

- III. "On the Placentation of the Lemurs." By WM. TURNER, M.B. (Lond.), Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh. Communicated by Prof. HUXLEY, Sec. R.S. Received February 21, 1876.

(Abstract.)

In the Introduction to this Memoir a description was given of the observations made by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards on the gravid uteri of several genera of Lemurs. The author then proceeded to describe the gravid uteri of six Lemurs which he had received from Dr. Andrew Davidson, of Antananarivo, Madagascar, viz. *Propithecus diadema*, *Lemur rufipes*, and *Indris brevicaudatus*. He then summarized the conclusions he had arrived at in the course of his dissections, and showed that the placenta in these animals was diffused and presumably therefore non-deciduate. The paper concluded with a discussion of the bearing of these observations on the classification of the Lemurs, and on the theory propounded by Hæckel of the descent of the deciduate mammals from a primæval root-form of Prosimiæ.

- IV. "On the Movement of the Glass Case of a Radiometer." By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. &c. Received March 30, 1876.

During the discussion which followed the reading of Prof. Reynolds's and Dr. Schuster's papers at the last meeting of the Royal Society I mentioned an experiment bearing on the observations of Dr. Schuster. I have since tried this in a modified form; and as the results are very decided and appear calculated to throw light on many disputed points in the theory of these obscure actions, I venture to bring a description of the experiment, and to show the apparatus at work, before the Society.

I made use of a radiometer described in a paper communicated to the Society in January last. I quote the description from paragraph 184. "A large radiometer in a 4-inch bulb was made with ten arms, eight of them being of brass and the other two being a long watch-spring magnet. The disks were of pith, blackened on one side. The power of the earth on the magnet is too great to allow the arms to be set in rotation unless a candle is brought near; but once started it will continue to revolve with the light some distance off."

This radiometer was floated in a vessel of water; and four candles were placed round it so as to set the arms in rotation. A mark was put on the glass envelope so as to enable a slight movement of rotation to be seen. The envelope turned very slowly a few degrees in one direction, then stopped and turned a few degrees the opposite way; finally it took up a uniform but excessively slow movement in the direction of the arms, but so slow that more than an hour would be occupied in one revolution.

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