$Y^i = \overline{\xi}^i_p$ $(p = 1, \ldots, N)$, where the vectors ξ^i_p and $\overline{\xi}^i_p$ are defined by (4) and (4a), are solutions of (I). By means of this theorem the theorem of symmetry, viz. $(A, B) = (B, A)$, is proved in section 3.

Mathématique. — DROSTE, J.: *La notion de „longeur réduite" dans un espace de N-dimensions*, p. 269.

Dans la section 1 la notion de longueur réduite, introduite par E. B. CHRISTOFFEL dans la théorie des surfaces, est définie pour des espaces de Riemann de N-dimensions par la formule (2). Dans la section 2 on déduit les équations (I), qui généralisent l'équation (1), satisfaite par la longueur réduite dans le cas de deux dimensions. On prouve que $X^i = \xi^i_p$, $Y^i = \overline{\xi}^i_p$ $(p = 1, \ldots, N)$, où les vecteurs ξ^i_p et $\overline{\xi}^i_p$ sont définis par les équations (4) et (4a), sont des solutions de (I). Par moyen de ce théorme on prouve dans la section 3 le théorème de la symétrie, savoir $(A, B) = (B, A)$.

Botany. — BLAAUW †, A. H., ANNIE M. HARTSEMA and IDA LUYTEN: *Flowers or bulbs in Allium Cepa L.* III, IV, p. 274, 280.

Experiments made during 1940—1942 gave the following results:

The best temperatures for storing onion sets with a view to the number of seed stalks as well as to the yield of marketable onions are 23°—28° C. 31° C proved to be too high, although there was an equally small number of seed stalks.

Contrary to the results obtained by THOMPSON and SMITH (1938), neither — 1° nor + 2° C were fit for storing, the number of seedstalks being too high (see tables 1 and 2) and the yield of non-flowering bulbs less than with 23°—28° C (see tables 3 and 4).

It was found that by combining temperatures it was possible to obtain at least the same good results (small percentage of flowering plants and high yield of onions) as with 23° till 28° C during the whole storing period (see tables 1—4 and 5—7).

The relative humidity during the storage of onion sets (50% and 70% were compared) proved to have no influence on the percentage of lost bulbs or on the number of shoots from one bulb („splitting" of the bulbs).

The smallest size of onion sets (3½—6 grams = ± 16—20 mm in diameter) gives a somewhat smaller yield than bigger sizes, but the disadvantage of using larger bulbs is that with the size of the bulbs the percentage of seed stalks increases also (see tables).

In 1941 and 1942 the sets of each group were planted in 2 rows spaced 20 cm apart, the distance between 2 groups being 60 cm apart. This way of planting resulted in a great many very large bulbs. Therefore in prac-