

clay, stone or metal (gold and copper ornaments only). The great majority of the clay vessels were evidently intended for mortuary purposes only. They testify to a 'highly elaborated technique and cultivated taste,' but do not include any types that come up to the best there is in Chiriqui ceramics.

Two types of ornamentation are particularly noticeable: (1) Incised geometric designs; and (2) punctate knobs resembling raised tattoo marks, or scarifications. The author observes 'that certain classes of ornament seem to have been allotted to certain classes of vessels.'

The ancient Guëtares of Costa Rica seem to have excelled in the manufacture of large multicolored bowls, a number of which have been reproduced in color, thus adding attractiveness to what even without them would be a superb series of plates.

This large quarto volume is published at the sole expense of Mr. Åke Sjögren, who has also given the collection on a part of which the work is based, to the Royal Ethnological Museum in Stockholm.

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SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The Botanical Gazette for June contains the following papers: K. M. Wiegand publishes an account of his researches on the conditions of buds and twigs in winter, his observations leading to many conclusions entirely in variance with accepted notions. S. Yamanouchi publishes a preliminary account of his investigation of the cytology of *Polysiphonia violacea*, showing definitely the alternation of generations. H. F. Weiss describes in detail the structure and development of the bark in sassafras. E. J. Hill gives an account of the distribution and habits of the common oaks of the Lake region.

We learn from *The Botanical Gazette* that a new journal, bearing the title *Annales de Biologie Lacustre*, is to be published under the editorship of Dr. Ernest Rousseau, with the cooperation of a large board of editors. The first fascicle is announced to contain 192 pages, with figures and maps. Publication is

to be in German, English, French and Italian. Each volume will contain 400 to 500 pages, and the subscription price will be twenty to thirty francs. The address of the editor is Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle, rue Vautier, 31, Brussels.

Science Progress, published from 1894 to 1898 under the editorship of Professor Bretland Farmer and the general direction of Sir Henry Burdett, has been revived under the name *Science Progress in the Twentieth Century*. The editors are Dr. N. H. Alcock, lecturer on physiology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and Mr. W. G. Freeman, F.R.S. The journal is published quarterly by Mr. John Murray. The contents of the first number are as follows: 'A Science of Commerce and some Prolegomena,' by W. J. Ashley; 'Chloroform a Poison,' by B. J. Collingwood, 'Physical Geography as an Educational Subject,' by J. E. Marr; 'On the Occurrence of Prussic Acid and its Derivatives in Plants,' by T. A. Henry; 'The Solvent Action of Roots upon the Soil Particles,' by A. D. Hall; 'Some Notable Instances of the Distribution of Injurious Insects by Artificial Means,' by Fred. V. Theobald; 'The Blood-Platelets,' by G. A. Buckmaster; 'Some Recent Progress in Chemical and Structural Crystallography,' by A. E. H. Tutton; 'The Geological Plans of some Australian Mining Fields,' by J. W. Gregory; 'The Corn Smuts and their Propagation,' by T. Johnson; 'Nehemiah Grew and the Study of Plant Anatomy,' by Agnes Robertson; and 'The Utilization of Proteids in the Animal,' by F. G. Hopkins.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

DE VRIES AND HIS CRITICS.

THE followers of Darwin in the early sixties had two difficult tasks to accomplish. One was to induce people to give the theory of natural selection an unbiased consideration; the other, and more difficult one, was to get them to understand it.

"I have often found the most extraordinary difficulty," wrote Darwin to Carpenter,¹ "in making able men understand at what I was

¹ 'Life and Letters,' Vol. II., p. 18.