

the Cypriote and Lycian alphabets, and stated that they were both derived from the same source, the Lycians having however engrafted upon the ancient forms a great many Grecian Letters, while in Cyprus the character was preserved in its original fullness and power. Mr. Daniel Sharpe had endeavoured to prove that the Lycian alphabet was of Indo-Germanic origin, and so also might be the Cyprian. Mr. Lang alluded to the attempt which had been made both by De Luynes and von Rôth to read the Cypriote writing, especially as regarded a word which both gentlemen agreed in rendering "Salamis," and which they considered to be the key to the Cypriote characters. Mr. Lang, on the contrary, gave his reasons for dissenting from this reading upon the testimony of coins, and showed why he thought that the word should be read as "King." The evidence of the bi-lingual inscription before referred to was dwelt upon in confirmation of this reading. A resemblance was further pointed out between the word translated "king" by Mr. Sharpe in Lycian, and that proposed to be read in the same way in Cypriote, and a reading was suggested for the whole of the first line in the Cypriote part of the bi-lingual inscription. Many other points of interest connected with this alphabet were also detailed, and Mr. Lang concluded by observing that in it "we have a child long lost both to the sight and knowledge of the world, and he felt convinced that more extended research would prove that the pedigree of the foundling was of more than usual philological interest and importance."—Mr. G. Smith then read a paper "On the Decipherment of the Cypriote Inscriptions," in which, after alluding to the antiquities discovered by General Cesnola and Mr. Lang, particularly the bi-lingual inscription already mentioned, he went on to detail the discovery of the values of eighteen Cypriote signs from that inscription alone. He further related the discovery of the sounds of twenty other signs by comparison of various texts, together with the reading of the names "Idalium Citium Evagoras," and many others. His conclusions were that the Cypriote language belonged to the Aryan group, and was written with about fifty-four syllabic signs. Diagrams showing case endings of nouns, proper names, and part of the bi-lingual inscription, illustrated the paper. A collection of electrotypes of the Cypriote coins referred to in the foregoing papers was exhibited by Mr. Ready of the British Museum.

PARIS

Academy of Sciences, November 6.—A memoir was read by M. A. Mannheim on the properties relating to the infinitely small displacements of a body when these displacements are only defined by four conditions, and one by M. Maurice Lévy on the integration of equations with partial differences relating to the internal movements of ductile solid bodies, when these movements take place in parallel planes.—M. Phillips also communicated a memoir containing a summary of observations made during the last seven years at the Observatory of Neuchatel upon chronometers furnished with spirals with theoretical final curves.—M. P. A. Favre presented a continuation of his thermic investigations upon electrolysis. This paper contains chiefly the results of experiments upon various acids.—General Morin communicated a paper by M. H. Tresca on the effects of torsion prolonged beyond the limits of elasticity.—M. Le Verrier communicated a note on the observation of the flight of meteors of the 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month at the stations of the French Scientific Association.—M. E. Peligot presented a further memoir on the distribution of potash and soda in plants, upon which MM. Dumas and Chevreul made some remarks.—M. I. Pierre presented some observations on the solubility of chloride of silver, with reference to the note on this subject recently communicated by M. Stas.—M. Peligot communicated a note by M. J. Bouis on the determination of hydrochloric acid in cases of poisoning, in which he recommends the heating of the filtered liquids in contact with a plate of gold after the addition of a few fragments of chlorate of potash. The dissolution of the gold indicates the presence of hydrochloric acid, and it is determined by means of protochloride of tin.—M. Berthelot presented a note on the formation of precipitates, in which he commenced the discussion of the phenomena connected therewith, and noticed especially the heat evolved or absorbed during the formation of a solid compound, and the dehydration of precipitated compounds.—A note by M. F. Cayrol on the Lower Cretaceous formation of Corbières was presented by M. Milne-Edwards. The author compared this formation with that of the Clape, formerly described by him, and stated that it consisted in ascending order of a marly clay containing *Orbitolina*, a thick limestone with *Requienia Lonsdalii*, and a second *Orbitolina*-zone, the latter overlain by the Gault.—A note by M. Guido

Susain was also read on an improved method of managing the egg-laying of the silkworm moth.—The tables of meteorological observations made at Paris in October was communicated to the Academy.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ENGLISH.—The Student's Manual of Geology: Jukes and Geikie; 3rd edition (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black).—A Treatise on the Origin, Nature, and Varieties of Wine: Thudichum and Dupré (Macmillan and Co.).—Lights and Shadows of a Canine Life, by Ugly's Mistress (Chapman and Hall).—The Ornithology of Shakespeare: J. E. Harting (Van Voorst).—The Royal Institution; its Founder and its Professors: Dr. Bence Jones (Longmans and Co.).

AMERICAN.—Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College; No. 4.—Deep-Sea Corals: Count Pourtales.

FOREIGN.—Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève; Tome xxi.—Nachtrag zum 6 u. 7 Jahresbericht des Vereins für Erdkunde zu Dresden.—Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou, 1870; Parts 3 and 4.

DIARY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—Considerations on the Abrupt Change at Boiling or Condensing in Reference to the Continuity of the Fluid State of Matter: Prof. J. Thomson.—Magnetic Survey of the East of France in 1866: Rev. S. J. Perry and Rev. W. Sidgreaves.—Action of Hydriodic Acid on Codeia in presence of Phosphorus: Dr. C. R. A. Wright.—Corrections and Additions to the Memoir on the Theory of Reciprocal Surfaces: Prof. Cayley, F.R.S.—On the Dependence of the Earth's Magnetism on the Rotation of the Sun: Prof. Miller.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, at 8.—On the Floral Structure of *Impatiens fulva*, &c.: A. W. Bennett, F.L.S.—Remarks on *Dolichos uniflorus*: N. A. Dalzell.—*Flora Hongkongensis Supplementum*: H. F. Hance, Ph. D.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, at 8.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.30.—The Influence of Geological Phenomena on the Social Life of the People: Harry G. Seeley, F.G.S.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY, at 4.—The Gulf Stream, what it does and what it does not: W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 4.—Consciousness: Prof. Huxley, F.R.S. (Course on Elementary Physiology).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at 8.—Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land: Captain Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 9.—On the Osteology of the Marsupialia. (Part III.) Modifications of the Skeleton in the species of Phascologomy: Prof. Owen, F.R.S.—Report on Several Collections of Fishes recently obtained for the British Museum: Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, at 7.45.—The President's Opening Address.—Suggestions for the Collection of Local Statistics: J. T. Hammick.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—On some Devonian Fossils from the Witzenberg, S. Africa: Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.G.S.—On the Geology of Fernando Noronha: Dr. Alex. Rattray.—Note on some Ichthyosaurian Remains from Kimmeridge Bay, Dorset: J. W. Hulke, F.R.S.—Appendix to a Note on a Wealden Vertebrate: J. W. Hulke, F.R.S.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—On the Present State of the Through Railway Communication to India: Hyde Clarke.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, at 8.30.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

ROYAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, at 8.30.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.30.—Science and Commerce, illustrated by the Raw Materials of our Manufactures. (I.) P. L. Simmonds.

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