

rotation, and a large amount of black, because the red and green impressions have time to die out, and the blue (the most persistent) remains alone, showing like a fine fluorescent layer overlying the disc. I have not at present the time, or I would attempt to find out the excitation-periods for the different colours by this method, and I believe that a finer mode of applying it might determine the real number of colour-sensations, and allow of a decision being arrived at between the theories of Young and Hering.

J. B. HANNAY

Dispersal of Freshwater Bivalves

IN the late Mr. Darwin's interesting contribution upon this subject (*NATURE*, vol. xxv. p. 529), mention is made of the fact that the newts in Mr. Norgate's aquarium "frequently have one foot caught by a small freshwater bivalve (*Cyclas cornea*?)." It is, perhaps, worth calling your readers' attention to a passage which occurs in Mr. Knapp's "Journal of a Naturalist" (2nd ed., p. 316), published in 1829, wherein, speaking of the newt, he says: "I have seen the boys in the spring of the year draw it up by their fishing lines, a very extraordinary figure, having a small shell-fish (*Tellina cornea*) attached to one or all of its feet; the toes of the newt having been accidentally introduced into the gaping shell, in its progress on the mud at the bottom of the pool, or decidedly put in for the purpose of seizure, when the animal inhabitant closed the valves and entrapped the toes. . . ."

This record, coupled with Mr. Norgate's statement in the article referred to, that "newts migrate at night from pond to pond, and can cross over obstacles which would be thought to be considerable," seems to point to the fact that the dispersal of bivalves by this means is more general than might at first be supposed.

FRANK J. ROWBOTHAM

The Horse in Motion

IN *NATURE*, vol. xxv. p. 591, you notice the publication of a work entitled "The Horse in Motion," by Dr. Stillman, and remark: "the following extract from Mr. Stanford's preface shows the exact part taken by each of those concerned in the investigations." Will you permit me to say, if the subsequently quoted "extract" from Mr. Stanford's preface is suffered to pass uncontradicted, it will do me a great injustice and irreparable injury. At the suggestion of a gentleman, now residing in San Francisco, Mr. Stanford asked me if it was possible to photograph a favourite horse of his at full speed. I invented the means employed, submitted the result to Mr. Stanford, and accomplished the work for his private gratification, without remuneration. I subsequently suggested, invented, and patented the more elaborate system of investigation, Mr. Stanford paying the actual necessary disbursements, *exclusive* of the value of my time, or my personal expenses. I patented the apparatus and copyrighted the resulting photographs for my own exclusive benefit. Upon the completion of the work Mr. Stanford presented me with the apparatus. Never having asked or received any payment for the photographs, other than as mentioned, I accepted this as a voluntary gift; the apparatus under my patents being worthless for use to any one but myself. These are the facts; and on the bases of these I am preparing to assert my rights.

449, Strand, W.C., April 26

J. MUYBRIDGE

DAILY WEATHER CHARTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

WE append to this notice one of the most important statements hitherto issued from the Meteorological Office, from which it will be seen that the Meteorological Council have resolved to undertake the preparation of Daily Weather Charts of the North Atlantic for the thirteen months commencing next August. The scheme will, without doubt, call forth a co-operation equally hearty on the part of the owners, captains, and officers of sailing vessels and steamers which cross the Atlantic.

The figures of the wreck returns for the four years ending with June, 1880, show a striking diminution year by year, resulting as regards the gross totals in a steady reduction from 1805 in 1876-77 to 891 in 1879-80, or less than half the losses and casualties to shipping attributable to causes connected with the weather round the British coasts. No small

part of this gratifying result may fairly be claimed as due to a gradual improvement in weather-forecasting and to a more intelligent attention now generally given to observational and instrumental indications of coming storms by those who man our fishing boats and coasting vessels. That much, however, yet remains to be done in some quarters by disseminating even the merest elementary notions of the subject was shown by the lamentable loss of life on October 14, 1881, on the morning of which day whole fleets of boats left the harbours and stood out to sea in the face of a barometer which had during the previous twelve hours gone down more than an inch.

The object aimed at is better and fuller information than is yet possessed as to the origin, development, and progressive movement of the storms which occur over the Atlantic. This information will not only immediately benefit seamen, but also promote the science of meteorology, and thus tend directly to the improvement of the weather forecasts and storm warnings issued to the British coasts by rendering easier and more certain the interpretation of the first indications of approaching changes noted at the western stations in Ireland and Scotland. The commencement of the observations in August next has been happily chosen, it being then that observations also begin at the international Arctic stations, which have been planted by different nationalities in Kamschatka, Siberia, Nova Zembla, northern Scandinavia, Greenland, and Arctic North America. There will thus be brought to bear on the examination of the Atlantic storms a fulness of information gathered from these floating and stationary observatories which will so largely extend the field of observation chiefly on what we may call the weather-side of Europe, not hitherto attainable, which cannot but be productive of solid advantages to our seafaring population, and to all whose material interests may be benefited by a knowledge beforehand of weather changes.

The Meteorological Council, however, act wisely in warning against being over-sanguine as to the importance of the results to be obtained by the inquiry they are about to undertake. No decidedly great step is likely to be taken in the improvement of weather forecasting, as regards time and precision, until either of two things be done, namely, till either a cable be laid to Newfoundland, *via* Faro, Iceland, and Greenland, or till science has taught us to moor a ship 700 or 800 miles out in the Atlantic, as a floating meteorological observatory, connected by cable with the west of Ireland.

The observations of the temperature of the surface-water of the Atlantic it is proposed to make from the equator northwards, is one of the most important features of the investigation. By these observations, continued widely and uninterruptedly over a space of thirteen months, the great practical question of the bearing of the temperature of the surface-water of the Atlantic, particularly between lat. 30° and 50°, on the character of coming seasons, can be investigated, and different theories on the subject be put to the proof. To take an example—it has been inquired (*NATURE*, vol. xxi. p. 142) whether, when the temperature of the Atlantic to the south-west of the British Islands, is decidedly above the normal temperature of the season, it does not follow, owing to the larger evaporation and other resulting effects, that Atlantic storms take a more southerly course than usual in their passage across Europe. If the storms of any particular winter pursue an easterly course to southwards, of the British Islands, that winter will, like the winter of 1870-71, be a severe one; but if, on the other hand, these storms pursue a course to the northward, the winter will partake more or less of the mildness of the winter we have just passed through. Since the character of the season thus depends on the line followed by the atmospheric disturbances which occur, it results that if the track of the storms be dependent on the amount of evaporation from