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gaseous envelope of our earth. The true explanation is this. The stars appear colored to the naked eye in Europe as well as in America. Astronomical observers see them colored the same in all countries. But in some countries their colors are slightly dimmed by the more habitual haziness of the atmosphere, so much dimmed that they are not noticed by unprofessional gazers. When these latter persons arrive in a more cloudless region, they notice the colors of the stars simply because a slight veil is withdrawn, and not because new colors have been added.

The evidences of changes of color are now most abundant among the double and multiple stars. This is because the colors of these have been more generally recorded. Hence the importance of having records made, as frequently as possible, of the colors of all the stars, as they appear both to the aided and the unaided vision. Of course no careful observer will decide on the color of a star from its appearance in an unfavorable atmosphere, nor will he neglect the influence of the sun and moon, nor other means for correcting and confirming his observations, as presented in the rules of my last paper.\*

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*July 5th.*

DR. COATES in the Chair.

Eight members present.

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*July 12th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

A paper was offered for publication entitled "Description of a Gar-Pike, supposed to be new." By Alexander Winchell.

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*July 19th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Ten members present.

A paper was offered for publication entitled "Contributions to the Herpetology of Tropical America." By E. D. Cope.

The death of Thomas Dunlap, member of the Academy, on the 11th instant, was announced.

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*July 26th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Six members present.