

the identification of many of the species. At the end of the bulletin the most important grasses are brought together under six heads. Here there are given of Hay Grasses, 38 species; Pasture Grasses, 36 species; Lawn Grasses, 15 species; Grasses for Wet Lands, 25 species; Grasses for Embankments, 20 species; Grasses for Holding Shifting Sands, 20 species. The last list is of such general importance that it is reproduced here, with the original locality of each species added:

Agrostis coarctata (sea coast, Newfoundland to New Jersey).

Ammophila arenaria (sandy coasts of the Atlantic and shores of the Great Lakes).

Andropogon hallii (sand hills of Nebraska to Texas).

Calamovilfa longifolia (sandy shores of the Great Lakes, and sandy soil of the Western prairies and plains).

Cynodon dactylon (tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe).

Elymus arenarius (seacoasts of Europe and eastern and western North America).

Elymus mollis (Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America, and shores of the Great Lakes).

Eragrostis obtusiflora (sandy soils in Arizona).

Imperata arundinacea (tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres).

Muhlenbergia pungens (sand hills of Nebraska to New Mexico and Arizona).

Panicum amarum (sandy seacoasts, from Connecticut to Florida and the Gulf).

Panicum repens (shores of the Gulf of Mexico and in the maritime districts of southern Asia, northern Africa, southern Europe and Australia).

Redfieldia flexuosa (sandy districts of Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas).

Spartina patens (salt marshes from Maine to Florida and along the Gulf coast).

Spinifex hirsutus (sandy coasts of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania).

Stenotaphrum dimidiatum (tropical and warmer regions of both hemispheres).

Thuarea sarmentosa (sandy coasts of Ceylon and northern Australia).

Uniola paniculata (drifting sands of the seashore, from Virginia to Florida and Texas).

Poa macrantha (sand dunes of north-western United States).

Zoysia pungens (sandy shores of eastern Asia, Australia and New Zealand).

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CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

INFLUENCE OF SEX ON CRIME.

IN his interesting work 'Juvenile Offenders' (New York, 1897) Mr. W. Douglas Morrison investigates the question why the criminal records of all nations show more male than female criminals. He reaches the conclusion that, after all explanations are allowed, 'the effect of sex itself on crime is permanent.'

An excellent and still more thorough analysis of this important question is presented by Miss Frances Alice Kellor in the *International Journal of Ethics*, October, 1898. She inclines to the opinion that the less criminality of women is largely apparent only, and, to the extent that it really exists, finds its full explanation in sociologic conditions and in biologic facts, not essentially dependent on sex. In other words, that woman's apparent lesser criminality is not due to inherent moral superiority, but to diminished temptation and opportunity for criminality. Most careful students of ethnology will certainly agree with this.

THE PROGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association this year was Mr. E. W. Brabrook. His address was a review of some of the most striking recent contributions to anthropologic science.

These were the *Pithecanthropus* discussion, late palæolithic finds in France and England, the study of folk-lore, the mythologies of primitive peoples, the growth of religions and the progress of the Ethnographic Survey of Great Britain.

It is gratifying to see that in several passages he fully recognizes the uniformity of action in the human mind, and pertinently asks: "It does not surprise us that the same complicated physical operations are performed by far distant people without any communication with each other; why should it be more surprising that mental operations, often not so complex, should be produced in the same order by people without any such communication?"

A NEOLITHIC LADY.

WE should hardly expect to have a handsome and accurate portrait bust of an upper-class lady from Neolithic times. But the marvels of science do not diminish. At the last meeting—in August—of the German Association of Physicians and Naturalists, Professor Kollmann, of Basel, exhibited the bust of a female whose skull and portions of whose skeleton had been exhumed from a Neolithic grave in one of the caverns of southern France. The principles of the reconstruction, as well as modern examples of the method, prove its accuracy. The soft parts of the head and chest can be restored without risk of error.

This Neolithic dame was rather good-looking, and presented the undoubted features of the white race, demonstrating, as Professor Kollmann insisted, that empires may crumble and states decay, but the essential features of each human race persist indefinitely and unchanged.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE American Mathematical Society will hold its annual meeting at Columbia University,

on Wednesday, December 28th. The Chicago Section of the Society will hold its fourth regular meeting at the University of Chicago, on December 29th and 30th.

THE American Physiological Society will, as we have already announced, hold its eleventh annual meeting in New York, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 28, 29 and 30, 1898. The first day's session will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 437 West 59th Street; the second day's session at Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, West 116th Street, partly in conjunction with the American Psychological Association; the third day's session at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 26th Street and 1st Avenue.

DR. C. WILLARD HAYES and Mr. Arthur W. Davis, experts of the Nicaragua Canal Commission in geology and hydrography respectively, have recently returned to Washington after more than a year of field work. Results of their scientific investigations are already promised for meetings of scientific societies.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is in the field, continuing researches among the Hopi Indians.

DR. W. J. MCGEE, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Professor W. H. Holmes, of the United States National Museum, have returned from an ethnologic and archæologic trip through the southern Sierra region of California. Important collections were obtained for the Museum, and interesting observations were made on the surviving California Indians, while the much-discussed archæologic problems of the region received special attention. Both have promised contributions embracing the results of their work to the winter meeting of the Section of Anthropology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in New York next month.

THE *American Naturalist* states that Dr. W. McM. Woodworth has gone to the Samoan Islands in the interest of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

AN MS. Geometry by Lobachévski has been found at Kazan and is of extraordinary interest as being of much earlier date than anything