messages being readily received from a station 30 kilometres distant, and at the same time the regulation and adjustment of the tube is rendered much more simple.—The auto-cohesion of charcoal, and on the application of this discovery to telephonic apparatus for receiving the signals in wireless telegraphy, by M. Thomas Tommasina. A description of an instrument for receiving the Hertzian waves by means of a telephone. The apparatus is very sensitive, and works quite regularly even with such a strong current as three accumulators in series.—On a new radio-active element, actinium, by M. A. Debierne. The new element is obtained from the residues of pitchblende, and, except for its radio-activity, behaves as an impure thorium salt.—Solubility of a mixture of salts having a common ion, by M. Charles Touren. An experimental study from the Nernst point of view of the solubility of mixtures of potassium chloride and nitrate, and of potassium bromide and nitrate, the results being given graphically.—Action of hydrogen upon antimony sulphide, by M. H. Pelabon. The interaction of hydrogen and sulphide of antimony in sealed tubes at 440° showed that the composition of the gaseous mixture, hydrogen sulphide and hydrogen, was constant and independent of the amount of solid sulphide or of antimony present. At 625° the results were similar, and the inverse reaction of hydrogen sulphide upon antimony reached practically the same equilibrium.—On an arsenide of nickel, by MM. Albert Granger and Gaston Didier. Reduced nickel heated in a current of carbon dioxide carrying the vapours of arsenic trichloride gives an arsenide, Ni_3As_2.—On the biphosphide of tungsten, by M. Ed. Defacqz. By the action of dry hydrogen phosphide upon tungsten hexachloride at 450° C. a new compound, WP_2, is obtained, the properties of which are given. A chlorophosphide, a double phosphide, and another new phosphide were obtained from this.—On a new terpenic alcohol and its derivatives, by M. P. Genvresse. The new alcohol, pinenol, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, is obtained by the action of nitrous vapours upon pinene or essence of turpentine. A new oxime, pineononoxime, is obtained at the same time, the ketone corresponding to which is readily obtained by the oxidation with chromic acid of the pinenol.—Action of phenyl isocyanate and isothiocyanate upon the dibasic acids, by M. Élophe Bénech. The Haller reaction is a general one, and allows of the preparation of azelaic dianilide; phenyl isothiocyanate behaves like the isocyanate with fatty dibasic acids, with the exception of the malonic acids.—Influence of an active vegetation upon the formation of thuyone and thuyol, by M. Eugène Charabot.—Considerations on the differences which exist between the fauna of the Opistobranchia of the ocean coasts of France and of the Mediterranean coasts, by M. A. Vayssière.—On the zoological affinities of the Phoronidia and Nemertinæ, by M. Louis Roule.—On the embryonic development of the Cestodia, by M. G. Saint-Remy.—Sounding and analysis of the sediment of Lake Galescu in the Southern Carpathians, by MM. de Martonne and Munteanu Murgoci.—On the strata near Bray, by M. Munier-Chalmas.—Contribution to the study of the antileucocytic serums and their action on the coagulation of the blood, by M. C. Delezenne.—On the fixation of alkaline bases in the mineral skeleton of the human fœtus during the last five months of pregnancy, by M. L. Hugounenq. An analysis of the changes in the ratio of soda to potash in the mineral skeleton of the fœtus from the fourth to the ninth month.—On the physiological properties of nitriles, by M. Edmond Fiquet. An experimental study of the toxic effects of injections of acetonitrile, sodium cyanacetate, cinnamic nitrile, and sodium α-cyanocinnamate.—Variations in the amount of iodine present in the thyroid gland of the newly-born under divers pathological influences, by MM. Charrin and Bourcet.—Experimental reproduction of caries of the teeth, by M. J. Choquet.—On a new pathogenic microbe in the rabbit, *Bacillus myophagus cuniculi*, by M. C. Phisalix. The bacillus is found in a rare disease of the rabbit, chiefly affecting the muscles.—Heterotopic differentiation. The teratological process, by M. Étienne Rabaud.—Therapeutic action of the acid phosphoglycerides, by M. G. Bardet.

AMSTERDAM.

Royal Academy of Sciences, February 24.—Prof. H. G. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen in the chair.—Prof. Van Wyhe read a paper on a simple and quick method of preparing picrocarmine.—Prof. W. H. Julius read a paper on solar phenomena considered in connection with anomalous dispersion of light.—The following papers were presented for publication in the *Proceedings*:—Entropy of radiation (ii.), by Mr. J. D. van der Waals, jun.—A paper on the formation of trisubstituents of benzol from disubstituents, by Prof. A. F. Holleman.—Enantiotropy of tin (iv.), by Dr. Ernst Cohen.—Inquiries into the system $TlNO_3 + AgNO_3$, by Dr. C. van Eyk. Melted mixtures of the two salts successively deposit: rhombohedral and then rhombic $TlNO_3$ on the $TlNO_3$ side, and rhombohedral and then rhombic $AgNO_3$ on the $AgNO_3$ side, while out of the mixtures of 48–52 mol. per cent. the double salt $AgNO_3$ is deposited, which melts at 83°. Below 27° this salt undergoes a change, either by passing into another modification or by splitting up into its components.—Rational curves in space, by Prof. Schoute.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, at 8.—Demonstration on the Structure of some Palæozoic Plants, with Sections of the Plants thrown on the Screen: Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, at 8.—Alpine Vegetation of Tibet and the Andes: W. Botting Hemsley, F.R.S., and H. H. W. Pearson.—On some Mosses from China and Japan: E. S. Salmon.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.

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