Sagittarius and the dark patches and lanes in the region of Ophiuchus form interesting objects for study. The globular cluster Messier 13 in the constellation Hercules is just visible to naked eye and can be observed with advantage even with instruments of moderate power.

4. **Comet Notes.**—Information has been received of the discovery on February 27 of a comet by A. Wilk at Cracow (Poland) and independently on the same day by L. C. Peltier in America. The comet was at the time near maximum brightness and has since been fading rapidly. Comet 1937 *b* (Whipple) has been well observed and its brightness is slowly increasing ; it should be visible by instruments of small aperture. On the 9th May, it was a fairly easy object of magnitude between 8 and 9 in the constellation Ursa Major.

5. **A White Dwarf Star.**—In Pulkowa Observatory *Circular* No. 19 A. N. Deutsch draws attention to the peculiarities of the Star B.D. + 59°·2723. Its position is given by R.A. 23^h 22.0^m, Declination 60° 50′ N. and its spectral type is F2. It has a proper motion of about half a second of arc annually, and a parallax of 0·019 is given in Schlesinger's new *Catalogue*. The absolute magnitude computed from these values is + 7, the luminosity thus being about 1/7 that of the sun.

T. P. B.

Indian Science Abstracts.

THE National Institute of Sciences of India, Calcutta, resolved to issue a publication under the title "INDIAN SCIENCE ABSTRACTS" with the sub-title "*being an annotated bibliography of Science in India*". The first part of the publication appeared in July 1936, and the general editor realising the impossibility of making such a publication complete without the active co-operation of all scientific workers in the country, requested them to look through it and see whether all their scientific publications issued during the year 1935 had been included in it (see *Curr. Sci.*, 1936, **5,** 16). The second part which has just been issued is complimentary to the earlier part, and the two together constitute a complete record of all the publications issued during 1935 in India, as also of papers published abroad on work done in India or based on Indian material.

The matter is arranged under nine sections : — I. General, II. Mathematics (including Mathematics, Astronomy and Geodesy), III. Physics (including Physics and Meteorology), IV. Chemistry (including Pure and Applied Chemistry), VI. Geology (including Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy and Geography), VII. Botany (including Pure and Applied Botany, Forestry and Agronomy), VIII. Zoology (including Pure and Applied Zoology, Veterinary Zoology and Anthropology including Technology), IX. Physiology (including Animal Physiology, Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology and Medical subjects). The publication represents an ably edited document of nearly 200 pages. All those interested in the scientific progress of the country will be greatly indebted to the general editor for his painstaking efforts in bringing out a volume which will portray to the world of international science the contributions made by the scientific workers in India.