IF there were any valid argument for accenting "research" on the first syllable, it would equally well apply to a great number of other words beginning with "re-," in which the force of the prefix is exactly the same (for those who advocate accenting the penult, "reinter" is a good one for practice!).

The solution of this problem (and of all others of similar character) is clearly and definitely indicated in an admirable little book by Martin C. Flaherty, entitled "How to Use the Dictionary" (Ronald Press Co. 1923). It can be read in a few hours and will richly repay the effort.

E. H. MCCLELLAND
CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

CORRECTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE

IN the fourth edition stars should be attached to the subjects of research of Dr. Atherton Seidell, chemist in the hygienic laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service, and of Dr. T. Wingate Todd, professor of anatomy in Western Reserve University. The copy was correct, but unfortunately the errors were passed by the proofreaders.

In the table (page 1128) showing the strength of institutions in the different sciences, Harvard University should be given a rating of 4.6 in anthropology, one man who was called to Harvard before the date of reference not having been so recorded. This places Harvard first among universities in anthropology and further emphasizes its dominant position. Changes in position are frequent, the situation having altered in a number of institutions between the date to which the table refers and the time of its publication.

Several less serious errors have been discovered, as also the omission of names that should be included. The latter situation, however, is inevitable, partly owing to the large number of individuals concerned and partly because some scientific men will not reply to requests for information.

J. MCKEEN CATTELL

REPORTS

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE FIELD MUSEUM PALEONTOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS TO SOUTH AMERICA

THE work undertaken by the Field Museum paleontological expeditions to Argentina and Bolivia has been finished. The party composing the second expedition returned to Chicago in November, 1927. Collections brought together by these expeditions from many localities have now been received at the museum.

These expeditions, made possible by the generous support of Captain Marshall Field, were active from 1922 to 1927. The work has been carried on by two successive expeditions under the leadership of the present writer. The object was to make collections of fossil mammals from as many as possible of the known fossil-bearing horizons of South America. A similar undertaking had not been made by a North American institution since the Princeton University expeditions to Patagonia of 1896–99.

The first expedition, consisting of E. S. Riggs, G. F. Sternberg and J. B. Abbott, set out from Chicago early in November, 1922, and proceeded to the Santa Cruzean formations of southernmost Argentina. Near the Port of Rio Gallegos the first working base was established. Collecting was carried on in the province of Santa Cruz until the end of the following May, when the approach of southern winter made a movement northward advisable. Collections amounting to 282 specimens of fossil mammals, together with a few specimens of fossil birds, were made from the Santa Cruzean formation. This number included 177 skulls, with a few skeletons more or less entire. According to field determinations, this collection included thirty-two genera of fossil mammals, and a considerably larger number of species.

With the approach of winter the party moved northward to the vicinity of Commodoro Rivadavia. There the months of July and August were passed in collecting recent mammals and birds when weather conditions permitted.

The second working season, from September to May, 1923–4, was devoted to collecting fossil mammals from the earlier fresh-water formations, designated by North American geologists as the Deseado Series, and referred by them to the Oligocene period. Collections of fossil shells to the number of three hundred, and a few specimens of cetaceans, were also made from the Patagonian Beds. Some collections of Cretaceous dinosaurs were made from the San Jorg formation. A fossil forest of *Araucaria* was discovered near Cerro Madra y Higa of the province of Santa Cruz, and a collection of 250 specimens of cones, twigs and branches made from it. Unrecorded occurrences of Deseado mammals were examined near this point and at another locality in the vicinity of Pico Truncado.

Of the Eocene mammals, only a limited collection was made from the "Nothostylops Beds" of Ameghino. A larger collection, comprising 256 specimens, was collected from the upper fossil-bearing horizons of the Deseado formation, including the "Astraponotus Beds" and the "Pyrotherium Beds" of Ameghino. No less than eight widely separated fossil-bearing localities were examined, and a reconnaissance was made through the northern part of the province of