

MINERALOGICAL NOTES: No. I.

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(Plates xii.-xiii.)

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THE OCCURRENCE OF GARNET AT BOWLING ALLEY POINT, NEAR NUNDLE,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Plate xii.)

The discovery of colourless garnets occurring in the Great Serpentine Belt at Bowling Alley Point was made by Mr. D. A. Porter. In a personal letter he supplies the following information:—"I first noticed them in 1884, at about 200 yards north of Anderson's Rock, and the first specimen I found was loose on the surface, and the garnet crystals were seated on and about quite a fine prism of green vesuvianite; I have never seen as fine a specimen since. Professor Liversidge got it eventually."

The Museum collection contains about three hundred specimens from here. They were collected by Mr. D. A. Porter, Dr. C. Anderson (the Director), and the writer.

No detailed description of the garnets has been published, although as early as 1888 Professor Liversidge<sup>1</sup> records them as grossularite. Later Professor Benson<sup>2</sup> applied to them the name, topazalite. The same writer has described the Great Serpentine Belt of New South Wales very exhaustively in several papers. He also treats the subject of the included garnet-rocks, more particularly at Bingara, New South Wales.

The garnet consists of small, colourless, glassy crystals, and also of white opaque masses. The crystals always display the same habit, being dodecahedra. In size they vary from 1 mm. to 5 mm. in diameter. At times they exhibit a faint honey-yellow colour, but for the most part, are colourless and transparent. Material for chemical analysis was picked carefully and was very pure. The result of that

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<sup>1</sup> Liversidge—Minerals of New South Wales, 1888, p. 204.

<sup>2</sup> Benson—Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., xxxviii, 4, pp. 569-596 and 662-742.