ber 20, 1921, and January 1, 1922. Their weight varied from 250 to 300 pounds.

With this information I called at the office of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, owners, at Fulton Market, where Mr. J. M. Matthews, in charge of the office, after interviewing Captain Emil Rasmusen of the schooner *Ruth M. Martin,* made the following statement:

While fishing for tilefish 120 miles E. S. E. of Ambrose Channel lightship, a swordfish was found on the trawl line when hauled to the surface. The fish was entangled in the trawl apparently in an effort to obtain some of the tilefish that had been hooked. The tilefish near where the swordfish was entangled were cut and bruised, indicating that they had been attacked. There was no indication that the swordfish had been hooked or had taken any bait. The trawl line was looped around the sword close up to the head and wrapped around the body several times. On this trip three swordfish were taken on the trawls in the same manner. One weighed 265 pounds and had a sword about five feet in length. The other two weighed 254 and 185 pounds, respectively. The tilefish trawl had 320 hooks nine feet apart. The fishing ground is on the edge of the Gulf Stream.

I then interviewed Captain Jack Rasmusen of the schooner *Benjamin W. Latham.* He reported having taken five swordfish on tilefish trawls during the holidays, with a total weight of 990 pounds, the trawls being set at depths of 70 to 115 fathoms.

The masters of all four vessels stated that swordfish had never been caught in this manner before so far as they knew. There were no signs of swordfish at the surface when any of the trawl catches were made.

In going into the details of the matter, I was interested chiefly in ascertaining whether the swordfishes had actually gone to the bottom in search of food, but there does not seem to be any positive evidence on this point. The masters of the vessels thought that the unusual catches on the trawl lines were first felt at about 25 fathoms below the surface. All the swordfishes were much tangled up in the lines and most of them were dead when brought up. They probably attempted to raid the trawls while they were being lifted, and it is possible that some of them did so at depths considerably greater than that at which they were first noticed.

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MEXICAN ARCHEOLOGY

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: A somewhat inaccurate account of the communication on "Recent archeological discoveries in Mexico" that I made to the Royal Anthropological Society in London on November 22, 1921, having been reprinted in SCIENCE (April 7, 1922) from *Nature,* I would be obliged if you would permit me to refer those interested in the subject to the exact report of my text printed in *Man* (January, 1922), to rectify the following inaccuracies:

It was in 1909, not "in 1920" that specimens of the sub-gravel type were first brought to my notice. It was in the great pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacan and not in the recently uncovered and reconstructed "small pyramid" that Señor Gamio pierced a tunnel. It was an age of two thousand years and not of "twenty thousand years" that the late distinguished volcanist, Dr. Temple Anderson, tentatively assigned to the lava bed at Coyoacan under which a second type of clay figurines was discovered. In his remarks Mr. T. A. Joyce referred to a figurine acquired by the British Museum "from Michoacan, Mexico," and not from "Ecuador."

ZELIA NUTTALL

QUOTATIONS

THE ISOTOPES OF TIN

THE insensitivity of the photographic plate in recording positive rays when compared with its sensitivity to light has long been observed, and has been accounted for by the fact that the action of positive rays is purely a surface effect. There has, therefore, always been the hope that considerable improvement could be made in this direction by increasing the concentration of the bromide particules on the surface of the gelatine. This hope has now been realized to some extent by the use of a method which, I understand, has been devised for the production of