The first elliptical orbit calculated by Mr. J. C. Chandler, using observations from September 18 to October 20, gave a period of about 4000 years.

Afterwards Mr. Kreutz, using observations from September 8 to November 14, gave a period of 843 years, and lately Mr. Morrison, keeping observations from September 19 to December 11, has an elliptical orbit with only 642.5 years.

This fact induces me to believe that an accurate study of the perturbations of the motion of this comet may be as important as it was for Biela's comet.

It is my purpose to go, as far as I can, through a complete discussion of all the observations, and I shall be very glad if those of your readers, who are possessors of good unpublished remarks both about the appearance and about the positions of the comet, would kindly let me know of them.

E. RISTORI

13, Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater, W., January 30

The Aurora of November 17, 1882

I SHOULD like to ask H. J. H. Groneman whether he tried to find out if a curved path for the auroral beam would agree better with the observations than a straight one; because, if it was purely an auroral phenomenon, we should naturally expect its path to be a curve, maintaining a uniform height above the surface of the earth, and to be approximately a small circle having its centre at the magnetic pole, this being the ordinary position of the auroral arches. Of course the motion of the parts of the arch is often not exactly in this direction, because the arch has frequently a transverse motion in addition to the movements that take place longitudinally; and if there was any such transverse motion in the case of this beam, that would prevent its moving strictly along a parallel of magnetic latitude, though it is hardly likely it would deviate far from it. It would be well to ascertain whether such a motion would not agree better with the observations of the beam than Dr. Groneman's hypothesis; that it was in a straight line; for the establishment of a curved motion would do away with the idea that the phenomenon was caused by a meteor.

In the other cases cited by Dr. Groneman of supposed meteoric masses passing through our atmosphere and producing auroral effects, the paths, so far as given, seem all to have been approximately along the parallels of magnetic latitude, which circumstance militates against their having had anything to do with meteors, because these traverse the atmosphere in all directions, and would be just as likely to go in a northerly or southerly direction as in an easterly or westerly one. Possibly, however, Dr. Groneman's theory may be that meteors only produce an auroral effect when they happen to go in such directions as may be calculated to produce it.

Sunderland, January 29

THOS. WM. BACKHOUSE

As Dr. Groneman in his most interesting paper on the phenomenon of November 17 asks for my authority for the Swedish observation, I may say that I merely saw it in the "Notes" in NATURE (vol. xxvii. p. 113). There seems a misprint in that statement, however, as "Eskibstuna, fifty-four miles south of Stockholm" would be in the sea, whereas Eskibstuna is fifty-four miles west of Stockholm.

As the spectroscopic observation is said to put the auroral nature of the "spindle" beyond doubt, I would observe that until we know that gas excited by the passage of particles through it at fifteen miles a second does not give the same spectrum as when incandescent by an electric discharge, the observation of certain lines cannot prove anything of the exciting cause. Further, a good deal of the light might be reflected sunlight, as that would be scattered over the whole spectrum, and would thus be masked by the faint diffused spectrum of the moonlight at the time.

W. M. F. PETRIE

Bromley, Kent

REFERRING to Dr. Groneman's communication, possibly it may be of service to say that at 9 p.m., October 14, 1870, besides some ruddy auroræ, chiefly in the west and north, I saw a band having a very close resemblance to that figured in the illustration, p. 297. It, however, stretched all the way across the sky from west to east, and continued for some time without much apparent alteration in figure or locality. An appointment called me away before it had vanished.

HENRY MUIRHEAD

Cambuslang, January 26

The Sea Serpent

I HAVE seen four or five times something like what your correspondent describes and figures, at Llandudno, crossing from the Little Ormes head across the bay, and have no doubt whatever that the phenomenon was simply a shoal of porpoises. I never, however, saw the head your correspondent gives, but in other respects what I have seen was exactly the same; the motions of porpoises might easily be taken for those of a serpent; once I saw them from the top of the Little Orme, they came very near the base of the rock, and kept the line nearly half across the bay.

JOSEPH SIDEBOTHAM

Erlesdene, Bowdon, January 26

Influence of "Environment" upon Plants

REFERRING to Prof. Thiselton Dyer's letter on the above subject in NATURE (vol. xxvii. p. 82), it may interest your readers to know that I have had several trees of *Acacia dealbata* 30 feet high, in the open air, in flower for ten days past, but not so fully as they will be in a fortnight's time. I have had *Desfontainia spinosa* in flower during the past eight months; this shrub is 6½ feet high, and all in the open air.

Rosehill, Falmouth, January 29

HOWARD FOX

THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE ACTIVE AGAIN

A PRIVATE letter which I have just been privileged to see, from a native lady in Santa Cruz to her sister in this country, tells how the inhabitants of that present capital of Teneriffe had remarked for several months past, that there was no snow on the upper part of the Peak; though all the "Cumbree," or moderately high land over the rest of the island, was whitened with it in the usual manner for the season. But within the past few days, "fire, like three great bonfires" had been seen on the summit of the Peak, and a lava stream had begun to flow down from it.

Now this is interesting both chronologically, and chorographically. Chronologically, I had remarked at p. 150 of my little book "Teneriffe an Astronomer's Experiment," (published in 1858), that the lava eruptions there only break out about once in a century; the last eruption having occurred in 1798, and the previous one in 1703; and now we have one in 1883, but in what part of the mountainous island called Teneriffe has this last eruption appeared?

So far as I can gather from the said private letter, it has issued, if not from the very mouth of the craterlet which forms the tip-top of the Peak, yet from its sides or foot where it stands on a filled up crater of much larger size, otherwise to be looked on as the Peak's proper and effective summit; and it is from that crater's lips that have proceeded all the later, and yet prehistoric, streams of black lava, which score and frill the Peak on every side; and contrast so strikingly with the far more ancient red, and the still more ancient, more abundant, and once hotter yellow streams from the older and larger craters lower down, before ever yet, the Peak, or final cinder heap, was formed.

But though in the Nature-primeval history of the Mountain, the black, unoxysidised lava streams of the Peak, were its latest exudations, still nothing more of that kind was locally expected to occur there within the human period. This was partly because no addition to them had been made since the Spanish Conquest; and partly because the lava outflow of 1798 avoided the Peak, and broke out on the Western side of the general mountain mass, while the eruptions of 1703, which threatened the town of Guimar to the south, and destroyed Garachico to the north, filling up its once beautiful bay—broke forth nearer the sea-level than the peak's top. Whence the idea arose, that the central vent of the peak must have clogged up with time, and that nothing more than its merry little jets of steam and sulphurous acid were to be looked for in that quarter; yet now we are told of red hot lava pouring forth.