interviews with persons who had heard and seen the meteor. He also investigated the hole made by the small stone immediately after the fall and assisted the writer in examining and measuring the hole made by the large stone. Mr. Wright, the editor of the Paragould *Daily Press,* cooperated fully, especially in securing information to supplement that obtained by the writer at the time of his visit.

The last fall of meteorites in the United States, so far as is known to us, was at Tilden, Illinois, on July 13, 1927. The November 11, 1927, issue of SCIENCE carried our announcement of the Tilden meteor and meteorites.

Note added July 3, 1930:

The report of the fall of a big meteorite near Bezerros, Brazil, has not been verified. Among definitely authentic meteorites, iron or stone, the big Paragould is the largest for which the date of fall is known.

C. C. WYLIE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

OCCURRENCE OF MAMMOTH AND GIANT BISON IN GLACIAL MORAINES IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO

IN June, 1929, the writer, accompanied by Professor J. Hansen, of Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, and Mr. L. Q. Coffin, examined a reported fossil deposit which had been cut into during the course of the construction of a large ditch in the mountains between Gunnison and Montrose, Colorado. This ditch was built along the west side of the mountain valley of the Little Cimarron, and the deposits are found at an elevation of about eight thousand feet.

The principal formation here is Graneros beds of the Colorado group of the Upper Cretaceous, and they here contain some beautifully preserved fossil fish, with iridescent colors. So far as the writer is aware, these have never been collected and studied from this area.

Pleistocene deposits of coarse gravel, silt and boulders of all sizes lap down over these beds, and most of this appears to be old glacial moraines. In the limited time available for examination of these beds, so far as observed the spots where the fossils were found appeared to be clearly in beds of this origin and near their lower termination.

At Montrose, Colorado, the writer saw some of these bones which had been removed from the deposit. Portions of teeth and a tusk were preserved, not distinguishable from the mammoth type commonly referred to *E. columbi.* With this material was a molar tooth of a very large fossil bison, of the size found in the immense *B. latifrons* and similar species. The writer has had occasion the past year to study several of our extinct bison types, and it is evident that much individual variation exists in many characters, so that, at least until critical studies of all known material has been made, it is unsafe to attempt to identify these species by a single molar tooth.

While scattered, these fossils had been in a good state of preservation when found, and were well mineralized; but the rough handling they had received, with nothing done to preserve them, had naturally resulted in a good deal of damage being done to them.

Mr. L. G. Coffin, the father of the young man who accompanied the writer, was constructing the ditch and discovered the fossil bones. When in Denver recently he assured the writer that the large bison horns he found there were longer than, but not quite so robust as, an immense set of *Bison latifrons* horns now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, which were found in the early Pleistocene of Nebraska. These horns are of almost the known limit in size, though not so long as in *Bison regius.* While the writer did not see the specimen, Mr. Coffin is known to be a man of reliability and the finding of one of these immense bisons, agreeing in size with the above mentioned molar, in association with *Elephas cf. columbi,* conforms with their known occurrence, save for being found at such a high elevation and in local glacial deposits.

So far as the writer is aware this is the first known occurrence of such fossils under these conditions in these mountains, and it brings up some interesting problems which should be studied.

To reach the spot where these fossils were found, one turns off at Cerro, about seventeen miles east of Montrose, on the main highway to Gunnison, and drives twelve miles up from Cerro to the Tripler camp. The Pleistocene fossils were found about one fourth to one half mile above this camp, in the ditch cut.

The Cretaceous fish mentioned are also found near here, in a slide near the nearby Cold Hill camp, in a dark sandy shale and in sandstone.

These localities seem well worth noting for record for the benefit of any specialists who may be interested and have the opportunity to work at this location.

HAROLD J. COOK

COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ZOOPHARMACOLOGY VERSUS PHYTOPHARMACOLOGY

I HAVE read with great satisfaction the appreciation of my contributions to phytopharmacology expressed by Professor Edwin H. Shaw, Jr., published in the first May number of SCIENCE, page 460; and I was especially interested in the writer's suggestion that