plained the invariable deposition of metallic copper to great depths as Pumpelly's, viz: that it was effected by the reduction of copper salts by the FeO in the universally present chlorite.

T. A. JAGGAR, JR.,
Recording Secretary.

ST. LOUIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

At the meeting of February 3, of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, President Gray in the chair and twenty-two other persons present, Mr. Trelease exhibited several specimens, about three feet square, of a curious silk tapestry, taken from the ceiling of a corn storing loft in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, by Dr. Francis Eschauzier, stating that he was informed that the larger specimen had been cut from a continuous sheet over twenty yards wide and about four times as long. The specimens, of a nearly white color, and of much the appearance and feeling of a soft tanned piece of sheepskin, were shown to be composed of myriads of fine silken threads, crossing and recrossing at every conceivable angle, and so producing a seemingly homogeneous texture. Although specimens of the creatures by which they are produced had not been secured, it was stated that there was no doubt that these tapestries are the work of lepidopterous larvae which feed upon grain, the presumption being that they are made by the larvae of what has been called the Mediterranean Grain or Flour Moth (Ephestia Kühniella). The speaker briefly reviewed the history of this insect and its injuriousness in various parts of the world, and quoted from a report of Dr. Bryce, showing that in Canada, where it became established in 1889, 'a large warehouse, some 25 feet wide, 75 feet long, and four stories high, became literally alive with moths in the short course of six months.'

One name was proposed for active membership.

WILLIAM TRELEASE,
Recording Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.


