of the catalogues shows apparatus made by Messrs. J. J. Griffin and Sons for the purposes of instruction in sound, light and heat in schools and colleges. Among the new and ingenious devices contained in the catalogue we notice simple apparatus for the determination of the coefficient of linear expansion, the determination of relative conductivities, and a model theodolite. To make the catalogue of permanent use in the laboratory, tables are given of physical constants frequently required, and of logarithms, anti-logarithms and trigonometrical functions. The new catalogue of physical and electrical apparatus made by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company contains many instruments of precision not found in the lists of other instrument makers. For instance, a comparator and cathetometer combined, which can be used in a vertical or horizontal instrument, is described in the catalogue, and also geometric tripod stands, which can be so arranged as to form a stand of any desired height. Both these appliances were designed by Prof. C. V. Boys, and have not been illustrated previously. Other noteworthy instruments are a chronograph for laboratory use and the "Cambridge" standard coils, which are wound with bare platinum silver wire round a stout mica frame supported by a brass carrier. The coils are contained in a glass case with an ebonite top and are immersed in insulating oil. This arrangement ensures the coil being at the true indicated temperature, as there is no lagging due to paraffin wax or silk covering.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*) from Australia, presented by Mr. Aubrey Richardson; two Spotted Turtle Doves (*Turtur suratensis*), a Barred Dove (*Geopelia striata*) from India, presented by Mr. L. Ingham Baker; a Common Bluebird (*Sialia wilsoni*) from North America, presented by Miss L. B. Dyar; five Prjevalsky's Horses (*Equus prjevalskii*) from Northern Mongolia, an Egyptian Jerboa (*Dipus aegypticus*) from North Africa, a Raven (*Corvus corax*), a Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris*), European, a Red-fronted Amazon (*Chrysotis vittata*) from Porto Rico, a Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*) from Moluccas, two Californian Quails (*Callipepla californica*) from California, five Yellow-winged Sugar-birds (*Coereba cyanea*), three Brazilian Tortoises (*Testudo tabulata*) from South America, a Long-necked Chelodine (*Chelodina longicollis*), a Bearded Lizard (*Amphibolurus barbatus*), a Gould's Monitor (*Varanus gouldi*), a Lace Monitor (*Varanus varius*) from Australia, twenty-four sharp-headed Lizards (*Lacerta dugesi*) from Madeira, deposited.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

April 2. 4h. Saturn in conjunction with moon. Saturn 5° 15′ S.
3. 9h. Jupiter in conjunction with moon. Jupiter 5° 53′ S.
4. 8h. 46m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
8. Sun eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich.
9. 15h. 51m. to 20h. 35m. Transit of Jupiter's Sat. IV.
10. Saturn. Outer minor axis of outer ring = 13″·96.
10. 16h. Ceres in conjunction with moon (Ceres 0° 23′ N.).
11. 9h. 36m. to 10h. 15m. Moon occults δ^3 Tauri (mag. 4·2).
12. 11h. 23m. to 12h. 11m. Moon occults 119 Tauri (mag. 4·6).
14. 12h. 36m. to 13h. 9m. Moon occults 68 Geminorum (mag. 5·0).
15. Venus. Illuminated portion of disc = 0·435, of Mars = 1·000.
15. 11h. 47m. to 12h. 17m. Moon occults 27 Cancri (mag. 5·6).
21. 11h. 46m. to 12h. 52m. Moon occults α Virginis (mag. 1·2).
22. 5h. 0m. to 8h. 45m. Moon eclipsed, partly visible at Greenwich. Moon rises at 7h. 5m. totally eclipsed.
23. 12h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 0° 40′ S.
23. 12h. 30m. to 16h. 12m. Transit of Jupiter's Sat. III.
24. 10h. 28m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
25. 10h. 53m. to 12h. 7m. Moon occults B.A.C. 5580 (mag. 5·7).
25. 12h. Venus at greatest elongation, 46° 12′ W.
26. 10h. 51m. to 15h. 40m. Transit of Jupiter's Sat. IV.
28. 16h. 20m. to 17h. 44m. Moon occults ρ^1 Sagittarii (mag. 3·9).
29. 14h. Saturn in conjunction with moon. Saturn 5° 20′ S.

ORIGIN OF DISTURBANCE IN CORONA, MAY 17–18, 1901.—*Bulletin* No. 18 from the Lick Observatory is devoted to the discussion of more detailed examination of the photographs obtained during the total solar eclipse in Sumatra, which showed evidence of a marked disturbance in a certain region of the corona. A set of positives on glass from solar negatives taken at Dehra Dûn, India, for the Solar Physics Committee, have since been received from the Astronomer Royal, giving exact records of the solar surface on May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26 and 28, 1901. The photographs of May 17 and 18 show no evidence of spots or other active features, but that for May 19 shows a medium-sized spot just passed into view round the east limb. On the 20th, this is seen to be followed by a group of smaller spots, surrounded on all sides except the west by a large area of faculæ. This group of small spots shows conspicuous changes from day to day.

The positions of the spot on the plates of May 19 and 28 were measured, and from the reduced values its probable position on the day of eclipse was computed. It would be on the opposite side within 4° of the limb. The position angles of the spot as projected on the limb and the apex of the coronal disturbance are practically identical. As, moreover, both the sunspot and the coronal disturbance appear to have had the same latitude, it can hardly be doubted that this unusual appearance in the corona was in reality immediately above the group of sunspots and faculæ, and that it had its origin in the same disturbance of the solar surface. In view of this conclusion, an attempt was made to determine if any measurable displacement of any of the coronal masses had occurred during the interval of about five minutes, but no certain indication of such motion could be detected. In this connection, however, the interval of one and a half hours between the times of eclipse in Mauritius and Padang should render a comparison of the negatives secured at the two stations valuable.

FOUCAULT'S PENDULUM.—An interesting announcement is made in the March number of the *Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France* to the effect that a movement is being started among the astronomical authorities in Paris to arrange for the repetition of Foucault's famous experiment at the Panthéon, which was interrupted in 1851. No definite arrangements are yet settled, but it is hoped this majestic demonstration of the rotational movement of the earth will be successfully installed with all the advantages of modern refinements in instrumental construction.

A CONVENIENT TERMINOLOGY FOR THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.[1]

I HAVE found it necessary in labelling a series of models of the malaria parasite in the Central Hall of the Natural History Museum to use as simple and clear a terminology as possible. I think that this terminology will be found useful by others who are perplexed by such terms as "sporozoites," "blasts," "ookinetes," "schizonts," "amphionts" and "sporonts"—terms which have their place in schemes dealing with the general morphology and life-history of the group Sporozoa, but are not, as experience shows, well suited for immediate use in describing and referring to the stages of the malaria parasite.

It is necessary to treat the malaria parasite from the point of view of malaria; that is to say, to consider its significant phases

[1] By Prof. E. R. Lankester, F.R.S. Read before the Royal Society o March 6.