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.

in science may have, for good or ill, on the welfare of our own community and of the nations of the world at large. As the Council of the Association does not meet until November, the General Committee, at its final meeting at Cambridge, approved the appointment of a provisional committee, and a few possible members of this committee were suggested to be invited to serve upon it. The publication of a list of the names of these members as forming even a provisional committee is, however, premature and unauthorized.

The Cambridge meeting has been signalized by yet another advance of international importance. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has aims and interests which have much in common with those of the British Association, and it has long been felt that a closer liaison between the two associations would hasten the realization of those ideals of international cooperation and good will and would form a very considerable contribution made by men of science to the cause of world peace.

By a happy chance, the principal officers of the American Association were able to be present at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, and they have agreed to transmit to their executive two suggestions, which have the full approval of the General Committee of the British Association, for promoting a closer union between the two associations. It is suggested that, in alternate years, a disinguished American man of science should be invited to deliver an address before the members of the British Association at their annual meeting, and reciprocally, in the years not marked by such lectures, that a distinguished British scientific worker should address the members of the American Association at their summer meeting.

These addresses, which will be devoted to a topic of broad scientific interest, will usually, but not necessarily, deal with some of those aspects of science and society which are the concern of the new Division of the British Association.

Further, the officers of the associations are anxious that the associations, through their members, should have more intimate knowledge, each of the other's work. As a beginning to that end, it is suggested that a number of those actively engaged in the work of either association, as members of council or otherwise, should be elected to membership of the sister association, with the full privileges of attendance at meetings and of reception of journals.

This principle of exchange of the privileges of membership may be greatly extended in the future; but, in this connection much will depend on the form taken by the new quarterly journal which will replace the present annual report of the British Association after the publication of the report of the Cambridge meeting.

The associations are to be warmly congratulated on their courage and initiative in taking these steps, steps which are obviously but the beginnings of others which will lead to greater understanding and closer cooperation, with corresponding repercussions on the friendship between two great democratic communities.—*Nature.*

BOOKS AND LITERATURE

NEW TRENDS IN GERMAN FORESTRY

German Forestry. By FRANZ HESKE. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.00. Pp. 342. 1938.

UNDER ordinary circumstances, a book on German forestry would hardly be of sufficient general interest to be reviewed for scientific readers in America. German forestry has often been interpreted to the American people. Dr. B. E. Fernow at Cornell and Professor Filibert Roth at Ann Arbor were the early leaders in the forestry movement here, and richly contributed to development in this country of the concept of forests as a permanent renewable resource. As a matter of fact, all the early American literature on forestry is based to a large extent on the teachings and text-books of German foresters.

The present book, however, is an outgrowth of entirely changed conditions. It has a peculiar history back of it. For the last four or five years, the Oberlaender Trust and the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation—the latter symbolic of the days of German liberalism—have sponsored and financed visits to Germany and Austria of *selected* groups of American lumbermen, governmental forest officials, and individual foresters of prominence. Dr. Franz Heske, a professor at the forest school at Tharandt, has acted as director, guide and "interpreter" on most of these visits. A group of American lumbermen, after one of these trips, thought to present their impressions in the form of a book for the benefit of forest owners and foresters in this country. They have not carried out this plan, but Dr. Heske, who had previously visited the United States under the auspices of the Oberlaender Trust, has undertaken, on their behalf, to interpret present German forest policies to the American public.

This interpretation, originally written in German, has been translated into English by Professor A. B. Recknagel, of Cornell University, edited by W. N. Sparhawk, of the U. S. Forest Service, prefaced by Henry S. Graves, dean of the School of Forestry in Yale University, and supplied with an introduction by R. B. Goodman, a forest land owner. The result