tutions would probably be classified as students in liberal arts with their major subjects in political science or architecture. On the other hand, Stanford, which was given fourth place in the number of academic students, makes no distinction in its returns between academic students and students in applied science. The men in the undergraduate schools of this institution are very largely registered for major work in the departments of applied science, just as they are at the University of California and at other western institutions.

In the case of Indiana University, the figures for 1902–03 as reported by the registrar's office include all students enrolled in the university from November to November, thus including in each case two freshmen classes. For the years following 1903 the figures include the enrollment from the beginning of the summer term in June to November of the same year, and do not include the new enrollment between November and the following June. Accordingly, the totals for 1902–03 are much too large and the totals for the following years are too small. The actual total enrollments for the university are as follows:

1901–1902	1,285
1902–1903	1,469
1903–1904	1,418
1904–1905	1,538
1905–1906	1,684
1906–1907	1,821

RUDOLF TOMBO, JR.,
Registrar

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

ANOTHER FLEA REMEDY

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Anent the communication from Dr. L. O. Howard in your issue of November 29, the following preventive, which insures a comfortable night's rest in spite of the proximity of fleas, may be of interest. In sleeping in farmhouses and country hotels in western Oregon, where there was not only a reason to suspect the presence of fleas, but where their presence had been demonstrated beyond question, I secured immunity by pouring a little camphor in solution in the palm of my hand, and rubbing limbs and body with the same. This method is, I believe, in quite general use in infested regions by travelers who have not reached the climax of indifference enjoyed by the natives.

F. L. WASHBURN

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION,
December 5, 1907

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE FOSSIL SAWFLY PERGA COLORADENSIS

IN SCIENCE of October 4, p. 446, I recorded a large fossil sawfly from Florissant, apparently referable to the Australian genus *Perga*. In the course of unpacking the Florissant materials, the reverse impression, which I had not seen before, has come to light. It shows certain parts of the wing not clearly visible in the original, and enables me to see that there is a lanceolate cell, traversed by a cross-nervure, after the manner of *Cimbex*. As the marginal cell has no trace of a cross-nervure, wherein it agrees with *Perga* and not with *Cimbex*, the insect finds no place among modern sawfly genera, and may be placed in a new genus *Phenacoperga*.

Phenacoperga coloradensis differs from *Cimbex* not only in the character just mentioned, but in the position of the cross-nervure of the lanceolate cell, which has retreated far toward the base of the wing, so that it is more than twice as distant from the apex of the lanceolate cell as from the base of the wing. This may probably be regarded as a step toward the condition in *Perga*, where the cross-nervure may be considered to have retreated to the very base, and the lower side of the cell then to have failed.

The new genus appears to confirm Konow's classification, wherein *Cimbex* and *Perga* are associated in the same subfamily. According to his system, it would form a new tribe between the Syzygoniides and Cimbicides.

I will take this occasion to refer to *Atocus defessus* Scudder, another extinct genus of sawflies from Florissant. According to Scudder's figure, the insect appears to be anomalous from the total absence of any subcostal nervure. I recently examined the type at Cambridge, and can affirm that the subcostal is