has not heretofore been described, so far as the writer is able to determine. It occurs chiefly in the middle and western portions of the United States and appears to be increasing from year to year in some localities. By actual count in a large number of commercial fields it affects from ten to twenty per cent. of the stand and thereby threatens to become a limiting factor in sugar-beet culture in some areas. It makes its appearance about mid-summer and is easily recognized by the following characteristic.

The leaves affected are mottled yellow and green. The spots are not always sharply defined, but usually shade into each other, giving the affected leaves a yellowish appearance. Frequently only a part of the leaves on the same beet are affected, at least during the early stages of the disease. The remaining leaves seem to be perfectly normal in color and growth. The leaves showing the disease symptoms vary in number from one to many on the same plant. They have shortened petioles, usually dwarfed and frequently thickened blades. The affected leaves, if numerous, generally occupy one side only of the beet crown and extend from the outer whorl on one side of the crown to or past the center. The normal leaves occupying the opposite side of the crown give to the beet top a one-sided appearance. Occasionally all the leaves of a mosaic beet show the characteristic symptoms mentioned above. This is generally the case at or near harvest time. The shortened petioles give the leaves a tufted appearance, as in the case of curly-top.

The root is dwarfed and often hairy, thereby further resembling curly-top. The affected beets usually persist until harvest time, but those attacked early in the season are too small to be of any commercial value. It is evident that the assimilative functions of the beet are seriously impaired, but the real cause of the disease is not yet known. As indicated above, there are several particulars in which the two diseases, curly-top and sugar-beet mosaic, are similar, but even though they are both frequently found in the same field, they are easily distinguished the one from the other. The writer has suggested sugar-beet mosaic as a tentative name for this disease. It is hoped that the investigations now under way will establish the real cause of the disease, enable us to find a practical remedy and suggest a more satisfactory name.

C. O. Townsend

Delphinus and Phocæna in the Delaware

Occasionally cetaceans enter the Delaware and wander up into fresh water, though apparently not above tidal influence. On January 21, 1915, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) was found at Riverton, New Jersey. It was about six feet in length. I examined it several days later, when the skeleton was shipped to Philadelphia, for the museum of the Academy. Though the dolphin has been taken in New York Harbor, and once at Ocean City in New Jersey in 1894, no other records of its occurrence in New Jersey limits have ever been given.

The harbor porpoise (*Phocæna phocæna*) has been credited with ascending various of the larger rivers of New Jersey, as well as the Delaware, though no actual identified specimens appear to have been noted. I only know of one, which was washed ashore above Bristol, Pennsylvania, during the summer of 1904. It had been floating about with the tides for some time previously, having been first located at Bordentown, New Jersey. It was a rather small specimen, and not preserved.

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Scientific Books

Guidebook of the Western United States: Part *A*, Northern Pacific Route, with a side trip to Yellowstone Park; Part *B*, Overland Route, with a side trip to Yellowstone Park; Part *C*, Santa Fe Route, with a side trip to Grand Canyon of the Colorado; Part *D*, Shasta Route and Coast Line; Bulletins 611, 612, 613, 614, respectively, United States Geological Survey. Washington, 1915.

The second of these is at hand and presumably is representative of the four in general