



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

stays, small fragments of netting, and the like, as well as rope made of palmetto and agave fibre, burnt thatch, a long and beautifully finished spar or post, fragments of a burnt mud hearth and of pottery, some highly finished, wattling plummet and sinkers, two beautifully shaped fish clubs, five mounted busycon shells, one of which was edged to serve as a celt, several of the shell funnels (which proved to have been mounted on handles as spoons) many necklace pendants, gourds, seeds, etc., etc. Some of the art remains found here and on the surrounding low, but very extensive shell mounds, as well as at other settlements, strongly indicated, as did skulls later dug from a shell burial place to the northward on Sanybal Island, a far southern origin of the builders of these works, at least of the oldest of them. Moreover, the study of these shell settlements and of their art remains, has been found by me to have a most important and explicit bearing on the archeology of at least the Mississippi and contiguous regions, in other words on the Mound Builder question; points which it is believed the expedition I am hoping soon to conduct to Florida under the joint auspices of the University Association and the Bureau of American Ethnology will clear up and to some extent demonstrate or establish. But even if these indications of a hasty reconnaissance be not all borne out by more careful examination of the field, still, this find of Colonel Durnford's seems to have been typical, to relate at least to a hitherto unthought of phase of aboriginal life, to relate also to a period indefinitely antedating the time of Columbian Discovery, and hence giving us, as have the cliff dwellings—so opposite in character—well preserved remains of the perishable work of prehistoric stone-age (or, in this case, shell-age) men, and is thus the most important of Archeologic finds recently brought to notice. The Archeological Association of the University of Pennsylvania is therefore to be congratulated on the unique opportunity for research in a comparatively new field which Colonel Durnford's scientific disinterestedness and generosity has made possible.—FRANK HAMILTON CUSHING.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

The National Academy of Sciences.—A scientific session of the Academy was held at Philadelphia, in the Laboratory of Hygiene of the University of Pennsylvania, beginning Tuesday, October 29, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M. and continuing through the following day. The papers presented were as follows:

(Oct. 29th) On the Paleozoic Reptilian Order of the Cotylosauria, E. D. Cope; On a New Variable of Peculiar Character, S. C. Chandler; On a Bone Cave at Port Kennedy, Pa., E. D. Cope; On Borings through the Coral Reef in Florida, A. Agassiz; On the Alkali Urnates, Wolcott Gibbs; (Oct. 30th) The Olindiadae, W. K. Brooks; The New Campanularian Medusae (read by title), W. K. Brooks; The Filar Anemometer, Carl Barus; The Counter-twisted Curl Aneroid, Carl Barus; On the Broadening of Spectral Lines by Temperature and Pressure; A. A. Michelson; On the Asteroids (read by title), A. Hall; The Early Segregation of Freshwater Types, Th. Gill.

Boston Society of Natural History.—Nov. 6, 1895.—The following paper was read: Prof. George Lincoln Goodale, "Some Peculiarities of Australasian Vegetation." Illustrated by stereopticon views of Australia and New Zealand.

November 20.—The following paper was read: Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, "Some Newly Discovered Cliff Ruins in Arizona. Stereopticon views were shown.—SAMUEL HENSHAW, *Secretary*.

American Philosophical Society.—November 15, 1895.—Prof. Cope read a paper "On the Ancestral Type of Amniote Vertebrata." Dr. Brinton presented a new vocabulary from South America, with remarks. Mr. H. C. Mercer made observations on Indian work in the Wyandotte Cave, Indiana.

The Biological Society of Washington.—October 19.—The following communications were made: S. D. Judd, "The Food of the Catbird, Thrushes and Wrens;" L. O. Howard, "An Enemy of the Hellgramite Fly;" W. H. Dall, "Exhibition of the Remains of the Mammoth;" C. Wardell Stiles, "The Rudolph Leuckart Memorial;" "The Third International Zoological Congress;" C. Hart Merriam, "North American Shrews."

November 5.—The following communications were made: F. V. Coville, "The Botanical Explorations of Thomas Coulter in Mexico and California;" William Palmer, "Albinistic Birds' Feet;" F. A. Lucas, "The Extinct Gigantic Birds of Patagonia."

November 16.—The following communications were made: Barton W. Evermann, "The Fishes of the Missouri River Basin;" Frank Baker, "Nomenclature of Nerve Cells;" Edw. L. Greene, "Some Fundamentals of Nomenclature."—FREDERIC A. LUCAS, *Secretary*.