

vessels, ornamentation, images in wood and clay, &c. He comes to the conclusion that the leather-work is the oldest industry of the Negro, and was followed by wood and plaited work, from which finally arose ceramics. The author agrees with Schurtz that a Wooden age replaced the Stone age in Africa, and was followed by the Iron age; the latter took place quickly on account of the superiority of iron weapons and utensils over wooden ones, but pottery slowly superseded wooden vessels and gourds, and has undergone only a slight development. The second part is mainly taken up with an elaborate article by J. Walter Fewkes, on the "Dolls of the Tusayan Indians." These are carefully described, and their symbolism is noted; coloured illustrations are given of forty-three of them. He points out that the characteristic details are always found on the head, and adds, "this fact is one which gives a great importance to the study of helmets, masks, and all cephalic decorations which are used in ceremonial dances."—Prof. P. J. Veth, on "Signature-lore" (De Leer der Signaturer); signature being "the resemblance of a vegetable or a mineral to any part of a man's body."—The first part of an essay of a branch of sympathetic magic deals with the subject in general, and a detailed account of the Mandrake (*Mandragora*).—R. Parkinson sends a note, which is illustrated, on the boring of shells in the manufacture of armings, &c. The shell is partially embedded in and lashed to a board, and the hole is drilled by means of a bamboo cylinder, to which a flat stone is fastened as a fly-wheel, sand and water is used as emery; when half cut through, the piece of shell is reversed.

Annalen des K.K. naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Bd. viii. Nos. 2, 3-4. (Wien: A. Hölder, 1893.)—Dr. O. Finsch, in the last number of this publication, completes his "Ethnologische Erfahrungen und Belegstücke aus der Südsee." The sub-title describes this as a descriptive catalogue of a collection in the Vienna Museum. It rarely happens that an ethnological collection in a museum is so fully described as this has been, but in this case the author describes the specimens he has himself collected. The catalogue commenced in the third volume (1888) of the *Annalen*, and now concludes, having run to 675 pages, and having been illustrated by twenty-five plates and numerous illustrations in the text. But it is more than a mere illustrated catalogue, for the author has incorporated original ethnological investigations as well as given authentic accounts of the various objects enumerated. The whole series of papers forms an invaluable addition to the libraries of museums and of those interested in such subjects. The current numbers contain Dr. Finsch's account of the Marshall Archipelago and of the Caroline Islands, including Kuschai, Ponapé, Ruk, and Mortlock; to this are appended addenda and corrections of statements in the earlier papers, and several indices.—Eight new species of Hymenoptera belonging to the genus *Gorytes*, Latr., are described by A. Handlirsch (p. 276).—Prof. F. Toula has (p. 283) a preliminary communication on the fauna of the Miocene beds of Kralitz in Mähren; the Foraminifera are most fully noted.—Dr. A. Zahlbruckner gives a description (p. 438) and plate of a new species of lichen (*Pannaria austriaca*).—Dr. F. Berwerth follows, also with a coloured plate, "On Alaüt from Al. ö."—F. F. Kohl (p. 455) has a monograph, with three plates, on *Ampulex*, Jur. (s.l.) and allied genera of Hymenoptera. Numerous new species are described.—F. Siebenrock has an illustrated and carefully worked-out paper on the skeleton of *Uroplates fimbriatus*, Schneid., one of the Geckos.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

LONDON.

Chemical Society, March 15.—Dr. Armstrong, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—Formaldoxime, by W. R. Dunstan and A. L. Bossi. Formaldoxime has previously only been known as a gas or in solution; the authors have obtained it as a colourless liquid boiling at 84°-85°.—Derivatives of camphene containing halogens, by J. E. Marsh and J. A. Gardner. Chlorocamphene, C₁₀H₁₅Cl, is prepared by distilling camphene dichloride, and bromocamphene is obtained by the action of bromine and phosphorous chloride on camphor.—A sulphate of oxamide, by J. E. Marsh. A hot solution of oxamide in strong sulphuric acid deposits crystals of oxamide disulphate (CONH₂)₂.H₂SO₄, on cooling.—Fluoplumbates and free fluorine, by B. Br. uer. The author has prepared a fluo-

plumbate of the composition 3KF, HF, PbF₄; on treatment with sulphuric acid it yields lead tetrafluoride.—The action of nitrosyl chloride on unsaturated compounds, by W. A. Tilden and M. O. Forster.—Note on the action of nitrosyl chloride on amido-derivatives of benzenoid hydrocarbons, by W. A. Tilden and J. H. Millar. Nitrosyl chloride acts on aromatic amido-compounds yielding a diazo-derivative, a nitroso-compound, or a chloro-derivative.—Action of aluminium chloride on heptylic chloride; a correction, by F. S. Kipping.—Oximidosulphonates or sulphazotates, by E. Divers and T. Haga. A number of salts of oximidosulphonic acid have been prepared and their reactions studied.—Derivatives of tetramethylene, by W. H. Perkin, jun. Tetramethyleneamine is obtained as a colourless oil, by the action of potash and bromine on the amide of tetramethylenecarboxylic acid.—β-2-Dimethylglutaric acid, COOH.CH₂.CMe₂.CH₂.COOH, by W. Goodwin and W. H. Perkin, jun. This acid, which is probably closely allied to camphoric acid, yields an anhydride of the constitution



—The products of the action of fused potash on camphoric acid, by A. W. Crossley and W. H. Perkin, jun.—Conversion of ortho-into para-, and of para- into ortho-quinone derivatives. II. Dinaphthylidiquinone, by S. C. Hooker and J. G. Walsh, jun.

March 22.—Anniversary meeting.—Dr. Armstrong, President, in the chair.—After the reading of the President's address and the Treasurer's report, a ballot was taken for the election of officers and Council for the ensuing session. The ordinary members of Council are the following:—C. F. Cross, H. Dixon, B. Dyer, R. J. Friswell, A. G. Green, F. S. Kipping, W. H. Perkin, jun., W. A. Shenstone, T. Stevenson, J. A. Voelcker, W. P. Wynne, and S. Young.

Zoological Society, April 17.—W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. Sclater made some remarks on the possibility of breeding the African Mud-fish (*Protopterus*) in the Society's Gardens, and called attention to a recently published paragraph in "Le Mouvement Géographique" in which some account was given of the phenomena of reproduction of this Mud-fish, as observed by the French missionaries on Lake Tanganyika.—Prof. Karl von Bardeleben, of Jena, read a paper on the bones and muscles of the mammalian hand and foot, in which he explained his views on the rudiments of the sixth and seventh digits or rays. These rudiments, as he showed, are situated both on the inner and the outer borders of the hand and foot; they are present in nearly all the orders of mammals, especially in the lower forms, and are always provided with special muscles.—Dr. G. Herbert Fowler pointed out the characters of a new species of Sea-Pen of the family *Veretillidae* from a specimen belonging to the Madras Museum, and proposed to call it *Cavernularia malabarica*. Dr. Fowler likewise exhibited and made remarks on an example of *Lidaria phalloides* belonging to the same Museum.—Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., described two new genera comprising three new species of Earthworms from Western Tropical Africa.—A communication was read from Mr. Oldfield Thomas containing an account of a new Antelope from Somaliland, which he proposed to call *Neotragus rupicola*. Capt. H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., and his brother, Capt. E. Swayne, had discovered this Antelope during their recent explorations in that country, but had not been able to bring back specimens. Two skins and a frontlet, lately received by Capt. H. G. C. Swayne from his native hunters, had enabled Mr. Thomas to establish the species.

Geological Society, April 11.—Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., President, in the chair.—Mesozoic rocks and crystalline schists in the Lepontine Alps, by Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S. The author described the results of an examination of the infold of Jurassic rock in the Urserenthal, undertaken in the hope of finding some definite evidence as to the relations of the marble, exposed near the old church at Altkirche, and the adjacent Jurassic rocks.—The easternmost of the sections described occurs high up on the slopes north of the Oberalp road. Read off from the northern side it exhibits (1) gneiss, (2) phyllites with bands of subcrystalline limestone, &c.—Jurassic, (3) a little rauchlwacke, (4) "sericitic" gneiss. The next section (about 250 feet above the St. Gothard-road at Altkirche) gives (1) gneiss, (2) covered ground, (3) slabby marble, (4) phyllite, (5) thicker mass of slabby

marble, (6) phyllite, &c., (7) "sericitic" gneiss. The third section runs thus, using numbers to correspond with the last:—(1) gneiss, (4) phyllite, (5) slabby marble, (6) phyllite, &c., (7) "sericitic" gneiss. It must be remembered that on the slopes of the Oberalp farther south, between the "sericitic" gneiss and the "Hospenthal Schists," another dark phyllite is found, generally considered by the Swiss geologists to be carboniferous. The marble in the third section is in places distinctly banded with white mica, and passes on the northern side into fairly normal mica schist and quartzose schist. The fourth section, about a mile away, on the left bank of the Reuss valley, gives a practically continuous section in phyllite and dark limestone, without any marble. In the fifth section, rather more than a mile farther, if any marble is present, it is very thin and shattered. At Realp, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, the next good section is obtained. Here the rocks go in the following order (from the northern side):—(1) Gneiss; (2) phyllite and limestone; (3) sub-crystalline limestone, looking very crushed; (4) the marble; (5) phyllite, etc.; (6) Hospenthal schists. The last group of sections occurs near the Furka Pass. In the first, crossed by the high road, there is no marble, but a little rauchwacke on the southern side. The next one, on the slopes below the pass, seems to show two masses of the marble parted by a subcrystalline limestone like that at Realp, with phyllite above and below. Of the two masses of marble the southern one can be traced right across the pass, but the extent of the other is not so clear. Examination of the marble mentioned above shows in all cases that it has been considerably modified by pressure since it became a crystalline rock. The author discussed the evidence of these sections, and maintained that the hypothesis that the marble is an older rock intercalated by thrust-faulting among Jurassic strata leads to fewer difficulties than to consider it as belonging to the same system. In the latter part of the paper the results of a re-examination of the ravine-section in the Val Canaria, and of some studies of the south side of the Val Bedretto are described, which, as the author maintains, confirm the view already expressed by him, viz. that the schists with black garnets, mica, kyanite, dolomite, and calcite (the last sometimes becoming marbles) are not altered Jurassic rocks but are much older.—Notes on some trachytes, metamorphosed tuffs, and other rocks of igneous origin, on the Western Flank of Dartmoor, by Lieut.-General C. A. McMahon. In this paper the author noticed the occurrence of felsite and trachyte at Sourton Tor; of rhyolite and of aluminous serpentine at Was Tor; and of a dolérite at Brent Tor in the exact situation indicated by Mr. Rutley as the probable position of the throat of the Brent Tor volcano. The author described extensive beds of tuffs at Sourton Tor and Melton, the matrix of which has been converted, by contact-metamorphism, into what closely resembles the base of a rhyolite, and which, in extreme cases, exhibits fluxion-structure, or a structure closely resembling it. The fragments included in this base were so numerous that six or seven different species of lavas may be seen in a single slide; this fact, and a consideration of the extensive area over which these beds extend, led the author to believe that these beds were metamorphosed tuffs and not tuffaceous lavas. He then described some beds on the flank of Cock's Tor, which give evidence on their weathered surface of an original laminated structure by exhibiting a corded appearance like corduroy cloth. These beds are composed of colourless augite, set in a base which in ordinary light looks like a structureless glass, but which between crossed nicols is seen to be an obscurely crystalline felspar. The author compared these rocks with that portion of the Lizard hornblende-schists for which a tuffaceous origin was proposed by De la Beche and other writers, including Prof. Bonney and himself. He showed that the Lizard schists and the Cock's Tor rocks agree in specific gravity and in some other characteristics; and he concluded that at Cock's Tor the first stage in the conversion by contact-action of beds of fine volcanic ash into hornblende-schist had been completed, and the final stage, due to aqueous agencies, had just begun.

Linnean Society, April 19.—Prof. Stewart, President, in the chair.—Sir Joseph Hooker exhibited a portrait of Jeremiah Bentham, father of Jeremy and Sir Samuel Bentham, born 1710, died 1792.—Dr. Prior exhibited specimens of *Pinus Pinusapo* with undeveloped catkins; like berries, and other specimens of conifers in flower.—Mr. J. R. Jackson exhibited an Afghan knife, the sheath of which was bound with bark of *Caragana decorticans*, selected on account of its bronze-like

appearance, and gave some account of the various native uses to which this bark is put.—On behalf of Mr. George Mayor and Mr. F. R. Maw, some photographs of abnormally situated nests of the robin were exhibited, one of which had been built upon a book-shelf in one of the studies at Tunbridge School, and another in an old tin teapot which had been flung aside as useless, and had lodged in a poplar.—Mr. B. Shillitoe exhibited and made remarks upon an abnormal hyacinth.—An account of British Trap-door spiders was then given by Mr. F. Enock, and by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen lantern and some excellent slides, their appearance and mode of life was graphically delineated and described.—In view of the approaching anniversary meeting, the election of auditors was next proceeded with, when Mr. Batters and Prof. Howes were nominated on behalf of the Council, and Mr. Michael and Mr. J. Groves on behalf of the Fellows.—In the absence of the author, Mr. George Murray gave an account of Graf zu Solms-Laubach's monograph of the *Acetabulariæ*, and the principal points were illustrated with lantern slides. The limits of the group were defined as excluding *Dasycladæ*, and containing the living genera *Acetabularia*, *Polyphysa*, *Halicoryne*, and *Pleophysa*, of which the author maintained only the first and third named. The extinct forms, principally *Acicularia*, were dealt with very exhaustively, and their relation to the living ones indicated. The paper consisted of a morphological account of all the forms, as well as a detailed systematic review of them, and the author's views of the relationship of the grasses to the forms of *Dasycladæ*, *Cymopolia*, *Neomeris*, *Bornitella*, &c., possessed much novelty and interest.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, April 23.—M. Lœwy in the chair.—On an example of divergent successive approximations, by M. Émile Picard.—Some preliminary remarks on the mechanism for excretion of albuminoids, and the formation of urea in the economy, by M. Armand Gautier.—Observations on the remarks of M. Armand Gautier, by M. A. Chauveau. M. Berthelot followed with a further observation, affirming M. Gautier's view of the production of carbonic anhydride without direct oxidation by means of free oxygen.—On the fossils collected at Montsaunès by M. Harlé, by M. Albert Gaudry. The author brings forward a number of these remains as proving the warm-temperate climate obtaining at Montsaunès at the period to which the remains of a monkey found there belong.—A note by M. Potain explaining the scope and production of a work presented—"Clinique médicale de la Charité."—On rolling movements, by M. Hadamard.—On the agglomeration of explosive substances, by M. P. Vieille. The author continues his experiments showing the effect on the speed and character of combustion of the state of aggregation of a powder produced in its manufacture.—On the variation of rotatory power under the influence of temperature, by M. A. Le Bel. A decrease in amount of rotation is recorded, for several substances, with lowering of temperature. This is not due to polymerisation, but may be accounted for by a loss of mobility in the molecule—"la molécule subit alors comme une sorte de congélation interne."—On the electrical capacity of mercury and the capacities for polarisation in general, by M. E. Bouty.—On the partition of the discharge of a condenser between two conductors, one having an interruption, by M. R. Swyngedauw. If the sparking distance in a part of the unbranched circuit be I_1 and in the interrupted branch I_2 , then with I_1 constant the quantity of electricity passing through the uninterrupted branch increases continuously with the distance I_2 , becoming greater than the total charge when I_2 exceeds a certain value. The value of I_2 giving this quantity equal to the total charge increases with I_1 .—On the sodium derivative of ethyl acetoacetate, by M. de Forcrand. The preparation of the pure derivative is described, and, from experiments on the partially dehydrated salt, the heat of hydration of the anhydrous substance is given as 4.19 Cal., and the heat of solution in 4 litres of water at 12° is found to be 4.39 Cal.—On the detection of "abristol" in wines, by M. L. Briand.—The parasitic Diptera of the Acridians: Bombylides. Larval "hyponodie" and metamorphosis with period of activity and period of repose, by M. Künckel d'Hercule.—On the circulatory apparatus of *Dreissena polymorpha*, by M. Toureng.—Researches on the structure of lichens, by M. P. A. Dangeard.—On ligneous tumours produced by an Ustilago among the eucalyptus, by M. Paul Vuillemin.—Observations *apropos* of the note by M. Calmette, relative to the poison of

serpents, by MM. C. Phisalix and G. Bertrand. A claim for priority.—Experimental researches on the place of formation of urea in the animal organism. Preponderating rôle of the liver in its formation, by M. Kaufmann. The formation of urea is not entirely localised in the liver; all the tissues produce a certain quantity, though they are not so active as this organ. The production of urea seems to be allied to the phenomena of nutrition in the various tissues, and the phenomena of elaboration of nutritive materials in the blood by the hepatic gland.—The production of "glycosurie" in animals by psychical means, by M. Paul Gibier. The case of a dog is quoted in which isolation from its usual companions is followed after about three days by the appearance of sugar in the urine. The phenomenon persists during deprivation of liberty and companionship, but immediately ceases on restoration of the animal to its usual conditions.—On a new and special sense, by M. Danion.—A contribution to the study of the pest of fresh waters, by M. E. Bataillon. The diplobacillus described attacks fish at all stages of life. It also attacks crayfish.

AMSTERDAM.

Royal Academy of Sciences, January 27 (supplement).—Prof. van de Sande Bakhuyzen in the chair.—Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes gave the results of the measurements of Mr. C. H. Wind on the Kerr phenomenon in polar reflexion on nickel. The result is that the difference between the observed phase and that given by the theory of Prof. H. A. Lorentz has a constant value, as pointed out by Sisingh and introduced in Goldhammer's theory. For the phase of Sisingh the value of 37° was found. According to Drude's theory, it ought to be 60° . The difference is here much more marked than in the case of cobalt, from which Zeeman concluded in favour of Goldhammer's theory, and it leaves no doubt as to the validity of this conclusion. The experiments were described of Mr. M. de Haas, who has repeated the measurements of the coefficient of viscosity of methyl-chloride at temperatures approaching the critical temperature, previously made in his laboratory by Dr. L. M. T. Stoel. The results of Stoel were confirmed, and the method was modified so as to give the viscosity in absolute measure. The viscosities of Cl Me and CO₂ in the neighbourhood of the critical point were also confirmed. A sufficient accordance was found with the theorem, that in Van der Waals' corresponding states of two fluids the viscosity is in a definite ratio that can be calculated from the critical data.

March 31.—Prof. van de Sande Bakhuyzen in the chair.—Prof. H. Behrens gave an account of experiments on alloys of iron with chromium and tungsten, performed by Mr. van Lingen and himself in the laboratory of the Polytechnic School at Delft. In a ferrochrome with 13.3 Cr, 5.5 C, a ground mass was found, showing a hardness a little superior to iron, and yielding Fe and Cr to hydrochloric acid. By treatment with aqua regia the metal was disintegrated, and when observed under the microscope showed well-defined monoclinic prisms, which had a hardness between that of quartz and topaz (7.5), and resisted the corrosive action of aqua regia for a fortnight. After washing with a heavy solution (3 g. z. S), the composition of this compound was found to be 75.8 Fe, 16.8 Cr, 6.7 C. Chromium steel, with 7.5 Cr, 2.5 C, was subjected to the same treatment, yielding grains and small prisms of the same form and hardness. Analytical examination gave the following result:—73.5 Fe, 20.0 Cr, 6.7 C. From this the empiric formula Cr₂C₃Fe₇ can be deduced. Similar crystals were isolated from a ferrochrome with 50 per cent. Cr, much chromium being dissolved in strong hydrochloric acid. From ferrotungsten, containing much Mn and S, beautiful rhombic octahedra were obtained, containing 69.5 Fe, 28.9 W, 1.6 S; from another sample, poor in Mn and S, similar crystals, composed of 65.2 Fe, 28.6 W. Both have a hardness superior to felspar. Evidently the great hardness of these alloys must be ascribed to well-defined compounds of three elements, not, as heretofore, to allotropic modifications of iron. This investigation will be extended to ferromanganese and to bronzes, containing Al and S.—Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes described the experiments on electrolytic polarisation, made by Dr. T. H. Meerbury in Prof. V. A. Julius' laboratory at Utrecht. The polarisation during the first seconds was measured with a capillary electrometer by a zero method on the Fuchs principle, the apparatus giving the means of registering the time. The maximum of Cathodic polarisation was reached one second after the beginning of the polarising current. A formula for the increase of polarisation

with time differing from that of Witkowski was deduced from theory. A careful repetition of Root's experiment on the transmission of electrolytic hydrogen by platinum foil of $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. gave a negative result. Insufficient isolation or some other error may have been the cause of what Root had observed.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, and SERIALS RECEIVED

BOOKS.—A Vindication of Phrenology: W. M. Williams (Chatto and Windus).—Exkursionsbuch zum Studium der Vogelstimmen: Dr. A. Voigt (Berlin, Oppenheim).—Electric Light Installations: Sir D. Salomons, Vol. 2, Apparatus, 7th edition (Whittaker).—A Manual of the Geology of India: R. D. Oldham, 2nd edition (K. Paul).—A Manual of Ethics: J. S. Mackenzie, 2nd edition (Clive).—Primer of Navigation: A. T. Flagg (Macmillan).—Eight Hours for Work: J. Rae (Macmillan).
PAMPHLETS.—Die Abstammungsehre und die Errichtung eines Institutes für Transformismus: Dr. R. Behla (Kiel, Lipsitz and Tischer).—The Principles of Elliptic and Hyperbolic Analysis: Dr. A. Macfarlane (Boston, Cushing).—Les Femmes dans la Science: A. Rebière (Paris, Nony).
SERIALS.—Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie, xiii, Band, 4 Heft (Leipzig, Engelmann).—Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palaeontologia Indica, series 9, Vol. 2, Part 1: The Echinoidea of Cutch: J. W. Gregory (K. Paul).—Familiar Wild Birds: W. Swainsland, Part 1 (Cassell).—Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, lvii, Band, 3 Heft (Leipzig, Engelmann).—Mittheilungen der Prähistorischen Commission der Kais. Akad. der Wissenschaften, 1 Band, No. 2 (Wien, Tempsky).—Natural Science, May (Macmillan).—American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. xvi, No. 2 (K. Paul).—Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science Special Complimentary No. dedicated to E. Ray Lankester (Churchill).—Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, March (Sydney).—Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. xxvii, Part 1 (Calcutta).—Geographical Journal, May (Stanford).—Contemporary Review, May (Isbister).—New Review, May (Heinemann).—Scribner's Magazine, May (Low).—Sunday Magazine, May (Isbister).—Humanitarian, May (Sonnenschein).—Longman's Magazine, May (Longmans).—Good Words, May (Isbister).—Century Magazine, May (Unwin).—Chambers's Journal, May (Chambers).—English Illustrated Magazine, May (Strand).—Geological Magazine, May (K. Paul).—Travaux de la Société des Naturalistes à l'Université Impériale de Kharkow, tome xxvii, 1892-93.—A Manual of Orchidaceous Plants, Part x. (Veitch).—The Natural History of Plants: Prof. A. K. von Marilaun, translated by Prof. F. W. Oliver, Part 1 (Blackie).

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