

The Moon of the Earth; produces light and heat; ash-gray or earth-light in the Moon; spots; nature of the Moon's surface, mountains and plains, measured elevations; prevailing type of circular configuration; craters of elevation without continuing eruptive phenomena; old traces of the reaction of the interior upon the exterior (the surface); absence of Sun and Earth tides, as well of currents as transportive forces, on account of the want of a liquid element; probable geognostic consequences of these relations—p. 141-159.

Mars; ellipticity; appearances of surface altered by change of the seasons—p. 159, 160.

The small planets—p. 161, 162.

Jupiter: periods of rotation; spots and belts—p. 165-168.

Satellites of Jupiter—p. 169, 170.

Saturn: bands, rings, eccentric position—p. 170-174.

Satellites of Saturn—p. 174, 175.

Uranus—p. 175, 176.

Satellites of Uranus—p. 176, 177.

Neptune: discovery and elements—p. 177-181.

Satellites of Neptune—p. 181-201.

III. *The Comets*: with the smallest masses occupying immense spaces; configuration; periods of revolution; separation; elements of the interior comets—p. 181-201.

IV. *The ring of the zodiacal light*: Historical particulars. Intermittence two-fold; hourly and annual? Distinction to be made between the cosmical luminous process which belongs to the zodiacal light itself and the variable transparency of our atmosphere. Importance of a long series of corresponding observations under the tropics at different elevations above the sea from 9 to 12,000 feet. Reflection like that at sunset. Comparison in the same night with certain parts of the Milky Way. Question as to whether the zodiacal light coincides with the plane of the Sun's equator—p. 201-204.

V. *Shooting stars, fire-balls, meteoric stones*: Oldest positively determined fall of aërolites, and the influence which the fall of Ægos Potamos and its cosmical explanations exercised upon the theories of the universe of Anaxagoras and Diogenes of Apollonia (of the later Ionic school); force of revolution which counteracts the power of the fall (centrifugal force and gravitation)—p. 204-209, note †, p. 207, and p. 209, note *. *Geometric and physical relations of meteors in sporadic and periodic falls; divergence of the shooting stars; definite points of departure; mean number of sporadic and periodic shooting stars in an hour in different months*—p. 209-214, note †, p. 210, and p. 211, note *. Besides the stream of St. Laurentius, and the now more feeble November phenomenon, four or five other falls of shooting stars have been discovered which very probably occur periodically during the year—p. 214, note *, p. 215, and p. 216, note *. Height and velocity of the meteors—p. 217. Physical relations, color and tails, process of combination, magnitudes; instances of the firing of buildings—p. 217. Meteoric stones; falls of aërolites when the sky is clear, or after the formation of a small dark meteoric cloud—p. 220, note †, and p. 221, note *.