Equisetaceæ. When we regard these rapid advances, and truly estimate the influence they bring to bear upon morphological theory, we must surely congratulate ourselves on being devotees to a science which is very actively alive.

But at the same time the detached cynic may find in the methods of plant morphologists, or still more sometimes in their want of method, food for much critical remark. And if he put his finger upon one mental process which more than another has introduced discord, it would, I think, be 'assumption.' It may be that our science is not worse than others in this respect; but I am very sure that arguments based upon ill-founded assumption have put back the progress of morphology more than anything else in our discussions. Any one can find examples for himself in the literature; some of us in our own writings. It remains for us who tread the difficult path of morphological theory to beware lest we neglect those warnings with which its course is so plentifully strewn; for it is just as much the duty of a scientific man to avoid blurring the issues for others by faulty argument, as it is to attempt to make clear to them what he himself believes to have been obscure.

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

The Belgian Antarctic Expedition. Resultats du Voyage du S. Y. Belgica en 1897, 1898, 1899, Zoologie. Nématodes libres. Dr. J. G. de Man. April 15, 1904; 51 pp., 4to, pl. i–xi. *Bryozoa,* by A. W. Waters. February 15, 1904; 114 pp., 4to, pl. i–ix.

The report on the free nematodes considers four fresh-water forms truly Antarctic, and six marine species collected in the Magellanic region, of which, however, one had been originally described from South Georgia. Three of the Antarctic forms are new, one being supposed to belong to a new subgenus (*Plectoides*); the other form, a *Dorylaimus,* is too young for determination. The other three belong to the genera *Mononchus* and *Plectus.* This little group has a special interest in being the first known fluviatile forms from the Antarctic continent. All the species are treated at great length and profusely illustrated.

We learn from Water's report that 86 species of Antarctic bryozoa were collected; on one occasion 55 species were obtained at one haul of the tangles. Eleven others from the extralimital subantarctic waters are also considered.

Of the 86 species and varieties of Antarctic origin 57 are new, many of which are very closely related to already known northern forms.

Of the Chilostomata only seven are known from the northern hemisphere, all of which are also known in the fossil state. Three species are cosmopolitan and also Arctic. But little support is given to the 'bipolar' theory by the Bryozoa considered in this paper. The specimens of *Hornera lichenoides,* long since reported as brought from the Antarctic by Sir James Ross, there is much reason to believe did not come from that region, as they agree with Arctic and do not agree with Antarctic specimens of that genus. *Orthopora, Cellarinella* and *Systenopora* are described as new genera, all of which are Antarctic. A new species of *Alcyonidium* and seven new *Cyclostomata,* with seven others previously known, and one indeterminate, complete the enumeration.

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SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

In the *Botanical Gazette,* for September, M. A. Chrysler has written upon 'The development of the central cylinder of Araceæ and Liliaceæ,' developing in these groups the recent stelar theories and reaching the general phylogenetic conclusion that monocotyledons are derived from dicotyledonous ancestors.—D. S. Johnson has given an account of 'The development and relationships of Monoclea,' a Jamaican liverwort.—W. C. Coker has writ-