## Fodatyanal observatoxy.

## BULLETIN No. XLV.

## SUMMARY OF PROMINENCE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR 1914.

From October 1, 1914, visual olservations of prommences were practically confined to displacements of the hydrogen lines, and metallic prominences, as the position angles, heights and areas can now be much more satisfactorily determmed from the photographs.

The distribution in latitude of the prominences observed and photographed during the six months ending December 31, 1914, is represented in the accompanying diagram. The full line gives the mean daily areas, and the broken line the mean daily numbers for cach zone of $5^{\circ}$ of latiturle. The ordinates represent tenths of square minutes of are for the full line and numbers for the broken line. The means are corrected for partial or imperfect observations, the total of 140 days being reduced to 113 cffective days.


The mean daily areas and daily numbers for each hemisphere corrected for partial observations are as follows:-

|  |  |  |  |  | Mean daily areas (square minutes). |  | Mean danly numbers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 159 | $8 \cdot 97$ |
| South | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 175 | $9 \cdot 10$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $3: 34$ | 18.07 |

Compared with the first six months of the year the mean areas have increased while the mean numbers have diminished, showing that larger prominences occurred during the latter half of the year. The distribution in latitude is much the same as during the earher months but the zones of greatest activity have advanced in latitude about $5^{\circ}$ and are symmetrically placed at $50^{\circ}$ north and south. The zones between latitude $45^{\circ}$ and $55^{\circ}$ are, roughly speaking, about twice as active as the regions nearer the equator which show little variation even down to the equator itself.

The monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly frequencies and the mean height and extent are given in the following table. The frequencies are derived from the effective days.

Abstract for the second half of 1914.

| Month. | Number of days of observations. |  | $\underset{\text { Number of }}{\text { prominences. }}$ prominences. | Mean daily frequency. | Mean height. | Mean. extent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | Effective. |  |  |  |  |
| 1914. |  |  |  |  | " | - |
| July ... ... | 16 | 11 | 147 | 13.4 | $34 \cdot 4$ | 1.61 |
| August .. ... | 27 | 20 | 431 | 21.6 | 307 | 1.50 |
| September ... ... | 29 | 22 | 413 | 18.8 | 28.2 | $1 \cdot 33$ |
| Ootober . . ... | 19 | 16 | 211 | 13.2 | $36 \cdot 1$ | 2:19 |
| November . ... | 27 | 24 | 459 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 313 | $2 \cdot 23$ |
| Deoember | 22 | 20 | 394 | 1.4 | 305 | 2.42 |
| Third quarter ... | 72 | 53 | 991 | 18.7 | $30 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 45$ |
| Fourth quarter | 88 | 80 | 1,064 | 177 | 31.9 | $2 \cdot 27$ |
| Second hell-year ... | 140 | 113 | 2,055 | 18.2 | 311 | 1.87 |

The quarterly results, mcluding those given in Bulletin No. XII, show that a steady increase has occurred in the mean height and extent of the prominences during the whole year, while the mean frequencies diminished from 23.6 in the first three months of the year to $17^{\prime} 7$ during the last three months. The increase in size of the prominences however more than compensates for the rerluction in numbers.

Distribution east and west of the sun's axis.
Prominence numbers show a slight and areas a considerable eastern preponderance, which in the latter case was mamtained in every month of the half year. The dıstribution was as follows :-

| 1914 July to December. | East. | West. | Percentage east |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numbers observed .. ... ... ... | 1,037 | 1,018 | 5046 |
| Total areas in square minutes of arc ... .. | 2,121 | 1,544 | 56.33 |

Metalluc prominences.
The following metallic prominences were recorded in the half year :-
Table I.-List of metalidic prominences. July-December, 1914.


Displutements of the hydrogen lines.
Particulars of these clisturbances are given in the following talle:-
Table II.-Displacmment of the C line in prominenoes. July-December, 1914.


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Eighty-six of these displacements were in the northern hemisphere and seventy-eight in the southern ; eighty-seven were in the eastern hemisphere and seventy-seven in the western. There was a decided increase in the displacements to the violet. Ninety-eight were towards the violet and seventy towards the red. A. number of prominences showed displacements to the red in one part and to the violet in another part. Displacements both ways at the same point were recorded in ten prominences.

The displacements were recorded fairly uniformly over the whole limb, fifty-one were $00^{\circ}$ to $300^{\circ}$ of latitude, sixty from $31^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$ and fifty-three from $61^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$.

## Reversals and displacements of the $C$ line on the disc.

Eighty-five reversals of the C lune were observed in the neighbourhood of spots or occasionally near faculæ only. These as well as the darkenings of the $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ line show a slight preponderance in the eastern hemisphere while the number of displacements of the C line mor near spots was slightly in excess on the western. The table following gives the distribution east and west of these phenomena :-

$$
\begin{array}{llllllrrr} 
& & & & & \text { East. } & \text { West. } \\
\text { Reversals of } \mathrm{C} \text { near spots } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 44 & 41 \\
\text { Darkening of } \mathrm{D}_{3} & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 6 & 4 \\
\text { Displacements of } \mathrm{C} & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 20 & 22
\end{array}
$$

There was a preponderance of the displacements towards red, twenty-five being towards red and eleven towards violet. The double spot group which crossed the central meridian on November 9 showed a prominencelike reversal on the 10th, and on the 11th there were displacements indicating violent changes in the direction and amount of the movement.

Prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings.
The grating spectroheliograph for photographing the absorption markings in hydrogen light was not in regular use but a few plates were obtained towards the end of the year. A considerable number of absorption. markings are shown on the calcium spectroheliograms and there is no doubt that they have increased in.
frequency since 1913 or the first half of 1914. Most of the markings are in the south-eastern quadrant of the sun's disc and correspond to the lingh latitude zone of prominence activity at about $50^{\circ}$ south; from the middle of November however absorption markings appeared in the north-east quadrant in latitudes ranging from $+18^{\circ}$ to $+70^{\circ}$. The great preponderance of these markngs on the eastern side of the central meridian is very remarkable as it exceeds considerably the eastern preponderance of the prominences at the limb.

The Observatory, Kodatkanal,
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