

I.				II.
			Mean.	
Water . . .	11·51	11·60	11·55	11·62
Lime . . .	28·90		28·90	28·04
Sulphuric acid		1·03	1·03	0·80
Magnesia		trace	trace	
Silica	15·12	15·27	15·19	15·44
Boracic acid			43·33	44·10
			100·00	100·00

The softest mineral, found in nodules imbedded in gypsum, is so unlike the preceding in hardness that at first I thought it might be effloresced glauber-salt which I had formerly met with in a similar matrix (see papers above referred to). It is like soft chalk or coherent flour, so that it is very difficult to separate pieces of the rock holding it without losing a great deal under the blows of the hammer. Its flame and blowpipe-reactions, except that it does not decrepitate, are those of the harder mineral; it colours turmeric and gelatinizes with equal ease. Analysis of a specimen like flour, obtained by myself among débris at the quarry, gave (air-dried):—

III.	
Water	12·20
Lime	28·85
Sulphuric acid	1·86
Magnesia	trace
Silica	14·64
Boracic acid	42·45
	100·00

definite These results agree so closely with the foregoing from different specimens in a distinct matrix, that there can be no doubt they all relate to a *different* mineral whose composition is constant in its varying physical conditions. The percentages correspond remarkably well with those calculated from the formula to which they lead. The results placed below as found are those of III., the analysis just given, after deduction of the quantity of gypsum equal to the sulphuric acid obtained, which is much greater in this than in the preceding analyses, whose numbers are so obviously similar that deduction in all is quite superfluous:—

Calculated.		Found.
5HO =	45	11·84
4CaO =	112	28·69
2SiO ² =	61·62	15·25
5BO ³ =	175·20	44·22
	393·82	100·00
	100·00	100·00