

ing sand and overgrown with the scanty vegetation of an arid region.

Central eastern Wyoming is a very noted place for prehistoric quarries, but as a rule they are small and very shallow and are in no way comparable to the recent discovery. Usually the Indians have worked for jasper and agate and have dug irregular openings that do not represent systematic development. Quartzite quarries are extremely rare and these are by far the largest that have been reported from Wyoming.

WILBUR C. KNIGHT.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING,
LARAMIE, December 30, 1897.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ANATOMISTS.

UPON the invitation of Cornell University, the Association met at Ithaca, N. Y., December 28-30, 1897. Morning and afternoon sessions were held on each of the three days excepting Wednesday, when all the affiliated societies met in the afternoon with the American Society of Naturalists. Notwithstanding the small attendance the sessions were fully occupied with reports, papers and discussions, and several papers were read by title for lack of time.

After a brief introductory by the President, Dr. Frank Baker, Dr. B. G. Wilder read an obituary notice of Dr. Harrison Allen, one of the founders and Presidents of the Association. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Lamb, showed that there were 105 active and 4 honorary members. Dr. Allen, and Dr. Wm. Laurence Dana, of Portland, Me., had died and Dr. P. J. McCourt, of New York City, had resigned. Beginning with the present year the annual dues are three dollars.

The circular and blanks in reference to the anatomical peculiarities of the negro race were ordered to be modified and copies sent out for report of cases.

The Association adopted the report of the majority of the Committee on Anatom-

ical Nomenclature, and ordered it to be published and distributed as soon as practicable, accompanied by the objections of the minority of the Committee, and comments thereon by the Secretary of the Committee. Of the neural terms recommended, more than 100 were identical with those adopted in 1895 by the Anatomische Gesellschaft.

The following papers were read and discussed; they were illustrated by specimens, photographs and diagrams:

Dr. P. A. Fish, Ithaca, N. Y.: 'A fluid for the retention of natural colors of anatomical specimens' and 'Mummification of small anatomical specimens.'

Dr. George S. Huntington, New York City: 'Comparative anatomy and embryology as aids to the teaching of human anatomy in the medical course.'

Dr. B. G. Wilder: 'An adult and healthy living cat, lacking the left arm, excepting the scapula and having the heart apparently at the epigastrium.'

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Buffalo, N. Y.: 'Relative diameters of the human thorax.'

Dr. D. S. Lamb, Washington, D. C.: 'Pre-Columbian syphilis.'

Mr. Charles H. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.: 'A cranio-mandibular index.'

Professor Howard Ayers, University of Missouri: 'The membrana basilaris, membrana tectoria and nerve endings in the human ear.' Read by Dr. Hopkins.

Dr. Wilder: 'Certain resemblances and peculiarities of the human brain.'

Dr. B. B. Stroud, Ithaca, N. Y.: 'The ape cerebellum.'

Dr. Fish: 'The brain of the fur-seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*.'

Dr. Huntington: 'The eparterial bronchial system of mammalia.'

Dr. J. A. Blake, New York City: 'The relation of the bronchi to the thoracic wall.'

Dr. Thomas Dwight, Boston, Mass.: 'The distribution of the superior mesenteric artery.' Read by Dr. Lamb.

Dr. D. W. Montgomery, University of California, San Francisco: 'Sebaceous glands in the mucous membrane of the mouth.' Read by Dr. Lamb.

Dr. Stroud: 'Notes on the appendix.'

Professor S. H. Gage, Ithaca, N. Y.: 'On the relation of the ureters in the cat to the great veins, with variations.'

Dr. Wilder: 'A number of specimens of either unusual or specially instructive character.'

Mr. H. A. Surface, Fellow in Cornell University : 'Notes on the fish fauna of Cayuga Lake.'

The following papers were read by title :

Professor George A. Dorsey, Chicago : 'Description of two Koutenay skeletons' and 'Two examples of unusual ossification of the first costal cartilages.'

Dr. E. R. Hodge, Washington, D. C. : 'Relation of sex to the size of the articular surfaces of the long bones.'

Dr. J. T. Duncan, Toronto, Canada : 'Anus vulvalis.'

Dr. Woods Hutchinson : 'A skin heart.'

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term : Dr. B. G. Wilder, Ithaca, N. Y., President ; Dr. Geo. A. Piersol, Philadelphia, First Vice-President ; Dr. William Keiller, Galveston, Texas, Second Vice-President ; Dr. D. S. Lamb, Washington, D.C., Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. F. J. Brockway, of New York City, Delegate, and Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, of Washington, Alternate, to Executive Committee of Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. F. J. Shepherd, of Montreal, Canada, member of the Executive Committee of the Association, in place of Dr. Huntington, term expired.

The following eminent anatomists of the Old World were elected honorary members : Dr. Mathias Duval, Paris ; Dr. Carl Gegenbaur, Heidelberg ; Dr. Wilhelm His, Leipzig ; Dr. Albert von Kölliker, Würzburg ; Dr. Alexander Macalister, Cambridge ; Dr. L. Ranvier, Paris.

It is understood that the next meeting will be held in New York City, in the Christmas Holidays, in conjunction with the Society of Naturalists and other affiliated societies.

D. S. LAMB,
Secretary.

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

SOUTH AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHY.

THE praiseworthy industry of linguists in South America is rapidly dispelling the uncertainty which has so long hung over the

affiliations of tribes in that continent. Their recent labors merit a much fuller notice than can here be given, but they must at least be named.

Two articles by Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo deserve especial mention. One is, indeed, a volume of nearly 400 pages, with map, etc., on the tongue of the Abipones (in the Boletín of the National Academy of Cordoba, Vol. XV.) ; the other is on the dialects of the Chanases and their neighbors (in the Boletín of the Geog. Inst., Tom. XVIII.). Both are excellent pieces of work.

Dr. Rodolfo Lenz has continued his thorough investigations of the Araucanian idiom by a series of pieces in the Pehuenche and a number of songs in that and the Moluche dialects (in the Anales of the University of Chile, Tom. XCVII.) ; and an instructive popular lecture on Araucanian literature, printed in the *Revista del Sur*.

A very fine monograph, ethnographic and linguistic, is that on the Matacos by Juan Pelleschi (pp. 248, with two maps, printed in the Boletín of the Geographical Institute, Buenos Aires). It is accurate, original and exhaustive.

LIVING TRIBES IN THE STONE AGE.

IN a few remote corners of the earth there are yet tribes in the full Stone Age, living under the conditions of early neolithic man in Europe. Von den Steinen found such at the head waters of the Xingu ; the Jesuits not long ago discovered such in the interior of Alaska ; and a report has lately been published by the La Plata Museum of the Guayaquis, who dwell in Paraguay, near the head waters of the River Acaray, and who are alleged to be true Stone Age people. They are not over 500 or 600 in all, and are a timid, harmless set, shunning the whites from whom they have never received anything but brutal treatment. Their arms are the bow, the lance and the stone toma-