chology to Anthropology," and Dr. Aikens on an "Analysis of Cause."

The meeting adjourned, to meet next December, at Columbia, N. Y. The officers of the association are: G. Stanley Hall, president; Professor Ladd of Yale University, vice-president; and Professor Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ANATOMISTS.[1]

The following persons were elected to membership: —Herbert S. Birkett, M.D., Montreal, Canada, Demonstrator of Surgery, McGill University; Tracy Earl Clark, B.S., Clinton Liberal Institute, Ft. Plain, N. Y.; J. Milton Greenman, Assistant Director Wistar Institute of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania; James W. Hartigan, M.D., Morgantown, W. Va., Professor of Biology, University of West Virginia; Geo. S. Huntington, M.D., New York City, Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Peter J. McCourt, M.D., New York City; Middleton Michel, M.D., Charleston, S. C., Professor of Physiology, Medical College of South Carolina; Wm. B. Scott, Princeton, N. J., Professor of Geology and Paleontology; Wm. Anderson, F.R.C.S., etc., London, England, Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Thomas's Hospital College (honorary); C. S. Minot, S.D., Harvard Medical School, Professor of Histology and Embryology; C. A. Hamann, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania.

The executive committee, through the secretary, reported that the circular in regard to information concerning the Negro race was nearly ready.

The following papers were then read: 1. Crania of the Cetacea. 2. The human lower jaw, Dr. Harrison Allen, University of Pennsylvania. These two papers were illustrated by specimens and discussed by Professor Herrick and by Professor Geo. Macloskie of Princeton University. 3. History of the development of bone-tissue. Illustrated by microscopic slides. Dr. Carl Heitzmann, New York City. Discussed by Professors Macloskie and William Libbey, Jr., of Princeton University.

The following quotation is an extract from Dr. Allen's presidential address: "It is now four years since the Association of American Anatomists was founded, with a list of fifteen members. Many were the objections raised when it was proposed to organized a new society. Eminent professors declared that it was not needed; others, while sympathizing with its objects, were convinced that the list of members would be so small that it would be a difficult matter to fill the necessary offices. The fact that an active membership exists of ninety-four persons, representing twenty-two States, the District of Columbia and the United States army, sufficiently meets both the above-mentioned objections. It tells us unmistakably that the society is needed, and that not only are the offices filled, but that the association is recognized as a devoted band of students whose activity compares favorably with that of other scientific organizations.

"But the work thus far accomplished is but the harbinger of what it is hoped may be undertaken. An attempt at co-operation between the American Anatomists is to be brought before you at this meeting. The executive committee will present a plan by which observations on the anatomy of the Negro shall be entered upon. It is earnestly hoped that every teacher and demonstrator of anatomy in the country, whether a member of this society or not, will assist its committee in accumulating observations on this class of subjects."

4. An anomalous development of the human sternum. Specimen and remarks by Dr. D. S. Lamb, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C. Discussed by Dr. Dwight. 5. Discovery of an ossified thyroid cartilage and a supposed rudimentary clavicle in an Artiodactyl. Professor Wm. B. Scott, Princeton University. Specimen exhibited. Discussed by Professor Cope and Dr. Allen. 6. Observations on the psoas parvus and pyramidalis. A study of variations. Dr. Thomas Dwight, Harvard Medical School. 7. Significance of percentages in reversions in human anatomy. Professor H. F. Osborn, Columbia College, New York City. Discussed by Professor Cope and Drs. Dwight and Lamb.

3 P.M. session resumed. The following papers were read: 8. Histogenesis in the brain, and its bearings on development and decline. Professor C. L. Herrick, Dennison College, Granville, Ohio. Discussed by Drs. Heitzmann and Piersol. 9. The metapore or foramen of Magendie, with photographs. Professor B. G. Wilder, Cornell University. In the absence of Professor Wilder, the paper was read by Mr. Clark. Discussed by Professor Herrick. 10. Neuromerism and the cranial nerves of Ophidia. Professor Herrick. 11. The insula of the pig. With specimens. Discussed by Drs. Allen and Dwight. 12. Note on diagrams of the spinal cord. Dr. J. T. Duncan, Toronto, Canada. Read by the secretary, and referred to the Committee on Nomenclature. 13. Duration of motion of human spermatozoa. Professor Geo. Piersol, University of Pennsylvania. Discussed by Drs. Spitzka and Heitzmann.

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1892. The report of the Committee on Nomenclature, Dr. Wilder, secretary, was presented. The reading of the report was dispensed with, copies having been placed in the hands of the members present.

The following papers were read: 14. The innervation of the organ of Corti. Howard Ayers, Ph.D., Curator of the Lake Laboratory, Milwaukee, Wis. Microscopical slides with remarks. 15. The posterior surface of the liver, as described by Vesalius. Dr. F. H. Gerrish, Bowdoin College, Maine. Discussed by Drs. Dwight, Allen, and Heitzmann. 16. Embryos of bats. With specimen and plates. Dr. Allen. Discussed by Professors Cope and C. S. Minot. 17. Meckel's diverticulum. Dr. D. S. Lamb, Army Medical Museum, Washington. Discussed by Drs. Dwight and Minot. 18. Delimitation of abdominal regions. Dr. E. A. Balloch, Howard University, Washington. Read by the secretary. 19. The need of agreement in the limits of the adbominal regions. Dr. Gerrish. The last two papers were discussed together by Drs. Dwight, Piersol, Kemp, Heitzmann, and Lamb. It was decided that, with the consent of the authors, copies of these papers be sent to the committee on this subject appointed by the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland; and also to the committee of the German Anatomical Society. 20. Physical characteristics of the Kootenay Indians of South Eastern British Columbia. Professor Alex. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Read by title. 21. Series of thirty-five natural-size photographs of sections of human brain, with brief remarks. Dr. I. S. Haynes, University of New York.

[1] Fifth annual session, at Princeton, N. J., December 27, 1892. Dr. Harrison Allen, of Philadelphia, president; Dr. D. S. Lamb, U. S. A., secretary.

NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF RUBELLITE AND LEPIDOLITE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY HAROLD W. FAIRBANKS, BERKELEY, CAL.

THE work of the California State Mining Bureau has recently brought into notice a very interesting association of minerals in San Diego County, California. The most important of these are lepidolite and rubellite. The former remarkable for the great quantity and purity in which it occurs, and the latter for its exquisitely radiated crystal aggregates. The ruby-tinted tourmaline imbedded in the pale lilac-colored mica presents a picture of beauty rarely equaled in the mineral kingdom. Before giving a detailed description of the occurrence of these minerals, a few words on the general geology of the district may not be out of place.

San Diego, the southern county of the State, is dominated by one main system of mountains known as the Peninsula Range. This consists of a confused mass of mountains and valleys rising gradually from the coast to the summit, forty miles inland, from which the descent is quite abrupt to the Colorado Desert. The average height of the watershed is about four thousand feet, but toward the northern boundary of the county, Mount San Jacinto reaches an altitude of about ten thousand feet. This Peninsula Range consists chiefly of granite which often takes on a dioritic facies. Dark basic diorite and rocks of the norite type occur as intrusions of considerable magnitude. Quartzite, mica schist, and thin bedded gneisses form long, nar-