

In the *Division of Illustrations*, under Mr. DeL. W. Gill, 105 original drawings were made during the month, comprising geologic landscapes, maps and sections and miscellaneous subjects. Engraved proofs to the number of 117 were received and examined. In the photograph laboratory 203 negatives and 1165 prints were made.

THE BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

THE State Legislature of Illinois has made a sufficient appropriation to the Biological Experiment Station of the University of that State to provide for it an independent equipment and a separate working force.

This Station was established April 7, 1894, in leased quarters on the Illinois River, at the town of Havana, one hundred miles west of the University. It is devoted to a continuous study of the plant and animal life of the Illinois River and adjacent waters, with principal reference to ecological problems. Its main object is scientific, and the principal business of its staff is original research. Economic ends will be kept in view, and educational applications of the results of its work will be carefully regarded in the preparation of its reports.

The Station is jointly maintained by the University of Illinois and the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, each contributing equally to its support. It is under the general management of Professor S. A. Forbes, director of the State Laboratory and professor of zoölogy in the University. Its newly appointed superintendent is Dr. Charles A. Kofoid, its zoölogical assistant is Mr. Adolph Hempel, and its botanical assistant is Mr. B. M. Duggar.

It will be provided with a floating laboratory, 48 x 15 feet, furnished with tables, microscopes and aquatic and other apparatus of observation and experiment sufficient for twenty workman; with rooms on shore for

microscope technology and similar work; and with a naphtha launch and several skiffs as means of transportation. Its quarters will be occupied continuously throughout the year by its resident force, and will be open to advanced students of aquatic biology during the vacation season of 1896, on terms to be hereafter stated.

Papers are now finished or far advanced setting forth the results of last year's work on rotifers and Protozoa, on oligochaete worms, on Daphniidæ, on insects aquatic in any stage, and on the chemical characters of the waters of the various field stations, as shown by periodical analyses. These papers will be printed separately in the Bulletin of the State Laboratory, and will also be published conjointly, at intervals, together with general discussions and other comprehensive matter, in the biennial reports of the Station.

ALEUT BAIDARKAS IN KAMCHATKA.

THERE is a statement in Dr. Guillemard's interesting account of the 'Cruise of the Marchesa' (vol. i., pp. 224-227) which, if left uncontradicted, might lead to erroneous conclusions in the discussion now going on as to the relationship and origin of the North American natives.

The 'Marchesa,' in September, 1882, visited a point on the western coast of Kamchatka not far from Cape Lopatka, and there* fell in with a party of 'natives' who came out to the steamer in canoes 'built somewhat on the model of a Greenlander's *Kayack*.' One of these canoes was purchased, and on p. 228 is a figure of the '*Bow of Kurile Canoe*,' presumably the one

*The island protecting the bay 'which is not marked in the chart was named by us after Lieut. R. H. Powell.' Guillem. Cr. Nr., i., p. 225 (1886). It is, however, in the Russian Admiralty charts (for instance No. 1475, corrected to 1880) and is called Tehtashut Isl. The native huts are situated back of Zheltij Mys, which is situated east of the Kurilskoje Lake and the Iljina Volcano (Itterna, Guillemard?).