# SCIENCE

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1933 Vol. 77 No. 1999 The American Association for the Advancement of Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods: Science: A Method and the Apparatus for the Study of Solar Eclipse Problems: Dr. J. H. Moore ...... 375 Permeability of Gases through the Bird's Eggshell: Dr. Alexis L. Romanoff. A Method for Obituary: the Preparation of Fossils: Dr. G. Arthur Cooper 393 Achilles de Khotinsky: Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg. Special Articles: The Utilization of Adsorbed Ions by Plants: Dr. Scientific Events: HANS JENNY and E. W. COWAN. Observations on The Eightieth Anniversary of the Founding of Early Developmental Processes in the Living Egg the California Academy of Sciences; The New of Drosophila: George P. CHILD and Professor Commissioner of Indian Affairs; In Honor of RUTH B. HOWLAND .. Charles E. Munroe; The Award of the Willard Science News ..... Gibbs Medal to Dr. Richard Willstaetter ..... SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advance-Scientific Notes and News ..... ment of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell and pub-Discussion: lished every Friday by Zoological Nomenclature: Dr. J. Brookes Knight. THE SCIENCE PRESS The Involved Genetics of Fish: Professor A. New York City: Grand Central Terminal Brazier Howell. Note on the Life-cycle of Ecto-Garrison, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. carpus siliculosus Dillw.: George F. Papenfuss. Single Copies, 15 Cts. Annual Subscription, \$6.00 On the Scientific Name of the Webbing Clothes SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the Association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C. Moth: Professor Glenn W. Herrick and Dr. GRACE H. GRISWOLD. Human Necrobacillosis: Dr. 

### SOLAR ECLIPSE PROBLEMS<sup>1</sup>

By Dr. J. H. MOORE

ASTRONOMER IN THE LICK OBSERVATORY

A TOTAL solar eclipse affords an opportunity to study the faint outer portions of the sun, invisible under ordinary conditions. Several serious attempts have been made to observe the solar corona without an eclipse, and although partial success has recently attended certain observations of this character we still are confined to the fleeting moments of totality for a study of its detailed structure. Moreover, at the time of a solar eclipse we are able to investigate most efficiently the spectrum of the chromosphere, and from such studies to obtain important information, not only concerning the distribution of the elements within the sun's atmosphere, but also of the physical conditions that obtain there. These two fields of research in solar physics may be regarded as preeminent among those associated with a total eclipse of the sun, and

<sup>1</sup> Address of the retiring vice-president and chairman of Section D—Astronomy, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Atlantic City, December, 1932. it is to certain of the problems related to the constitution of the chromosphere and the corona that I wish to direct your attention, stressing the observational more than the theoretical aspect.

#### THE CHROMOSPHERE

Immediately preceding and following totality when the glaring photosphere is hidden behind the moon's limb, the outer portion of the solar atmosphere appears as a narrow brilliant scarlet-colored crescent. To this envelope of the sun, Lockyer gave the name of chromosphere. Its spectrum was first observed at the eclipse of 1870 by Young, who found it to consist of bright lines on a dark background, which flash out as the photosphere is hidden, and remain for a few seconds, until covered by the advancing moon. This "flash spectrum" was regarded by Young as a reversal of the Fraunhofer lines whose origin was ascribed to

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