as impurities) the species must be divided into two, one having the formula 5 $Fe_2O_3$, 3 $P_2O_5$, 8 $H_2O$ (or possibly in some cases less water).

Having regard to the conclusions we have so far arrived at, it is not our intention to propose a new name for this mineral.'

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*Note by* H. A. MIERS.

THE crystals occur in the form of rectangular tables about 1 to 2 mm. in length and breadth, and ¼ to ¾ mm. in thickness; they may be regarded in all probability as orthorhombic plates formed by the macropinakoid faces {010}, bevilled at the sides by small faces of the prism {110}, and bounded at top and bottom by the basal planes {001}, the latter, however, sometimes rounded into a low brachydome. The best measurements gave an angle of 86°26' for the prism, and 12°45' for the inclination of the flat dome to the basal plane; but the crystals are so invariably grouped into penetrating bundles that it is almost impossible to find one which can be regarded as strictly a single individual, consequently neither the system nor the dimensions could be determined with certainty. The groups are generally sheaf-like aggregates, in which the plates radiate from a central axis and have their basal planes nearly parallel; the crystals are also frequently heaped together into confused rounded masses, in which the basal planes all lie outwards, and these again pass into smooth spherical and botryoidal concretions of radial structure. Sections parallel to the macropinakoid show marked dichroism, and between crossed nicols extinguish parallel and perpendicular to the prism edges. The crystallographic characters agree closely with those of Dufrenite from Waldgirmes, near Giessen, described by A. Streng (*Op. cit.* p. 110), and the habit is nearly that of fig. 7 in the plate accompanying his description.