

easily located. Many of them are complementary parts of complete volumes, the other papers of which are in his main pamphlet collection.

The date of receipt should always be written on the pamphlet as soon as it comes to hand. With some series no date of publication is given on the separate papers, and as they may have been issued in advance of the appearance of the complete volume, it often becomes important to know their dates of receipt, as in the case of papers describing new species of animals or plants.

In summary, then, the writer would recommend that a pamphlet collection be placed in cloth-covered cardboard cases open only at the back and not larger than $12 \times 8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that it be arranged alphabetically by authors' names and chronologically under authors, that the corner of each pamphlet be annotated with the author's name, the date, and a catch title, and that a subject index be maintained to facilitate the location of particular pamphlets. A collection so arranged and housed renders the greatest amount of service, and is reasonably insured against deterioration.

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THE BRAIN COLLECTION OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

THE division of physical anthropology of the United States National Museum has been recently enriched by a most valuable accession of brains of some of the higher anthropoids. The accession consists of no less than eleven well-preserved brains of gorillas, and three chimpanzees. With the exception of two of the specimens belonging to young animals, the brains are in excellent condition for study. No less than six of the fourteen brains are those of adults, while most of the remaining, though not quite adult, are full-grown or nearly so.

A justifiable allusion may perhaps be made in this place to the rest of the collection of primate brains now in the division of physical anthropology, U. S. N. M.

The total collection, which was started by the writer thirteen years ago, counts now approximately 1,500 human and animal brains. Of these 223 are human, including 128 of other races than whites; while 348 belong to other primates. The latter are distributed as follows:

Gorilla	11	(5 adults)
Chimpanzees	6	(1 adult)
Orangs	36	(23 adults)
Gibbons and siamangs.....	55	(most adults)
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	17	" "
Baboons	22	" "
Presbytis	75	" "
Other Old World monkeys ...	64	" "
American monkeys	45	" "
Lemurs	17	" "

A large proportion of the above valuable material has been collected directly in or for the institution, and is in a very good condition for study. The number of adult anthropoid brains, excepting those of the chimpanzees, exceeds probably that of all other known collections of similar material not only singly, but even collectively.

Besides those of the primates, there are now in the collection the brains of 165 *carnivora* and *cetacea*; 50 *insectivora*; 266 *ungulata*; 81 *rodentia*; 47 *edentata* and *marsupialia*; and 287 *aves* and *reptilia*.

The whole collection, in common with others in the division and in the U. S. National Museum in general, is freely accessible for consultation to well-qualified scientific workers; and in suitable cases facilities could be extended for full elaboration and description of some of the series of specimens.

ALEŠ HRDLIČKA

PROGRAM OF THE YALE CHAPTER OF SIGMA XI FOR 1916-1917

THE meetings of the Yale Chapter of Sigma Xi for the present college year promise to be of unusual interest, for there are to be presented, instead of the usual mutually irrelevant papers, a series of lectures which together will constitute a symposium on the origin and evolution of the earth and its inhabitants. Each paper will be authoritative, the result of original research, and the series