ROYAL SOCIETY ANNUALITY.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held on Wednesday last, a large number of Fellows being present to witness the presentation of the Medals and Annual Address. It was a source of universal regret that the medallist—that is, the Copper medalist of the year—Mr. Darwin, was prevented by sickness from attending.

Major-General Salvesen’s Address, which is too long to be quoted here, refers to the progress recently made in the Catalogue of the Tities of Scientific Memoirs contained in the scientific publications of the Royal Society from 1861 to 1863, which is now being compiled by the Royal Society. The various Foreign Academies are represented in the Catalogue, and a paper, which has been prepared, will be handed over to Her Majesty’s Government, to be printed at the public charge, a certain sum for the expenses of the work. Mr. Darwin has been particularly distinguished for his efforts in the apparatus institutions at home and abroad, in the name of the British Government and of the Royal Society, and the remainder of the impression being offered for sale at the cost of paper and printing only, and the proceeds applied towards the discharge of the expense incurred, no premium is asked. No subscription is expected for the part of the Society. The expense hitherto incurred by the Society has been very great, and the value of the present volume will range possibly £200 or £400 more will be required.

After passing in review the many important published works, he referred to the Philosophical Transactions, he referred to the periodical observations to be made in India, the important conclusions arrived at, and the addresses last year. Colonel Walker has directed that the Indian Survey should be provided with instruments and that the Government has divided the area of the Pacific and Indian oceans into tracts of elevation and depression. All these scientific efforts are characterized by the Conversely, the barrie was carried away by the strong and rapid currents, and the coral formation to grow up whilst its foundation sank down; while fringing reefs were discovered on the coast of South America, where the water was not at all similar, and the barrie was formed by the action of slow and constant attrition. Some few important observations were indeed propounded, but were manifestly inadequate to meet all the conditions.

The address, which occupied Mr. Darwin for some time, was delivered by the recently Mr. Darwin took it up. Combining careful observations upon coral reefs and atolls with reflections upon the nature of the oceanic islands and archipelagoes, he divided the area of the Pacific and Indian oceans into tracts of elevation and depression. All the important phenomena exhibited in these regions and the barrie reefs were accounted for upon the supposition of a long protracted but gradual subsidence of the sea-floor, and the idea has received the full support of the coral formation to grow up whilst its foundation sank down; while fringing reefs were discovered on the coast of South America, where the water was not at all similar, and the barrie was formed by the action of slow and constant attrition. Some few important observations were indeed propounded, but were manifestly inadequate to meet all the conditions.

In his review of the voyages upon coral reefs, Mr. Darwin has shown how the contributions of geology, both in the descriptive and theoretical divisions of the sciences, as belonging to the subject and to the science of Researches, containing observations on the geology of the various countries visited during the voyage of the Beagle; notes during a survey of the east and west coasts of South America, with a traverse section of the Cordilleras between Valparaiso and Montevideo, and observations on South America, published as a separate work in 1861; geological observations on the Volcanic islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, sometimes with brief notices of the geology of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope; also by means of the ship Beagle, and the crews of the ships Russell and of the Expedition, and on the islands of the Eastern Pacific; on the distribution of coral reefs in the South American waters.

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centrigenous have for their main object the fertilization of animals by means of their own spermatozoids. It is the purest form of cross-pollination. Wherever the conditions are the same, the probability of the fertilization of the same kind of flower is the same. Wherever the conditions are not the same, the probability of the fertilization of the same kind of flower is not the same.

The President remarked, "Among those who have succeeded in setting up a completely new department of study, Dr. De La Rue and his colleagues have, I believe, been the most successful. Dr. De La Rue has been the most successful. Dr. De La Rue has been the most successful. Dr. De La Rue has been the most successful. Unfortunately, not that success is, in the opinion of the majority of his colleagues, in the opinion of the majority of his colleagues, in the opinion of the majority of his colleagues.

Mr. Darwin brought all the resources of his knowledge and experience to bear on the subject. He has been particularly successful in the study of the structure of the floral organs of plants, and has been particularly successful in the study of the structure of the floral organs of plants, and has been particularly successful in the study of the structure of the floral organs of plants.

The result is a work no less remarkable for the novelty of its facts, and for the importance of its bearing, than for its being the first which correlates the structure with the functions of the floral organs of one of the largest and most complex of the families of plants. It will not be difficult to justify this strong enunciation by examples of great interest taken from the work itself. Mr. Darwin, in the most general of his papers, shows how the floral organs of Orchids possess directly and obviously of use, and that every structure is correlated with it. In the minute tendril, scarcely an exception, to ensure the fertilization of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another. Mr. Darwin’s next contribution to physiology will be in the direction of the Two Forms, or Dimorphous Conditions, in the Cookean Prima and in their remarkable sexual relations. He has shown that two distinct forms of flower in the genus Primula has long been familiar to naturalists, but the real nature of the difference between them, and of their respective functions, had not occurred to anyone.

Mr. Darwin first suspected that the remarkable sexual differences in the flowers of Orchids had long been familiar to naturalists, but the real nature of the difference between them, and of their respective functions, had not occurred to anyone. The results of his researches have been confirmed by the work of other botanists.

The Council have awarded a Royal Medal to Mr. John Tyndall, F.R.S., for his researches on the Total Eclipse of the Sun in 1860, and for his improvements in Astronomical Photography.

CARINTHIAN LAKE-DEWLLINGS.

A meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, Professor Archibald Huxley gave a brief sketch of the results of his investigations of the lakes of Carinthia and the neighbouring parts of the Carpathian and Dinaric mountains.

"I have investigated a still more complete case in the common Lythrum salicaria of the Carpathian mountains. In this case the pollen, constant differences, unbarked by a single instance of transition between the distinct forms. By a single instance of transition between the distinct forms. By a single instance of transition between the distinct forms. By a single instance of transition between the distinct forms.

In a subsequent paper, Mr. Darwin has shown how the flowers of those plants are dimorphic, whilst the pollen in the two forms is absolutely undistinguishable microscopically, and that the difference is purely an apparent one. He has shown that the two forms of pollen are really distinct, for in the corresponding flowers of distinct forms are found, and for the corresponding flowers of distinct forms are found, and for the corresponding flowers of distinct forms are found.

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The course and connections of the fibres of the nerve-tubes after they enter the substance of the spinal cord are complex, and no one has ever made out; but Mr. Darwin’s investigations have shed considerable light on that obscure point. In the kidney, for example, at a certain moment, he has shown that a part of the posterior or ventral roots take, in the first instance, a dorsal direction, and that afterwards, 8 or 9 days after an anatomical fact, which was afterwards strikingly confirmed by Brown-Squard to be in harmony with the result of the physiological observations.

The structure of the medulla oblongata, and the relation of its several tracts or divisions to the columns of the brain, are the chief objects of all the researches of Dr. De La Rue in estimating the nature and value of Mr. Darwin’s botanical discoveries we should not overlook his contributions to the knowledge of the nature of the grey masses which are the subject of this paper, and his connexion with special sets of fibres and nuclei for the explanation of the kren sening and subtile interpretation of Mr. Darwin. Mr. Darwin has investigated the relative development of the spinal cord in the fetus.

The Council have awarded the Rumford Medal to Professor John Tyndall, F.R.S., for his researches on the Absorption of Heat by Gases and Vapours.