The formula $MnO_2 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ requires 9·18 per cent. of water. Consequently 26·46 per cent. of manganous oxide, which corresponds to 32·42 per cent. of manganese binoxide, is equivalent to 3·28 per cent. of water.

26·7 per cent. of ferric oxide requires as limonite 4·50 per cent. of water.

Water,	9·51
Silica,	19·34
Lime,	3·19
Alumina,	6·36
Ferric oxide,	26·70
Magnesia,	1·79
Manganous oxide,	26·46
Nickel oxide,	1·82
Oxygen,	6·31
	101·48

137. Shark's Tooth.—Station 285.

Lat. 32° 36′ S., long. 137° 43′ W., 2375 fathoms (Brazier).

	Loss on ignition after drying at 230° Fahr.,	11·00
Portion soluble in Hydrochloric Acid = 84·00 =	Copper,	trace
	Alumina,	13·00
	Ferric oxide,	6·87
	Calcium phosphate,	21·63
	Manganese oxide,	28·49
	Calcium sulphate,	1·60
	Calcium carbonate,	4·17
	Magnesium carbonate,	2·64
	Silica,	5·60
Portion insoluble in Hydrochloric Acid = 5·00 =	Insoluble residue, principally alumina and ferric oxide, with silica,	5·00
		100·00

Note.—The teeth used in Analyses 137 and 138 gave evidence of fluorides. The interior of this tooth had evidently decayed away, and the space had subsequently become filled up with the mixture of manganese and iron oxides, along with some silica.

138. Sharks' Teeth.—Station 285.

Lat. 32° 36′ S., long. 137° 43′ W., 2375 fathoms (Brazier).

Loss on ignition after drying at 230° Fahr.,	4·00
Alumina,	3·00
Ferric oxide,	6·50
Calcium phosphate,	75·00
Manganese oxide,	trace
Calcium sulphate,	trace
Calcium carbonate,	7·50
Magnesium carbonate,	1·50
General residue, consisting of soluble silica with the insoluble silicates,	2·50
	100·00

Note.—Two teeth, hollow but not so completely filled as the one used in Analysis 137. Total weight for analysis only 11 grains.