of which *Grammysia Acadica*, Billings, is a well-known species, together with a number of interstratified, more or less, calcareous band-holding branchiopoda, gastropoda, trilobites and ostracods in abundance.

3. THE MOYDART FORMATION (pronounced Mōdiart). This consists for the most part of heavy-bedded, light greenish gray and rusty, or buff-weathering, calcareous strata (in which the 'Red Stratum' of authors occurs) and holds a conspicuous fauna of brachiopods, trilobites, annelids, cephalopods, crinoids, etc. It is followed downward by

4. THE MCADAM FORMATION, which is characterized by dark gray or black fine-grained carbonaceous and oft times splintery shales holding a lamellibranchiate fauna in the upper half of the shale and graptolites in the lower half.

A number of thin lenticular sheets of impure light gray limestone abound in brachiopoda.

5. THE ARISAIG FORMATION. At the base of the Silurian succession, along the Arisaig shore, there occur buff-weathering fine-grained and compact indurated sandstones and shales holding corals (chiefly *Streptelasma*) brachiopods, trilobites, gastropods, etc. These are associated with black carbonaceous and graptolitic shales. The term *Arisaig formation* is suggested and proposed for the lowest Silurian horizon or formation in the section as developed at Beech-hill Cove. The term *Silurian* is here used in the restricted sense as equivalent to the Upper Silurian of Murchison. These formations tabulated would give the following arrangement:

System.	Formation.	Strata.
Devonian.	Knoydart.	Red shales and sandstone, marls and gray sandy shales with tufaceous layers.
Silurian.	Stonehouse.	Red shales and mudstones, with occasional thin bands of limestone.
	Moydart.	Greenish-gray and whitish colored impure limestones.
	McAdam.	Black carbonaceous shales and mudstones.
	Arisaig.	Buff-weathering sandy shales and sandstones, calcareous layers and black carbonaceous shales.

The amount of unconformity, if any, between the Stonehouse and Knoydart formations, *i. e.*, between the Devonian ('Old Red Sandstone') and the Silurian is a point of considerable importance and interest which will receive careful attention. H. M. AMI.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON THE LENGTH OF THE HYPOCOTYL IN INDIAN CORN.

IT is well-known that in vegetating plants of Indian corn, wheat and other cereals, the first node of the stem is found near the surface of the ground, regardless of the depth at which the seed was planted. If the seed is deeply planted, the hypocotyl elongates above the seed proportionally lifting the node almost to the surface. If the seed is planted shallow, on the other hand, the node is found at about the same depth.

That the checking of the elongation of the hypocotyl is due to the influence of light is strikingly shown by an experiment recently conducted in the laboratory of the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Kernels of Indian corn were planted by a number of students in galvanized iron seed pans nearly filled with garden loam, after which the pans were kept covered with close-fitting tin covers until the plantlets began to appear when the covers were removed.

In all plantlets which appeared above the soil before the cover of the seed pan was removed, the first node is above the soil, as is clearly shown by the fact that this node bears the cotyledon, while in those that have since appeared, the first node is just at the surface or below it. E. S. GOFF.

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CURRENT NOTES ON PHYSIOGRAPHY.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THE first volume of a new series of county reports just begun by the Maryland geological survey gives an excellent description of Allegany county, which occupies a central position in the three western mountainous counties. Among nine chapters, treating subjects that range from geology and soils to climate and forests, the physiography of the county is described by C. Abbe, Jr. The three cycles of erosion, characteristic of a great stretch of the