

dence of the origin of their color. There are, however, dark colored soft guanoes, which owe their tint to the large mixture of iron among them. These contain little or no lime, being made up almost entirely of phosphate of iron. Their contents are very variable, especially in the proportion of phosphoric acid, as will be seen by the analysis which I shall presently quote. The following tables will give an idea of the constitution of this article:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Water,	32.51	29.28	24.89	13.11	22.98
Organic matter,	9.35	12.53	20.93	35.49	11.06
Sand,	0.66	0.21	0.12	1.09	trace
Lime,	28.56	28.21	26.89	20.86	30.78
Magnesia, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4.85	.....
Phosphoric acid,	16.32	16.68	24.34	16.16	31.22
Chlorine, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....
Carbonic acid and other ingredients not estimated,	12.60	13.09	2.84	6.19	3.96
Equivalent of phosphoric acid in bone phosphate of lime,	35.36	36.14	52.74	35.01	67.64

Of the above, No. I. represents a cargo imported in August, 1854; No. II. the cargo of the "Susan," which came in the following September; No. III. the cargo of the "Mary," imported in 1855; No. IV. is a sample of a deposit examined to determine its value, and No. V. is the sample of a cargo imported in 1855, and marked by the inspector "Brown Mexican AA," but owing its richness to the presence of lumps of Colombian guano intermixed with it. Of the dark iron guanoes, the following, a sample from a small cluster of islands near the South American coast, called the "Brothers," may be taken as an example.

Water, - - - - -	16.06
Organic matter, - - - - -	22.92
Sand, - - - - -	19.68
Phosphate of lime, - - - - -	9.01
" " magnesia, - - - - -	2.86
" " iron, - - - - -	27.19
Carbonate of lime, - - - - -	5.95
Not estimated, - - - - -	2.33
	100.00

Some of these ferruginous guanoes contain not a trace of lime or magnesia, others are remarkable for the presence of considerable quantities of sulphate of lime or gypsum. An example of this will be found in the following analysis of the