

For each pair of colors (j, k), the observers selected such a pair of Munsell grays (NaNb) that the lightness difference matched in size with the color difference, and the scaled value of color difference was defined as $d_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{V_a - V_b}$. On the basis of these data where (j, k) are limited in the range that can be matched by $d_{jk} < 4.0V$, the procedure was presented to define predicted values $< 4.0V$, the procedure was presented to define predicted values for Munsell colors (j, k) between 4V and 7V directly from Euclidean distances points P_j and P_k in the current Munsell solid. The procedure is more practical than the multidimensional scaling representation. Inter-point distances are measured by the unit of C in the (H, C) plane and the contributions to of 1C and 1V differences are assumed to be 1 and 2.3. Precision of Predictions, $RMS = \sqrt{\text{mean of } (d_{jk} - \text{predicted})^2} \times 0.5$, is 0.3 V (0.8 c) for 2-D color differences $V_j = V_k$. For the set of data on 3-D color differences used in the present study ($V_j \neq V_k$), $RMS = 0.6 V$ (1.7 C). These were compared with precision of predictions by CIE 1976(L^*, u^*, v^*), Judd, and Adams-Nickerson formulae. Key Words: Munsell color system, color difference, Multidimensional scaling.