sun had produced no Photogenic effect. In another experiment I left the plate operating for twenty minutes. The sun had passed over a certain space of the plate, and there resulted an image seven or eight times the sun's diameter in length; it was black throughout, so that it was evident, wherever the red disc of the sun had passed, not only was there a want of Photogenic action, but the red rays had destroyed the effect produced previous to the sun's passage. I repeated these experiments during several days successively, operating with a sun of different tints of red and yellow. These different tints produced nearly the same effect: wherever the sun had passed there existed a black band.

I then operated in a different manner: not content with the slow motion of the sun, I moved the camera obscura from right to left, and *vice versa*, lowering it each time by means of a screw. In this manner the sun passed rapidly over five or six zones of the plate. Its passage was marked by long black bands of the diameter of the sun, whilst the intervals were white. It was then evident that the red and yellow rays, which alone were capable of piercing the fog, had destroyed the action produced by the little Photogenic light which came from the zenith.

I then operated with colored glasses. After exposing a plate covered with a piece of black lace to daylight, I covered one-half and submitted the other to the radiation of a red glass; the mercury developed an image of the lace on the part which had been acted on only by the white light; the other, which had afterwards received the action of the red rays, remained black. The red glass had destroyed the Photogenic effect in the same manner as it had been done by the red light of the sun.

I made the same experiment with orange and yellow glasses, and obtained analogous results, but in different times.

Then, having exposed a plate to daylight, I subsequently covered it with a piece of black lace, and exposed it again under a red glass: this produced a negative image. The red had destroyed the effect of the white light in the intervals of the lace, the threads of which prevented the action of the red glass, produced a white image upon a black ground. In operating in this manner upon one-half of the plate, exposing the other half covered only by the same lace to the light of the day, I obtained by the first a negative, and by the second a positive image. The orange and yellow glasses give the same result, paying regard to the difference of time in their respective actions.

All these experiments prove what has been already observed by others before me, but in a different manner, that the red, orange, and yellow rays destroy the effect of the Photogenic light, whether these rays be produced by the prism or by the action of colored media; but, I believe, it has not been observed by any one before me, that after the destruction of the Photogenic effect the plate is perfectly restored to its former sensitiveness to white light.

After exposing a plate to daylight, and then submitting it to the destructive action of red, orange, or yellow rays, it will be found again sensitive to the same white light.

I have obtained plates which present an equal and uniform image, although the one half had been exposed to light, and then restored by the red, orange, or yellow glass, while the other half had received only the single and final radiation. We may then expose a plate to light, destroy this effect by the action of red or yellow glass, which renders it again sensitive; then expose it again to light, destroy this second effect by the same colored glass, and so on for many times, without changing the properties of the surface; so that if we stop after any of the exposures to white light, the plate will receive mercury; but if we stop after any of the exposures to red, orange, or yellow light, we shall obtain no fixation of mercurial vapor.