

When resorcinol alone is treated as described above, a red solution is obtained with marked blue fluorescence. One decigram of phthalic acid with the resorcinol gives a light solution with very strong green fluorescence; one milligram, a red solution with green fluorescence; and one-fifth milligram, a solution redder than the last, with blue-green fluorescence; on comparing it with the solution obtained from resorcinol alone, the green hue of the fluorescence is distinctly recognizable.

The following substances were also tested, one decigram being used in each case: naphthalene, red-pink solution, with green fluorescence; *r*-naphthoquinone, the same; β -naphthoquinone, dark green solution, no fluorescence; α -naphthol, red solution, blue fluorescence; β -naphthol, the same. In none of these cases was the fluorescence as marked as when one-fifth milligram of phthalic acid was employed. Phthalonic acid gave a dark red solution, with strong blue-green fluorescence; phthalid-carbonic acid, a pink-red solution with green fluorescence, much resembling that obtained from naphthalene; and homophthalic acid, a slightly red solution, with green fluorescence, almost as strong as when a decigram of phthalic acid was used.

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