Further note on the existence of Triassic rocks in the English Channel off the coast of Cornwall, by R. N. Worth.—On a new species of Cocculus (C. Lindlindii, Davis), by J. W. Davis.

Paris

Academy of Sciences, May 27.—M. Hermite in the chair.

—Note on the works of M. Louis Soret, by M. A. Cornu.—

On the recent work done in Algeria, by M. J. Janssen (see Our Chemical Column).—On meteorological stations in Europe and the United States, by M. H. Faye. The author discusses some observations at various altitudes during cyclones and anticyclones, and the conclusions arrived at by M. Hazn at Vienna, and Prof. Hazen in the United States, with respect to the variations found, on the Turonian flora of Martigues (Bouches-du-Rhône), by M. A. F. Marion.—On the automatic resolution and integration of equations, by M. H. Parenty. An extract of a memoir presented by the author is given.—On the rotation of the axis of the earth, by M. Folie.—On the theory of heat, by M. Appell.—On the elliptical double refraction of quartz, by M. F. Beaulard.—On the conductivities of compounds of ammonia and with the oxynitrile acids, by M. Daniel Berthelot. The circumstance worthy of attention is that, in spite of the difference of conductivities of the three oxynitrile acids, the conductivity of the mixture of equal parts of each acid and ammonia is almost the same for the three isomeries as for beryllium oxide. The author has previously called attention to the fact that the complex compounds of copper and the corresponding salts of sodium. It is also noted that the conductivities of ammonium salts are superior to those of the corresponding sodium salts. Experiments on magnetization by single and double copper, by M. Chérimont. Researches on the dispersion of organic compounds (alcohols of the fatty series), by MM. Ph. Barbier and L. Roux. The authors show (1) that in the alcohols of the fatty series they observed the following results:—

(1) The radioactive forces are proportional to the molecular weights, and, contrary to what occurs in the aromatic series, the dispersive powers increase with increase of molecular weight.

(2) The long-chain isomeric alcohols, primary and secondary, have sensibly the same dispersive power and obey the same laws; but the primary alcohols are other than normal, possess less dispersive powers, without, however, departing far from the values shown by long-chain alcohol.

(3) The abstraction of hydrogen is accompanied by a considerable increase in the dispersive power. M. Rivet discusses the formula and reactions of homofluorocencen.

—On the employment of artificial sea-water for the preservation of marine animals, particularly oysters, in great aquaria, by M. Edmond Perrier. The solution recommended contains 8 grams sodium chloride, 7 grams magnesium sulphate, 10 grams magnesium chloride, and 2 grams potassium chloride, dissolved in or 4 litres of water. Observation on submarine vision, made in the Mediterranean by means of a diving apparatus, by M. H. Fol. Two new hermaphroditic Paracaridae, by M. Paul Pelciner.

—On the chemical examination of mineral waters from Malaysia: the formation of tin ore, note by M. Stanislas Meunier. An investigation from the hot spring of Azem-Panas possesses the following composition: SiO₂ 918 H₂O 758 8NO₃ 05 Fe₂O₃ 02; and traces of alumina. This is the first instance of the present formation of a tin ore. Observations on the structure of some ferruginous deposits of the Serbo-Montenegrin rocks, by M. Bourgeot. Recovery of a Turonian flora in the neighbourhood of Marignies (Bouches-du-Rhône), by M. G. Vasseur.

—On the employment of copper salts as a remedy for the potato disease, by M. Aim Girard. The author demonstrates that a solution of sulphate of copper used as a preventative for the disease is very efficacious, and results in a gain in the quantity of the crop such as more than pays for the expense of treatment. Even when used purely as a curative agent, the yield of healthy potatoes is increased by 202 to 229 per cent.

Berlin

Meteorological Society, May 5.—Prof. Schwalbe, President, in the chair.—Dr. Kiewel spoke on the diurnal periodicity of the wind with special reference to Dr. Sprung's theory of the motion of its direction. It appears from his experiments that in addition to the influence of the sun's radiation, the variations of barometric pressure also produce a distinct effect, as also does the difference in the rate of the wind in the upper and lower layers of the atmosphere. A discussion followed, in which Dr.