

The cerussite is crystalline and massive in character, grayish white to light amber in color, and its surface covered with a yellowish brown coating.

From the above analysis and from specific gravities he concludes that this cerussite adds another "undoubted case of isomorphism to those already known among the orthorhombic carbonates."

According to R. B. Brinsmade, the Terrible mine was discovered in 1880 and had, up to that time, 1907, produced about 250,000 tons of ore. Some of the ore was smelted but most of it was oxidized directly to litharge which was exceptionally high grade. The main features of the deposit are: (1) a well marked fault plane on the east side with a dip of 67 degrees, filled with finely divided blue clay six to twelve inches thick; and (2) the confinement of the profitable ore to a block of granulite between walls of gneiss which has apparently been thrown into position by faulting. In the discussion of the genesis of the deposit he concludes that the ore is undoubtedly of secondary origin, states that no galena has ever been detected, but does not mention the occurrence of phosgenite.

Thus far, phosgenite has been reported from Matlock in Derbyshire, England; Cornwall, England; Elgin, Scotland; Gibbas, Monte Poni and Montevecchio in Sardinia; Bobrek in Upper Silesia; Broken Hills, New South Wales; Dundas, Tasmania; Laurium, Greece; and Ilse in Custer County, Colorado. Although phosgenite had already been reported from the Terrible mine, its presence was probably not known to many so that it was thought advisable to call attention again to its occurrence.

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#### A CORRECTION: RECENTLY DESCRIBED CRYSTALS OF GLAUCOCHROITE FROM FRANKLIN, N. J., ARE TEPHROITE

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In a recent article<sup>1</sup> on several Franklin, N. J. minerals, the writer described several interesting crystals as glaucochroite, with a number of new forms. Dr. Schaller has since suggested that the crystals are probably tephroite. The indices of refraction of

<sup>1</sup> Crystallographic notes on glaucochroite, willemite, celestite, and calcite, from Franklin, New Jersey: *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, LXXIV, 105-108, 1922.

some of the material were kindly determined, approximately, by Dr. Larsen to be as follows:  $\alpha = 1.765 \pm .005$ ,  $\beta = 1.78 \pm .01$ ,  $\gamma = 1.79 \pm .01$ , and an inspection of the following table will show the correspondence of these values with those of tephroite and the correctness of Dr. Schaller's identification.

REFRACTIVE INDICES OF TEPHROITE AND GLAUCOCHROITE  
FROM FRANKLIN, N. J.

	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$
Mineral in question.....	1.765 $\pm$ .005	1.78 $\pm$ .01	1.79 $\pm$ .01
Tephroite <sup>1</sup> .....	1.770	1.792	1.804
Tephroite <sup>2</sup> .....	1.759	1.786	1.797
Tephroite <sup>3</sup> .....	1.767	1.785	1.805
Glaucochroite <sup>4</sup> .....	1.686	1.722	1.735
Glaucochroite <sup>5</sup> .....	1.679	1.716	1.729

<sup>1</sup> Larsen, E. S., *The Microscopic Determination of the Nonopaque Minerals, U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull.* 679, 143, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 270. Data for tephroite with 7.8 per cent of  $Mg_3SiO_4$ .

<sup>3</sup> Determined by Larsen on material similar to the described but from a different specimen (being studied by W. T. Schaller). Not hitherto published.

<sup>4</sup> Penfield's data.

<sup>5</sup> Determined by Larsen on Col. Roebing's specimen of original glaucochroite. Not hitherto published.

The change in identification necessitates a revision of the crystal forms described as new. Of these  $r$  (140),  $d$  (101),  $k$  (011),  $l$  (131) have already been described but the two forms (270) and (122) are new for tephroite. The letter  $z$ , assigned to (270) has already been given to (140); it is therefore changed to  $j$ . The letter  $y$ , assigned to (122) has been given to (150); it is therefore changed to  $q$ . In the table of forms and angles, given on p. 107, the following changes are therefore to be made. Star (as new forms) only  $j$  (270) and  $q$  (122). Omit  $x$  (103). Interchange the two letters  $h$  and  $k$  so as to read  $h$  (011) and  $k$  (021).

The writer is indebted to Dr. Schaller for the correct identification of the mineral, and to Dr. Larsen for the determination of the indices of refraction.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

### NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB

#### *Regular Monthly Meeting of November 8, 1922*

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Mineralogical Club was held in the Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History on the evening of Wednesday, November 8th at 8:15 P.M. The President, Dr. George F. Kunz,