



Diagram showing the path described in twenty-four hours by a particle under the influence of the tidal and constant currents of fig. 1.

II. "On the Spectrum of the Oxyhydrogen Flame." By G. D. LIVEING, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and J. DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, University of Cambridge. Received January 18, 1888.

(Abstract.)

In a former communication the authors described simultaneously with Dr. Huggins the strongest portion of the spectrum of water, subsequently they described a second less strong but more refrangible section of the same spectrum. M. Deslandres has noticed a third still more refrangible section. The authors now find that the spectrum extends, with diminishing intensity, into the visible region on the one hand, and far into the ultra-violet on the other. These faint parts of the spectrum they have photographed, using the dispersion of a single calcite prism and a lengthened exposure; and in the present communication they give a map of the whole extent observed, and a list of wave-lengths of upwards of 780 lines.

The spectrum exhibits the appearance of a series of rhythmical groups more or less overlapping one another, and the arrangement of the lines in these groups is shown to follow, in many cases, the law that the distances between the lines, as measured in wave-lengths, are in an arithmetic progression. M. Deslandres had previously announced that the succession of lines in A, B, and α follow this law when their distances are measured in reciprocals of wave-lengths, and he has stated that the groups A, B, and α have counterparts in the spectrum of water. The authors find a striking resemblance between those groups and certain parts of the water spectrum, but no exact correspondence.

Dr. Grünwald, of Prague, predicted on theoretical grounds that certain lines would appear in the spectrum of water, and the authors have found a considerable number of lines which tally closely with Dr. Grünwald's predictions, some of them, in the extremities of the spectrum, being the strongest lines observed in those regions.

III. "On the Voltaic Circles producible by the mutual Neutralisation of Acid and Alkaline Fluids, and on various related Forms of Electromotors." By C. R. ALDER WRIGHT, D.Sc., F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, and C. THOMPSON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Demonstrator of Chemistry, in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. Received January 18, 1888.

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