prasplenialis." Likewise, Flower's "supraorbital" has priority of my "presylvian," which Krueg has adopted. On the other hand, Krueg's "anterior" and "postica" are so much more usable than previous names as to be worthy of acceptance, especially as they may be regarded as abbreviations of the phrases by which Owen and myself designated the fissures in question. "Splenialis" also is to be preferred to "supercallosal" or "calloso-marginalis," so long as the human homologue of the fissure is uncertain. If *marginalis* be retained, *postmarginalis* will be better than "postsplenialis."

I am particularly gratified to find that Krueg admits as fissural integers the *ansata* and the *diagonalis;* the former I had intended to call *transversa*, and the latter *intermedia*, but Krueg's names must be retained. We agree also in regarding Owen's "medilateral" as composed of two fissures, which Krueg terms "medilateral" and "confinis." I had intended to leave Owen's name attached to the fissure which is really mesiad of the lateral, and to call the curved division *lunata*. I still think this would have been preferable; but as it is, the name *lunata* may be given to what would otherwise have been *sublunata*. I have applied the name *intermedia* to a fissure which Krueg mentions, but does not name.

Doubtless my readers, especially those who are especially interested in the physiological aspect of the subject, desire to learn the correspondence between the cat's fissures and those of monkeys and man. I hope that Krueg may shortly give us the benefit of his opinion. Meantime, I am obliged to admit my doubts with regard to all excepting the callosal, hippocampal, and olfactory; for the Sylvian is not yet fully understood. I believe that for a long time to come the most useful work will be done upon nearly related forms, and that each fissure should be monographed with respect to its constant and variable characters, its connections, its relations to internal structures or to more primary fissures, and especially its manner of formation.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Science:"

Perhaps the following may interest the readers of "SCIENCE." It has always been my experience that a Black Snake, *Bascanion constrictor*, when confined with any other snake smaller than itself will invariably eat it. The following food has been eaten during the month of July, by a black snake five and a-half feet long, on exhibition at Central Park Menagerie: 3 leverits, 3 sparrows, 1 cat-bird, 1 small chicken, 1 black snake four feet long, 1 milk snake, 1 small rattlesnake; total weight, eight pounds.

W. A. CONKLIN,
Museum Building, Central Park.

DEATH OF A NATURALIST.

WE have to record the death of Mr. Green Smith, of Peterboro, New York, son of the late Gerard Smith, whose name will ever be remembered by those who value the cause of human liberty.

For many years past Mr. Green Smith left no opportunity neglected by which he could add to his fine collections of the birds of the United States. On one occasion he gave $1000 for 240 specimens of humming birds, and probably spent from ten to fifteen thousand dollars in forming his unique collection.

As Mr. Green Smith purchased specimens, they were prepared and mounted by the well-known taxidermist, Mr. J. G. Bell, of New York City, who appears to have been consulted by Mr. Smith on all occasions.

During his life Mr. Green offered his collection to the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, on the condition that the collection should be kept intact, and should bear the name of the generous donor. The offer, however, was declined by the trustees, on the ground that such a condition was inconvenient, and established a precedent which it was not well to encourage.

We have reason to believe that such refusal has been long since repented of, and some hope is expressed that this fine ornithological collection may still find a home in the Central Park Museum.

A GERMAN naturalist, in the course of inquiries as to the phosphorescence of the sea, has found that the phenomenon occurs whenever sea-fishes are brought into a three per cent. salt solution. The luminosity begins apparently in the eyes, spreads over the whole fish, and increases day by day. The fish after some time seems luminous throughout. The phosphorescent substance is a kind of mucus which appears dirty-white by day, and shines in the dark.

THE electric light is at last to be put to a crucial test in the city of London. Tenders are to be asked for the illumination of the principal thoroughfares of the area bounded by Cheapside and the Thames, from Blackfriars to London Bridge; the three bridges from London, Southwark and Blackfriars, along with Queen Victoria street and Ludgate Circus to Cheapside, through King William street to London Bridge, with a cross line from Cheapside to Southwark Bridge. No doubt there will be sharp competition.