columella usually has two folds instead of the three which is the prevailing state at Montgomery. These differences also hold good with the same species as found in the Young's Bluff bed, which must be very nearly synchronous with the Kimbrel bed, but the former is nevertheless sufficiently distinct in horizon to have developed another characteristic species of *Lucina,* occurring there very abundantly. It is also very minute, though a little larger than *atoma* and may be named *perminuta.*

This species is suborbicular, generally a little longer than high, less inflated than *atoma* and much thinner in substance, similarly inequilateral and more broadly rounded behind, with the lunule much deeper and more evident and only slightly more than twice as long as wide. The hinge is much thinner and the lateral teeth are similarly placed, but much weaker. The ventral edge is similarly crenulate and the external surface has much more evident close-set and sublamelliform lines of growth, the deep grooves of arrested development, when present, being generally limited to the ventral portions. The length of the largest valve before me is 1.55 mm., the height 1.45 mm.

It is probable that these two species, together with such forms as *smithi* and *choctavensis,* should be considered generically distinct from *Lucina.*

The bed at Montgomery contains myriads of the very small pelecypod *Alveinus minutus,* which may be considered one of its characteristic species when comparing it with the upper horizons, but no example of *Kelliella bœttgeri* Meyer—characteristic of the deposits at Jackson, Miss.—or of the two minute Lucinæ, characterizing the overlying Kimbrel and Young's Bluff beds, could be found. In the Kimbrel deposit *Alveinus minutus* becomes extremely rare and one specimen of the *Kelliella* was obtained. Neither could be found in the Young's Bluff outcrop, although this was not so thoroughly examined.

In venturing upon a suggestion of correlation with the beds at Jackson, Miss., it seems proper to consider the Montgomery outcrop as virtually synchronous with the Dry Creek deposit, and the Kimbrel bed as well above the Moody's Branch beds. The Young's Bluff bed is still higher, but neither seems to have developed any of the purely Red Bluff species, although lithologically they both appear to be somewhat similar to that well-known deposit in Mississippi. As these greenish-black clays are however similar to those which also characterize so much of the Lower Claiborne in Louisiana, very little can be inferred from such resemblances. In fact, lithological characters stand for very little in the strata of the southern Tertiary, except in a few instances and the paleontological are the only ones that can generally be depended upon.

THOS. L. CASEY.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
March 11, 1902.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE MONOPHLEBINE COCCIDAE.

WORKING over the Monophlebinæ for Wytsman's 'Genera Insectorum,' I find myself able to recognize six genera out of about fifteen which have been proposed. These are *Monophlebus, Stigmacoccus, Lophococcus, Palæococcus, Walkeriana* and *Icerya.* At present I am unable to separate *Crypticerya* from *Palæococcus* and the latter is connected by lately discovered forms with *Walkeriana,* so that it becomes difficult to indicate sharp generic limits. These insects are very widely distributed and ancient forms, going back at least to the Tertiary, one species occurring fossil at Florissant.

Mr. Newstead, in describing *Walkeriana pertinax* (P. Z. S., 1900, p. 948), says he at one time 'thought the insect might form the type of a new genus under the name *Aspidoproctus,*' but has decided for the present to leave it in *Walkeriana.* Now this creature forms at least a good section or subgenus for which we need a name. I am taking up *Aspidoproctus,* as of Newstead, but am a little uncertain whether I have the right to do it. I should like to have the opinion of other naturalists, whether a name introduced as cited is to be regarded as published. *Gymnococcus* Douglas was introduced in the same way and is now current.

Some other new sections have been found necessary. *Mimosicerya,* with 9-jointed female

antennæ, includes *Palæococcus hempelæ* (Ckll.). *Monophlebulus* with 7-jointed female antennæ, includes *Monophlebus fuscus* Maskell. The Linnean *Coccus cacti* becomes *Monophlebus cacti*. Maskell's supposed *Monophlebus burmeisteri* from Japan (*Trans. N. Z. Inst.*, XXIX., p. 237) becomes *M. maskelli* and belongs to the section *Drosicha*.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

A reception in honor of Lord and Lady Kelvin was given at Columbia University on the evening of April 21. Over 2,000 guests were present, including many eminent men of science. Professor F. B. Crocker presided, and addresses of welcome were made by President Nicholas Murray Butler on behalf of Columbia University, by Professor Elihu Thomson on behalf of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, by Professor A. G. Webster on behalf of the American Physical Society, and by Professor R. S. Woodward on behalf of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and other societies. Lord Kelvin replied in an address about half an hour in length, in the course of which he referred to his several visits to America and the great progress that had been made by this country in the applications of electrical science. Lord Kelvin is expected to visit Cornell University on May 2, where he will address the students and attend a reception given by Dr. R. H. Thurston, dean of Sibley College. Lord Kelvin appeared before a congressional committee on April 24, to advocate the bill introducing the metric system of weights and measures.

Mr. M. H. Saville will return to New York in May after a successful winter's work of excavation in the Zapotecan tombs of Cuilapam near Oaxaca, with the Loubat Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

President A. S. Draper, of the University of Illinois, has in view of his illness been given leave of absence by the trustee.

Professor F. L. Washburn, of the University of Oregon, has been elected state entomologist of Minnesota, succeeding the late Otto Lugger.

The Board of Health, New York City, has increased the salary of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs from $2,500 to $5,000 per year, and changed his official title from director of the bacteriological deparment to medical officer.

Commissioner Lederle, of the Board of Health of New York City, has given out the following appointments to honorary officers: Daniel Draper, Ph.D., consulting meteorologist; George Henry Fox, dermatologist; Stevenson Towle, sanitary engineer; Clarence C. Rice, M.D., laryngologist; Arthur B. Deuel, M.D., attending otologist, and George F. Schrady, M.D., consulting surgeon.

Dr. Charles K. Mills, professor of nervous diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, gave a dinner at the University Club, Philadelphia, on April 13, in honor of Dr. William Aldren Turner, of London, the neurologist, and his brother, Dr. Logan Turner of Edinburgh, the laryngologist. They are the sons of Sir William Turner, the eminent anatomist of the University of Edinburgh.

Letters have been received from Mr. Harry de Windt, who is attempting to make a land expedition across Bering Strait. At the end of February he was on the upper Yana River, six hundred miles north of Yakutsk.

Mr. S. M. Vauclain, General Superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, and inventor of the Vauclain Compound Locomotive, lectured before the engineering societies of Lehigh University on Thursday evening on 'The Locomotive.'

The committee of the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University, appointed to erect a memorial to the late Dr. Jesse William Lazear, who lost his life as the result of an experiment on the transmission of yellow fever, reports that sufficient money has been subscribed to erect a memorial tablet and to establish a library fund for the purchase of works relating to tropical diseases.

J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, died at his home at Lake Forest on April 27.