

SOME SPECIAL FORMS OF HALOS*.

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WHAT I propose to do is to make a selection from my notes of past years on some of the rarer examples I have seen of the optical phenomena of the atmosphere, and to explain each example that I select. It has not been my practice to note every halo I saw; that would be useful only in an observatory for a complete census of them. I noted only rare and interesting forms, and this paper will be a selection from that selection, giving some of the rarest forms.

The halo, as usually figured in the textbook, has a composite nature, consisting of six or seven parts, and is really a group of several halos formed in ways different from each other.

Halos are produced by thin sheets of snow crystals in the higher parts of the air. A familiar picture of snow crystals shows:—

1. The constant angle which the crystals always have, viz., 60° . No difference whether the crystal be large or small, it

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