



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.

known scientists appear as editors, Professor C. F. H. Peters and Professor Alex. Winchell, and their influence has not been largely felt. To give an idea of its standing, we quote two points. Of the Dinosauria it says "the principal genera are *Megalosaurus*, *Iguanodon* and *Hylæosaurus*!" This information, now a quarter of a century old, indicates that the editors have not heard of the many American genera of this order. Of the doctrine of development it says (p. 533): "As a hypothesis the theory has great plausibility, but lacks the support of one accredited instance of the organization of species by natural selection." The list of scientific men at the end of the last volume is absurdly defective. Johnson's encyclopedia gives much fuller information on American subjects.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

- Chamberlin, T. C.*—Hillocks of angular gravel and disturbed stratification. Ext. Amer. Jour. Sci.
 —The bearing of some recent determinations on the correlation of the Eastern and Western terminal moraines. From the author.
- Tullberg, Tycho.*—Bau und Entwicklung der Barten bei *Balaenoptera sibbaldii*. Ext. der K. Gesell. der Wiss. Upsala, Mai, 1882. From the author.
- Stejneger L.*—On the use of trinomials in American ornithology. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884.
 —Contributions to the history of the Commander islands.
 —Fra det Yderste Osten, III, IV. All from the author.
- Simson, J.*—The Gypsies, as illustrated by John Bunyan, Mrs Carlyle and others; and, Do snakes swallow their young? New York, 1884. From the author.
 —Appendix to Contributions to natural history. New York. 1883. From the author.
- Whitney, J. D., and Wadsworth, M. E.*—The Azoic system and its proposed subdivisions. Cambridge, 1884. From the authors.
- Shepard, E. M.*—Synopsis of mineralogy. New York, Barnes & Co. From the author.
- Casey, T. I.*—Revision of the Cucujidæ of America north of Mexico.
 —Contributions to the descriptive and systematic coleopterology of North America. 1884. Both from the author.
- Mickleborough, J.*—Locomotory appendages of Trilobites. Ext. Jour. Cincin. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883. From the author.
- Baldwin, H.*—The Orchids of New England. 1884. From the author.
- Baird, S. F.*—Annual report of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1882. 1884. From the Institution.
- Lydekker, R.*—Palæontologia Indica. Ser. x, Vol. III, Part 4, Siwalik birds. From the author.
- Agassiz, A., and Whitman, C. O.*—Contributions from the Newport Marine Laboratory. On the development of some pelagic fish eggs. Aug., 1884. From the author.
- Bocourt M. F.*—Note sur quelques Ophidiens nouveaux, provenant de l'Amerique inter-tropicale. Ext. du Bull. de la Soc. Philo. de Paris, 1884. From the author.
- Dohrn, Anton.*—Der Ursprung der Wirbelthiere und das princip des Functions wechsels. Leipzig, 1875.
- Nehring, Alf.*—Über Rassebildung bei den Inca-Hunden aus den Gröhern von Ancon. Ext. Kosmos, 1884. From the author.
- Silliman, B.*—Sketch of the life and scientific work of Dr. J. Lawrence Smith. 1884. From the author.

- Grimes, J. S.*—Mysteries of the head and the heart. Chicago, 1881.
 —Problems of creation. 1881. Both from the author.
- Ballard, H. H.*—Hand-book of the St. Nicholas Agassiz Association. 1884. From the author.
- Shufeldt, R. W.*—The debt of science to the late Surgeon-General Chas. H. Crane, U. S. Army. N. Y. Medical Journal, Sep. 13, 1884. From the author.
- Frazer, P.*—The Peach Bottom slates of the Lower Susquehanna. 1884. From the author.
- Shelton, E. M.*—Report of the professor of agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1883. From the author.
- Potts, E.*—Some modifications observed in the form of sponge spicules. On a supposed new species of *Cristatella*. Rep. Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci., 1884. From the author.

—:O:—

GENERAL NOTES.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

ASIA.—*Mr. Graham's Ascents of Himalayan Peaks.*—In the August number of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society Mr. W. W. Graham gives an account of his travels in the Himalayas. He reports that Kanchinjanga is inaccessible, but believes that the circuit of the great peak could be made in nine days, although one pass of 20,000 feet would have to be crossed. The peaks are set with rocky aiguilles impossible of ascent, for beside them the Matterhorn is a mere dwarf. In an attempt to ascend Danagiri (23,186 feet G. T. S.) Mr. Graham and his companion reached 22,700 feet, and saw below them Mount Monal (22,516) and A₂₂ (21,001), but were compelled to return by a hail storm. In one place they found the map of the topographical survey highly inaccurate, "one whole range omitted, glaciers portrayed where trees of four feet thickness are growing, and the hill shading generally entirely imaginary." Peak A₂₁ (Mount Monal) was successfully attempted, but A₂₂ was found to terminate upwards in an inaccessible precipice. Jabonu (21,300–21,400 feet G. T. S.) was also ascended, and on another occasion Mr. Graham and two companions reached to within about 40 feet of the summit of Mount Kabru (23,700 feet). North-west of this peak, less than seventy miles, lay Mount Everest, said to be the highest mountain in the world, but, in the judgment of Mr. Graham and of his skilled Swiss guide, Emil Boss, surpassed by two unknown peaks, one rock and one snow. The travelers agree that the Himalayan glaciers lie at a greater angle than the Swiss, and that the general slope of the peaks is greater. None of the inconveniences usually described as experienced by travelers who ascend to great heights were felt, but the pace of the heart increased greatly, and its beatings became audible. Mr. Graham thinks it possible that the headache, nausea, bleeding, etc., suffered by some, arise from a weak heart. At 22,000 feet,

¹ This department is edited by W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.