

capable and efficient officer, if he were afforded the proper facilities for carrying out the proper functions of Government Entomologist.

F. M. WEBSTER.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The American Naturalist for September begins with 'A Contribution to the Morphology and Development of *Corymorpha pendula* Ag.' by Albert J. May. This includes a study of the origin of the sex cells and of the phenomena associated with oögenesis. J. Arthur Harris has a paper on 'The Habits of *Cambarus*' which contains many interesting observations on the burrowing habits of some species and their 'chimney building.' Max Morse contributes the nineteenth of the 'Synopsis of North American Invertebrates,' this being devoted to the Trichodictidæ, forming a monograph of the North American species. The balance of the number comprises reviews and notes, the botanical notes being many in number.

With the October issue *The American Museum Journal* begins its appearance as a quarterly. The number is practically devoted to an account of 'The Jesup North Pacific Expedition' accompanied by maps and illustrations. The supplement forms 'Guide Leaflet No. 12,' and in its thirty-two pages W. D. Matthew describes 'The Collection of Fossil Vertebrates' which has recently been rearranged. This Leaflet contains many illustrations and a large amount of information; it should be in great demand by others than museum visitors.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

THE first meeting of the Academy since the summer vacation was called to order by the president, Dr. Kraus, in the rooms of the Historical Society in Syracuse on September 25, 1903. P. F. Schneider presented a paper on 'Mica Prospects in Northern Georgia.' He gave a description of the area in which the mica occurs, of the mica-feldspar, pegmatite dikes in which it occurs, and considered

the conditions favoring the further development, such as the water power, cost of labor, etc. He closed with a statement of the different uses of mica. Mica has been produced in limited quantities in northern Georgia in years past and Mr. Schneider concludes that the surface indications justify further development and an increased output.

T. C. HOPKINS,

Corresponding Secretary.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANIMAL PARASITE SUPPOSED TO BE THE CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

My connection with the Working Party No. 1 of the Yellow Fever Institute and the basis on which I rest my claim as being the *first to have interpreted correctly and given value to the things found in the bodies of the mosquitoes infected from yellow fever patients.*

Working Party No. 1 of the Yellow Fever Institute (a bureau of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service), consisting of Dr. Herman B. Parker, P.A., surgeon and chairman, Washington, D. C., Professor G. E. Beyer, biologist at Tulane University, and Dr. O. L. Pothier, pathologist, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, reports in Bulletin No. 13 of the Institute the results of its labors in Vera Cruz during the summer of 1902.

Section 6 of this bulletin contains the description of an animal parasite which was found in the bodies of mosquitoes infected from yellow fever patients.

In the letter of transmittal the following sentence occurs:

In the proper study and classification of this new parasite the Working Party desires to express its thanks to Mr. J. C. Smith, of New Orleans, La., for valuable aid and suggestions in working out the life-history of the organism.

I claim that the above recognition is not commensurate with the services I rendered to the party. That it was not 'aid and suggestions' that the party received from me, but that it was given the pith of the whole matter included in the section entitled: 'The Contaminated *Stegomyia fasciata* and its Parasite,' as I will show further on.