On upper air correlations.—*By* P. C. MAHALANOBIS.

In recent years Dines has developed a theory in which upper air changes are the dominating factors which determine the distribution of meteorological conditions on the surface of the earth. The arguments used are partly statistical in character, being based on the high observed values of the coefficient of correlation between the pressure at 9

kilometres above sea-level and various other elements. In the present paper it is shown that there exist *other heights* at which the pressures have got higher correlations. There is also true for partial coefficients. The position of 9 km. is thus not unique, and from the statistical point of view the peculiar importance of 9 km. is not sustained.