

logica Rossica, and a corresponding member of most of the other foreign societies as well as of the k. k. Zoologische-Botanische Gesellschaft in Wien. He was an honorary member of most of the American entomological societies, and a corresponding member of many other natural history societies throughout the country.

From an early date he was connected with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, where he held the office of Corresponding Secretary for fourteen years, and was a member of Council and of the Finance and Publication Committees for long periods of time. He was also a prominent member of the American Philosophical Society, in which he was Secretary and Librarian at the time of his death. In the American Entomological Society he was always a leading member, succeeding Dr. Leconte as President in 1883, and he was also Director of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1889 he was appointed professor of entomology at the University of Pennsylvania; but the position was a purely honorary one, and he did not teach or lecture.

Personally he was a good friend and a genial companion. While not in any sense a 'social' man, he could at times relax completely and act as though no such science as entomology existed. It is more than probable that his intense and continuous application and the nervous tension induced by it contributed to his death. That the doctor himself realized that he was doing too much is proved by the fact that for several years he had gradually reduced his active practice, and finally gave it up entirely, to spend a large portion of the summer at least at the seashore. But the mischief had been done and the final blow was only a little delayed.

Entomological science can ill afford to lose a man of his calibre!

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

JOHN B. SMITH.

PRESENTATION OF PROFESSOR MARSH'S COLLECTIONS TO YALE UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Yale Corporation, held on the 13th inst., O. C. Marsh, Professor of Paleontology, formally presented to the University the valuable scientific collections belonging to him, now deposited in the Peabody Museum. These collections, six in number, are in many respects the most extensive and valuable of any in this country, and have been brought together by Professor Marsh at great labor and expense, during the last thirty years. The paleontological collections are well known, and were mainly secured by Professor Marsh during his explorations in the Rocky Mountains. They include most of the type specimens he has described in his various publications. The collection of osteology and that of American archæology are also extensive and of great interest. The present value of all these collections makes this the most important gift to natural science that Yale has yet received.

At the same meeting the Yale Corporation accepted Professor Marsh's gift by a unanimous vote, and expressed their high appreciation of his generosity to the University.

Professor Marsh's letter accompanying his deed of gift is essentially as follows:

To the President and Fellows of Yale University.

GENTLEMEN: It is thirty years and more since Mr. George Peabody established at Yale, by a gift of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the Museum that now bears his name. This was in 1866, the year I began my work as Professor of Paleontology, and I secured this gift mainly with a view of building up a Department of Paleontology that should be a school of original research as well as one of instruction. The collections of natural history which I had thus brought together were subsequently deposited in the Peabody Museum, and from that time I have endeavored in every way to increase these collections, so that at present they are in many respects the most extensive and valuable in this country.

It has always been part of my plan that these scientific collections should eventually become the property of Yale University, and from the first I pro-

vided in my will for such a disposition of them. As it now seems probable that I may not be able to carry out my original intentions in regard to a Department of Paleontology at Yale, I have decided to present these collections to the University, subject only to certain conditions that appear necessary for their permanent care and preservation. The deed of gift, which I herewith enclose, bears the date of January 1st, 1898.

These various collections, now deposited in the Peabody Museum in New Haven, include six of special importance which may be briefly described as follows:

(1) *The Collection of Vertebrate Fossils.* This is the most important and valuable of all, as it is very extensive, contains a very large number of type specimens, many of them unique, and is widely known from the descriptions already published. In extinct Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, of North America, this series stands preëminent.

This collection was pronounced by Huxley, who examined it with care in 1876, to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1878, expressed a strong desire to visit America for the sole purpose of seeing this collection. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value, and still holds first rank. The bulk of this collection has been secured in my western explorations, which have extended over a period of nearly thirty years, during which I have crossed the Rocky Mountains twenty-seven times.

(2) *The Collection of Fossil Footprints.* These specimens are mainly from the Connecticut Valley, and thus have a special local interest. They also form one of the most extensive and complete collections of the kind in this country, if not the most valuable of all.

(3) *The Collection of Invertebrate Fossils.* This includes a large number of interesting specimens from many formations and localities, both in this country and in Europe. Some of these fossils I collected myself, but the greater number were secured by purchase. Among the series of specimens especially valuable may be mentioned several thousand from the famous Mazon Creek locality in Illinois; a very extensive collection of Crinoids from Crawfordsville, in Indiana; the largest collection of nearly entire Trilobites yet discovered, and one of the rarest series of Silurian Sponges known, including important type specimens.

(4) *The Collection of Recent Osteology.* This is believed to be the most complete collection in this country for purposes of study. I have made special efforts for many years to secure the skeletons of rare existing vertebrates from every part of the world, particularly of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles. The

collection is rich in Anthropoid Apes, the Gorillas being represented by no less than thirteen individuals, and the other genera by rare characteristic specimens.

(5) *The Collection of American Archaeology and Ethnology.* This collection is the best in the country in several branches of the science, being particularly rich in Central American antiquities, several thousand specimens in number and many of them unique. Some of these I obtained myself in Central America, and among the others is the famous de Zeltner collection, rich in gold ornaments, which I secured by purchase. The specimens from Mexico are also of great interest, and the series is a representative one. It includes the well-known Skilton collection.

(6) *The Collection of Minerals.* This is a limited collection, but contains many valuable specimens, among them probably the most interesting series known of Nova Scotian Zeolites. These were mainly collected by myself, before I graduated at Yale, during six expeditions to Nova Scotia.

The three principal collections in the above series, numbered 1, 4 and 5, have practically no other representatives at Yale, and hence their importance to this institution.

Besides the six main collections named, I have several others of less value, which include fossil plants, casts of fossils, geological specimens and recent zoological material. These, also, are deposited in the Peabody Museum, and are covered by the present deed of gift.

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On learning of the acceptance of this gift on the part of the Corporation of Yale University, with the conditions stated in the accompanying deed, I will make the formal transfer to them of all the collections above named.

Very respectfully,

O. C. MARSH.

YALE UNIVERSITY, January 1, 1898.

The conditions on which Professor Marsh gives his invaluable collections to Yale University, for the benefit of all departments of the University, are few in number, the more important being the following:

(1) The scientific collections I now give to Yale University shall be kept in the present Peabody Museum building or in additions thereto equally safe from fire.

(2) During my life, these collections shall remain, as now, under my supervision and control, available for my own investigation

and description, or for the work of others designated by me.

(3) At my decease, and forever after, these collections shall be under the charge of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum and their successors, and in the special custody of Curators recommended by them and appointed by the Corporation of Yale University.

(4) The type specimens and others of special importance in these collections shall not be removed from the Museum building. Less valuable specimens, however, especially duplicates, may be so removed by vote of the Trustees of the Museum.

From a scientific point of view, the value of the collections now presented to Yale is beyond price, each one containing many specimens that can never be duplicated, and already of historical interest in the annals of science.

Among the prominent features of one of these collections, that of extinct vertebrates, may be mentioned (1) the series of fossils illustrating the genealogy of the horse, as made out by Professor Marsh, and accepted by Huxley, who used it as the basis of his New York lectures; (2) the Birds with teeth, nearly two hundred individuals, described in Professor Marsh's well-known monograph 'Odontornithes'; (3) the gigantic Dinocerata, several hundred in number, Eocene mammals described in his monograph on this group; (4) the Brontotheridæ, huge Miocene mammals, some two hundred in number; (5) Pterodactyles, or flying dragons, over six hundred in number; (6) the Mosasaurs, or Cretaceous sea-serpents, represented by more than fifteen hundred individuals; (7) a large number of Dinosaurian reptiles, some of gigantic size. Besides there are various other groups of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, most of them including unique specimens.

The resolutions of the Corporation of

Yale University, accepting Professor Marsh's gift, and showing their appreciation of his services to the University, are given below:

YALE UNIVERSITY, January 13, 1898.

The President and Fellows having received a deed of gift from Professor Othniel C. Marsh, presenting to the University his very valuable collections now in the Peabody Museum, which represent the labor of many years on his part and also the expenditure of a large amount from his personal fortune, desire, as they accept the gift, to communicate to him and to place on record an expression of their grateful acknowledgment of his generosity.

In this grateful acknowledgment they are confident that all the graduates and friends of Yale will unite, when they learn of this most recent manifestation of his long-continued interest in the University, even as they already fully appreciate the unselfish devotion of his time, his talents and his energies, for more than thirty years, to the scientific researches which have given him such personal distinction and have brought such renown to the institution.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT,
President.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

II.

Note on Lepidophloios Cliftonensis. SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, Montreal, Canada.

In the *Bulletin* of this Society for May, 1891, appeared a paper by the author on 'Fossils from the Carboniferous of Newfoundland,' including new species of *Lepidodendron* (*L. Murrayanum*). In connection with this species I noticed what seemed a closely allied form from New Brunswick, which I had named *L. Cliftonense*. Later studies of this species have shown me that it should rather be placed in the allied genus *Lepidophloios*. I have so placed it in a more recent paper on the genus in the present year. It should, therefore, be named *Lepidophloios Cliftonensis*, but is one of the species of that genus nearest to *Lepidodendron*, and especially to my *L. Murrayanum* and to *L. Wortheni*, of Lesquereux, as I have already stated in the paper to which this note is an addendum and erratum.