

*A new occurrence of nadorite in Cornwall.*

IN 1927 Sir Arthur Russell<sup>1</sup> recorded the finding by himself in 1907 of a single specimen of nadorite, for the first time in the British Isles, at the Bodannon mine, St. Endellion, Cornwall, describing, as well, a second specimen collected (but not apparently identified) at the same mine in 1919 by Prof. A. Hutchinson, of Cambridge, whose attention it had attracted.

These appear to have been the only two specimens of this rare mineral so far found and recorded in Britain, but I have since identified two further specimens, collected by myself in the same area in 1938.

One of these is from a new locality, Trevinnick Mine, St. Kew, and shows small, stout tabular crystals of nadorite, of a dark reddish-brown colour, with bindheimite, senarmontite, valentinite (and probably anglesite) in two cavities in compact, massive jamesonite; these crystals are of much the same habit as those on the Hutchinson specimen (No. 2) described by Sir Arthur.

The second specimen, from Bodannon Mine, shows minute, dark-brown short-prismatic crystals of nadorite, with anglesite and octahedra of senarmontite, in a small cavity in massive, fibrous jamesonite; these crystals are different in habit from those on all the other three specimens and resemble more those figured by Dana<sup>2</sup> from Djebel Nador, Algeria.

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<sup>1</sup> Min. Mag. 1927, vol. 21, p. 272.

<sup>2</sup> System of Mineralogy, 6th edn., 1892, p. 863, fig. 1.

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*New occurrences of arseniosiderite.*

SEVERAL new occurrences of arseniosiderite (basic arsenate of calcium and iron) have recently been confirmed, for the first time in Britain: so far we have found it at four localities in Cumberland, one in Cornwall, and one in Devon. The Cumberland localities are: Grains Gill, Carrock Fell, where it occurs in drusy, slightly botryoidal aggregates of minute, brown, glistening scales coating quartz and arsenopyrite; higher part of Brandy Gill, Carrock Fell, in the outcrop of the east-west lead-copper vein, where it forms similar crusts of minute brown scales, and fibrous aggregates; at both these localities it is probably derived from alteration of scorodite; in the oxidized near-outcrop of a roughly N.W.-S.E. vein,

which in depth carries arsenopyrite, blende, and galena, between Sandbed and Potts Gill (baryte) Mines, near Caldbeck; here it forms tufts of minute, brown, glistening scales and is associated with scorodite, beudantite, and carminite; in material from a vein in Ingray Gill, near Caldbeck, where it is associated with pharmacosiderite, scorodite, and erythrite; here it is almost certainly derived from alteration of the erythrite. Apart from its occurrence in the Paddy End section of Coniston Mines, this is the only definite erythrite that we have so far confirmed in the Lake District; its reported occurrence at 'Force Crag' and at the nearby so-called 'Cobalt Mine', in the Causey Pike range (both of which probably refer to the same, latter, locality), is of considerable doubt. X-ray examination of many specimens of pink minerals collected at the so-called 'Cobalt Mine', and which, superficially, might be taken for erythrite, has in almost every case shown them to be scorodite; the other examples of this material are simply iron-stained, altered apatite.

In Cornwall arseniosiderite has been found at Penberthy Croft Mine, St. Hilary, associated with scorodite and decomposed arsenopyrite, and in Devon, at Huckworthy Bridge Mine, Sampford Spiney, associated with, and probably derived from alteration of, erythrite.

The mineral may be commoner than supposed as it is easily overlooked. X-ray powder photographs are identical with each other and with that of arseniosiderite from the original locality at Romanèche, Saône-et-Loire, France.

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### *New occurrences of phosgenite.*

PHOSGENITE, lead chlorocarbonate, has so far only been known to occur with certainty at two British localities, namely the Bage Mine, Bole Hill, near Wirksworth, Derbyshire (= the various localities usually given in the literature and on labels with old specimens as 'Cromford' or 'Matlock'), and Wheal Rose, Sithney, Cornwall, whence it was described in 1927 by Sir Arthur Russell,<sup>1</sup> who also showed that other Cornish specimens, supposedly from Wheal Confidence, Newquay, undoubtedly came from Wheal Rose as well. No further specimens of the mineral had been found in Britain for a very long time.