

BIBLIOGRAPHIA OCEANOGRAPHICA

Edited by J. MAGRINI, Stra, (Venezia).

The BIBLIOGRAPHIA OCEANOGRAPHICA has been issued annually since 1928 when it was published for the first time under the title of *Essai d'une Bibliographie générale des Sciences de la Mer*.

In the BIBLIOGRAPHIA all publications, both periodical and non-periodical, which deal with navigation, maritime hydrography, physical oceanography, biological oceanography and fisheries are mentioned and are followed where possible by a short summary.

The funds necessary for publication are provided by the Italian Thalassographic Committee.

The BIBLIOGRAPHIA is distributed to those interested either in exchange for other publications or on payment of cost. At present, exchange has been arranged with about 400 Oceanographic Institutions who use the BIBLIOGRAPHIA not only as a work of reference and a guide but also as a medium to communicate information as to their activities to those who study the sea.

In the 1932 volume the part dealing with hydrography will be extended as it is hoped that assistance in the development of this section of the publication will be given by the principal Hydrographic Offices of the world.

The Hydrological Institute of the U.S.S.R. collaborates in editing the BIBLIOGRAPHIA by sending regularly all the bibliographical slips relating to Russian oceanographic publications.

More than 4000 publications will be cited in the 1932 volume of the BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

The Oceanographic Library at Stra collates all the publications which are sent to it for inclusion in the BIBLIOGRAPHIA. At present, the Library contains about 20,000 publications, periodical and non-periodical.

THE AIR ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1933

(In 8vo, 212 pages. *Nautical Office of the United States Naval Observatory*, Washington, 1932).

The *Air Almanac* for the Year 1933 is an experimental edition prepared by the UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Washington, containing radical departures from the well-known *Nautical Almanac* that has been in use for 77 years.

The principle of using the hour angle instead of the right ascension was originally used in the special *Lunar Ephemeris for Aviators* in 1929-30. It has been extended to include the ephemerides of the sun, planets and stars. The use of right ascensions, sidereal time, and the equation of time is entirely eliminated.

Interpolation Tables provide a convenient means of obtaining the hour angle and declination for any given Greenwich Civil Time. Times of moonrise and moonset for various latitudes are incorporated in the lunar Tables, while the times of sunrise and sunset and of the beginning and ending of twilight may be obtained by means of a set of diagrams. A Navigational Star Chart, a table for finding the latitude from an altitude of Polaris, and a table of bubble sextant corrections to observed altitudes of all bodies are also included.
