

NEW MINERAL NAMES

Torniellite

E. DITTLER AND F. KERNBAUER: Die Kaolinlager-stätte von Torniella (Mittelitalien). *Zeits. Prakt. Geol.*, **45**, 117-120 (1937) 4 figs.

NAME: From the locality, Torniella, Italy.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of alumina. Analysis: SiO_2 33.45, TiO_2 tr., Al_2O_3 30.46, Fe_2O_3 0.27, MgO 0.02, CaO 0.01, Na_2O 0.03, K_2O 0.04, H_2O (over conc. H_2SO_4) 18.43, H_2O (-) 1.37, H_2O (+) 15.68, P_2O_5 0.48; sum 100.24. Decomposed slowly by concentrated HCl with separation of silica.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Amorphous (Debye-Scherrer diagrams show only an amorphous halo). Color, pale yellow. Soapy feel, very porous, sticks to tongue. Hd. = 2. G. = 2.432. Isotropic, n between 1.535-1.536.

OCCURRENCE: Found at Torniella, 56 km. south of Siena, as a hydrothermal alteration of a quartz trachyte dike, as a network of veins in ordinary kaolin used in ceramic and rubber manufacture.

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Yttrocolumbite

Charles Lepierre: Yttrocolumbite de Mocambique. *Mem. Acad. Cien. Lisboa, Class Ciencias* **1**, 369-375 (1937).

NAME: In allusion to its composition.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A columbate-tantalate of yttrium, etc. $(\text{Fe}, \text{Mn}, \text{UO}_2)_2(\text{Cb}, \text{Ta})_2\text{O}_7 - \text{Y}_4(\text{Cb}, \text{Ta})_6\text{O}_{21}$. Analysis: Ing. loss 1.33, Cb_2O_5 31.21, Ta_2O_5 21.50, Y group 14.06, Ce group 2.01, ThO_2 2.65, SiO_2 1.78, TiO_2 1.20, ZrO_2 0.25, Al_2O_3 1.62, CaO 1.87, MgO 0.66, Fe_2O_3 10.52, MnO 5.08, UO_2 3.10, As_2O_5 0.10, SnO_2 0.66, Na_2O , K_2O , WO_3 , P_2O_5 lacking; Sum 99.60%.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Color, black; luster, brilliant. G. = 5.49, Hd. = 6.

REMARKS: Stated to be similar to ampangabite (from which it differs considerably, but is very close to yttrotantalite. *Abs.*) Also called yttro-columbo-tantalite.

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Kolskite

Hydrofosterite

Karachaite

Adigeite

Deveilite

Iskildite

N. E. Efremov: Classification of the minerals of the serpentine group. *Compt. Rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, **22**, No. 7, 432-435 (1939).

NAME: From the region where it was discovered, Kola.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: A hydrous silicate of magnesium, $5\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analysis: SiO_2 43.78, Al_2O_3 0.56, Fe_2O_3 1.17, FeO none, CaO 0.41, MnO trace, MgO 37.01, NiO 0.11, CO_2 0.56, H_2O (+) 13.04, H_2O (-) 3.02; Sum 99.66.

PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Color white, sometimes with pale yellow tint. G. = 2.401. Hd. = 2-3. Fibrous to compact.

Biaxial, positive, $\beta = 1.542$. Birefringence low. Parallel extinction.

OCCURRENCE: Found as veins in the olivinites near Saig Lake, Kola.

DISCUSSION: The serpentine group is considered to consist of a series, made up of stoichiometric combinations of two end-members, hydrofosterite $2\text{MgO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and kero-lite $\text{MgO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Serpentine has a theoretical formula $3\text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Some of these intermediate members have been named as follows:

Adigeite, Mt. Tkhach, North Caucasus, $5\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 - 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$; Deveilite, $4\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; Paradeveilite, $4\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; Ishkildite, Ishkildino, Urals, $5.25\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; Kolskite, Kola Peninsula, $5\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$; Karachaita,* Shaman-Beklegen, $\text{MgO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

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* Abst. *Am. Mineral.*, **23**, 666-7 (1938).

Manganphlogopite

TOYOHUMI YOSIMURA: Studies on the minerals from the manganese deposits of the Kaso Mine, Japan. *Jour. Faculty Science, Hokkaido Imperial University*, Series IV, Nos. 3-4, Geol. and Mineral., 313-453 (1939), 19 plates, 13 text figs.

A phlogopite, rich in manganese (MnO 18.24%) occurring in irregular foliated crystals. $2E=0^\circ$. $\alpha=1.552$. $G.=3.21$.

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