The curve for which $D = 0$ is unicursal.

The curve for which $D = 1$ is bicursal, and so on.

Fifth Meeting, July 13th, 1883.

JOHN STURGEON MACKAY, Esq., M.A., President, in the Chair.

Some notes on Quaternions.

By CARGILL G. KNOTT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Some theorems on Radical Axes.

By DAVID MUNN, F.R.S.E.