

VARLÆ AUCTORITATIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Mr. Emmons, in SCIENCE (October 21, p. 537), gives Professor K. von Zittel's 'History of Geology and Palæontology,' p. 3, as his authority for the statement that 'Origenes reports of Xenophanes of Colophon that he had observed sea-shells on mountains, etc.' But Ritter and Preller, 'Historia Philosophiæ,' §140, *a* (p. 86), are more correct in attributing the statement to 'Hippolytus, *Ref. Hær.*, I., 14.' The 'Philosophoumena, or Adversus omnes hæreses,' attributed formerly to Origenes, was proved by Bunsen in his 'Hippolytus and his Age' to have been the work of the latter. See Donaldson's 'History of the Literature of Ancient Greece,' Vol. II., p. 323, n. 1.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES.

AN OVERLOOKED FORM OF STEREOSCOPE.

MODIFICATIONS of instruments, though in themselves not important, are often of interest as illustrating the variety of ways in which a given principle may be expressed in practise. This is notably true of the stereoscope, which as a practical instrument may be defined as any device that gives to each eye its appropriately different view and then enables the eyes to combine two views with facility. The oldest form of the apparatus, as is well known, was devised by Sir Charles Wheatstone in the year 1838, and consisted of two mirrors set nearly at right angles and of two separate and appropriately different views of the object (in the early experiments always two mathematically constructed diagrams) carried at the ends of two movable frames. The serious disadvantage of this apparatus was noticed by the inventor himself and consisted in the fact that the two views, being separated, required a troublesome adjusting to secure an exact combination of their images. A great improvement introduced in the present form of the apparatus, which was due to Sir David Brewster, was that the two views could be permanently fixed on a single card. It is rather interesting, even seventy years after the original dis-

covery, to record that this advantage can be secured by a slight modification of the same principle which Sir Charles Wheatstone had so brilliantly demonstrated. It was, indeed, in reading his original account that the idea occurred to me of arranging the two mirrors in such a way that they would give proper reflections of two halves of the ordinary stereoscope card. The device will be easily understood from the accompanying diagram.

In using this device the eyes are placed just above the card which is turned with its back to the observer (Fig. 1). The slight inclination of the mirrors brings it about that each eye sees only one view of the card, while the

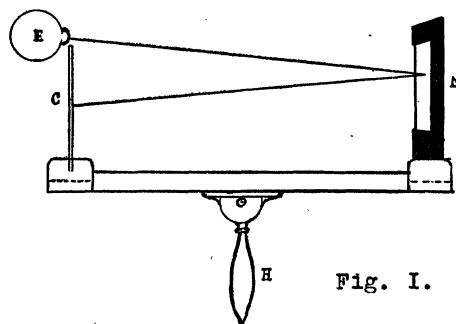


Fig. 1.

FIG. 1. The apparatus as seen from the side. *E*, the eye; *C*, the stereoscopic card; *M*, the mirror; *H*, the handle.

combination is easily effected by a proper convergence of the eyes to a common meeting point beyond the plane of the mirrors. It is an incidental feature of this device that it dispenses with the necessity of the bridge or screen which in an ordinary stereoscope is necessary to prevent each eye from seeing both views. This is unnecessary because the image of the other view of the card falls outside of the field of vision of the one eye.* There is no advantage to be maintained for this form of the stereoscope; indeed, it has a disadvantage which in certain cases is slight

*This is practically the case; yet with a full-sized stereoscopic picture (3-3¼") there will be a small portion of the outer edge of the left-eye view visible to the right eye, and *vice versa*. This is not seriously disturbing, and could be eliminated by appropriate screens.