From the product of this reaction the meta compound is indirectly obtained. It boils at 206–207°.

VI.

Dimethylmetatoluidine, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_7\\CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right\}$ N, is obtained by treating meta-toluidine with iodide of methyl, in the presence of an alkali, and the etheral solution yields the pure base. It boils at 206–208°.

VII.

Monomethylparatoluidine, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_7\\CH_3\\H\end{matrix}\right\}$ N, is prepared by Thomsen's method, or the method described by the authors for the preparation of monomethylaniline, may be followed.

VIII.

Dimethylparatoluidine, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_7\\CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right\}$ N, may be prepared by several methods.

The products of oxidation of these aniline and toluidine compounds, and the coloring matters thus obtained, are discussed and arranged in tabular form.

On the Serpentine of Venayes (Vallee d'Aoste), ALFONSO COSSA.—The result of the analysis is as follows:

Silica	40.86
Phosphoric anhydride	trace.
Magnesia	41.37
Oxide of Iron	4.59
" Chromium	0.03
" Nickel	0.09
Lime	0.03
Oxide of Manganese	trace.
Water	13.08

Idem, No. 4.

Synthesis of Uric Derivatives of the Alloxan Series, EDOUARD GRIMAUX.—By the action of oxichloride of phosphorus upon a mixture of malonic acid and urea, malonylurea, or barbituric acid, is formed. This may be represented thus:

$$3C_3H_4O_4 + 3CON_2H_4 + 2POCl_3 = 3C_4H_4N_2O_3 + 2PO_4H_3 + CHCl.$$