

- <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1934, 3, 260.  
<sup>4</sup> *Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer.*, 1927, 20, 470.  
<sup>5</sup> *J. Ind. Inst. Sc.*, 1926, 9A, Pt. 1.  
<sup>6</sup> *Ind. Forest Mem.*, 1915, 3, Pt. 1, Fig. 34.  
<sup>7</sup> *J. Sc. Assoc. Vizianagram*, 1925, 2, 79.  
<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 1925, 2, 88.  
<sup>9</sup> *Report of the Grain Pest (War) Committee*, No. 9  
pub. by the Royal Society, 1921.  
<sup>10</sup> *Rep. Ind. Lac Res. Inst., Ranchi*, 1930, p. 49 ;  
1928, p. 26.  
<sup>11</sup> *Bull. Soc. imp. des nat. de Moscou*, 1863, 154-74.

### Sulphur Iodide.

THE existence of sulphur iodide has been a matter of controversy. Investigations carried out in this laboratory show that sulphur iodide is formed in carbon tetrachloride solution when a dilute solution of sulphur chloride is treated with solid potassium iodide. Sulphur iodide in dilute solutions in carbon tetrachloride has a yellow colour. The iodide decomposes at ordinary temperatures with considerable rapidity giving sulphur and iodine. At low temperatures however, the solutions are comparatively stable. Sulphur iodide gives a characteristic absorption band in the visible region of the spectrum. The reaction of sulphur iodide (in carbon tetrachloride solutions) with aqueous sodium hydroxide is analogous to that of sulphur chloride (in the same solvent) with alkali.

The work will be published shortly.

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### Astronomical Society for India.

AN association called the Astronomical Society of India was formed on the 26th July 1910, at Calcutta, but its activities seem to have ceased after September 1915, perhaps on account of the outbreak of the War. During the short period of its existence the Society had done much good work and had published 5 volumes of the monthly Journal containing excellent and instructive articles. The advance made in astronomy and astro-physics since 1915 is tremendous. The revival of the Astronomical Society of India will be of great help to the astronomers in our country both professional and amateur. The Society can be run on the lines of the British Astronomical Association. There are Societies in India for almost all the other branches of Physical Sciences.

The following programme can be adopted by the Society :—

(1) The circulation of current astronomical information.

(2) The encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy.

(3) The arrangement of members in different sections under experienced Directors to study the Sun, Moon and Planets, Comets and Meteors, Variable Stars, etc.

(4) The publication of a Journal once in two months.

(5) The formation of a library and of collections of astronomical instruments and lantern slides for loan to members.

C. K. ANANTHASUBRAHMANYAM.

Kodaikanal Observatory,  
July 10, 1937.