more than one boat refused to stop at the island for fear of incurring infection.

St. Croix's uncertain rainfall régime will bring heavy precipitation years again. This in turn will increase the malaria hazard. Yet by exercising extreme care through draining her low-lying areas and by inaugurating other preventive measures so successful in the Canal Zone, the island can minimize possibilities of another serious outbreak.

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LIMESTONE CAVERNS

AN interesting confirmation of some of the points set forth by W. M. Davis in his paper on "The Origin of Limestone Caverns" was found in the course of field work in southern Kentucky. Davis elaborates the principle that caverns are opened by solution below the ground water table and later are exposed and subjected to corrasion by the lowering of the ground water. The discovery of a cavern opening below the lowest level of the Cumberland River seems to give evidence at least of the possibility of active solution below the water table.

The cavern in question is located on the recently published Burnside Quadrangle of the U. S. Geological Survey. It lies about a mile southeast of Sloans Valley station in the northeast part of the map. This is a part of the Cumberland Plateau, near the western margin. Sandstone and conglomerate strata overlie a series of limestone formations of various degrees of solubility. In this part of the plateau the streams have uncovered the top of the limestone strata in the valley bottoms, and typical karst forms have been developed—dolines and ponors leading to caverns, underground drainage, etc. The Cumberland River flows through marked intrenched meanders, still youthful, and incised below an erosion level probably continuous with the level of the Highland Rim country immediately to the west. Low water in the present river, therefore, represents the lowest level to which the ground water table in this area has fallen, at least in the later chapters of the local physiographic history. Cavern openings below the lowest water level, such as may be observed on the southwest bank of the Cumberland River on Haynes Bend, confirm the principle that these openings may have been produced below the water table.

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EFFECT OF AN IODIDE FERTILIZER ON IODINE CONTENT OF A FOOD PLANT

OWING to the possible therapeutic value of iodine-containing foods, some interest attaches to a preliminary experiment on the effect of an iodide applied to the soil on the iodine content of turnips. White egg turnips were grown under uniform conditions, except that one half the plots received potassium iodide at the rate of two kilograms per hectare, while the other plots received a chemically equivalent amount of potassium chloride. The potassium salts were applied in the row. The yield of roots and tops was slightly, but not significantly higher with the chloride than with the iodide. However, the small amount of iodide added produced significant differences in the iodine content of the turnips. The iodide-treated plants contained 441 and 950 parts per billion of iodine in the roots and tops, respectively, against 165 and 441 parts in the chloride-treated plots. Whether these quantities of iodine in food have therapeutic value is not known to the writers, but the experiment indicates the possibility of large relative increases in iodine content of root crops by the application of iodides.

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THE THOMAS SAY FOUNDATION GETS UNDER WAY

THE idea behind this unique and penniless foundation is that by the sale of technical monographs on insects to members of the Entomological Society of America (and to others) money will be obtained for publishing additional books, and the list will grow and be cumulative. It has begun to grow. The first volume issued was a monograph of the Dipterous genus Sacrophaga, by J. M. Aldrich; the second, a monograph of the Stoneflies (order Plecoptera) of North America, by Needham and Claassen; and third, recently issued, a monograph of Stonefly Nymphs, by P. W. Claassen (C. C. Thomas, publisher). With the issuance of this volume the series is well under way.

Stoneflies have no great beauty that collectors should desire them, and they have little economic importance. Hence their study has been greatly neglected. Volume two of this series, treating of adults, and this third volume treating of the immature stages, together constitute the first gathering up of knowledge of our fauna in this most primitive order of winged insects. Both are pioneer descriptive treatises, indispensable for further work upon our Plecopterous fauna. Five families are now recognized in our fauna, one of them, Peltoperlidae, being new.

Contrary to the statements current in some repu-