

	Atomic.	Quantivalent.
Si	$610 \times 4 = 2440$	2492
Ti	$13 \times 4 = 52$	2492
Al	$192 \times 3 = 576$	1176
Fe ^{III}	$200 \times 3 = 600$	2466
Fe ^{II}	$52 \times 2 = 106$	
Mn	$18 \times 2 = 36$	
Ca	$523 \times 2 = 1046$	1290
Mg	$35 \times 2 = 70$	
H	32	32

The ratio for $\text{RO} : \text{R}_2\text{O}_3 : (\text{SiTi})\text{C}_2$ is 629 : 196 : 623, or, calculating the titanium as Ti_2O_5 , 629 : 203 : 610 = 3 : 1 : 3. The analysis therefore accords well with the ordinary garnet formula $3\text{RO}, \text{R}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SiO}_2$ or $\text{R}_3\text{R}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$, and the mineral may be regarded as a titaniferous andradite, with a considerable proportion of the ferric oxide replaced by alumina. In composition it resembles somewhat the brown garnet from the Island of Stokö, analyzed by Lindström.*

By way of comparison the analysis of the Stokö garnet and also one of a garnet from the nepheline-syenite of the Island of Alnö† are included in the following table.

Stokö.	Molec. R.	Alnö.	Molec. R.	Dungannon.	Molec. R.
SiO_2	26·63	610	610	36·604	610
TiO_2	---	---	6·73	1·078	13
Al_2O_3 ...	9·97	98	3·14	9·771	96
Fe_2O_3 ...	13·45	84	23·83	15·996	100
FeO	2·28	32	----	3·852	53
MnO	·63	9	·58	1·301	18
CaO	35·90	641	33·44	29·306	523
MgO	·28	7	698	1·384	35
Na_2O	---	---	·68	---	645
Ign.	·16	9	11	·285	16
	99·30		99·55	99·577	

* Zeitschr. fur Kryst. u. Min., xvi, 160, 1890.

† Sahlbom, in the paper by Högbom already cited.