

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

	PAGE		PAGE
A Fundamental Result for Rotating Rectangular Cartesian Frames. BY KAMALA PRASAD SINGH	54	Cicadella viridis—Its Symbiotes and Their Function. BY S. MAHDIHASSAN ..	58
Ultra-Violet Bands of the Mercury Iodide Molecule. BY K. R. RAO AND C. RAMA SASTRY	54	Alkaline Phosphatase in Erythrocytes. BY V. N. PATWARDHAN AND S. RANGANATHAN	59
Temperature and Pressure Variation of Heat Conductivity of Liquids on Osida's Theory. BY S. R. MOHANTY	55	Niobotartaric Acid. BY N. R. SRINIVASAN	60
The Visual Shape of the Overcast Sky. BY D. VENKATESWARA RAO	55	A Note on the Occurrence of the Mite—Paratetranychus indicus H. on Jowar (Andropogon sorghum) and Its Predators in Mysore. BY M. PUTTA RUDRIAH ..	60
Zaratite in the Nuasahi Chrome-Ore. BY S. K. BOROOAH	56	A New Race of Puccinia graminis tritici and Two Biotypes of Race 42. BY B. N. UPPAL AND V. P. GOKHALE	61
Male-Ferns of Kashmir. BY K. L. HANDA, L. D. KAPOOR AND I. C. CHOPRA	56	The Effect of Long Periods of Darkness on Flowering in Saccharum spontaneum Soraparai, 270. BY N. D. YUSUF	62
A Note on the Chemical Investigation of the Fruits of Celastrus paniculata Willd. (N.O. celastaceæ). BY M. M. SHAH, N. L. PHALNIKAR AND B. V. BHIDE	57	Occurrence of Johannesbaptistia in the Adayar River, Madras. BY C. BHASHYAKARLA RAO.	63

A FUNDAMENTAL RESULT FOR ROTATING RECTANGULAR CARTESIAN FRAMES

IN the following is reported a result for a rectangular cartesian frame rotating uniformly with respect to another having the same origin. Although it is simple and interesting it is far from obvious and does not seem to have attracted any attention so far.

Let $O-xyz$ be a frame with respect to which $\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}$ are the velocities and $\ddot{x}, \ddot{y}, \ddot{z}$, the accelerations of a particle at time t . Let $O-XYZ$ be another frame with respect to which $\dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z}$, $\ddot{X}, \ddot{Y}, \ddot{Z}$ can be similarly defined. At the instant when the three pairs of axes Ox, OX, Oy, OY and Oz, OZ coincide let one set rotate about the other with constant angular velocity (p, q, r) . It can then be verified that

$$(\ddot{x} - \ddot{X})(x + \dot{X}) + (\ddot{y} - \ddot{Y})(y + \dot{Y}) + (\ddot{z} - \ddot{Z})(z + \dot{Z}) = 0$$

This implies that the vector representing the relative acceleration is perpendicular to the vector representing the mean of the velocities. The verification is made immediate when, for example, one puts

$$X = \dot{x} + qz - ry.$$

$$\ddot{X} = \ddot{x} + 2q\dot{z} - 2r\dot{y} + p\dot{y} + prz - x(q^2 + r^2)$$

etc.

The above property came to my notice while Prof. V. V. Narlikar and I were investigating a relativistic problem of rotation.

KAMALA PRASAD SINGH.

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January 1, 1947.

ULTRA-VIOLET BANDS OF THE MERCURY IODIDE MOLECULE

THE two band systems of the mercury iodide molecule in the region $\lambda 2240-\lambda 2100$, reported by Prilheshejewa¹ and designated by us as the G and H systems,² have been newly measured. They consist of about 50 and 25 band heads, definitely degraded to the red. A complete vibrational analysis of the two systems has given the following constants:

	G system	H system
v_c	= 45542.4	47110.2
ω'_e	= 88.0	97.1
$X'_{e'}\omega'_e$	= 0.2	1.65
ω_e''	= 125.7	125.3
$X_e''\omega_e''$	= 1.2	1.15

The two systems have a common final level which is known to be the ground state of the molecule. The H system presents an interesting case of predissociation similar to that observed in the β system of NO or the F_{urth} Positive system of N₂. It consists of just three v'' progressions of bands with $v' = 0, 1$ and 2, and the bands show an abrupt termination, those with higher values of v' being absent altogether.

A full report of the work will be published shortly.

Andhra University,
Waltair,
January 9, 1947.

K. R. RAO.
C. RAMA SASTRY.

1. Prilheshejewa, *Phys. Z. Sowjet.* 1932, 1, 109.
2. Rao, K. R. and others, *Ind. Jour. Phys.*, 1944 18, 323.