of beats; when the beats are comparatively frequent, he speaks of 'roughness'; but the psychologist does not arbitrarily call roughness 'discord.' Upon the *cause* of discord the psychologists have *not* agreed; it is as yet unknown —at least to the psychologists.

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A CORRECTION.

IN SCIENCE for September 27, 1901, I called attention to a signature of a work entitled 'Florula Lexingtoniensis,' which I then supposed to be a work of C. S. Rafinesque. There is now no doubt that the signature in question is part of a work with the same title which appeared in the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, under the authorship of C. W. Short. The signature had been repaged, and does not have the appearance of a journal extract.

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CURRENT NOTES ON PHYSIOGRAPHY.

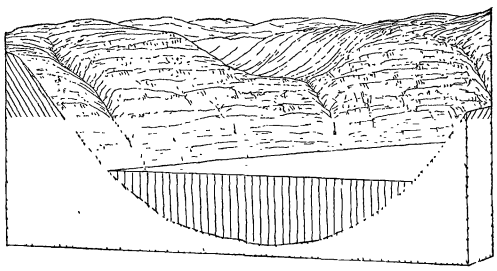
MT. KTAADN.

TWO visits to Mt. Ktaadn (5,150′) in northern Maine and four ascents have convinced Tarr that even the summit of the mountain has been glaciated, for fragments of schist, argillite and sandstone were found on its granite peaks ('Glaciation of Mt. Ktaadn, Maine,' *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, XI., 1900, pp. 433–448, 10 pl.). The greater part of the top is occupied by a 'tableland' surmounted by the several summits and gnawed into by huge basin headed valleys or corries, whose smooth and precipitous walls can hardly be scaled. Little talus lies in the basins, but a number of rock-basin lakes and terminal moraines were found on the valley floors. Where the basins come close together they are separated by sharp ridges, whose ruggedness Tarr accounts for by the moderate destructive action of the upper part of the ice sheet, as well as by postglacial weathering. He suggests that large local glaciers radiated from Ktaadn after the time of general glaciation.

Following the views of Richter, de Martonne and Matthes, recently noted in these columns, and the still earlier views of Johnson, the steep walls and sharp dividing ridges between the Ktaadn corries would be ascribed to the retrogressive erosion of their local glaciers, aided by the excessive frost action of the Bergschrund belt; and the 'tableland' would be regarded as a residual of a larger preglacial dome.

NORWEGIAN FIORDS.

THE year-book of the Norwegian geological survey for 1900 ('Norges geologiske Undersögelse,' No. 32, Aarbog for 1900, Kristiania, 1901, p. 263, many sketches and an English summary), contains an account of two important landslips in postglacial clays and a general discussion of the relief of certain typical areas. The highlands are regarded as presenting traces of two cycles of erosion; the older appears in the lofty snow-covered plateaus, more or less mountainous; the younger in the broad, open, high-level valleys among the high plateaus. The deeper valleys, whose deepest distal portions contain the fiords, are of later origin, after a great upheaval of the land, and are probably the work of water and ice in several interglacial and glacial epochs. Regarding the relative proportions of ice and water work, Reusch appeals to certain fiorded valleys, in whose walls a number of ravines have been produced by ordinary subaerial erosion. In such cases, the valleys must have been, Reusch thinks, worn nearly to their present depth before the ravines could have been formed. Hence "the glaciers enlarged the main valley and partly destroyed the side valleys, but they cannot be said to have made the main valley." But this conclusion leaves the problem in a quandary; for if the ravines indicate the preglacial depth of the main valley, it is difficult to understand why certain



hanging lateral valleys, whose streams are much larger than those in the ravines, were not also