

subjected to dialysis, although in some cases they may afford a correct criterion for the same.

B. N. DESAI.

Physical Chemistry Laboratory,
Wilson College, Bombay 7,
July 22, 1932.

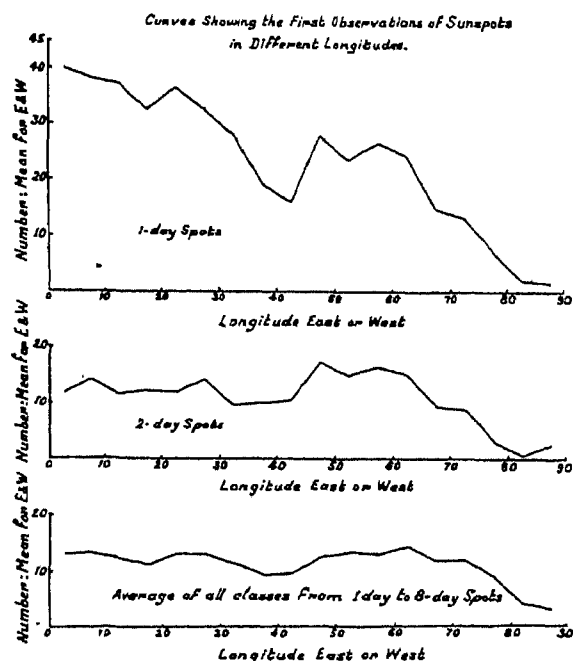
Two Longitudinal Zones of Apparent Inhibition of Sunspots on the Solar Disc.

THE nature of the distribution of sunspots in latitude is well known, but no one has hitherto examined their distribution in longitude. This is obviously due to the expectation that there would be no peculiarity in such distribution on a rotating globe like the sun, where sunspots have equal chances of occurring in all longitudes. I had, however, the curiosity to analyse the Kodaikanal records of 20 years from 1909 to 1928, with a view to examining the first occurrence of sunspots of different durations in the different longitudes of the sun. The investigation has revealed the remarkable

Confirmation of the result has also been obtained by an examination of the Greenwich Photoheliographic Results which cover a larger number of years. The accompanying curves show the positions of the zones between the sun's central meridian and the limb as revealed by the Kodaikanal Records. It is significant that these two zones occupy a permanent position with respect to the central meridian whose position on the sun is, as is obvious, relative to that of the earth. The details of the investigation will appear in a bulletin of the Kodaikanal Observatory.

P. R. CHIDAMBARA IYER.

Kodaikanal Observatory,
July 22, 1932.



and unsuspected fact of the existence of two zones of comparatively lower sunspot frequency between 30° and 50° of longitude east and west of the sun's central meridian.