

occasional tint of blue and red ray nearly 2 degrees in breadth. Both the lower limbs of this halo on the edge next the sun were more broad than elsewhere, giving the appearance of a crescent on each side. This halo or bright circle was filled in as it were with a dark ground, consisting of *cirrus* clouds, which passed quickly and constantly across from a westerly direction.

Another circle of a white colour and less bright, was also seen. The circumference which was in the centre of the bright halo, or more properly in the sun itself; the ring extended beyond the zenith, and exceeded the brighter one considerably in diameter. Another smaller circle was enclosed between the bright northern limb of the halo and the last mentioned circle, which on approaching its periphery separated somewhat, and crossed each other from right to left, extending east and west for a short distance, and the breadth of these circles were from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 degrees.

Lower down, nearer the horizon, on either side of the halo, were arcs or broken portions of an imperfect circle, somewhat resembling inverted rainbows, with distinct prismatic colours which varied both in brightness and extent. These appearances decreased and ceased at 12h. 40m. P.M. The wind veered into the S.E. by E. with an increase of temperature and a cloudy sky. The following day at 11 A.M., another halo appeared round the sun, but unattended with any of the peculiar appearances as above noticed.

The other solar and lunar halos and coronæ, although more frequent than usual, offered no peculiarities.

Observations on the *Solar Spots* still form a part of the records at this place.

Ozone.—The observations have been continued by means of the calico ozonemeter, which is kept moving by clock work, so as to indicate the variable amount, and has furnished very interesting results, as also the action of the coloured rays of light and polarized light on its development.

Atmospheric Electricity.—The tri-daily observations have been taken with Pelletier's and Romerhausen's apparatus as heretofore, but these observations are far too extended for a short notice.

Comets were seen, Thatcher's in May; a bright one 30th June and a smaller one in October, and Encke's in December.

Earthquakes.—A smart shock was felt on the 11th of July at 9 hours 3 minutes P.M., local time, it lasted for 20 seconds. The wave passed from N.N. W. to E., and another slight shock was felt in October. A register will for the future be kept in connexion with the seismometer.

The Lunar Eclipse of the 17th December was not seen, being obscured by clouds.

Crows (*Corvus corona*), first seen on the 27th of February. The song sparrow (*Fringilla melodia*), first heard 4th of April. Wild geese (*Anser Canadensis*), first seen flying W. on the 29th April. Swallows (*Hirundo rufa*), first seen 23rd April. Frogs (*Rana fontanalis*), first heard the 24th day. Shad (*Alosa prestabilis*), first caught 30th May. Fire flies (*Lampyrus corusca*), first seen 19th June. Snow birds (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), first seen 17th of November. Crows left on the 7th day of November.