

December 20, 1901, is simplified much further by noticing that, as the velocity of H is $Wgh \sin \vartheta$ perpendicular to the plane OGK , the hodograph of H (turned backwards through a right angle) is similar to the projection on a horizontal plane of the path of a point C on the axis of the top; and thus

$$Wgh \sin \vartheta e^{\psi i} = -i \frac{d}{dt} (\rho e^{\pi i})$$

by which the vector of the projection of C is derived from the herpolhode curve described by the vector OH of resultant angular momentum by means of a simple differentiation; and this holds for the general top, not merely the symmetrical. I take this opportunity of calling attention to some misprints:* as μ for u , and p for the Weierstrassian symbol in equations (32) to (40). A. G. GREENHILL.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE,
WOOLWICH, ENG.,
April 7, 1902.

STEINER'S 'LOST' MANUSCRIPT OF 1826.

IN 1826 Steiner announced that he had a manuscript, 'Über das Schneiden (mit Einschluss der Berührung) der Kreise in der Ebene, das Schneiden der Kugeln im Raume und das Schneiden der Kreise auf der Kugel-fläche,' ready for print. The subject of this paper, treated by a mathematician like Steiner, has always been considered as of fundamental importance for the development of the geometry of the circle. Since the death of Steiner (1863) until recently, all efforts of recovering this celebrated manuscript were in vain. In 1896, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Steiner's birthday, in Bern, Dr. Bützberger found a box in the garret of the library of the Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Bern, containing several manuscripts of Steiner, among which was also the one supposed to be lost.

This fact is also interesting in connection with Professor Fiedler's (Zürich) investigations on cyclography for which he received the Steiner prize from the Berlin Academy of Science. In a recent letter to the writer, Fiedler remarks that he was in possession of the principles of cyclography (treatment of geometrical problems by means of circles) already in

* These have already been corrected (see SCIENCE, XV., p. 440).—EDITOR.

1863, and that he waited for the publication of Steiner's collected works by Weierstrass in 1881, because he expected to find in it said paper and Steiner's corroboration of his (Fiedler's) results by a similar method. The inspection of Steiner's manuscript, found in 1896, shows however that it does not contain the slightest trace of Fiedler's method. Fiedler is therefore the founder of cyclography.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. ARNOLD EMCH.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER BY RAFINESQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: During the residence of C. S. Rafinesque in Sicily, after his first four years' stay in America, he was in frequent correspondence with American botanists. From them he constantly sought for collections of local plants, offering Sicilian and other European plants in exchange. The letters were written by Rafinesque during the period of greatest mental strength and activity, and hence seem to illustrate certain phases of his mental life in a most interesting and instructive manner. Letters of this period seem to be quite rare and the following, presented me in copy by Mr. Curtis G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, with permission to use it as I should wish, seems to well illustrate in the case of Rafinesque his methods of enriching his own herbarium. So far as I have any information in the matter, Rafinesque always fully repaid these exchange debts—thus setting a most commendable example to others who may be 'less eccentric' than the Sicilian botanist. The letter was written to Dr. Manasseh Cutler, then of Massachusetts, but more recently of Ohio, and seems to confirm our general view that Rafinesque was an inveterate collector and that he used every known honest means to increase the number of sheets in his herbarium. The letter was written in 1806 and is interesting of itself. I send it to you, thinking some readers of SCIENCE may be interested in it through their knowledge of the 'eccentric naturalist.'

BROOKLYN, N. Y., R. ELLSWORTH CALL.
March 29, 1902.

PALERMO, 2nd May, 1806.

Dear Sir:—

I confirm what I had the pleasure to write