rant, during Prolonged Normal Stimulation,' pp. 341–349, with 1 colored Plate.

R. H. Whitehead: 'A Study of the Histogenesis of the Adrenal in the Pig,' pp. 349–361, with 6 Text-figs.

E. L. Mellus: 'On a Hitherto Undescribed Nucleus Lateral to the Fasciculus Solitarius,' pp. 361–365, with 3 Text-figs.

Katherine Foot and E. C. Strobell: 'The Sperm Centrosome and Aster of *Allolobophora foetida*,' pp. 365–371, with 1 Plate.

C. F. W. McClure: 'Contribution to the Anatomy and Development of the Venous System in *Didelphys marsupialis* (L.)—Part I., Anatomy,' pp. 371–405, with 5 colored Plates and 11 Text-figs.

W. H. Lewis: 'Wandering Pigment Cells Arising from the Epithelium of the Optic Cup, with the Development of the M. Sphincter Pupillæ in the Chick,' pp. 405–417, with 15 Text-figs.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ST. LOUIS.

The Biological Society of St. Louis was organized March 3, 1903. Dr. A. W. Greeley was elected president. The membership numbers about fifteen at present and increases at each meeting. It speaks well for the future of the society that the present membership is exceptionally homogeneous and harmonious, and that a place is rarely vacant at the meetings.

Although but four meetings have been held, and the society is yet in the formative stage, gratifying progress has been made. Current literature in botany, zoology and physiology has been reviewed. Several of the reviews have been given by members whose personal and professional relations with the authors gave to the reviews an unusual interest. Considerable original work will doubtless be presented during the next year.

At present steps are being taken looking toward closer relations with the Academy of Science of St. Louis. The meetings of the society are held on the last Tuesday evening of the year excepting in the months of June, July and August. Visiting biologists are cordially invited to attend.

W. L. Eikenberry,
Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION IN JAMAICA AS A TROPICAL BOTANICAL STATION.

In a month's residence this spring, at Cinchona, during which time I was daily occupied in field work within a radius not greater than ten miles from the Cinchona garden, I was much impressed with the advantages of this location for a permanent tropical botanical station in America. After conversation and correspondence with botanists who have worked in this and various other tropical regions, I have become thoroughly convinced that, for such a station, no other location combines the many superior advantages of Cinchona.

A luxuriant and varied flora to meet the diverse demands of American botanists wishing to work on problems of distribution, development or physiology of tropical plants is, of course, the first requisite of a locality proposed for such a station. Associated with the extremely varied physiographic and climatic characters of the region accessible from Cinchona is a flora which makes this location preeminently advantageous for botanical work.

Cinchona is on a hill which forms a spur projecting southward from the Blue Mountain Range. Within three miles of Cinchona, in the Blue Mountains, is the well-known Morce's Gap, through which moisture-bringing clouds drift almost continuously, thus giving rise, near the Gap, to a dense and greatly varied vegetation especially rich in lichens, bryophytes and pteridophytes. In the deep valley of the Mabess River, just north of this, the vegetation is even more luxuriant than about the gap itself. Other moist gaps, many high mountain peaks and several deep river valleys directly below Cinchona Hill have a luxuriant plant covering of mesophytic type. Nearer Cinchona are the more xerophytic foothills of the Blue Mountains, and below these are the still drier plains about Kingston. These different regions, to reach the most distant of which requires not more than a two-day trip from Cinchona, afford a complete series of moisture conditions and plant