point have been found together in a locality about thirty miles southwest of Abilene, Texas. This site lies on a dry branch of Mulberry Creek, where an alluvial cap on bed-rock has been eroded by the channel of the stream.

The site was discovered by Cyrus N. Ray in July, 1929, and reported by him in 1930 as a locality where he had found channeled points.[3] In that report several generalized Folsom and other flint artifact types found in this place were described, and illustrated, as well as the center of one Folsom point similar to those found at the original locality.

In this site in 1935 Ray found a mammoth's skeleton embedded in a hummock of gravelly earth overlying bed-rock[4] and with the assistance of Dr. E. H. Sellards and Dr. Otto O. Watts, the mammoth's teeth were removed. At that time only a small excavation was made in the bank, of sufficient size to remove the teeth.

On July 4, 1938, while on an inspection tour of the deeply buried sites discovered by Cyrus N. Ray, Kirk Bryan and Samuel Vaughan were conducted to the site, and while Bryan and Ray were inspecting the outcropping bones, Vaughan noticed about an inch of the exposed base of a flint dart head firmly embedded in the red earth of the bank, on the same level as the bones, and on the north edge of the small hole excavated by Drs. Sellards, Ray and Watts in 1935.

Although smaller, the point is of the same general appearance as those reported and figured by Figgins and Sellards in recent publications. It is distinctly different from most of the points found with bison at either the original Folsom locality or at the Lindenmier site.[5]

On July 14, Ray and Bryan began a joint excavation at this place, which was directed by T. N. Campbell, assisted by Vaughan and some local laborers.

A trench 40 feet long was dug, and additional shallower holes were made to expose the bones. Only one flint chip was found. The number and disposition of the bones show that they were brought to place by the stream that deposited the gravel enclosing them and the finer-grained reddish alluvium overlying them. The Folsomoid point must have been carried by the same current. The alluvium of this locality overlies bedrock and has a variable thickness reaching 10 feet. It is hard and compact with limey concretions and thus has a considerable antiquity. It is an interesting speculation that the Folsom point may have been located in the fleshy part of the head, but the excavation of the site affords no definite evidence to this effect. It is, however, fair to conclude that the Folsomoid point is as old as the mammoth-bearing alluvium, which also contains remains of other, as yet unidentified, animals.

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STILBOMETOPA PODOPYSTYLA (HIPPOBOSCIDAE) FROM THE MOURNING DOVE

IN September, 1937, a specimen of *Stilbometopa podopystyla* Speiser was collected from a mature eastern mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) taken in the vicinity of Peru, Nebraska. The species determination was made by Dr. Alan Stone, of the U. S. National Museum, and the specimen was later deposited in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University.

A search of the literature reveals only two other records of hippoboscid flies from North American doves. Bequaert[1] records the same fly (*S. podopystyla*) from a white-winged dove, *Melopelia asiatica* (L.), and Herman[2] collected *Ornithoica confluenta* Say from mourning doves taken on Cape Cod.

The finding of hippoboscid flies on mourning doves is of interest in that the natural vector of their Haemoproteus parasites has not been determined, although certain species of these flies are known to be vectors of the pigeon and quail Haemoproteus, and Huff[3] has shown experimentally that the pigeon fly (*Pseudolynchia maura* Bigot) can transmit the dove Haemoproteus to the pigeon.

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QUOTATIONS

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

IT is probable that Lord Rayleigh's term of office will mark one of the most momentous periods in the long history of the British Association. To take the initiative in forming a division to deal with the social and international relations of science is to undertake an onerous and responsible task for which the association is peculiarly fitted, and in which it will have the good wishes of all who realize the effect that advances

[3] Cyrus N. Ray, *Bull. Texas Archeol. and Paleont. Soc.*, 2: 45–46, plate 10, Sept., 1930; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10.
[4] Cyrus N. Ray, *Bull. Texas Archeol. and Paleont. Soc.*, 7: 127–129, plate 17, 1935.
[5] F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., "A Folsom Complex," Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Lindenmier Site in Northern Colorado, Smithsonian Institution, 1935.
[1] Bequaert, *Rev. de Ent.*, 5: 322–325, 1935.
[2] Herman, *Bird-Banding*, 8: 161–166, 1937.
[3] Huff, *Amer. Jour. Hyg.*, 16: 618–623, 1935.