Just beyond the lime kiln and below the road is an old trench which proved to be of absorbing interest. This trench was driven for some 20 meters on a vein somewhat less than 1 meter in width. Much of the material which occurs in the dump at the lower end of the trench appears at first glance to be a quartz-muscovite-feldspar pegmatite, but on closer inspection the main bulk of the material is seen to be coarse greasy gray to yellowish massive topaz, and the mica is the silvery foliated "hydromica" known as margarodite. Margarodite is characteristically an alteration product of topaz, and here the fluorine of the topaz has gone to form fluorite which is not uncommon in granular masses or imbedded grains ranging from deep purple thru various shades of pink and salmon to amber in color. The margarodite is mostly in radiate-foliate aggregates of a gray color but deep blue varieties occur. Some masses, very tough, compact fibrous and snowy white, have proved to be margarite. Specimens of the coarser margarodite associated with topaz usually have the topaz bounded by rough crystal planes next the mica.

In the other direction from the main pit along the line marked on the map "projected tramway" (the tramway was subsequently built and is now partly demolished) there are numerous test pits from which the debris consists of marble and rusty quartz with or without poor margarodite and topaz. The Champion Lode, a quartz vein opened by a short tunnel and mined up to the surface forms a dangerous hole and shows nothing of mineralogic interest. At the upper terminus of the tramway is the "Upper Mine." The main pit here is full of water and little is to be seen on the walls of the pit, which are mainly earthy and much weathered from the oxidation of iron minerals. One end of this wall has the crumpled appearance shown in the plate in Hobbs' report on the mine. In the piles of loose rock here were found masses of radiate-fibrous scapolite associated with flesh-colored fluorite, green hornblende and columnar masses of brownish-gray epidote.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Society, which appeared in our February number, have also been published in *Bull. Geol. Soc. Am.*, 32, 163–170, March 31, 1921. The Constitution and By-Laws are included. Copies can be obtained from Herbert P. Whitlock, Secretary.

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

Regular Monthly Meeting of Wednesday, March 16, 1921

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the Academy Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of March 16th, at 8.15 P.M. The President, Dr. George F. Kunz presided and there was an attendance of 72 members and visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. O. I. Lee showed a specimen of lava from Mt. Erebus collected on the Shackleton Expedition, also a specimen of granite collected 415 miles from the South Pole (Beardmore Glacier).

Mr. Radu then spoke on "The Luminescence of Minerals." He explained the nature of the light waves used and the meaning of the expression $\mu\mu$ (millionth of a millimeter). He showed on the black board the wave-lengths of the principal rays used and explained the effect on certain minerals of vibrations produced by rays outside the spectrum. He then took up the subjects of fluorescence, phosphorescence and radioactivity, giving a short history of fluorescence and phosphorescence. The room being darkened, these effects were demonstrated in a very striking manner by means of apparatus which had been set up. Fluorescence produced by heat on pectolite was shown. Phosphorescence was produced in fluorite (chlorophane), willemite and troostite in calcite.

Dr. Kunz being called upon by the speaker showed a remarkable example of a phosphorescent diamond. Capt. Miller then exhibited these phenomena in thin sections of various minerals, by means of a specially equipped microscope which brought out many very striking effects.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Radu and to Capt. Miller.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Recording Secretary*

PHILADELPHIA MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, June 9, 1921

The June meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society was held on the above date, Dr. Hawkins presiding. Fourteen members and three visitors were present. Upon recommendation by the Council, Dr. L. C. Wills was elected to active membership.

Thru the courtesy of Dr. F. G. Kneer of New York, Dr. Hawkins was able to show a collection of 125 lantern slides of choice mineral specimens, which were extremely well colored, and strikingly realistic. Many groups in the Bement collection were included, those of calcite, quartz, malachite, azurite, tourmaline and fluorite being particularly noteworthy.

Mr. Biernbaum reported a three-day trip with Messrs. Frankenfield, Trudell, and Wills, to Falls of French Creek, the Birdsboro trap quarry, and Phoenixville, which resulted in turning up excellent chalcopyrite crystals at French Creek. Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Knabe reported sallies to Paterson, N. J., and O'Neills quarry, Pa., respectively, with negative results.

HARRY W. TRUDELL AND JOHN S. FRANKENFIELD, *Secretaries pro tem.*

The Deutsche Mineralogische Gesellschaft (German Mineralogical Society) held its seventh annual meeting (the first since 1913) on April 8–10 in Göttingen. About 20 papers were presented and several trips taken to mineral localities in the vicinity. The following officers were elected: President, R. Brauns (Bonn); Vice-presidents, A. Johnsen (Frankfurt), and O. Weigel (Marburg); Secretary, K. Spangenberg (Jena); Treasurer, Dr. Thost (of Gebr. Borntraeger, Berlin); Scientific Advisory Board, G. Aminoff (Lund, Sweden), F. Becke (Vienna), O. Mügge (Göttingen) and P. Niggli (Zurich Switzerland); Editor of the "Fortschritte," A. Johnsen. (*Centr. Min. Geol.* **1921**, (No. 11, June 1), 349–350.)

BOOK REVIEW

THE NOMENCLATURE OF PETROLOGY. ARTHUR HOLMES. *New York:* D. Van Nostrand Co.; *London:* Thos. Murby & Co. 12mo, 284 pages. $3.50.

This book comprises a 22-page discussion of the principles of petrographic nomenclature, a 220-page glossary in which definitions and references are given for a large number of rock names and various other petrographic terms, lists of French and of German terms and of Greek and Latin words used as the roots of rock names, and tables of rock-classification.

The discussion of the principles which have been followed and those which ought to be followed in the development of new names is very good, and should be read by everyone engaged in scientific work where there is a temptation to improve or add to existing nomenclature. Many tho not all of the made-to-order names of recent years, as those of Jevons, of Shand, of Cross-Iddings-Pirsson-Washington, and of Grabau, are rejected by the author. The list of terms seems otherwise to be unusually complete, and to cover about every technical term likely to appear in petrographic writings. The definitions are in most cases satisfying, altho certain of those drawn from chemistry might be improved; for instance, it may be questioned whether the petrologist would gain an adequate conception of *adsorption* from the definition "A term applied to the change in concentration of solutions and colloids where they come into contact with surfaces." American literature has been apparently covered quite fully, and the up-to-date-ness of the work is evidenced by the inclusion, under the heading *system*, of some 15 articles from the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. E. T. W.

NOTES AND NEWS

Corrections to list of Fellows—The name of E. Poitevin, included in the list of members of the Mineralogical Society of America in the February number (page 49) should be transferred to the list of Fellows, near top of page 47.

Mr. William F. Foshag has obtained leave of absence from the U. S. National Museum to accept a position as Assistant in Mineralogy in the University of California. His address in the list of fellows should accordingly be changed to: University of California, Berkeley, Cal.