

Geological Survey was revised and the manuscript was changed accordingly. A few of the changes needed, however, were not made.

There is a distinction between the terms "unit" and "zone" that is not entirely clear in the paper as it appeared. A unit is any part of a pegmatite that is distinct from other parts owing to different texture or mineralogy, or both. Zones are a special kind of unit; they are successive concentric shells with boundaries roughly parallel to the walls of the pegmatite. Furthermore, they appear to be primary; i.e., not formed by replacement of pre-existing units of the pegmatite. Under this classification only the following units in the Branchville pegmatite are zones: border zone, muscovite-quartz zone, microcline-perthite zone, and quartz core. The cleavelandite-quartz, cleavelandite, and cleavelandite-spodumene bodies are units of replacement origin, and therefore should not have been labelled "zones" in the illustrations of the paper.

Corrections that should be made in the text are:

Page 336, line 3: "both zones" should read "both units."

Page 336, line 7: "in the zone" should read "in the unit."

Page 337, line 15: "cleavelandite-quartz zone" should read "cleavelandite-quartz unit."

#### A NEW OCCURRENCE OF ADAMITE

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During a recent visit to the Ojuella Mine, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico,—a mine famous for the extent of its workings and the uniqueness of its mineralogy—a small pocket of *adamite* was encountered, notable both because it has not previously been described from this locality and for the splendor of its crystallization.

The adamite occurs in radiating form, on a matrix of limonite and calcite, as shiny transparent, greenish-yellow crystals up to 5/16" in length. Elongation parallel to the *b* axis is pronounced and only two crystal forms are prominent: a long macrodome {201}, truncated by a prism {310}.

An article is now in preparation dealing in greater detail with recent observations at this locality.

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The Department of Conservation, State of New Jersey, has recently issued Bulletin 59, Geologic Series, Bibliography and Index of the Geology of New Jersey. In this bibliography, prepared by Miss Agnes Grametbauer, are listed books, bulletins, journals, articles, papers and reports on the geology of New Jersey that have appeared from 1753 to July 1, 1945.

The Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., now has for distribution at a price of ten cents, an excellent small booklet entitled *Geology as a Profession*, Vocational Booklet No. 1, which is prepared by the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. The author is Miss Ann R. Taylor working under the direction of Dr. W. T. Read, Chief of the Research Section, with the advice and assistance of many geologists. This booklet describes in about 20 pages the profession of geologist (not including geophysicist). It gives the subdivisions of the geological profession, the working conditions and types of employment, the opportunities for women, the related fields of employment, beginning jobs, advancement and conditions of employment, post-war outlook in the profession, and the qualifications and training, and makes suggestions as to how to get a start. The booklet is attractively illustrated. It would be of special value to advisers of young students, and while written primarily from the employment point of view, would also give those entering the profession a condensed and business-like summary of what they might expect.

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R. M. Wilke, well-known mineral collector and dealer of Palo Alto, California, died on Sept. 16, in his eighty-fifth year.