the collision, the distance the electron :raverse when its velocity becomes zero, creases under the retarding field. The e in this distance means an increase number of times when the velocity of ctron tends to become zero. Since the lity of ionisation by a light quantum aximum when its energy just exceeds ising potential so that the kinetic energy photoelectrons is small, it follows from nciple of microscopic reversibility[4] that bability of combination is greatest when electron collides with an ion. Under circumstances, the probability of re-ation is increased due to the excess of ctrons approaching a velocity equal to nd hence there might be a diminution discharge current in an alternating field adiation.

tever might be the true mechanism of crease in current on irradiation, it may phasised that this light-effect has got technical promises and applications in ture.

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N AN OCCURRENCE OF MICA-ERIDOTITE FROM MIRZAPUR ISTRICT, UNITED PROVINCES

note describes the occurrence of a very and narrow dyke of Mica-peridotite of Chhipia village which has not been ously recorded. It is probably the west-st occurrence of mica-peridotites, the a occurrences being more to the east in Hiridih, Jharia and Raniganj coalfields.

rock is medium-grained, and black in with glistening flakes of deep brown e. Greenish black grains of olivine d to serpentine can also be seen. It esces with warm concentrated hydro-c acid indicating the presence of dolo-

The specific gravity of the rock is 2·97. der the microscope, the grains of olivine omewhat rounded, crystal boundaries be-bserved only in a few cases. The length e crystals varies between 1·61 mm. and nm., the average being ·99 mm. Almost he sections show serpentinisation, with ation of magnetite sometimes along the s. In some cases, the serpentine is fur-altered to a mineral resembling talc. nately, however, it is seen to be replaced fine-grained mosaic of dolomite.

Biotite is remarkably fresh and is strongly pleochroic from light yellowish brown to dark brown. Its flakes enclose grains of olivine giving an ophitic aspect. The flakes vary in

Photomicrograph of Mica-peridotite
Ordinary light × 31·25

length from ·26 mm. to 1·54 mm. In some instances bleaching of the interior is marked.

Augite which is subordinate in amount, is pale-green in colour and has an elongated form. A few small stout prismatic sections of common hornblende are observed. It also occurs in small greenish patches derived by the alteration of augite.

Magnetite occurs associated with serpentine, as inclusions in biotite, and in the form of dendritic skeletal crystals. But the inclusions of this mineral in biotite have well-developed outline. Ilmenite is much less common and is seen altered to leucoxene. Hæmatite and limonite occur as small specks.

The study of the rock has been made under the guidance of Dr. H. L. Chhibber, Department of Geology, University of Lucknow. To him the writer is highly indebted.

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NEGATIVELY CHARGED FERRIC VANADATE SOL

WHEREAS the positively charged sols of ferric arsenate, phosphate, molybdate, tungstate and borate have been prepared and studied by Grimaux,[1] Holmes,[2] Dhar,[3] Prakash,[4] and Ghosh,[5] no attempt has been made to prepare and investigate their negatively charged sols. In a paper Prakash and Mushran[6] investigated the detailed conditions under which these negatively charged sols can be obtained in this note the results with negatively charged ferric vanadate sol have been recorded.

When ammonium vanadate is added to ferric chloride solution, yellowish white precipitate of ferric vanadate is obtained. It is observed that the precipitated ferric vanadate can be dispersed by caustic soda in presence of glucose or glycerine to yield a clear deep