geological record. Mr. Walcott, who accompanied Major Powell, remained on the ground to search for fossils, and has not yet completed his examination. If he discovers them, his report will be eagerly received alike by geologists and biologists.

NOTES AND NEWS.

— Professor Felipe Poey of Havana, under date of the 24th of January, 1883, announces that the Spanish government has purchased his *Ichthyologia cubana* for $4,000. It will be exhibited in the exposition in Amsterdam. He hopes to have it printed in Madrid. The work is in ten volumes, each 4½ by 3¼ decimetres. They contain 1,040 plates of fishes of every period of growth. The drawings were made by himself from the life. Many of the plates occupy three, and even six, double pages. About half fill only one single page each.

The plates represent 758 species of Cuban fishes (1,300 individuals), 90 scales, 94 vertical sections, 87 entire skeletons, 51 half-skeletons, 43 details of skeletons, 85 complete visceras, 32 details of visceras, 8 entozoa, 120 miscellanea.

— The addresses at the memorial meeting last October in honor of the late Prof. W. B. Rogers, the founder of the Massachusetts institute of technology, have been appropriately published by the Society of arts of the institute in a separate pamphlet. An excellent portrait, apparently from a photograph taken about five years ago, reproduced in heliotypy, accompanies the pamphlet. The addresses were of unusual interest, and well illustrate the breadth and catholicity of Professor Rogers's life. Perhaps the most interesting to the Boston audience were the remarks, toward the close of the meeting, by Major Hotchkiss of Virginia, who spoke of his earlier life in the South. We quote the following passage: —

"All over the state of Virginia, even now, you will continually meet people in the country — old men and old women — who recollect the days when Professor Rogers drove up with his gig, with Levi, his negro servant, behind him on horseback, accompanying him in his geological rambles — recollect with pleasure that familiar lecture in the morning from the doorstep; for he never went away without leaving with each one that he visited a new vision of that which before they had seen with sealed eyes, that it was his delight to unseal. One of the best of our living structural geologists, one of that same Scotch-Irish race, when a flaxen-haired boy, heard Professor Rogers describe to a group of listeners one of the grand arches of one of Virginia's mountain ranges, when, stooping down, like another great teacher, he wrote its structure in the sand, but wrote for all time. . . .

"It would furnish material for a singular study, — that primal geological circle. Levi, the negro serving-man, was in it. He became a geologist. He learned to think as his master thought. And when the great French geologist, Daubeny, came to visit Professor Rogers . . . Levi drove him; and, as they rode through the grand sections of Appalachian structure there displayed, Levi gave him lessons in American geology. 'Dis, sar,' said he, 'we call number one. Mighty fine *crap* (out-crop) ob it 'long here.' He had so well learned the lesson from the great master of American geology, he could teach it to the one of French."

— The international geological congress at Bologna in 1881 appointed a commission to prepare a map of Europe, and the following particulars have now been agreed upon: the topographic basis will be prepared by Kiepert, and published by Reimer & Co. at Berlin, but with French wording. It will consist of 49 sheets on a scale of 1:1,500,000, the whole measuring 3.72 by 3.36 metres. Mountain shading will be omitted. 900 copies have been engaged by various governments, and thus the price has been brought down to the reasonable figure of 100 francs. Although some six years will be needed for its completion, those who wish copies are requested to subscribe at once.

— The Archaeological institute of America now numbers about 80 life, and 220 annual members, and, besides its Reports and its Papers (of two series), has commenced the publication of a Bulletin, the first number of which gives a statement by the executive committee of the work of the institute in 1882, as far as regards the undertakings at Assos; a report by Mr. Bandelier on his investigations in New Mexico in the same year; and a note by Mr. Ludlow on a terra-cotta figurine of a centaur from Cyprus, interesting as having human fore-legs like those found in the sculpturings of the epistyle of the temple at Assos by the expedition of the institute. Mr. Diller, we learn from the committee's report, spent the greater part of his vacation last year in continuing his studies of the geology of the Troad.

The paper by Mr. Bandelier is the longest, the most important, and of the largest interest to scientific readers. He reaches the conclusion that the present condition of the Pueblo Indians is not their original one, but has been largely affected by contact with the whites, and that there were only two types of aboriginal architecture in New Mexico, — "the many-storied communal house, and the one-story building of stone." He contrasts, also, the 'cacique' of to-day and that of the old Spanish authors.

Interest in the work of the institute will be increased by the timelier publication of results which the establishment of the Bulletin will permit.

— The Cincinnati society of natural history celebrated the birthday of Charles Darwin on Feb. 23. Prof. A. G. Wetherby delivered an address on the Influence of Darwinism upon science, which was followed by an exhibition of microscopes. The reception had to be postponed from the 12th, owing to the flood in the Ohio, and the consequent stoppage of the gas-works.

— In the article The glacial theory before the Philadelphia academy (SCIENCE, p. 97), the statement occurs that "the greatest snow-clad elevation in Greenland is Washington Land." The author wishes this changed to "the greatest snow-clad elevation *in the region of greatest cold* (the west) in Greenland," etc.