

line having a slope of $\frac{9}{4}$, the Centigrade line a slope of $\frac{5}{9}$.

The diagram is capable of being extended as far as may be desired, and by shifting the origin of coordinates and choosing a suitable scale of magnification, almost any desired degree of accuracy may be obtained for readings along any given part of the diagram.

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DISCOVERY OF DENTAL GROOVES AND TEETH IN
THE TYPE OF *BAPTANODON* (SAURANODON)
MARSH.

THROUGH the courtesy of Dr. C. E. Beecher the writer has recently enjoyed the privilege of studying the types in the Yale Museum on which Professor O. C. Marsh based the description of *Baptanodon natans* and *B. discus*.

The discovery* of teeth in the jaws of an Ichthyosaurian (No. 603) belonging to the collection of fossil vertebrates of the Carnegie Museum, led the author to believe that dental grooves, if not teeth, were present in the type of the genus *Baptanodon*.

Only a little preparation was necessary to demonstrate the existence of well-developed dental grooves on both upper and lower jaws, and just outside of the dental groove, imbedded in the matrix surrounding the rostrum of No. 1952† (type of the genus), a small tooth was discovered. This tooth is Ichthyosaurian in character. The enameled crown, however, is perfectly smooth, there being present no such longitudinal striæ as those observed on the teeth belonging to No. 603 of the Carnegie Museum. The complete preparation of No. 1952 would undoubtedly reveal other teeth. Professor Marsh's statement, that 'the jaws appear entirely edentulous and destitute even of a dentary groove,' was doubtless due to the imperfectly prepared material upon which he based his first description.

* 'Discovery of Teeth in *Baptanodon*, an Ichthyosaurian from the Jurassic of Wyoming,' SCIENCE, N. S., Vol. XVI., No. 414, December 5, 1902, pp. 913-914.

† Catalogue number of the Yale Museum.

The presence of teeth in the type of *Baptanodon*, as well as their existence in two specimens preserved in the collections of this museum, clearly demonstrates the fact that American Ichthyopterygians possessed teeth. This fact, now firmly established, makes it still more difficult to separate the genus *Baptanodon* from the closely allied European form *Ophthalmosaurus*, and unless other distinguishing characters can be found they will necessarily have to be considered as generically identical. *Baptanodon* would then become a synonym of *Ophthalmosaurus*.

In my first paper I provisionally proposed the new genus *Microdontosaurus*, using as the type No. 603 of the Carnegie Museum collections. I then distinguished this genus from *Baptanodon* by the supposedly edentulous character of the latter. Since, however, *Baptanodon* has been conclusively demonstrated to have possessed teeth *Microdontosaurus* must be abandoned as a synonym of *Baptanodon* or *Ophthalmosaurus*.

Since some time must necessarily elapse before the publication of the final paper upon which the writer is now engaged, it has been thought best to call attention to the discovery of teeth in the type of the genus *Baptanodon*, which has been considered edentulous for nearly a quarter of a century.

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April 4, 1903.

THE BITTER-ROT FUNGUS.

IN 1854 Berkeley (*Gardener's Chronicle*, p. 676) described a fungus, *Septoria rufomaculans* n. sp., growing on grapes. He renamed this in 1860 ('*Outlines of British Fungology*,' p. 320), calling it *Ascochyta rufomaculans* Berk. In 1879 von Thümen ('*Fungi Pomicoli*,' p. 59) placed this fungus in the genus *Glæosporium* and it then became *Glæosporium rufomaculans* (Berk.) von Thümen. In 1856 Berkeley (*Gardener's Chronicle*, p. 245) described a fungus causing a rot of apples, naming it *Glæosporium fructigenum* n. sp. This is the fungus which is the cause of the bitter-rot disease of apples which has caused such extensive damage to apple crops for many