being still quite vivid. I now found that 1650 and 1658 were distinctly seen; but they were no longer nearly of the pure white colour they presented at the higher station, while what may be termed the gloss about their whiteness, which induced me to describe them as resembling "threads of white silk held in the light," had quite disappeared; indeed they were now so decidedly greenish as not to invite attention. White line 2068 I now could hardly see, and 2009 was invisible, notwithstanding that I was quite familiar with the positions they occupied, and had made careful notes on the subject.

After this I released the prisms and turned them about variously, without producing any alteration in the white lines as they were now seen.

The height of the spectroscope above sea-level was

at Mussoorie..... 7100 feet.
„ Dehra ..... 2200 „

February 18, 1875.

JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, C.B., President, in the Chair.

The Presents received were laid on the table, and thanks ordered for them.

Pursuant to notice, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., Chancellor of the Exchequer, was balloted for and elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Papers were read:—

I. "On the Number of Figures in the Reciprocal of each Prime Number between 30,000 and 40,000." By WILLIAM SHANKS. Communicated by the Rev. Dr. SALMON, F.R.S. Received January 5, 1875.

The further extension of my previous Table III. has enabled me to add "26" (see "Determination of a Prime Number," Proc. Roy. Soc. June 18, 1874) to the list of complete resolutions; for the factor 10583 13049 is smaller than 40000^2, and is therefore a prime number. "99" in the same Table may now have the large factor somewhat reduced, and stand as follows, since $34849 \equiv 99$:—

99 | 199 . 397 . 34849 . 36321 69409 21057 80278 45603 26475 97861 29249 67984 25182 29368 83.

In Table III., from 20,000 to 30,000, the following *corrigenda* are required :—

		Pro		*lege*
Opposite	20071	6690		3345
„	20143	10071		20142
„	20353	20352		6784
„	20359	20358		10179
„	20939	20938		10469
„	21277	1181		1182
„	21821	10910		21820
„	23599	874		437
„	25667	25666		12833
„	25759	25758		12879
„	27427	27426		13713
„	27739	13869		27738
„	28663	4777		9554
„	28687	14343		28686
„	28751	1150		575
„	28843	14421		759
„	29443	29442		14721
„	29527	777		1554

Between 22003 and 22027 insert 22013, and opposite to it 5503.
„ 22961 „ 22973 „ 22963, „ „ 11481.
„ 28933 „ 28961 „ 28949, „ „ 28948.
„ 29383 „ 29389 „ 29387, „ „ 2099.

Note.—I have been kindly and ably assisted by the Rev. Prof. Salmon, F.R.S., in *revising* the Table from 20,000 to 30,000, also in *calculating* and *revising* the Table from 30,000 to 40,000.—W. S.

[The Table from 30,000 to 40,000 is preserved for reference in the Archives of the Society, by order of the Committee of Papers.—G. G. S.]

II. "On the Nature and Physiological Action of the *Crotalus*-poison as compared with that of *Naja tripudians* and other Indian Venomous Snakes; also Investigations into the Nature of the Influence of *Naja*- and *Crotalus*-poison on Ciliary and Amœboid Action and on *Vallisneria*, and on the Influence of Inspiration of pure Oxygen on Poisoned Animals." By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., Sc.D., M.R.C.P., and J. Fayrer, C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.S.E., President of the Medical Board at the India Office. Received January 7, 1875.

In our former papers we described the general phenomena accompanying the physiological action of cobra- and *Daboia*-poisons on warm-blooded animals, reptiles, fishes, and invertebrata. We propose in this