

colour at the head of the column and also at the right-hand end of the horizontal; for example, 345 in Table II indicates the sum total for all the judgments for the colour red.

In order that these results may be compared with those of the former experiments, they have likewise been expressed in curves with the series of colours in spectral order as the abscissa line and the frequency of their selection as ordinates. These curves are designated by Arabic numerals, and the letters *a b c*, in addition to the name of the respective colours to whose combinations the curves respectively refer. The lower curve in each case represents the "very pleasant" combination; the upper, the "pleasant" including the "very pleasant."

Curve 1 (*a, b, and c*) represents the results of all the combinations in which the colour red took part, Curve 2, those in which the colour orange-red took part, Curve 3, orange, etc.: *a* in each case represents the results when the colour indicated below was the ground colour, and corresponds thus to the vertical columns in Tables I and III; *b* on the other hand stands for the results when the colour indicated below, as transmitted colour, was combined with all the others, thus corresponding to the horizontal columns of Tables I and III. The height of the ordinates is taken from Tables I and III. Thus in Curve 1 (*a*), where red was the ground colour, it was chosen three times with orange-red, seven times with orange as a pleasant combination; when red was the transmitted colour (*b*) it was chosen five times with orange-red and eighteen times with orange as a pleasant combination. Finally *c* is the combination of the two, thus corresponding to the results in Tables II and IV.

In these experiments, as in our former ones, each colour appeared twice: in this case once as the ground colour and once as the transmitted colour. When the surfaces were of equal shape and size and were placed side by side as in the former experiments the results could unhesitatingly be combined; but in our present experiments, as can easily be seen, this could not be done, for when the colour appears as the ground colour it forms a border, whereas when it appears as the transmitted colour it is in the centre and the effect is quite different. Comparison of *a* and *b*