

MARCH 5.

The President, Dr. JOS. LEIDY, in the chair.

Seventeen persons present.

Note on Gonyleptes and Solpuga.—DR. LEIDY exhibited a curious spider, presented by Dr. W. H. Jones, who obtained it in Rimac valley, in the vicinity of Lima, Peru. It is a large form related to our Daddy-long-legs, *Phalangium*, and is the *Gonyleptes curvipes*. The species was originally described from Chili. It is represented in Fig. 176, in Kingsley's Standard Natural History.

Another specimen exhibited, was presented by Mr. Joseph Willcox, who collected it in Florida. It is a *Solpuga*, differing from ordinary spiders in having both thorax and abdomen segmented. The species, according to Putnam (Proc. Davenport Acad. 1883, 264), was previously collected in the same locality. It agrees in size, 20 mm., and other characters, with the *Galeodes cubæ*, of Cuba, described by Lucas (Hist. de l'Isle de Cuba, Atlas, Tab. v., fig. 6.)

Mazapilite, a new mineral species.—PROF. GEORGE A. KÖENIG recalled to the Academy, that he had given a preliminary notice on July 3, 1888, of a new mineral of which he had not yet made a quantitative analysis or measured the angles accurately, as he was then on the point of leaving for his summer vacation. The mineral was then described as an *arsenite* of iron and calcium. The full examination showed this description to be erroneous. When first examined the mineral yielded in the closed tube a sublimate of $As^2 O^3$ and water. This sublimate was not obtained in repeated later trials. The mineral is an *arsenate* of calcium and iron.

Mazapilite occurs only in well-developed crystals, which are imbedded in white calcite and aragonite. The crystals vary in length from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in breadth. They are all developed at both ends and fall easily from the matrix, in which they leave an ochre-yellow impression. Minute warty particles of a grayish color were observed in some of these cavities.

The crystals are black, deep brown-red on the fracture. They are slightly translucent at the thinnest edges with blood-red color.

The streak is ochre-yellow. The luster is submetallic.

The crystals possess the habitus of the combination represented in the cut, without exception.

The four faces designated (∞ P) are found to lie in *one zone* and therefore the symmetry of the combination is *orthorhombic*.

The following angles were measured:

$$P : P = 115^\circ 10' \text{ (over } \infty P.)$$

$$P : P = 100^\circ 35' \text{ (over brachi-axis.)}$$



1889. "Note on Gonyleptes and Solpuga." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 41, 45–45.

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