The Chairman then asked Dr. Harrison to read some notes made by Mr. Tomkins on Craterlets, and show some photographs of the same on the screen.

The Chairman.—Would members make any observations on this paper and put any questions ? It is suggested that the best information to be gained on Craterlets can be got by having reference to as many photographs as you can get of them. There are also many books on this subject in the Library which may be accepted as a safe authority. A suggestion of Mr. Tomkins to get a proper knowledge of Craterlets is to get the photographs and then measure the distance on the screen.

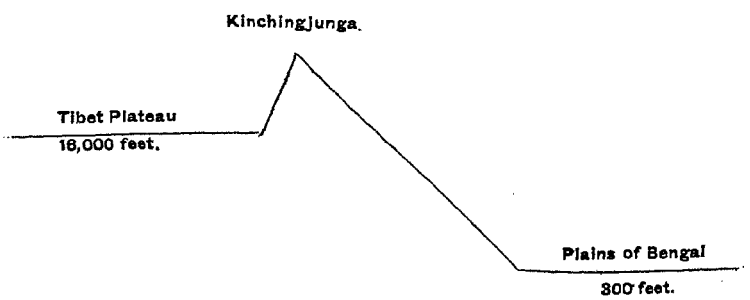
The Chairman then asked the members to accord their hearty thanks to Mr. Tomkins for his very interesting paper, which was done.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 30th April 1912.

Additional Note on the Measurement of Lunar Mountains.

BY S. C. GHOSH.

In connection with the paper read at the Society's meeting on the 27th February 1912, Col. Burrard has observed that as the height is calculated with reference to the surface on which the shadow falls, the height thus calculated would not give us such an accurate idea as it would be if the height could be reduced to some standard level, such as the sea-level on the Earth. Taking the case of Kinchingjunga, Col. Burrard has pointed out that the Sun is always south of it. The shadow of the mountain must therefore always fall to the north—



The values of height obtained for Kinchingjunga will therefore be—

		Feet.
If measured above sea-level	...	28,000
,, ,, from bottom of the Indian Ocean		60,000
,, ,, from the shadow cast by the mountain in Tibet	...	12,000

As pointed out by Col. Burrard there may be considerable difference between measurements, made on Mädler's method, according as the shadow falls on a plateau or on a deep crater. It is therefore necessary to make allowances for the height of the plateau or the depth of the crater, whenever this can be known. I have not read Mädler's original work on the subject, but it seems probable that practical astronomers have found some way out of the difficulty. In any case Mädler's method enables us to measure the height with reference to the surface of the shadow, and the results of his investigations confirm the discovery of Galileo that lunar mountains are comparatively much loftier than the Earth's.

Note on an Investigation suitable for Amateurs regarding Lunar Craterlets.

By H. G. Tomkins.

As members are aware prominent features on the lunar surface are those known by the general term craters. Like many other instances such as the canals on Mars in astronomical nomenclature, the name was given owing to the first impression created by their appearance and is perhaps rather unfortunate as it is certain that even if they are due to volcanic action, that action must have been different from anything we are acquainted with on the Earth. Consequently many selenographers prefer to call these formations walled-plains, ring-plains, etc., which are certainly more appropriate names. Careful examination of the Moon's surface, however, soon reveals the fact that, in addition to these larger formations, there are also other much smaller ones, which do in many respects more resemble volcanoes such as we know them on the Earth. These are known as craterlets and crater cones and strangely enough these small features, though they may