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From these experiments uncorrected for ellipse, we have,—

Exp. 6. 8. On N.E. and S.W. line $\frac{14+12}{2} = 13^{\circ}.0$ in one hour.

7. 9. On N.W. and S.E. line $\frac{10.66+11.10}{2} = 10^{\circ}.88$.

I have since made a great variety of experiments with this apparatus, which, notwithstanding the theoretical and practical disadvantage of working with so short a pendulum, I hope to render accurately effective, so that the angular deviation of the pendulum-plane may become an ordinary and easy experiment. It should, however, be tried in a glass case, and probably *in vacuo*.

4. “Note on instantaneous Photographic Images.” By H. F. Talbot, Esq., F.R.S. &c.

“Having recently met with a photographic process of great sensibility, I was desirous of trying whether it were possible to obtain a truly instantaneous representation of an object in motion. The experiment was conducted in the following manner. A printed paper was fixed upon a circular disc, which was then made to revolve on its axis as rapidly as possible. When it had attained its greatest velocity, an electric battery, kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Faraday, was discharged in front of the disc, lighting it up with a momentary flash. A camera containing a very sensitive plate of glass had been placed in a suitable position, and on opening this after the discharge, an image was found of a portion of the words printed on the paper. They were perfectly well-defined and wholly unaffected by the motion of the disc.”

“As I am not aware that this experiment has ever succeeded, or indeed been tried, previously, I have thought it incumbent on me to lay an early account of it before the Royal Society.”

5. “On the Impregnation of the Ovum, in the Amphibia (Second Series), and on the Nature of the Impregnating Influence.” By George Newport, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S. &c. Received June 19, 1851.

The author commences his paper by stating that, having given direct proof, in his former paper, that the spermatozoon is the impregnating agent, and also that the *liquor seminis* does not effect impregnation, he now proposes to detail some new experiments which bear on the views he then advanced; and especially with respect to the nature of the impregnating influence.

He first details some additional experiments with *solution of carmine*, with the object to show, that the result of one experiment mentioned in his former paper, in which he detected a small granule of carmine within the vitellary membrane, was attributable to the cause he then assigned—accidental injury to the egg; and he states that the results of his present investigations confirm him in the view then held,—that no natural perforation or fissure exists in the envelopes of the egg, either of the Frog or of the Newt, before, or at the