TABLE I

	Medium	Results obtained by Broh-Kahn in sulfanilamide culture	Results obtained in culture containing methylene blue (no sulfanilamide present)
Aerobic	lactate	No bacteriostasis	complete reduction
Anaerobic	lactate + nitrate	Good bacteriostasis	no reduction (nitrite formed)

duced the bacteriostatic action of sulfanilamide is clearly manifest.

The unsatisfactory effect of sulfanilamide therapy of closed space infections, empyema, and mastoiditis may be explained by correlating the above data with the demonstration by Menkin[5] that similar experimental infections are accompanied by anaerobic glycolysis, the extent of which depends upon the severity of the induced infection.

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AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF MESOZOIC AND EARLY CENOZOIC PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA

THE accurate identification of fossils is considerably facilitated by the use of illustrated card catalogues. Up to the present no such catalogue of fossil plants is known to exist in this country. During the past three years the writer has compiled a catalogue containing the figures and descriptions of all plant species of the Mesozoic and Paleocene of North America. It is hoped that the compilation may gradually be enlarged to include the remaining Cenozoic species of North America and at least the holotypes of foreign species of both the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

In compiling the catalogue duplicate copies of all available publications on Mesozoic and early Cenozoic plants were first secured by purchase. To date, 46 monographs and over 80 shorter reports have been utilized. From each of these the figures and descriptions of species were cut out and pasted on the front and reverse sides, respectively, of specially printed 8 by 10 inch cards. In addition to the figure the front of each card contains the following: the original name of the species and its founder, the formation in which the specimen was found, the geologic system to which the formation belongs, the kind of type specimen represented, the name, date and author of the publication from which the figure and description were clipped and the subsequent changes in name and synonymy of the species. The back of each card contains the description and precise locality of each figured specimen.

[5] Valy Menkin and C. R. Warner, *Am. Jour. Path.*, 13: 25, 1937.

If duplicate copies of publications were not available for clipping, the figures of species were photographed and the descriptions transcribed from library copies. The catalogue is kept up to date by clipping new publications as soon as duplicates can be obtained.

For both convenience and efficiency the catalogue of over 4,500 cards has been separated systematically into numerous small groups, each of which contains species of generally similar characteristics. In the case of dicotyledonous leaves, for example, well-defined differences in shape, venation and marginal characters are the principal bases of separation into 52 distinct groups. An artificial key, with line drawings and short descriptions of each group, accompanies the catalogue. By means of the key a specimen to be identified is easily and quickly referred to a particular group. An examination of the cards of a particular group (generally not over 50 in number) shows whether or not the specimen can be identified as a previously described species.

The catalogue has demonstrated its usefulness in several ways: (1) the time required for the identification of a specimen has been reduced from the previous 6 to 8 hours by the usual haphazard methods to about 30 minutes by the use of the catalogue; (2) for age determinations each small group of cards contains relevant stratigraphic information about both identical and related species; (3) for taxonomic studies it is advantageous to have in the easily handled, compact groups of cards the figures of numerous specimens of generally similar characters, as well as the discussions of various authors regarding botanical affinities; (4) for studies of modern plants it may quickly be determined whether or not a certain type of leaf or seed is represented by similar or comparable forms in the Mesozoic or early Cenozoic.

For added efficiency it is planned to accompany the catalogue by three cross-indices: stratigraphic, systematic and alphabetic.

Financial and clerical assistance for the undertaking has been given by the department of geology of Princeton University. For their careful work the writer is indebted to Mrs. C. Tindall, Miss H. Hurley, Miss C. D. Gurnsey, Mrs. J. A. Lahey, Mr. K. M. Waagé and Mr. H. deN. Wynne.

The completed catalogue may be consulted in the department of geology, Princeton University.

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THE PEACE RESOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

IN the Peace Resolution of the American Association of Scientific Workers printed in SCIENCE of May 3 much is said to which every scientist can assent.