

the headquarters of the Austrian fleet on the Adriatic, and often figured during the past summer as a point attacked by Italian airmen. Its latitude is about $44\frac{1}{2}$ deg. N.

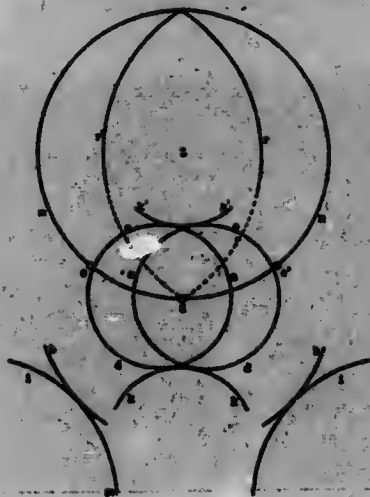


FIG. 4

Halo observed by Rear Admiral A. von Kalmar, at Pola, on March 26, 1896, embracing: Halo of 22° (a), circumscribed halo of 22° (c-d), ordinary parhelia (e, e'), extraordinary tangent arcs of the halo of 22° (k, k'), infralateral tangent arcs (l, l') accompanying fragments of the 46° -halo (b, b'), the parhelic circle (m), the oblique arcs of the anthelion (r, r'). S, the sun; Z, the zenith.

It is possible that we may have two circles intersecting each other, as I have just shown in Fig. 1 an example of one excentric circle, whose eccentricity, however, is in the vertical direction. But I have no doubt of the interpretation of the elliptic forms as halos of reflexion, and it will be a duty in future observations to note carefully whether a curve has color.

In this connection I should also describe a solar halo which I saw at 1 p.m., June 9, 1917, consisting of a circle with very little color, in the position of the primary circle, that is, at approximately 22 degrees from the sun, and a whitish curve visible finally