

The yellow crystalline substance we have named Scleroxanthin. It is a hydrated compound of sclerokrystallin, and probably its composition may be represented by the formula $2C_{10}H_{10}O_4 + 3H_2O$. Upon analysis it gave 13 to 14 per cent. of water, and the anhydrous portion gave 61.29 per cent. of carbon and 4.76 of hydrogen. By heating with chloroform it can be converted into sclerokrystallin, which can also be brought back again to scleroxanthin. Both substances appear to be without effect upon frogs.

(5) In the preparation of the coloring matter we met with yet another yellow substance, amorphous, and soluble in fats and chloroform, but which, as we were not certain as to its purity, was not further examined.

(6) The same remark holds good for a brown resinous substance, which dissolved in fat and in alcohol. Like the substance indicated under (5) it appears not to act poisonously upon frogs.

(7) Wenzel's alkaloids. We have isolated ergotine and ecbo-line, but found them almost inactive upon frogs. We consider it not improbable that they are identical with each other. Obtained by Wenzel's method, moreover, they are not quite pure.

(8) Tanret's ergotinin was also prepared by us, but we have not been able to come to the conclusion that it represents a chemically distinct substance. We found in it admixtures of our sclererythrin, and other substances. To the sclererythrin we must attribute the reaction with sulphuric acid, described by Tanret, which we also have observed; and to it also, according to our opinion, Tanret's ergotinin owes its not very energetic action upon frogs.

The specimens forwarded by us represent:—

1. Sclererythrin;
2. Resinous Decomposition Product of Sclererythrin;
3. Scleriodin;
4. Scleroxanthin;
5. Sclerokrystallin;
6. Sclerotic Acid;
7. Calcium Sclerotate;
8. Scleromucin.

CRYSTALLIZED GLYCERIN.*

BY DR. PAUL F. VAN HAMEL ROOS.

Member of the Chemical Societies of Paris and Berlin.

Two months ago, I had the opportunity of observing in the chemical works of Messrs. Dunn and Company, at Stratford, a quantity of 56 pounds of crystallized glycerin.

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