PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color bluish black tarnishing black. Streak black. Luster shiny metallic. H=3. Sp. Gr. 6.

OCCURRENCE: Found at the Good Hope and Mammoth Mines at Vulcan, Gunnison Co., Colorado, in veinlets up to one inch across, associated with native tellurium, petzite, sylvanite, rickardite and pyrite.

W. F. F.

Zincteallite (="Pufahlite")

FRIEDRICH AHFELD: Zinkteallite und alaskaite aus Bolivia. (Zincteallite and alaskaite from Bolivia). *Centr. Min.*, No. 12, 388–390 (**1926**).

NAME: In reference to its chemical composition a *zinc*-bearing *teallite*. (Probably intended to be "zinkhaltige teallite" and hence zinciferous teallite, abstr.).

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: A zinciferous teallite. Formula: (Pb, Zn) SnS_2, Analysis: (on material admittedly too impure for a specific gravity determination), Pb 27.81, Sn 45.09, O 2.59, Zn 6.41, S 15.33, Fe 1.29, Sb 1.29, Ag_2O .008. Sum 99.628.

DISCUSSION. This is the mineral described by the author in a preliminary paper under the name pufahlite. Found at the Ichocollo Mine, near Pazña, and also at Carguaycollo, 15 km. east of Station Rio Mulato, Bolivia.

W. F. F.

NEW DATA

Chlorophoenicite

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION: William F. Foshag and R. B. Gage; *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sciences*, **14**, 362 (1924).

NEW DATA: William F. Foshag, Harry M. Berman and Robt. B. Gage; *Proc. U. S. National Museum*, **70**, 1–6 (1927).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Monoclinic, habit elongated parallel to *b*. $a:b:c=2.357:1:2.153$. $\beta=105°34'$. Also $p=0.9135$, $q=2.074$, $e=0.2684$, $\mu=74°26'$. Forms *c* (001), *a* (100), *s* (106), *r* (102), *k* ($\bar{1}04$), *h* (203), *p* (111).

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: $2V=83°\pm2°$.

W. F. FOSHAG

Trimerite

G. AMINOFF: Zur kristallographie des Trimerits. (The Crystallography of Trimerite), *Geol. För. Förh. Stockholm*, **48**, 19–43 (1926).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: Monoclinic: $a:b:c=2.0834:1:2.1130$. $\beta=59°51'$. The pseudohexagonal form is due to heteroaxial twinning produced by a rotation of 60° about the monoclinic axis of symmetry whereby (100) and (001) come together and (010) falls in the hexagonal basal plane. $a=7.60$Å, $b=16.11$Å, $c=3\times9.30$Å.

W. F. F.

Buttgenbachite

H. BUTTGENBACH: Cristaux de connellite-buttgenbach. *Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg.*, **50**, pp. 3–8 (1926).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Hexagonal, prismatic. $c=1.122$ (From measurements made under the microscope).

W. F. F.

Hydrocerussite

G. AMINOFF: *Geol. För. Förh. Stockholm*, **48**, 44–46 (1926). (Extract from notes left by Hj. Sjögren.)

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: Hexagonal. $(10\bar{1}1):(10\bar{1}\bar{1})=56°10'$, $(0001):(10\bar{1}1)=60°34'-61°2'$, $(10\bar{1}\bar{1}):(000\bar{1})=61°25'-62°40'$, $(10\bar{1}1):(10\bar{1}0)=28°7'$. $c=1.623$.

W. F. F.

Selensulfur

EMANUELE QUERCIGH: *Rend. Accad. sci. fis. mat. Napoli*, **31**, 65–9 (1925).

The examination of some "selensulfurs" by Glenn V. Brown (*Am. Mineral.*, **2**, 116, 1917) showed them to be essentially sulphur without selenium. Quercigh, however, has determined the index of refraction of a number of samples of vitreous brownish amorphous crusts with $n=2.544$ to 2.675, corresponding to a Se content of 83–90.5%.

W. F. F.

Tyuymunite

V. V. DOLIVO-DOBROVALSKY: *Mem. Soc. Russ. Min.*, 2d ser., **54**, p. 376 (1925).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: Orthorhombic with forms: (001); (010); (111).

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: $X=c$, $Y=b$, $Z=a$, $2V=48°$. n is about 2. Birefringence = 0.154.

W. F. F.

Ramsayite

E. E. KOSTYLENA: Ramsayite from Khibinsky and Lovozersky tundras. *Bull. Acad. Sci. Russ.*, ser. 6, **19**, pp. 363–382 (1925).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Axial ratios ($\frac{1}{2}$ a), $a:b:c=0.6052:1:1.6498$. Forms to new ratios: (100), (410), (210), (320), (110), (011), (111), (211), (311), (411), (121), (221), (421), (131). Also a new analysis.

W. F. F.