not pregnant during the first 31 days, when these records were kept. The certainty of this condition is known, for the animals had not brought forth young at the end of 68 days of observation.

RESULTS IN THE NON-PREGNANT RABBITS

Drug	Dose	Rabbit's Number	Effect
Thymus..	.270–1.08	III.	1.08 produced illness.
Suprar. ..	.54 –2.16	VI.	Steady increase in weight.
Suprar. ..	.54 –2.16	VIII.	Steady increase in weight.

Owing to the scarcity of guinea-pigs at the time we attempted to secure them, work was carried on with but five females. The same apparent stimulating effect of suprarenalin on the growth and well-being of the adults and young was noted in two of these females. The data of this group are not complete.

Average Dose of Drug	Effects on the Body-weights of Fowls	
	Weight at Beginning of Exp't, Kg.	Weight After 10 Days, Kg.
.355 g. thyroid....	1.574	1.35
.355 g. thyroid....	1.476	1.378
.355 g. thyroid....	1.574	1.574
.39 g. suprar.....	1.4414	1.23
.414 g. suprar.....	1.294	1.150
.39 g. suprar.....	1.180	.972
.776 g. thymus....	1.66	1.66
Control.....	1.180	1.180

The fowls exhibited no symptoms of discomfort or illness during treatment.

Eggs were secured from the fowls treated, but their paucity and the infertility of a large proportion of both the eggs of drugged hens and the control fowl render the data scarcely worth considering.

We may conclude from this study that

1. Thyroid fed in considerable quantities to pregnant female rabbits produces weakness in the offspring.

2. Thymus is similar in its effect on the offspring.

3. Suprarenalin does not hinder development in the rabbit, but appears to slightly accelerate growth.

4. Thyroid and thymus are most injurious to the suckling rabbit.

5. The fowl is not materially affected by doses of thyroid and thymus which produce diarrhea, tachycardia and alopecia in the rabbit.

F. E. CHIDESTER

COLD SPRING HARBOR,
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,
September 10, 1912

NOTICE OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EURYPTERIDS IN NEBRASKA

A BED of Eurypterids has just been discovered by the Nebraska Geological Survey in the Carboniferous shales of southeastern Nebraska, and thus a new locality is added to the list for the United States. Such localities are somewhat rare, and notice of any and every new one must be acceptable.

The Carboniferous outcrops are confined to some eight or ten counties in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, and though covered heavily by glacial clays, bold exposures occur in proximity to the bolder streams, especially the Missouri River. About a mile south of Peru, on the Missouri River front, the bluffs are limestones interbedded with thin layers of shale. But within a few hundred feet the shale thickens until the limestone pinches out altogether, and within as many feet the shale becomes increasingly arenaceous until it merges into a bed of massive cross-bedded sandstone. Within a mile this order is symmetrically reversed.

About one and a half miles south of Peru and immediately at the side of the Burlington track, and some thirty feet above the river, there occurs in this massive sandrock an irregular bed about a foot thick comprising alternating bands of sand and thin layers of compact slate-colored shale. These shale seams are seldom thicker than a quarter of an inch. They cleave readily and expose surfaces covered by innumerable leaves, stems, and their fragments. *Neuropteris* pinnules, and stems of *Calamites* are abundant.

Associated with these are the newly discovered Eurypterids. From observation in the field they seem to be adults, and yet they are diminutive, measuring but 1½ inches (38 mm.) in length. They appear to be fairly

plentiful, for seven individuals were found on a space less than one yard square. They are well preserved and, in the case of one at least, the anatomy can be worked out in detail even to the joints of the appendages.

Apparently there are three distinct forms, which probably represent as many species, and at least two genera. If study substantiates the belief that these are new, they will be described at an early date.

One is noticeably scorpioid in outline, due to a rapid constriction beginning at the ninth abdominal segment. At the sixth segment the abdomen measures 10 mm. across, while at the ninth it measures but half as much. The cephalothorax measures 5 mm. in length, the abdomen to the tip of the telson 23 mm., and the telson alone 13 mm. The segments seem to be destitute of ornamentations. Five appendages are exposed on one side and are distinct even to the individual joints, none of which are chelate, and there is no paddle.

Another form shows an abdomen expanding slightly to the fourth segment and then contracting and graduating insensibly into the pointed telson. The eyes and markings of the cephalothorax differ from the first-mentioned form. The abdominal segments are plainly ornamented by numerous and relatively large rounded prominences.

In a third form, noticeably vermiform, the slender abdomen tapers from the head shield to the telson. The cephalothorax is ornamented by two long and relatively broad genal spines which sweep backward to the telson. Ornamentation seems to be wanting on the segments. One distinct paddle is exposed. This small collection of seven Eurypterids was made under difficulties. Later in the season an unstable overhanging block of sandstone will be blasted away and at once several square yards of Eurypterid shales can be safely exposed. The expectation is that a considerable collection will be secured, which when properly studied will be figured and described in a forthcoming number of the Nebraska Geological Survey.

This set of Eurypterids belongs to the collections of Hon. Charles H. Morrill, who for so many years has been a liberal patron of geological and paleontological research in Nebraska.

ERWIN H. BARBOUR
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,
August, 1912

SOME NECESSARY CHANGES IN CEPHALOPOD NOMENCLATURE

WHILE recently engaged in unraveling the somewhat tangled synonymy of certain cephalopod mollusks, the writer has noted several usages which are thought to be contrary to accepted custom. It is the purpose of this note to bring these items to the attention of other investigators and thus perhaps avoid further confusion in the future.

The genus *Desmoteuthis* of Verrill (1881, p. 300) has long been used for a group of cranchiiform squids characterized by their elongate, transparent, weakly pigmented body, oval or elongate fins, and swollen, unstalked eyes. Although an apparently well-established genus, a careful inquiry shows the nomenclature to be very involved and necessitates a change in the prevailing terminology. Verrill's genus when first advanced was monotypic and established to contain a member of the former genus *Taonius* Steenstrup, which he identified as *T. hyperboreus* Steenstrup. According to Verrill's interpretation this would then result in the following arrangement.

Taonius Steenstrup, 1861. Type *Loligo pavo* Lesueur, 1821. Additional species *Leachia hyperborea* Steenstrup, 1856.

Desmoteuthis Verrill, Feb., 1881. Type *Taonius hyperboreus* Steenstrup. Additional species *Desmoteuthis tenera* Verrill, Dec., 1881.

So far well and good, but at the next step a complication appears, for we then find that *Desmoteuthis hyperboreus* "Steenstrup" Verrill is not the same as *Taonius hyperboreus* Steenstrup, being identical in fact (or so regarded by almost all subsequent authors) with the true *Taonius pavo*. Indeed the diagnosis originally given for *Desmoteuthis* does not fit a single one of the various species now re-