bordering on, your special field. And ask yourself how many people there are in your field who will care to read these selected papers through. Certainly not enough to keep any technical publication running, especially if the interested readers largely peruse it in the university or public library!

There is, however, it seems to me, a simple way out of the dilemma. It is this: let the authors of research papers offer to the scientific journals, an adequate statement of anything new that their researches have discovered, in the meantime sending their more circumstantial papers to some depository where they may be consulted. Should a worker at a distance wish to see the entire paper, there are various inexpensive means by which copies of it can be made. The great trouble is, at present, that publications are filled with details that only the very few read, although the cost is as great as if everybody read them.

Moreover, the omission of all the harrowing details will serve to brighten up the technical journals, add to the subscription lists, decrease the cost of publication and interest an ever-widening circle of readers in all sorts of research problems.

WILLARD N. CLUTE,
Editor of the *American Botanist*

INTESTINAL PROTOZOA AND CECAL MATERIAL IN RATS

HEGNER[1] has recently reported that chicks normally evacuate the contents of the cecum, and that this material may be distinguished from intestinal material. The latter is "usually compact and dark in color, whereas the cecal contents are more liquid and yellowish in color." He reports that intestinal protozoa are almost entirely localized in the cecum, and accordingly diagnostic samples may be obtained by the mere selection of the fecal matter. Something of the same nature appears to be true of the albino rat. The feces of the rat are usually hard and black in color, or a dark brown which becomes black shortly after voiding. If the animal is disturbed, however, by unusual handling, shaking or rapping the metal cage, or, best of all, by merely holding it by the tip of the tail while it struggles to escape, a series of defecations usually results, of which the last are soft and yellowish. And, as Hegner reports for the chick, in the rat these soft and yellowish masses are richer in cecal protozoa than the normally passed feces. Presumably the excitement accelerates the movement of the contents through the lower part of the intestine.

DAVID CAUSEY
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

FORBESICHTHYS FOR FORBESELLA

IN the thirteenth edition of Jordan's "Manual of Vertebrates," the new generic name *Forbesella* Jordan and Evermann is proposed for transitional species of Cave-fishes "connecting *Chologaster* with *Typhlichthys*"—*Chologaster papillifer* Forbes type.

We are informed by Mr. Gilbert P. Whitley that *Forbesella* is preoccupied. The name *Forbesichthys* Jordan and Evermann will replace *Forbesella*.

DAVID STARR JORDAN

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NEW MEXICO

A TWO-SHEET geological map of New Mexico, prepared by N. H. Darton on the basis of work chiefly done by many other observers and edited by G. W. Stose, has lately been published by the U. S. Geological Survey on a scale of 1:500,000 in twenty-two formation colors and with 100 meter contours. It is therefore a valuable supplement to the one-sheet map of Arizona published on the same scale and in thirty-two colors four years earlier (1924) by the national survey in cooperation with the Arizona Bureau of Mines. Explanatory bulletins to accompany the maps have been prepared by Darton.

A recent automobile trip across long stretches of both these states from Tucson to Albuquerque and return, with the maps in hand, has enabled me to appreciate their great value not only in setting forth in a general way all that has been thus far learned of Arizonan and New Mexican areal geology, but also in providing a basis for further local work on a more detailed scale. A few of the more striking features shown on the New Mexico map may be here noted. The south central part of the state is traversed by the San Andres range in a gently flexed meridional course seventy-five miles in length, between the broad alluvial plain of Tularosa "Valley," famous for its White Sands, on the east, and the but little narrower alluvial plain of the Jornada del Muerto on the west. The range is a monocline, with a belt of fundamental crystalline rocks along its eastern base, overlaid by a west-dipping series of Paleozoic strata. It is continued northward by the shorter Oscura Range, an east-dipping monocline thirty miles in length, a little offset to the east, the two ranges being separated by a broken-down anticline which trends obliquely to the north-northwest; hence the crystalline complex lies along the western base of the Oscura Range and the Paleozoic strata there slant down to the east. The oblique course of the broken anticline between the

[1] SCIENCE, 69: 432–434.