Vercelli, Francesco.
Nuovi esperimenti di previsioni meteorologiche. Roma. 1923. 80 p. diagr. plates. 23 cm. (Rivista marittima. Suppl. al fasc. Marzo 1923.)

Wallén, Axel.
Årets skördeutsikter från väderlekssynpunkt. Stockholm. 1923. [1 p.] 30 cm. (Särtryck ur Landtmannen, Tidskrift för Landtmän. 1923.)

Williams, C. B.
Short bio-climatic study in the Egyptian desert. Cairo. 1923. 20 p. plates. 27½ cm. (Ministry of agric., Egypt. Tech. & sci. serv., Bulletin no. 29.)

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY AND SEISMOLOGY.

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, Meteorologist in Charge of Library.

The following titles have been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers and other communications bearing on meteorology and cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of all the journals from which it has been compiled. It shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau.

Aerial age. New York. v. 16. June, 1923.
Aerological aid for aviators. p. 276–278.

Annalen der Hydrographie und maritimen Meteorologie. Hamburg. 51. Jahrg. März 1923.
Köppen, Wladimir. Nebel auf dem Roten Meer. p. 76.

Astrophysical journal. Chicago. v. 57. May, 1923.
Babcock, Harold D. A study of the green auroral line by the interference method. p. 209–221.

Cuba. Observatorio nacional. Boletin. Habana. v. 19. Febrero 1923.
Bowie, E. W. Mapas mas extensos de observationes sinopticas del tiempo, y algunas inferencias que ellas permiten. p. 26–30.
Millás, José Carlos. Algunas observaciones de nubes importantes en el estu estudio de perturbaciones tropicales. p. 21–25.

Discovery. London. v. 4. June, 1923.
Brown, R. N. Rudmose. Plant life in the Antarctic. p. 149–153. [Red and yellow snow, p. 150.]
Dow, J. S. Invisible light. Its physiological effects and practical applications. p. 158–162.

Ecology. Brooklyn, N. Y. v. 4. April, 1923.
Burns, George P. Measurement of solar radiation energy in plant habitats. p. 189–195.

France. Académie des sciences. Comptes rendus. t. 176. 1923.
Schereschewsky, Ph., & Wehrle, Ph. Étude des nuages par photographie synoptique. (Semaine des nuages.) p. 1405–1407. (14 mai.)
Vegard, L. Sur la constitution des couches supèrieures de l'atmosphère. p. 1488–1491. (22 mai.)

Geographische Zeitschrift. Leipzig. 29. Jahrg. 2. H. 1923.
Eckardt, Wilh. R. Karl Dove. p. 81–84. [Obituary.]
Treumer, Heinrich. Regenverteilung, Pflanzendecke und Besiedelung des Berglandes von Guayana. p. 95–115.
Wegner, Rudolf. Klimaprovinzen von Deutschland. p. 128–130.

Imperial marine observatory. Kobe. v. 1. March, 1923.
Horiguti, Y. On the rate of ascent of rubber balloons. p. 37–51.
Okada, T. On the surface temperature of the Japan sea. p. 66–83.
Suda, K. On the energy dissipation of the main wave of a near earthquake. p. 52–65.

Literary digest. New York. v. 77. June 9, 1923.
The milky way as an ice house. p. 26. [Abstr. from art. by Hanns Fischer on alleged cosmic origin of hail.]

Nation's business. Washington, D. C. v. 11. April, 1923.
Willoughby, Raymond. Wet and dry from a new angle. p. 39–40. [Describes work of U. S. Weather bureau.]

National academy of sciences. Proceedings. Washington, D. C. v. 9. June, 1923.
Abbott, C. G., & colleagues. The solar prelude of an unusual winter. p. 194–198.

Nature. London. v. 111. 1923.
Shaw, Napier. Vertical change of wind and tropical cyclones. p. 702–703. (May 26.)
Capt. C. H. Ryder. p. 749. (June 2.) [Obituary.]
[Simpson, George C.] The meteorology of Scott's last journey. p. 758–759. (June 2.) [Abstract.]
Mill, Hugh Robert. Mr. M. de C. S. Salter. p. 780–781. (June 9.) [Obituary.]

Naturwissenschaften. Berlin. 11. Jahrg. 11. Mai 1923.
König. Die neueren Anschauungen über Wesen und Aufbau der Zyklonen. p. 359–360. [Abstract.]

Popular science monthly. N. Y. v. 51. July, 1923.
Scarr, James H. The truth about the weather. p. 54–56.

Reale accademia dei Lincei. Atti. Roma. (5) Rendiconti. v. 32. 1923.
Andrissi, Giovanni L. Preliminari alla determinazione della estinzione della luce stellare nell' atmosfera di Roma. p. 335–338. (fasc. 7.)
Agamennone, G. Il terremoto dell' Erzegovina del 15 marzo 1923 e sua ripercussione in Italia. p. 386–390. (fasc. 8.)

Royal society of London. Proceedings. London. Ser. A. v. 103. May 3, 1923.
Lindemann, F. A., & Dobson, G. M. B. A note on the temperature of the air at great heights. p. 339–342.

Science. New York. v. 57. June 15, 1923.
West Indian hurricanes. Suppl. p. x. [Résumé of study by C. L. Mitchell.]

Science and invention. New York. v. 11. July, 1923.
Forecasting weather by radio. p. 257. [Summary of experiments by Rothé with thunderstorm-recorder.]

Società meteorologica italiana. Bolletténo bimensuale. Torino. v. 41. Aprile-giugno 1923.
Crestani, G. Le nubi cirriformi. p. 1–30.
Ossat, Gioacchino De Angelis d'. La stazione geotermica di Perugia. p. 34–37.
Signore, F. La pioggia torrenziale del 4 Novembre 1922. p. 37–39.

Technique Aéronautique. Paris. 14. année. 15 mai 1923.
Idrac, P. Remarques sur le vol de l'albatros et sur un procédé simple d'étudier les variations d'inclinaison du vent. p. 602–606.

SOLAR OBSERVATIONS.

SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING JUNE, 1923.

By HERBERT H. KIMBALL, In Charge, Solar Radiation Investigations.

For a description of instruments and exposures, and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to this REVIEW for April, 1920, **48**: 225, and a note in the REVIEW for November, 1922, **50**: 595.

From Table 1 it is seen that direct solar-radiation intensities averaged decidedly below the normal value for June at Washington, D. C., and close to normal at Madison, Wis., and Lincoln, Nebr. But few measurements were obtained at the two latter stations, due to the prevalence of cloudy conditions. The low values obtained at Washington were due to the hazy condition of the atmosphere.

Table 2 shows that slightly more than the average solar and sky radiation for June was received during the month on a horizontal surface at Washington, slightly less at Madison, and decidedly less than the average at Lincoln.

Skylight-polarization measurements obtained at Washington on 11 days give a mean of 40 per cent, with a maximum of 56 per cent on the 30th. At Madison, measurements obtained on 5 days give a mean of 52 per cent, with a maximum of 65 per cent on the 30th. These are slightly below average values for June at the respective stations.