

curves have the same density, which in magnitude, by our arbitrary scale, is 1 unit. At $.532\mu$ and at $.572\mu$ this same *Photuris* curve intersects the 8 seconds density curve of the glow lamp, and hence, on our arbitrary scale, photometric value at these two points is 2 units. At the intersections with the 20 seconds density curve of the glow lamp the photometric value is 5 units, etc. These photometric values, 1, 2, 5, etc., or ratios of densities, are plotted to scale in fig. 25. The dotted curve in this illustration is plotted from Langley's photometric values of *Pyrophorus noctilucus*.

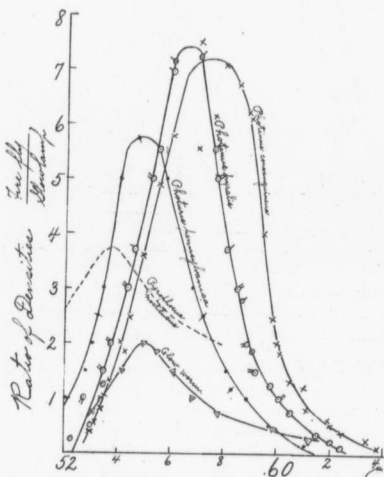


FIG. 25.—Ratio of densities of photographic plates:
 $\frac{\text{fire-fly light}}{\text{glow lamp light}}$

The fire-fly curves have now been compared against a standard source and their maxima are entirely different. It is of interest to note that the glow worm (larva of the *Photuris pennsylvanica*) has its maximum at practically the same place as has the adult insect. In these curves the various circles (o, ó, o), etc., indicate that the resultant curve is the composite of numerous "density" curves. (See fig. 23.) The photographic