were sometimes very frequent. I could not ascertain from any of those resident in the neighbourhood the exact number in any definite time, but for several days they must have been almost hourly. The concussion was felt for a distance of four or five miles only around the focus of action; but it was so severe in the nearest village, that the people deserted their homes during its continuance.

On February 1, at 4.30 P.M., we had a very long shock of earthquake, which was felt all over the group. It lasted within a few seconds of two minutes. The oscillation was very great. The islands seemed to be in the hands of Mafu'e (the earthquake god), and he shook us with a vengeance. I took my watch in hand when I felt the first indication of an earthquake, and sat for a minute amidst the clatter of windows, lamp-glasses, and everything movable (a gentleman writing to me about it next day said his house seemed turned into a factory, with the clatter of machinery), but as it appeared to increase in severity, I deemed it prudent to go outside the house. I then noticed that the thatched roof presented the appearance of waves running rapidly across from south to north. After it was over I found two clocks—one facing north, the other south—had been stopped; one facing west was still going. In three parts of my house the plaster at the angles of walls had been broken down. Bottles were thrown down and broken. In my study, books on a shelf facing north were shaken forward; those on shelves running north and south were not affected. The screw of a copying-press, which I had used just before the earthquake, and which was standing up at the time, had been run down. I found by experiment afterwards that it required a vigorous shake with both hands for half a minute to make the screw run down.

Immediately after the earthquake I went to see if there was any oscillation of the sea. There was nothing perceptible on this—the north—side of the island. I have learned, however, from various sources that there was much oscillation on the south side. Directly after the shaking was over the reef was seen to be bare, and fish were lying exposed on it. The natives rushed to secure the fish, and while they were busy picking them up they were overtaken by a wave, which would have proved fatal to many had they not been expert swimmers. I have heard of only one life lost—a child, who was found next day jammed between two masses of growing coral. It was low water at the time, but low-lying villages were flooded by the wave.

During the following night we had four slight shocks of earthquake, but have had nothing severe since.

Upolu, Samoa, April 3

S. J. WHITMEE

P.S.—I wish to correct a misprint in my letter on "The Degeneracy of Man," which appeared in *NATURE*, vol. xii, p. 47. In speaking of the language of the Polynesians, I said there are many refinements, a large proportion of which are unknown to most of the present generation. *Unknown* is, however, printed *known*, and thus the point of the illustration is lost.

Fauna and Flora of New Guinea and the Pacific Islands

I HAVE just read, with very great interest, some anthropological and zoological notes on a trip up the "Fly River" in New Guinea, by Signor D'Albertis. From these notes it appears that the "heaps of dung" which have been supposed to indicate the presence of a rhinoceros in the island, are probably the excrement of the Casuarium. Signor D'Albertis also reduces the "tracks of buffaloes" to those of wild hogs; and the fabulous bird "with a spread of wings of 16 feet" (which, in a former letter, I conjectured might have been a Casuarium, with proportionately large wings added by the imagination of the explorers under the influence of excitement), turns out to be nothing more than a *Buceros ruficollis* with a spread of wings of "4 or 5 feet."

We have, therefore, no reason for modifying our views as to the relation which the fauna of New Guinea bears to the rest of the world. Signor D'Albertis mentions a few examples only of the New Guinea flora, but some of these are specifically identical with common South Pacific Island plants.

In connection with this subject, it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that I have just entered into an arrangement with a Danish botanical collector—Mr. Fritz Jensen—under which he will start from Samoa during the present month on a voyage through the Union, Ellice, and Gilbert Islands

(Atolls), to collect for me in botany and zoology. On his return to Samoa in July, he will accompany me to the Loyalty Islands, where he will make a stay of four or five weeks collecting chiefly in botany. At the close of that period Mr. Jensen will proceed to the south-east coast of New Guinea (I have some hope of accompanying him), where he will spend about two months collecting.

Mr. Jensen has been residing with me for several months working at the Samoan flora, of which I have about 700 species in my collection. By the time he completes his trip I hope the collection will be of some value as material towards the preparation of a Flora of the Pacific Islands.

S. J. WHITMEE

Samoa, April 3

Optical Phenomenon

I BEG leave to send you a brief account of a striking atmospheric phenomenon which was visible in this neighbourhood on the evening of the 27th ult. Hoping that some of your usual correspondents from the North of Ireland would have sent you a notice of it before this, I delayed writing to you (see vol. xiv. p. 231).

The phenomenon consisted of a pillar of light which rose vertically from the horizon, over the spot where the sun, then set, presumably was at the time, and reached an altitude of some 8°, or perhaps more. I first saw it about 8.45 P.M., when the sun was set about a quarter of an hour, but it was, no doubt, visible earlier, probably before sunset. As the sun moved under the horizon towards the north, the pillar moved in the same direction, still retaining its vertical position, but becoming gradually lower, until at last it disappeared about 9.40 P.M., the sun being then about 6° 30' below the horizon. The breadth of the pillar was equal to the apparent diameter of the sun. Its colour when first seen was a pale yellow, which as time advanced changed to a golden yellow, and finally to a deep red. The pillar was brighter near the horizon than at a greater altitude, and its upper end was not well defined, but gradually faded away. My son, who was with me, observed that the edges of the pillar were slightly scalloped. The sun had been clear and very hot during the day, but there was a cool air from the north-east, which became colder towards sunset. I have heard that this phenomenon was also visible at Portadown and Tynan, in the County Armagh, and at Aughnacloy in this county.

I presume there can be no doubt that the pillar consisted of a succession of images of the sun overlapping one another, but it is not easy to see how these images were produced. A nearly horizontal stratum of dense air, whose surfaces were slightly inclined to one another, with a rarer medium above and below, might form such a multiple image, by successive reflections and partial refractions at the lower surface, the sun-beam which furnished the direct or principal image to any observer, A, furnishing the second, third, &c., images to observers behind him, so to speak, and sun-beams behind the former, successively furnishing A with the images forming the upper part of the pillar.

I understand that German physicists give this phenomenon the name of *Sonnensäule*—sun-pillar—and that they have published some speculations as to its origin. I hope some of your readers will kindly contribute information on this subject.

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

Omagh, Co. Tyrone

R. V. D.

P.S.—Since writing above I have learned that the "sun-pillar" was visible over a district of the north-east of Ireland, extending from Portrush in the north to Armagh in the south, and from Bangor (Belfast Lough) on the east to Omagh on the west. I have also heard from two intelligent correspondents that it was visible at sunset, when it attained an altitude of 30°; and from two others that it presented to them the appearance of being crossed by bands, alternately of a brighter and darker shade.

Freezing Phenomenon

I HAVE waited to see whether anyone else would notice a letter that appeared in *NATURE*, vol. xiv. p. 191, from Mr. Power, under the above heading. Failing such notice, may I point out that the phenomenon to which he refers has already been described. Plumes produced by the crystallisation of water form the frontispiece to Dr. Tyndall's *Lectures on Light* (Longmans, 1873), and a description of them is given in p. 257 of that volume.

Mr. Power suggests that the brittleness of iron in cold weather may perhaps arise from somewhat similar molecular groupings occurring within the metal whilst it contracts in cooling.

One must, however, recollect that water *expands* when cooled from 39° Fahr. down to the freezing-point. To this the action of cold upon iron affords no parallel, for cold renders the metal more dense. Cold brings the atoms into closer connection; hence cold will (presumably) tend to augment the strength of their mutual attraction.

H. M. ADAIR

July 18

Habits of Parasitic Crab

SOME days since I obtained in the trawl a large specimen of the common Ascidian (*A. Virginea*) and kept it alive for about a week. It contained a specimen of the small Parasitic Crab (*Pinnotheres pisum*) about the size of a threepenny piece. The crab came out every night to feed about the floor of the tank, and found lodging during the day, as I afterwards proved by dissection, in the branchial cavity of the Ascidian. The crab is commonly found in the mussel, but I was not aware before that it ever wandered abroad, or sought food except within its tenement.

W. S. G.

Kenmare

THE ROWTON SIDERITE

AN addition of exceptional interest has recently been made to the collection of meteorites in the British Museum, by the presentation, on the part of the Duke of Cleveland, of a siderite (iron meteorite) which fell on his Grace's property at Rowton, near Wellington, in Shropshire, about seven miles north of the Wrekin, on the 20th of April last. At about twenty minutes to 4 o'clock on the day mentioned, a strange rumbling noise was heard in the atmosphere, followed almost instantaneously by a startling explosion resembling a discharge of heavy artillery. There was neither lightning nor thunder, but rain was falling heavily, the sky being obscured with dark clouds for some time both before and after the incident narrated. About an hour after the explosion, Mr. George Brooks, stepson of Mr. Bayley, had occasion to go to a turf field in his occupation adjoining the Wellington and Market Drayton Railway, about a mile north of the Wrekin, when his attention was attracted to a hole cut in the ground. Probing the opening with a stick, Mr. Brooks discovered a lump of metal of irregular shape which proved to be a meteorite weighing 7½ lbs. It had penetrated to a depth of eighteen inches, passing through four inches of soil and fourteen inches of solid clay down to the gravel—conclusive evidence of the force of its impact with the earth. The hole (which has been protected for further investigation) is nearly perpendicular, and the stone appears to have fallen in a south-easterly direction. Some men were at work at the time within a short distance, and they, together with many other people in the neighbourhood, heard the noise of the explosion."

The above account is taken from the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, and a further notice is given in the *Birmingham Daily Post* of a meeting of the Natural History Society of Birmingham, at which meeting Mr. Brooks, accompanied by Mr. Gibbons, of Wolverhampton, and Mr. Wills, exhibited the meteorite. Mr. Wills described the circumstances attending the fall, stating that the "sound was heard as of something falling during a heavy shower of rain accompanied by a hissing and then a rumbling noise;" he further stated, "that when Mr. Brooks found the mass it was quite warm." Mr. Wills described it as "being black on the surface, and apparently covered with a scale of metallic oxides; but at the point where it impinged on the earth the oxides had been removed, and the metallic character of the mass had been revealed."

To these interesting and accurate observations, made

by the gentlemen of the locality, I have the pleasure of adding that I believe it was very much owing to a resolution passed by this valuable local society, at the suggestion of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, to which must be added that of the well-known petrologist, Mr. Allport, of the Rev. H. W. Crosskey, and Mr. Woodward, that Mr. Ashdown, the agent of the Duke of Cleveland, took action in the matter, and obtained his Grace's assent to the meteorite being presented to the trustees of the British Museum.

On its arrival in this department it was with no small pleasure that I found the description of Mr. Wills was in all points accurate. It is, indeed, an iron meteorite, and the special interest of this statement lies in the fact that though our great collection of 311 distinct meteorites at the museum contains 104 indubitable iron meteorites, the falls of only seven of the latter were witnessed.

The collection contains eight stony meteorites that have fallen in the British Islands; but the Rowton meteorite is only the second iron meteorite known as having been found in Great Britain.

It is thus not without a keen curiosity that one inspects a freshly fallen fragment of iron just arrived from space in our own country. One hastens to ask of it what impression the action of the atmosphere has made upon its surface during its brief transit, since most of our iron meteorites have undergone long weathering in the earth. Mr. Wills, however, has given that answer. The meteorite was covered with a very thin pellicle of the jet-black magnetic oxide of iron, and only where this had been rubbed off by abrasion with the soil is the bright metallic surface of the nickeliferous iron revealed. The little meteorite has all the usual appearance of being a fragment. Irregular and somewhat angular in form, with its edges rounded, no doubt, by the fusion and removal of no inconsiderable part of its material in its encounter with the atmosphere, it presents but very slight traces of the finger-and-thumb marks which so characteristically pit the surfaces of most stone and of some iron meteorites. Furthermore, there are fissures which penetrate deeply into the iron mass and bear testimony which there can be no gainsaying to the action of disruptive forces of tremendous strength during the hot encounter of the original mass with the atmosphere, and of which one explosion, and the rumbling echoes, possibly, of others, recorded by the witnesses bear evidence. The form of one of these fissures throws instructive light on the cause of the pitted surface of meteorites. The depth to which the little mass penetrated a stubborn soil is proof of how much momentum still remained to it, partly due, no doubt, to the approximately vertical direction in which it penetrated the atmosphere, and in some degree, too, to the higher density of an iron mass as compared with one of stone, the stony meteorites rarely penetrating to so considerable a depth. This depth of penetration and the direction of the little mass in space near north to south offer close resemblance between this iron and the iron meteorite of Nedagolla, in India.

There are indications on the metallic surface of the composite crystalline structure revealed by etching iron meteorites with acids, and known as the Widmannstätten figures, the results of the separate crystallisation of different alloys, often demarked in some of their surfaces by plates of metallic phosphides.

The development of this structure and the consequent determination of the particular type of iron meteorite to which the Rowton siderite belongs, as also the analysis of the iron itself, can only be carried out after a small portion of the meteorite shall have been carefully cut off by the aid of a lapidary's wheel, a process requiring in this particular case some careful precautions to prevent rust being hereafter formed and to reduce the loss of material to a minimum.

N. S. MASKELYNE