

The genus *Ctenophyllia* Dana (= *Meandrina* Lamarck, 1801, + *Pectinia* (pars) Oken, 1815, + *Meandrina* (pars) Lamarck, 1816, + *Ctenophyllia* Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1848, + *Pectinia* Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1851 and 1857) was proposed for four species, *C. pectinata*, *C. quadrata*, *C. pachyphylla* and *C. profunda*. Dana explicitly states that the septa are 'entire or nearly so.' He also says, "This group appears to be related to the Euphyllia and has been placed in the same subfamily with them." Dana was absolutely correct in his characterization and in his understanding of the systematic relations of the genus. The *Ctenophyllia*, perhaps *quadrata*, of Whitfield differs utterly from Dana's genus *Ctenophyllia*, and according to nearly every modern student of zoophytes it would not be placed in the same family.

It can be seen, by examining the plates, that the valleys and collines of the central portion of the colony are directly continuous with those of the surrounding portion. The differences consist in the absence of pali, and in the larger collines and larger valleys in the central portion. The specimen merely shows the variation which may take place within a single colony.

The second paper is entitled, 'Some Observations on Corals from the Bahamas, with a Description of a New Species,' *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. XIV., Art. XVIII., pp. 223, 224, pls. XXXIII., XXXIV. (date, July 29, 1901).

The 'new species' described is named *Diploria geographica*. It is merely a form of the very abundant *Diploria labyrinthiformis* (Linn.) emend. Esper (= *Diploria cerebriformis* (Lamarck)). The only difference is in its possessing more angular gyrations than are common in *D. labyrinthiformis*.

These two papers are reviewed because, in my opinion, such errors should be corrected as soon as possible.

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TWO UNKNOWN WORKS OF RAFINESQUE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY does not indicate that Rafinesque ever published a work entitled 'Florula Lexingtoniensis,' or, in fact, it does not seem known that such a work was even contem-

plated by him. There has been discovered in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia a single signature of a work with the above title, consisting of pages 73-80 inclusive, and marked K. As the number of pages would indicate, it is a quarto, though of small size.

Perhaps this intended work met the fate of the 'Western Minerva,' another of Rafinesque's Lexington attempts in literature, which, with the exception of three copies, was suppressed by the printer, because, it is said, the amount of his bill was not forthcoming. It is odd, in any event, that no mention of a 'Florula Lexingtoniensis' was made in Rafinesque's other writings.

Another of Rafinesque's works of which no record seems to have been made is the 'American Florist,' of which at least two parts appeared, as there are two copies of the second part in the library of the above-mentioned institution. This 'Second Series' is also entitled 'Eighteen Figures of Handsome American and Garden Flowers.' By C. S. Rafinesque, Philadelphia, 1832.' It is a large sheet, measuring from border to border 21½ by 17½ inches, bearing illustrations of *Arctium latifolium*, *Poteria sanguisorba*, *Betonica officinalis*, *Pyrus malus*, *Bryonia alba*, *Barbarea alliaria*, *Clinopodium vulgare*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Fraxinus quadrangularis*, *Agrostema githago*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Saxifraga granularis*, *Spartium scoparium*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Primula farinosa*, *Alchemilla alpina*, *Hedera helix*, *Cardamine pratensis*. The illustrations are much like those in his 'Medical Botany,' but are printed in black ink. They bear numbers 19-36, the first series, no doubt, holding numbers 1-18.

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RECENT ZOO-PALEONTOLOGY.

THE present summer has been rich in paleontological discoveries. The most notable event is the discovery of the body of a frozen mammoth which is now being conveyed to St. Petersburg. Expeditions in this country have been sent out from many of the larger museums, and Professor Von Zittel has sent one of