later stages the leaves may crinkle and brown irregular spots are distributed over the leaf surface.

H. G. M. JACOBSON
T. R. SWANBACK
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

EVIDENCES OF AQUATIC LIFE FROM THE GLENWOOD STAGE OF LAKE CHICAGO

RECORDS of aquatic life during the various stages of Lake Chicago have been lacking for the earliest or Glenwood stage, whose waters stood about fifty-five feet above the present level of Lake Michigan. F. C. Baker points out that the withdrawal or Bowmanville stage of the lake, immediately following the Glenwood, witnessed abundant life in the waters of Wilmette Bay.[1] In the latter part of November, 1928, the junior author discovered minute molluscan shells in the well-stratified silts and clays of the Glenwood stage of Lake Chicago. Later, additional species were collected from the same locality, by D. F. Higgins and the senior author.

The locality where the discovery was made is in the western part of the village of Wilmette, Illinois, in the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, T. 42 N., R. 13 E., Cook County. The area lies in the fields north of Lake Avenue and east of Reinwald Avenue, Wilmette. A master's thesis, written by Miss Marie Devou, of Northwestern University, presents a further description of this region. The surface of the fields is between 625 and 630 feet A. T., or about fifty feet above the level of Lake Michigan. The shells were found about four feet below the surface in that part of the lake plain that was covered by the waters of Skokie Bay during the Glenwood stage of Lake Chicago.

The sediments were screened and washed, and a few more specimens have been found. These were sent to Mr. Baker, who kindly identified them and who lists the following species:

Gyraulus circumstriatus walkeri (Vanatta)
Gyraulus umbilicatellus (Ckll.)
Menetus exacuous (Say)
Helisoma trivolvis (Say)
Stagnicola caperata (Say)
Stagnicola reflexa (Say)
Physa gyrina hildrethiana Lea
Sphaerium occidentale Prime
Strobilops virgo (Pilsbry)[2]
Planorbula n. sp.

The last named is a species soon to be described by Mr. Baker. All the species, with one exception, are fresh-water shells. Mr. Baker states that these species are known in the older deposits of middle Illinois. Doubtless they migrated to the vicinity of the Glenwood beach, where, as Mr. Baker points out, they occupied the warmer waters of the shallow pools behind the beach barriers.[3]

The specimens identified by Mr. Baker have been placed in the Pleistocene collections at the University of Illinois Museum of Natural History. They will become a part of the Chicago Pleistocene collection.

JOHN R. BALL
WILLIAM E. POWERS
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

THE CAPTURE OF YOUNG WHITEFISH IN THE BAY OF QUINTE

THE young of the common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis* [Mitchill]) have been taken but rarely in scientific collections, and, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, the only reference to current year fry in the literature is that of Hankinson (1914). The capture of a considerable number of young whitefish in the Bay of Quinte is therefore of interest. These fry were taken close to shore in water of a depth of three feet or less on numerous occasions between April 12 and June 4, 1928. The capture and observation of these fry over a period of some seven weeks provide material which yields valuable information on the early growth, food and habits of this important commercial species. Full details of the early life history of the whitefish will be published at an early date.

J. L. HART
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Comparative Neurology, A Manual and Text for the Study of the Nervous System of Vertebrates. By JAMES W. PAPEZ. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1929. xxi + 518 pp., 315 figs. 8vo.

THE author has undertaken the difficult task of producing a combined laboratory guide and text-book on the anatomy of the nervous system. The comparative point of view is introduced in the first chapter with a discussion of the cerebral cortex of some of the lower mammals in relation to their sense-organ equipment. In the following chapters an account of gyri and sulci of the cortex in some of the

[1] F. C. Baker, "The Life of the Pleistocene or Glacial Epoch, as Recorded in the Deposits Laid down by the Great Ice Sheets," Univ. of Illinois Bull., XVII, 41, 1920, pp. 71–73.

[2] A land shell.

[3] F. C. Baker, personal communication.