull to brilliant metallic. H = about 2.5. Sp. Gr. about 7.4.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Composition: probably WS_2 ; not yet found pure.

Unattacked by hydrochloric acid or nitric acid; decomposed by aqua regia or by fusion with sodium nitrate.

OCCURRENCE

In a hydrothermal deposit, a replacement of a brecciated zone in Paleozoic limestone, the Emma mine, Little Cottonwood District, Salt Lake Co., Utah, associated with tennantite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and galena. S. G. G.