

from the standpoint of mineralogical material, in a class with the British and Vienna Museums.

The Roebling collection is unique in many ways. According to *Science*, (Jan. 21 1927, p. 55) it contains a greater number of species than any other collection, public or private, in the world. Of the 1,500 firmly established mineral species the Roebling collection lacked less than 15 of these. A list of a few of the unusual specimens would include: a 64 carat black diamond from S. Africa; 9 Arkansas diamonds, including one of 18 carats; a black opal from Humboldt Co., Nevada, weighing more than a pound (18 6/10 oz.), considered the largest precious opal known, and a 45 pound topaz crystal. Among the cut stones is a 319 carat peridot from the island of Saint John in the Red Sea; a wine colored topaz from Brazil weighing 93 carats and an alexandrite of 32 carats from Ceylon.

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Dr. Ralph W. G. Wyckoff, formerly of the Geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the staff, division of biophysics, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

Julius Goldman, of the New York banking firm of Goldman, Sachs and Co., has given \$10,000 to Johns Hopkins University for research in geology.

Dr. A. C. Hawkins, formerly of the University of Rochester, department of geology and mineralogy, has been appointed to the staff of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Professor Chas. R. Fettke, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has been appointed Honorary Curator of Mineralogy at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. William D. Coolidge of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company who was awarded the Edison Medal for 1926 "for the origination of ductile tungsten and the fundamental improvement of the X-ray tube", has declined to accept the medal. The reason given was that a court decision maintained that the discovery of the cold ductility of the metal was not an invention and that, therefore, the patent was void.

In the December issue of *The American Mineralogist*, p. 341, (last item under Notes and News) the printer, in his anxiety to have the issue appear before the annual meeting, omitted the surname Kemp. The notice should, of course, read Professor James Furman Kemp of Columbia University.

The memorial of Professor W. L. Uglow was not received in time for publication in this issue. It will appear in a later number of the Journal.

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## NEW MINERAL NAMES

### Traversite

A. AMSTUTZ: Les Roches éruptives des environs de Dorgali et Orosei en Sardaigne. (The eruptive rocks of Dorgali, Orosei and vicinity in Sardinia). *Schweiz. Min. Petr. Mitt.*, 5, 301, 1925.

NAME: After the locality, *Traversa*, Sardinia.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark brownish red. Cleavage (100), good.  $2V$  about  $90^\circ$ . Pleochroism weak. Refringence and birefringence less than the olivene.  $Z$  of the traversite =  $Y$  of olivene,  $Y = Z$ ,  $X = X$ .

OCCURRENCE: Found as an alteration product of the olivene of the basalts at Traversa, Sardinia.

DISCUSSION: See remarks under oroseite.

W. F. FOSHAG

#### Oroseite

*Ibid.* p. 307.

NAME: After the locality *Orosei*, Sardinia.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color red brown,  $2V$  variable, next to the olivene  $30^\circ$ , at the outside border  $90^\circ$ . Birefringence = .020.  $n$  is equal to or slightly lower than the olivene. Cleavage (100), good.  $Z$  of oroseite =  $X$  of the olivene,  $Y = Z$ ,  $X = Y$ .

OCCURRENCE: An alteration product of olivene in the basalts of Orosei, Sardinia.

[Without doubt both of these names represent the already well known mineral iddingsite! Abstr.]

W. F. F.

#### Dienerite

O. HACKL: Ein neues nickel-arsen mineral. (A new nickel arsenide). *Verh. Geol. Rchs-Anst. Wien.*, p. 107-108, 1921. Also C. Doelter: *Handb. Mineralchemie*, vol. 4, 1st half, p. 718-719.

NAME: Name given by C. Doelter in honor of Prof. C. Diener who found the mineral.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: An arsenide of nickel. Formula:  $Ni_3As$ . Analysis: As 30.64, Ni 67.11, Cu 0.99, Fe 0.61, Co 1.29, Ag 0.01655; sum 100.66.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES: Cubic.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color white with tinge of gray, bright metallic luster.

OCCURRENCE: A single cubic crystal  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm. along its edge found near Radstadt in Salzburg, Austria.

W. F. F.

#### Usbekite

IVAN KURBATKOFF: Über vanadium verbindungen und das neue mineral "Usbekite" der radioaktiven Lager in Fergana. (Vanadium compounds and a new mineral Usbekite from Fergana). *Centr. Min.*, 1926, pp. 345-353.

NAME: Derivation not given.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous copper vanadate. Formula:  $3CuO \cdot V_2O_5 \cdot 3H_2O$ . Analysis:  $H_2O$  (-) 0.53,  $H_2O$  (+) 12.82, MgO tr., CaO 0.31, CuO 44.69, NiO 0.90,  $Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3$  1.40,  $SiO_2$  1.17,  $V_2O_5$  37.71; sum 99.53. Soluble in acids.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color dark green.

OCCURRENCE: Found as a crust of very fine scales on siliceous schist at Kara-Tschagir, Fergana.

W. F. F.

#### Mangan-neptunite

S. M. KURBATOV: *C. R. Acad. Sc. Russie*, p. 59, 1923.

A. E. FERSMAN, *Trans. Northern Sc. Econ. Exped.*, No. 16, pp. 16, 69, 73, 1923; name given to a variety of neptunite with Fe: Mn = 1:2 from the Kola peninsula. Analysis gave:  $SiO_2$  52.68,  $TiO_2$  18.21, FeO 5.16, MnO 9.95, CaO 0.43, MgO 0.12,

Na<sub>2</sub>O 9.16, K<sub>2</sub>O 4.94; sum 100.65. Found associated with aegirite, natrolite and analcite also with eucolite and ramsayite.

DISCUSSION: Manganiferous neptunite would be a more appropriate name.

J. F. SCHAIRER

#### Loparite

A. E. FERSMAN: *C. R. Acad. Sc. Russie*, p.59(1922); *Trans. Northern Sc. Econ. Exped.*, No. 16, pp.17, 68(1923).

NAME: Source undetermined.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Related to perovskite and contains TiO<sub>2</sub> 49.6, rare earths 36.6, CaO 4.6, Na<sub>2</sub>O 8.6, K<sub>2</sub>O 0.04.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Black, cubic crystals with complex twinning, metallic lustre and brown streak.

DISCUSSION: Needs further study.

J. F. S.

#### Hoegtveitite

NAME: Specimens of alvite from a feldspar quarry on the farm Høgtveit, Evje parish, in Saetersdalen, Norway, were labeled hoegtveitite (høgtveitite or högtveitite) by Dr. L. Eger of Vienna and distributed. J. Schetelig (*Videnskaps-selsk. Skr. Mat. Nat. Klasse*, No. 1, p. 144, 1922) finds that it is alvite.

J. F. S.

#### Cergadinolite

NAME: J. Schetelig (*Videnskaps-selsk. Skr. Mat. Nat. Klasse* No. 1, pp. 100, 120, 1922) describes a gadolinite from Fyrrisdal, Norway containing 23.4% of cerium earths. Schetelig (*ibidem* p. 121) calls it a "Ce-rich specimen" of gadinolite. L. J. Spencer (*Mineralog. Mag.* 20, 449, 1925) refers to this material as cergadinolite.

J. F. S.

#### Mesodialyte

A. E. FERSMAN: *C. R. Acad. Sc. Russie*, p. 59,(1922); *Trans. Northern Sc. Econ. Exped.*, No. 16, pp. 16, 69,(1923).

NAME: For an intermediate member of the eudialyte—eucolite series.

PROPERTIES: Pseudo-isotropic.

DISCUSSION: An unnecessary burden to nomenclature.

J. S. F.

#### Vanadiolaumontite

NAME: A. E. Fersman (*Trav. Musée. Géol. Min. Pierre le Grand, Acad. Sc. Petrograd*, [2] 2, p.311, (for. 1916) 1922.) proposes the name vanadiolaumontite for a yellowish-red mineral from Fergana allied to laumontite but containing 2.5% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

DISCUSSION: Data entirely insufficient to call it a new species.

J. F. S.

#### Chromepidote

F. ZAMBONINI (*Boll. Com. Geol. Italia*, 47, 80, 1920.) uses the name "Chromepidoto" as synonymous with tawmawite, a chromium-bearing epidote (A. W. G. Bleek, *Rec. Geol. Surv. India*, 36, 254, 1908).

J. F. S.

**Calcioancylite**

A. E. FERSMAN: *C. R. Acad. Sc. Russie*, p. 60, 1922; *Trans. Northern Sc. Econ. Exped.*, No. 16, pp. 16, 41, 68, 72, (1923); G. P. Chernik: *Bull. Acad. Sc. Russie*, [6] 17, 83, (1923).

NAME: From composition.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: Analysis,  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  47.27,  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  0.74, CaO 4.36, SrO 12.11, BaO 1.59,  $\text{CO}_2$  28.38,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  5.55; sum 100.00. Soluble in HCl with evolution of  $\text{CO}_2$ .

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES: Small, very badly developed, translucent crystals.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color brown-yellow, lustre vitreous to greasy, somewhat brittle,  $H=4$ . Sp. Gr. 3.82. No cleavage observed.

OCCURRENCE: Associated with zircon, natrolite, ilmenite, aegirite, and yttrite, in the nephelite rocks in the district of Hibina (or Umptek) in the central part of the Kola peninsula (A. E. Fersman: *Am. Mineral.*, 11, 289-97, 1926).

DISCUSSION: A calcium bearing variety of ancylite.

J. F. S.

**Manganomossite**

E. S. SIMPSON: *Rept. Dept. Mines, W. Australia*, for 1922, p. 120 (1923). A pebble from Yinnietharra, Western Australia, gave on analysis:  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  44.53,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  34.64,  $\text{TiO}_2$  3.92, FeO 4.64, MnO 12.02,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}+0.26$ ; sum 100.01. Sp. Gr. 6.21. This is doubtfully referred to as manganomossite rather than mangano-columbite.

J. F. S.