with the arms and legs bent close to the body, and the skull had been deformed with the frontal depression. The entire skeleton was tinged a bright red by the infiltration of iron, and the inner surface of the skull was covered by a deposit of brownish-black limonite. We were able to take out the skull, which fell into a hundred pieces, and only fragments of the bones. The only relic found was the foot of a pottery vessel with traces of a highly polished red inner surface. This was found near the skeleton above the bones and under the gravel. The skeleton was covered with earth, immediately below the layer of gravel and alluvium, and was not intrusive, there being absolutely no signs of disturbance above. It could not have been intruded from the side as there is rapid erosion going on here. Every year parts of the banks are washed away by the sea during the time of flood tides. The owner of the property assured the writer that the bank now visible is not the surface seen during former visits, as the ocean is slowly washing away the shoreline.

Concerning the age of this skeleton, the archeologist is not competent to pass his opinion. This must be done by the geologist and physiographer. But the writer is of the opinion that this find is the oldest burial thus far found in South America.

Marshall H. Saville

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE MULFORD BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON BASIN

Further advices received from Dr. H. H. Rusby, director of the Mulford Biological Exploration, report continued favorable progress, and a considerable amount of scientific work already accomplished in quest for medicinal plants and biological specimens.

Members of the expedition left La Paz, Bolivia, about July 9, whence they proceeded by rail to Eucalyptus, the terminus of the railroad. From Eucalyptus to Pongo they traveled by auto truck over the new auto road recently completed by the Guggenheim interests in Bolivia. From Pongo, a three days' journey by mule brought them to Canamina, which will be their temporary headquarters for three or four weeks. From this point certain members of the party will make an ascent of the La Paz river for a considerable distance for the purpose of making special collections, the remainder of the party making detailed studies in the vicinity of Canamina.

Collections have been made in and around Mollendo, Arica, Arequipa, Tiavaya and La Paz. A large quantity of these materials, shipped just before the party left La Paz, has been received in Philadelphia.

The shipment includes among other things botanical specimens of economic products of Peru and Bolivia, such as the green-colored, purple-striped fruit of the "pepino"; the fruit of a species of *Tasconia* which is sold in the markets there under the name of "Tumbo"; also another edible fruit known as "acchocta," and a turnip-shaped root called "rhacache," and many others. These will go to the economic museum of the New York Botanical Garden and the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. A quantity of herbs is also included, which will be sent to Professor Edward Kremers of the University of Wisconsin, who will study the volatile oils contained in them.

In ascending and crossing the mountains from Mollendo to La Paz, Drs. Rusby and Hoffman made systematic observations on blood pressure changes at different altitudes and on the mountain sickness known as "sirroche." They have availed themselves of every opportunity to study tropical diseases and while at Arequipa they visited the fine hospital there to study a form of tropical ulcer known as "uta."

EDUCATIONAL FORESTRY

(*From a correspondent*)

Educational forestry is being carried on by experts at the Alleghany State Park, the new public recreation ground just dedicated in Cattaraugus county. The Buffalo Academy of Science is cooperating with the New York State College of Forestry in this work.

Henry R. Francis, professor of forest