itself is affected in the same way by its own venom. Pure venom is not as speedily fatal as when mixed with normal salt solution. The oval corpuscles of the frog's blood are rendered more circular and the nucleus is thrown out. When fed by the mouth there is no action from the poison. Immunity had been produced in rabbits against ten times the lethal dose.

**November 10, 1896.**

Dr. Harrison Allen presented a paper for publication on *Tarsius fuscomanus*. In a verbal synopsis he exhibited the undissected half of this curious little creature from the eastern Malayan Islands, pointing out its anatomical peculiarities. In referring to the muscular structure, he called attention particularly to the large muscle on the fore part of the thigh, which in the human subject, it is claimed, is necessary to maintain the erect position, but *Tarsius*, in which animal this muscle is greatly developed upon a relatively very long thigh, is unable to assume an erect position, the leg being flexed against the thigh and the possible divarication slight. He referred to the species *Tarsius spectrun*, lately the subject of investigation by Hubrecht. Dr. Allen pointed out some differences between Burmeister's description of the same species and those of *T. fuscomanus*, the result of his own dissection. The upper molars of *T. fuscomanus* exhibit meta-conules and para-conules. These are absent in *Anaptomorphus*. Dr. Allen claimed that Burmeister and Specht were in error in representing the hind foot as having a transverse grasp. The foot has a longitudinal grasp, as correctly delineated by Cuvier. *Tarsius*, he said, though generally classed with the lemurs, in the opinion of some naturalists, should be classed separately next to the apes.

Dr. Calvert stated that while at Utrecht the past summer he had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Hubrecht, and with him examining his specimens of *Tarsius*, which included both anatomical and embryological preparations. He also referred to the contention that the line of descent to man was from the lemurs or the Eocene representative of *Tarsius, Anaptomorphus*, and through the man-like apes, to man, leaving the other Old and New World monkeys as side branches.

Mr. Vaux reported that the fossil tree at Lindenwold, N. J., is a conifer completely silicified, measuring 26 feet in length and 7 ½ feet in diameter at the base, tapering to 5 feet 12 feet up, where it branched. It was, however, so fragile that it was impossible to get a section of it for the Academy.

Edw. J. Nolan,
Recording Secretary.

**The Academy of Science of St. Louis.**

At the meeting of the Academy of Science of St. Louis on the evening of November 16, 1896, Dr. Charles R. Keyes, the State Geologist of Missouri, read a paper entitled 'How shall we subdivide the Carboniferous?' and Prof. J. H. Kinealy exhibited a chart for determining the number of square feet of low pressure steam heating surface required to keep a room at 70° F., and gave a description of the method of making the chart.

Two active members and one life member of the Academy were elected.

William Trelease,
Recording Secretary.

**New Books.**


Erratum: In the last paragraph of the review by C. S. M., on page 764, the quotation marks should include the last four words, making the paragraph read:

The note of personal exultation predominates in the pamphlet, and the author closes with the following words: 'All the things mentioned above, and many more, are in agreement with the view of an antithetic alteration as underlying Metazoon development and—where are the facts that are opposed to it? And echo answers—'where?'