

de un barómetro de mercurio y aparatos registradores de la presión, temperatura, humedad y viento, con un actinógrafo.

Se intenta completar esta estación de gran altura con otra, situada 1000 mts. más abajo, para efectuar investigaciones de interés.

Resulta todavía prematuro hablar sobre las observaciones recogidas en la nueva estación. Solo hemos de mencionar que las manifestaciones eléctricas son en dicha zona muy intensas, lo que se explica por la gran sequedad de su clima, probablemente entre los más secos del mundo y de características similares al que reina en la costa norte de Chile, que no queda muy lejos.
—*Philippe Schereschewsky.*

A New Meteorological High-level Station in the Argentine Republic High-level Stations in Argentina

The Meteorological Service of the Argentine Republic has consecutively established various meteorological high-level stations in the Andes the last of which, situated at more than 5000 m, is certainly one of the highest of the world.

First of all, let us mention the observatory of "Cristo Redentor", situated at 3900 m on the top of the Andes, in a gorge on the route that leads from Buenos Aires to Santiago de Chile. This observatory is very useful for the airplanes which cover this distance and fly exactly over this station. It is united to the Argentine Meteorological Service by radio and telegraph. Besides the ordinary meteorological apparatus, this station possesses aerological instruments which are employed for effecting daily several soundings with pilot balloons for synoptic and aeronautic purposes.

Another high-level station is to be found near a place called "Tres Cruces" (Province of Jujuy), situated at a height of 4500 m in the lead-mines "Aguilar" and is managed in collaboration with the technologists of this mine. Climatological observations are made three times a day, and it is planned soon to transform this

into a synoptic station which will transmit its data by telegraph.

The station "Corrida de Cori" in the "Gobernación de los Andes" is the most recent, and began to operate the beginning of March, 1942. It is situated near the Chilean frontier in close proximity to a sulphur-mine the employees of which collaborate in the observations. It has been established at 5100 m and has approximately the following geographical coordinates: latitude 25° 10' S; longitude 68° 25' W. Besides a mercurial barometer and recorders for pressure, temperature, humidity and wind, it possesses an actinograph.

It is intended to complete this high-level station by another one, situated 1000 m lower in order to effect researches of interest.

It is too soon to speak about the observations taken at this new station. We only wish to mention that the electric phenomena are rather intense in this zone, which might be explained by the excessive dryness of its climate, probably ranging within the driest of the world and similar to the climate which reigns in the north Chilean coast not very far from that region.—*Philippe Schereschewsky.*