

Lake County, afford some rich fields for the mineralogist. The one here mentioned is a feldspar occurrence, and is situated near the mouth of the former canyon on a high spur or ridge lying between the two, parallel with the main streams.

The crystals are extremely abundant in the rock. They are the common type of orthoclase feldspar, few being twinned. They range in size from 5 millimeters up to 8 centimeters. To secure good specimens requires considerable skill and patience, as the crystals adhere to the rock, which makes it very difficult to get them out whole.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilometers (one mile) further up Big Cottonwood canyon, on the opposite side, a finer grained rock occurs which is more decomposed, so the crystals can be broken out much easier, and better ones can be obtained. They average smaller in size but show fine smooth faces.

The writer has visited the locality several times; the last trip was made with Mr. C. N. Gerry of the U. S. Geological Survey, and some very good specimens were obtained. The only obstacle one has to contend with is the rattlesnakes that infest the ledges and underbrush, but they are not so numerous of late years.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

### NEWARK MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

At the April meeting of the Newark Mineralogical Society there was a fair attendance of members. After the usual routine of business and the acceptance of two new members, Mr. Lee proceeded with his paper on "Tungsten and its Ores." This proved to be one of the most interesting papers ever presented before the Society. After enlightening us on the various ores, Mr. Lee gave demonstrations on chemical tests for tungsten, during which he produced synthetic scheelite and tungstate of silver, the latter unknown in nature. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Lee at the end of his talk.

WM. H. BROADWELL, *Secretary.*

### PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, April 14, 1921*

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date with the president, Dr. Hawkins, in the chair. Fifteen members and three visitors were present. Upon recommendation by the council the following were elected active members: Brother Lucian, and Dr. Frank O. Eriksson.

Mr. John Frankenfield read an interesting paper on "Chemical Crystallography" illustrated with a number of crystallized mineral specimens.

The secretary called attention to a collection of Perkiomenville minerals presented by Messrs. Hilbiber and Tallis, which was exhibited in a case in the rear of the meeting room. Mr. Hilbiber described the making of the collection which includes fine specimens of andradite, epidote, pyrite, stilbite, epidemine, heulandite, chabazite, and calcite.

Mr. Trudell presented an account of the Society's successful trip to Perkiomenville on April 10, attended by Messrs. Hilbiber, Tallis, Gordon, Frankfield, Hagey, Knabe, Vanartsdalen, and Boyle. The society then adjourned to the mineral hall.

SAMUEL G. GORDON, *Secretary*.

## NEW MINERALS

A list of new minerals has recently been published by Arthur Schwantke, (Marburg, Hessen) in the publication of the German Mineralogical Society, *Fortschr. Min. Krist. Petr.*, 6, 67-100, 1920. This list includes species described or discredited since the appearance of a previous list by the same author (4, 161-174, 1914) as well as a few earlier ones missed in the latter. We have already noted all but one of those dating from 1916 on; this is abstracted below.

### FAMILY 9. SILICATES, ETC.

#### ANHYDROUS METASILICATES

#### **Aegirite-hedenbergite. [Hédenbergite aegyriunique]**

A. LACROIX: Les phénomènes de contact exomorphes et endomorphes des granites à aegyriine et riebeckite du nord-ouest de Madagascar. (The exomorphic and endomorphic contact phenomena of the aegirite-riebeckite-granite of northwestern Madagascar.) *Compt. rend.*, 163, 726-731, 1916; this mineral, p. 728.

NAME: From aegirite and hedenbergite, the two minerals of which it represents an isomorphous mixture.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color green. Sp. gr. 3.502. Otherwise like the pyroxenes in general.

#### CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Analysis by Pisani gave: SiO<sub>2</sub> 42.15, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.55, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 17.40, FeO 17.80, MnO 0.50, MgO 1.10, CaO 14.10, Na<sub>2</sub>O 3.35, K<sub>2</sub>O 0.55, TiO<sub>2</sub> 0.41, H<sub>2</sub>O 1.90, sum 99.81%. This is suggested to correspond to the formula 15(Ca, Fe, Mg)<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> : 6NaFe<sup>'''</sup>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> : 4(Ca, Na<sub>2</sub>)Fe<sup>'''</sup>SiO<sub>6</sub>.

#### OCCURRENCE

Occurs as a rock constituent in the endomorphic contact zone of the aegirite-riebeckite-granite in the region of Ampasibitika, Ampasindava Bay, Madagascar. It is in both the altered limestone, associated with aegirite, garnet, epidote, orthoclase, albite, and calcite; and in the granite itself, as an alteration product of riebeckite.

#### DISCUSSION

[To be classed as a variety of aegirite until the relations of this group of minerals are more fully worked out.

E. T. W.]