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man einen bestimmten Punkt der Batterie, etwa die Mitte, so bleiben die spontanen Aufladungen aus, bis auf sehr kleine Schwankungen, die in jeder Anodenbatterie vor sich gehen. In den Versuchen von Frau Stoppel war aber das Potential der Batterie ganz unbestimmt und abhängig von dem Isolationsvermögen einerseits der Schneiden, andererseits der Isolatoren, auf denen die Batterie ruhte. Die gemessenen Schwankungen sind also Isolationschwankungen, und die gefundene Periodizität ist wahrscheinlich auf die tägliche Schwankung von Temperatur und Feuchtigkeit zurückzuführen.

Mitteilungen.

Seismische Meldungen im Anschluß an amerikanische Wettertelegramme.

Nach einer Mitteilung des Direktors der Meteorological Office, London werden seit dem 1. Januar 1929 vom Weather Bureau Washington seismische Meldungen ausgegeben. Sie erfolgen im Anschluß an das Wettertelegramm (Angot messages) von Arlington unter Rufsignal N A A auf Welle 74.7 m um 0400 Uhr a. m. mittlere Greenwich-Zeit. Das Institut National Météorologique in Paris wiederholt die seismische Meldung vom Eiffelturm um 0620 Uhr mittlere Greenwich-Zeit.

Die Einzelheiten sind in der nachfolgenden Mitteilung der U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey enthalten:

The Angot messages will be followed, whenever appropriate, by a message beginning with the word „Seismo“, and then in succession code messages from two stations each headed by their respective names in accordance with the international code for seismological reports.

The information is collected by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in co-operation with Science Service, the Jesuit Seismological Association, Canadian stations, and various stations throughout the United States and the Pacific region.

Science Service is a news association, located in Washington, D. C., which, with the co-operation of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, interprets scientific news to the public of the United States. The Jesuit Seismological Association is a voluntary organisation of the Jesuit universities of the United States which operate seismographs. Its present head is Dr. James B. Maccelwane, S. J., of the Department of Geophysics of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Canadian co-operators include the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, Canada, and the observatory at Victoria, B. C. The stations at Berkeley and Harvard are operated respectively by the University of California and Harvard University. Chicago, Honolulu, San Juan, Sitka, and Tucson are operated by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Apia, Samoa, and Wellington, New Zeland, are operated by the Government of New Zealand.

The forwarding of the messages to Europe is made possible through the co-operations of the U. S. Weather Bureau and the U. S. Navy. It is hoped that when conditions make possible the sending and continuous reception of meteorological messages from Europe to the United States arrangements will be made for the addition of earthquake information similar to that which is now being sent to Europe.

It is understood that the messages will be sent only in the case of earthquakes of importance which are felt at numerous stations. Any further details that may arise will be worked out in practice. It is understood that these messages will be sent in every case at 11.00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, or 4.00 a. m. G. M. T. When Greenwich time is used in the messages, there can be no confusion.

International Code for Seismic Telegrams.

Four groups of five figures-preceded by Seismo Station thus: Seismo Tucson ddaap
phhmm ssddd D, D, DDD

- dd = day of month,
 - aa = azimuth,
 - pp = nature of phases P and S,
 - hh = hour
 - mm = minutes
 - ss = seconds
- } in G. M. T. for commencement of the
seismogram (P),
- ddd = S—P in seconds,
 - D, D, = P—P in seconds for near shocks,
 - DDD = distance in kilometers for near shocks,
 - D, D, DDD = distance in kilometers for distant shocks.

Explanation.

aa = azimuth.

These figures x10 = degrees from North through East (figures used are 1 to 36).

pp = nature of phases P and S.

First figure refers to P (1 to 4):

- 1 = iP, very clear,
- 2 = P and p both clear,
- 3 = P clear but without impetus,
- 4 = eP badly defined.

Second figure refers to S (5 to 8):

- 5 = iS, S sharp impetus and very clear,
- 6 = clear,
- 7 = badly defined,
- 8 = S uncertain.

Figure 9 in either place means lost in time mark.

Example.

20991 50051 33393 04830

— 20th, of month, azimuth not yet determined, iP, iS, P commencing Ohr. 51 min.
33 sec after midnight, S—P = 393 sec. Distance 4830 km.

List of Stations Likely to be Used.

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
Apia	13° 49' S	171° 45' W	Manila	14° 35' N	120° 59' E
Berkeley	37 52 N	122 16 W	Ottawa	45 24 N	75 43 W
Chicago	41 47 N	87 37 W	St. Louis	38 38 N	90 14 W
Cincinnati	39 08 N	84 30 W	San Juan	18 23 N	66 07 W
Fordham	40 52 N	73 53 W	Sitka	57 03 N	135 20 W
Georgetown	38 54 N	77 04 W	Tucson	32 15 N	110 50 W
Harvard	42 23 N	71 07 W	Victoria	48 25 N	123 19 W
Honolulu	21 18 N	157 49 W	Wellington	41 17 S	174 46 E

It is proposed to select two stations, if possible, for which P and S is well determined, which are not too far from the epicenter and which give good angle of intersection. The stations will, accordingly, be selected from the list and selection of these will not mean that there are not good records from other stations.

Berichtigung.

Zeitschr. f. Geophys. Jahrg. IV, Heft 6, 1928,
S. 262 in der Tabelle lies: Kongsberg—Tönte . . . 227° 57' statt 277° 57'.