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ACADEMIES AND SOCIETIES

Indian Academy of Sciences:

January 1939. SECTION A.—S. RANGASWAMI AND T. R. SESHADRI: *Fixation of the Aromatic Double Bonds in the Chromones.* S. RANGASWAMI AND T. R. SESHADRI: *7-Hydroxychromone-8-aldehydes and their conversion into chromono-7 : 8-α-Pyrones.* G. V. L. NARASIMHA MURTI AND T. R. SESHADRI: *The Behaviour of Organic Solids on the Surface of Water.*—The influences of the various groups —COOH, $>C=O$, NH_2, etc., in a substance on its behaviour on the water surface are discussed. B. R. SETH: *An Application of the Theory of Finite Strain.* S. CHOWLA: *A Remark on* g(n). P. SURYAPRAKASA RAO, V. D. NAGESWARA SASTRI AND T. R. SESHADRI: *Reactivity of the Double Bond in Coumarins and Related Unsaturated Carbonyl Compounds. Part VII. Action of Mercuric Acetate on Hydroxy and 4-Methyl Coumarins.* S. S. PILLAI: *On Waring's Problem with Powers of Primes.* S. RAMACHANDRA RAO AND A. S. NARAYANASWAMI: *Diamagnetism of Some Organic Liquid Mixtures.*—Mixtures of polar liquids have been studied. The derivations from additivity in the case of magnetic susceptibility is much less than in the case of density and refractive index. R. VAIDYANATHASWAMI: *On Continuous Functions of a Real Variable.* S. DUTT: *Chemical Examination of the Essential Oil of* Ocimus sanctum *Linn.*—The essential oil of *Tulsi* contains over 71% eugenol and 20% eugenol methyl ether, with 3% of carvacrol. B. N. SINGH AND N. K. ANANTHA RAO: *A Photo-Electric Nephelometer for Chemical Analysis.*—The intensity of scattered light from an illuminated column of turbid medium is measured by comparison with the light scattered from a standard of turbidity (frosted glass). S. S. BHATNAGAR, M. B. NEVGI AND G. L. OHRI: *The Diamagnetic susceptibilities of Mercury in Various States of combination.*—It is curious to note that the susceptibility constants from the inorganic compounds are different from those derived from organic compounds. The latter closely correspond to those which are obtained for liquid mercury.

January 1939. SECTION B.—B. SAHNI: *The Relation of the* Glossopteris *Flora with the Gondwana Glaciation.* C. VIRIKKI: *On the occurrence of similar spores in a lower Gondwana Glacial Tillite from Australia and in Lower Gondwana Shales in India.* S. N. DAS GUPTA AND G. S. VERMA: *Studies in the Diseases of* Mangifera indica *Linn. I. Preliminary Observations on the Necrosis of the Mango Fruit with special reference to the externdl symptoms of the disease.* G. N. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR AND D. S. RAJABHOOSHANAM: *A Preliminary Analysis of the Panicle Structure in Sorghum—the Great Millet.* S. B. KAUSIK: *A Cytological Study of* Scœvola lobelia *Linn.* KAILASH CHANDRA MISRA: *A Contribution to the Embryology of the Verbenaceæ.* R. GOPALA AYYAR: *On the Nephridia of* Prionospio cirrifera *Wiren.*

Botanical Society of Bengal:

January 21, 1939.—ROY BASUDEV: *Pollination Studies in prunus.*—These studies carried out at the John Innes Horticultural Institution, Merton, London, reveal (1) In the self-incompatible Cherry, "Noir-de-Schmidt", treatment of the styles with the growth-promoting substances (phenyl acetic acid, naphthol acetic acid and indol acetic acid) has no effect on pollen tube growth. (2) In the self-incompatible plums "Coes Golden Drop", when self-pollinated, the pollen tubes are arrested in the stylar tissue. (3) In compatible and partially compatible pollinations in some plum varieties, it was found that in addition to pollen tubes which travel the full length of the style and effect fertilisation, tubes also occur which are arrested in the stylar tissue indicating two pollen genotypes. (4) In *Prunus divaricata* (diploid) pollinated with *Prunus domestica* (hexaploid), 6 per cent. of fruits set and in the reciprocal pollination 15 per cent. of fruits reached maturity. (5) The rate of growth of a diploid pollen tube in a hexaploid style is more rapid than that of hexaploid pollen tube in a diploid style.

Meteorological Office Colloquium, Poona:

January 27, 1939.—MR. M. P. VAN ROOY: *Meteorological Organisation in South Africa.*