







## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

# SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

SHOWING

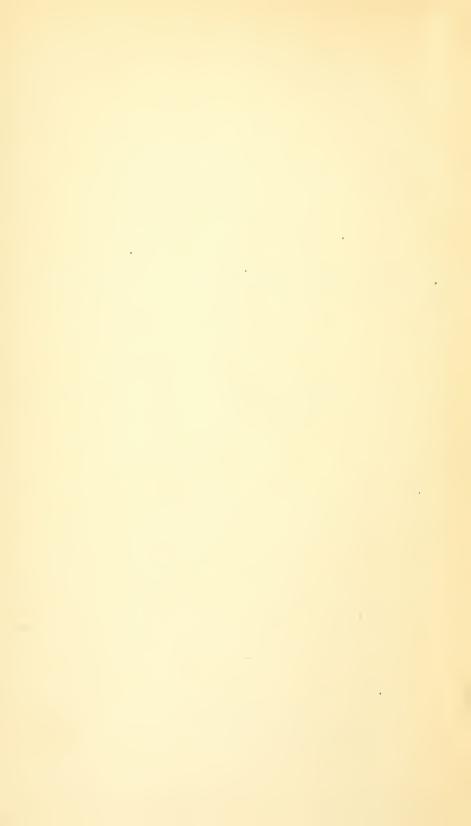
THE OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

PART I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.



## LETTER

FROM THE

## SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

ACCOMPANYING

The annual report of the Board of Regents of that Institution to the end of June, 1886.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1886.

SIR: In accordance with section 5593 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor, in behalf of the Board of Regents, to submit to Congress the annual report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1886.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SPENCER F. BAIRD,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Hon. John Sherman,

President of the Senate, pro tem.

Hon. John G. Carlisle,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TO THE END OF JUNE, 1886.

### SUBJECTS.

- 1. Proceedings of the Board of Regents for the session of January, 1886.
- 2. Report of the Executive Committee, exhibiting the financial affairs of the Institution, including a statement of the Smithson fund, and receipts and expenditures for the year 1885-'86.
- 3. Annual report of the Secretary, giving an account of the operations and condition of the Institution for the year 1885-'86, with the statistics of collections, exchanges, etc.
- 4. General appendix, comprising a selection of miscellaneous memoirs of interest to collaborators and correspondents of the Institution, teachers, and others engaged in the promotion of knowledge.

The report of the National Museum for the year 1885-'86 will be published in a separate volume.

## CONTENTS.

Production of Community and the state of the Production	l'age.
Resolution of Congress to print extra copies of the Report	II
Letter from the Secretary, submitting the Annual Report of the Regents to	
Congress	MI
General subjects of the Annual Report	IV
Contents of the Report	V
List of Illustrations	VIII
Members ex officio of the Establishment	IX
Regents of the Smithsonian Institution	X
JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS	XI
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for the year 1885-'86	XV
Condition of the funds July 1, 1886.	XV
Receipts for the year	XV
Expenditures for the year	
	XV
Repayments	XVI
Estimates for the year 1886-'87	XVII
National Museum appropriations by Congress	XVII
Appropriations for Ethnology	XVII
Appropriations for Exchanges	XVII
Construence and Construence an	
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.	
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.	4
	1
The Board of Regents.	2
Re-election of Regents whose term had expired	2
New member elected	2
Change in the Executive Committee	2
Portraits of Regents received	2
Portraits of Regents still desired	2
Finances	3
Receipts and expenditures	3
Condition of the fund July 1, 1886.	3
Condition of the fund July 1, 1886	
Buildings	3
BuildingsSmithsonian building and adjuncts	
Buildings Smithsonian building and adjuncts Importance of a replacement of the annex building	3 3 4
Buildings Smithsonian building and adjuncts. Importance of a replacement of the annex building. Pressing necessity for additional museum building.	3 3 4 4
Buildings Smithsonian building and adjuncts. Importance of a replacement of the annex building. Pressing necessity for additional museum building. Explorations.	3 3 4 4 5
Buildings Smithsonian building and adjuncts. Importance of a replacement of the annex building. Pressing necessity for additional museum building. Explorations. Arctic America.	3 3 4 4 5 5
Buildings Smithsonian building and adjuncts. Importance of a replacement of the annex building. Pressing necessity for additional museum building. Explorations. Arctic America. Alaska.	3 3 4 4 5 5 6
Buildings Smithsonian building and adjuncts. Importance of a replacement of the annex building. Pressing necessity for additional museum building. Explorations. Arctic America.	3 3 4 4 5 5

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Continued.	
Explorations—Continued.	Page
Montana	150
California	,
$\operatorname{Arizona}$	
New Mexico	9
Atlantic coast of the United States	
Mexico and Central America	
Asia	1/
Publications	10
Classes of publications	1
Classes of publications.	11
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge	11
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections	1:
List of institutions in United States receiving publications.	
Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals	12
Scientific writings of Joseph Henry	13
List of foreign correspondents of the Institution	14
Numerous miscellaneous publications	14
Bulletins of the U. S. National Museum	15
Bulletin No. 23	15
Bulletin No. 28	15
Bulletin No. 30.	16
Proceedings of the National Museum	17
Volume VIII completed	17
Smithsonian Annual Report	17
Ordered in two octavo volumes.	18
Report for 1884, part I (Smithsonian)	13
Report for 1884, part II (National Museum)	18
Publications of the Bureau of Ethnology	19
Third annual report	19
International exchanges	19
Statistics	19
Foreign exchanges for the fiscal year.	20
Domestic exchanges.	20
Government exchanges	20
Assistance by Government.	20
Transportation facilities	
Extension of Government exchanges	21
Relation to the Library of Congress.	22
Library of the Institution.	23
Additions for the fiscal year	24
Anteriords for the free year and an annual and an an annual and an an annual and an	25
INITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM	26
Rapid development of the Museum.	26
Future growth of the Museum.	
Sketch of the origin of the Museum	27
Recent organization of departments of curatorships.	28
Number of accessions received during the fiscal year	29
Operations of the Museum for the year	30
Present organization of the various departments.	31
Department of Arts and Industries	33
Department of Fthnology	33
Department of Ethnology.	36
Sub-department of American Aboriginal Pottery.	37

### CONTENTS.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM—Continued.	70 .
Present organization of the various departments—Continued.	Page.
Department of Archæology	38 39
Department of Mammals	39 39
Department of Birds	41
Sub-department of Oology	41
Department of Reptiles and Batrachians	41
Department of Fishes	43
Department of Mollusks.	44
Department of Entomology	45
Department of Marine Invertebrates	46
Department of Comparative Anatomy  Department of Invertebrate Fossils	46
Paleozoic Section	46
Mesozoic Section	47
Cenozoic Section	47
Department of Fossil Plants	47
Department of Possil Plants	47
Department of Minerals	48
Department of Minerals  Department of Lithology and Physical Geology	49
Department of Metallurgy and Economic Geology	50
Department of Mounting, and Bostomio Goods,	
Bureau of Ethnology	51
Field-work	51
Office-work	62
Omoo work assessment of the control	
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	68
Geography	. 68
Geology	70
Palæontology	76
Miscellaneous	78
United States Fish Commission	. 80
Expansion of operations	. 80
Increase of shipping equipment	. 80
Extension of "fish-culture"	. 81
	00
APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY	. 83 . 83
Report on exchanges to June 30, 1885	
Receipts of packages for distribution	
Foreign	
Domestic	
Government	
Transmissions of packages	
Foreign	-
Domestic	
Government	
Agencies	-
Government documents	
Correspondence relative to foreign exchanges	40

### GENERAL APPENDIX.

	Page.
Papers relating to Authropology	205
The Ray Collection from Hupa Reservation, by Otis T. Mason	205
A Navajo Artist, by R. W. Shufeldt	240
Notes on Customs of the Dakotahs, by Paul Beckwith	245
Atuatanas, Natives of Copper River, Alaska, by Henry T. Allen	258
Indians of the Quinaielt Agency (Washington Territory), by C. Willoughby.	267
The Stone Age of Oregon, by M. Eells	283
Charm stones, or "Plummets" from California, by Lorenzo G. Yates	296
Studies on the Archæology of Michoacan, Mexico, by Nicolas Leon	306
On some Spurious Mexican Antiquities, by William H. Holmes	319
Earth-works at Fort Ancient, Ohio, by W. M. Thompson	335
Miscellaneous papers	339
On Certain Parasites, Commensals, and Domiciliares in the Pearl Oysters	,
by R. E. C. Stearns	339
Time-Reckoning for the Twentieth Century, by Sandford Fleming	345
Report on Astronomical Observatories, by George H. Boehmer	367
Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, by William J. Rhees.	485
INDEX to the volume	869

### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Ray Collection from Hupa Reservation, 26 plates of 118 figures.

A Navajo Artist, 3 figures.

Indians of the Quinaielt Agency, 7 figures.

Charm stones or "Plummets," 4 plates of 34 figures.

Archæology of Michoacan, 1 figure.

Some spurious Mexican Antiquities, 18 figures.

Earth-works at Fort Ancient, Ohio, 1 figure.

Parasites, etc. in the Pearl Oysters, 3 plates of 5 figures.

Time-Reckoning for the Twentieth Century, 2 figures.

### THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

### MEMBERS EX OFFICIO OF THE "ESTABLISHMENT."

(January, 1886.)

GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.

JOHN SHERMAN, President of the United States Senate.

MORRISON R. WAITE, Chief-Justice of the United States.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

DANIEL MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, Postmaster-General.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, Attorney-General.

MARTIN V. MONTGOMERY, Commissioner of Patents.

### REGENTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

(Full list given on the following page.)

### OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Secretary,

Director of the Institution, and of the U. S. National Museum.

WILLIAM J. RHEES, Chief Clerk.

## REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

By the organizing act approved August 10, 1846 (Revised Statutes, title LXXIII, section 5580), "The business of the Institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a Board of Regents, named the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to be composed of the Vice-President, the Chief-Justice of the United States [and the Governor of the District of Columbia], three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and the other four shall be inhabitants of some State, but no two of the same State."

### REGENTS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

. Term expires.

The Vice-President of the United States:

JOHN SHERMAN (elected President of Senate Dec. 7, 1885).

The Chief-Justice of the United States:

MORRISON R. WAITE.

United States Senators:

 SAMUEL B. MAXEY (appointed May 19, 1881)
 Mar. 3, 1887

 JUSTIN S. MORRILL (appointed February 21, 1883)
 Mar. 3, 1891

 SHELBY M. CULLOM (appointed March 23, 1885)
 Mar. 3, 1889

Members of the House of Representatives:

OTHO R. SINGLETON (appointed January 12, 1886) Dec. 28, 1887
WILLIAM L. WILSON (appointed January 12, 1886) Dec. 28, 1887
WILLIAM W. PHELPS (appointed January 12, 1886) Dec. 28, 1887

Citizens of Washington:

Citizens of a State:

JOHN MACLEAN, of New Jersey (first appointed in 1868)... Dec. 26, 1891
ASA GRAY, of Massachusetts (first appointed in 1874)... Dec. 26, 1891
HENRY COPPÉE, of Pennsylvania (first appointed in 1874)... Dec. 26, 1891
NOAH PORTER, of Connecticut (first appointed in 1878)... Mar. 3, 1890

MORRISON R. WAITE, Chancellor of the Institution and President of the Board of Regents.

Executive Committee of the Board of Regents.

JAMES C. WELLING. HENRY COPPÉE. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS.

# JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Washington, January 13, 1886.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution fixing the time of the annual session on the second Wednesday in January of each year, the Board met this day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present: The Chancellor, Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite; Hon. Samuel B. Maxey, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Hon. Otho R. Singleton, Hon. William L. Wilson, Hon. William W. Phelps, Dr. Asa Gray, Dr. Noah Porter, Dr. Henry Coppée, Dr. James C. Welling, General Montgomery C. Meigs, and the Secretary, Prof. Spencer F. Baird.

Excuses for non-attendance were read from Dr. John Maclean and Senators Sherman and Cullom.

The Chancellor announced the election of Senator John Sherman as President pro tempore of the Senate on the 7th December, 1885, which placed his name on the Board of Regents as acting Vice-President of the United States.

He also announced the appointment by the Vice-President (Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks), on the 23d of March, 1885, of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, vice Hon. N. P. Hill, whose term as a Senator had expired.

The Chancellor announced the re-appointment as Regents, by joint resolution of Congress, December 26, 1885, of Dr. J. Maclean, Dr. A. Gray, and Dr. H. Coppée, whose terms had expired, and the appointment of General M. C. Meigs, vice General Sherman, whose term had expired, and who was no longer a citizen of Washington.

He also announced the appointment by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Hon. J. G. Carlisle), on the 12th January, 1886; of Hon. O. R. Singleton, Hon. W. L. Wilson, and Hon. W. W. Phelps, as Regents for the term of the Forty-ninth Congress.

The Secretary stated, in accordance with the rules of the Board during its recess, the remaining members of the Executive Committee had filled the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service as a Regent of General Sherman, by the appointment, in June, 1885, of Dr. Coppée.

On motion of Mr. Singleton, it was—

Resolved, That Dr. Henry Coppée be elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee.

The following letter was read:

PRINCETON, N. J., January 9, 1886.

To the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, having been for seventeen years a member of the Executive Committee, most respectfully requests of you the favor to be released from further service on this committee.

He makes this request with the less reluctance, as he is confident

that his place upon the committee can be readily supplied.

With the highest respect, yours,

JOHN MACLEAN.

On motion of Mr. Singleton, it was-

Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. Maclean from the Executive Committee be accepted, and that General Montgomery C. Meigs be elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Dr. Gray, it was-

Resolved, That Dr. James C. Welling be, and he hereby is, appointed chairman of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Welling presented the report of the Executive Committee for the six months ending 30th June, 1885, which was read.

Un motion of Dr. Gray, it was-

Resolved, That the report of the Executive Committee be accepted.

The Secretary presented his report of the operations and condition of the Institution for the six months ending 30th June, 1885, which, in accordance with the instructions of the Board at its last meeting, had been printed and distributed to the Regents.

On motion, it was-

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary be received.

The Secretary presented an exhibit of the finances of the Institution for the year 1885, showing the receipts to have been \$67,560.84, the expenditures \$45,102.77, leaving a balance on the 1st of January, 1886, of \$22,458.07.

Dr. Welling stated that it was the understanding of the Executive Committee that the Board required hereafter an annual report for the fiscal year terminating on the 30th of June of each year, and that while it had earefully examined all the accounts of the Institution to the beginning of the year 1886 and had verified the statement exhibited by the Secretary, it was not considered that a further report was called for at the present time.

The following letter was read:

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1885.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution:

DEAR SIR: I am desirous of placing at least a portion of my property, essentially all which is an inheritance from my father, in a position in which it may be of permanent service for the advancement of knowledge. I have always devoted so much of it as I did not need for my maintenance and education to that purpose. It occurs to me that if

I could make an arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution by which I might not sacrifice my own needs while living and my duty to my wife or to my children (if I should have any), after my death, I might accomplish the end which I desire. I throw out the following as a sketch of what I think might be feasible: As the Institution receives, and I suppose will always receive, 6 per cent. for its investments with the Government, I might transfer to it a sum of money for which I should receive an income of say 5 per cent. during my life and the life of my wife, or until my children (if I had any) arrived at an age such that they might provide for themselves. The other 1 per cent. would accrue to the Institution in the mean time, and the whole eventually, as compensation for the making of this arrangement. Whether that should be devoted to a specific object or to the general purposes of the Institution might be a matter for further consideration.

Respectfully,

B. PICKMAN MANN.

The Chancellor and several of the Regents having expressed their opinion that such a proposition could not be accepted by the Institution, on motion of Mr. Wilson the communication was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary presented a statement relative to the bequest of the late Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, of Newport, R. I.

This gentleman died on the 3d November, 1882, and left property to the amount of about a million dollars. After the decease of certain beneficiaries the property is to be divided into three parts, of which one part is to be administered by a board consisting of the President of Harvard University, the President of Yale College, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, together with three other individuals mentioned in the will, or their survivors, "to establish scholarships or foundations in such colleges as they may select, for the benefit of such poor students as have passed through some of the public schools with the best reputation for character and ability."

The Chancellor presented a letter from the family of the late Professor Henry relative to the publication of his scientific writings.

On motion of Dr. Porter, the communication was referred to Dr. Gray and the Executive Committee.

Dr. Gray called attention to the fact that provision had not yet been made for the estimates and appropriations for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. Welling, it was-

Resolved, That the income of the Institution for the six months ending 30th June, 1886, and for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1887, be expended by the Secretary, with full discretion as to the items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned sine die.



# REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution respectfully submits the following report in relation to the funds of the Institution, the appropriations by Congress for the National Museum and other purposes, and the receipts and expenditures for the Institution and the Museum, for the year ending June 30, 1886.

### Condition of the fund July 1, 1886.

The amount of the bequest of James Smithson deposited in the Treasury of the United States, according to the act of Congress of August 10, 1846, was \$515,169. To this was added, by authority of Congress, act of February S, 1867, the residuary legacy of Smithson and savings from annual income and other sources, \$134,831. To this \$1,000 was added by a bequest of James Hamilton, \$500 by a bequest of Simeon Habel, and \$51,500 as the proceeds of the sale of Virginia bonds owned by the Institution, making, in all, as the permanent Smithson fund in the United States Treasury, \$703,000.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Smithsonian Institution, July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand July 1, 1885

Cash on hand July 1, 1000			
Interest on the fund, July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886		42, 180, 00	
	-		\$65,926,82
EXPENDITURES.			" /
Bailding:			
Repairs and improvements	\$1,526,83		
Furniture and fixtures			
		3, 374, 56	
General expenses:		0,011.00	
Meetings of the Board	287.50		
Postage and telegraph	280, 06		
Stationery	433, 20		
General printing, blanks, etc			
Incidentals, gas, etc	475, 28		
Books, periodicals, and binding	1, 174. 09		
Salaries—Secretary, clerks, and labor			
-		22, 228, 30	
Publications and researches:		,	
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge	2, 378. 03		
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections	5, 260.86		
Smithsonian Annual Report	3, 971. 47		
Explorations	1,724.52		
Apparatus	199.11		
		13, 533, 99	

Exchanges: Literary and scientific exchanges (in addition to \$10,000 appropriated by Congress)	
Total expenditures	\$41, 142. 65
Cash on hand July 1, 1886  The Institution has received from individuals certain fund ducting special researches or making collections, namely:	
From M. K. Jesup, of New York, for collection of fish casts. \$727.00  Of which have been expended  For collection of building stones. 2,500.00  Of which have been expended.	
3, 227. 00	3, 139, 79
Leaving balance, July 1, 1886.	87.21
From Jed. Hotchkiss, of Virginia, for special research on coke Of which have been expended	150, 00 112, 72
Leaving balance July 1, 1886	37.28

### REPAYMENTS.

The Institution, as in former years, has made temporary advances for the payment of freight on Government collections, etc., the repayments of which, together with the amount received from sales of the publications of the Institution, etc., have been deducted from the several items of the foregoing expenditures, as follows:

From cost of books.	\$3, 45	
From exchanges	4,090.68	
From explorations and researches	907.57	
From furniture	4.16	
From general printing	.90	
From incidentals	140.90	
From postage and telegraph	48, 54	
		\$5, 196. 20
From sales of publications:		
Contributions to Knowledge	177.90	
Miscellaneous Collections	349.64	
Reports	14.92	
		542.46
	_	5 738 66

Exhibit of the condition of the appropriations by Congress for the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, July 1, 1886.

Smithsonian Institution.	Balances July 1, 1885.	Appropriation for 1885–'86.	Expended to June 30, 1886.	Balances, July 1, 1886.
International exchanges, 1886 Ethnological researches, 1885 Ethnological researches, 1886	\$1,358.92	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00 1,358.82 39,130.87	\$869, 13

An appropriation of \$40,000 was made by Congress for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, for the prosecution of ethnological researches under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The actual conduct of these investigations has been placed by the Secretary in the hands of Maj. J. W. Powell, Director of the Geological Survey. The abstracts of expenditures and balance sheets have been exhibited to us; the vouchers for the expenditures are, however, transmitted, after approval by Professor Baird, to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement.

The balance available to meet outstanding liabilities on the 1st of July, 1886, as reported by the official disbursing agent, is \$869.13.

National Museum.	Balances July 1, 1885.	Appropriation for 1885-'86.	Expended to June 30, 1886.	Balances July 1, 1886.
Preservation of collections, 1885 Preservation of collections, 1885-'86 Preservation of collections, 1886 Armory building, 1885 Armory building, 1886 Furniture and fixtures, 1885. Furniture and fixtures, 1886 New building, sidewalk, 1885	8.25 1,786.40	\$7,500.00 104,000.00 2,500.00 40,000.00	\$4,853.56 7,446.12 102,158.39 2,285.46 1,786.24 35,987.16 898.62	\$2, 00 53, 85 1, 841, 61 8, 25 214, 54 . 16 4, 012, 84 101, 38

#### RECAPITULATION.

The total amount of the funds administered by the Institution during the year ending 30th of June, 1886, appears from the foregoing statements and the account-books to have been as follows:

### Smithsonian Institution.

11011 11101030 011 1110 01111110011 1111111 11111111	
From balance of last year	,
	\$65,926.82
From M. K. Jesup for cellections	3, 227, 00
From J. Hotchkiss for research	
From repayments for freight, exploration, etc	
From sales of Smithsonian publications	
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTED BY CONGRESS TO THE CARE OF THE INSTI- TUTION FOR THE YEAR 1886, AND BALANCES FOR 1885.	
International exchanges	10,000,00
Ethnological researches	41, 358, 92
Preservation of collections	
Preservation of collections, Armory	
Furniture and fixtures	41,786.40
Museum building, sidewalk	

The committee has examined the vouchers for payments made from the Smithson income during the year ending 30th June, 1886, all of which bear the approval of the Secretary of the Institution, and a certificate that the materials and services charged were applied to the purposes of the Institution.

The committee has also examined the accounts of the National Museum, and find that the balances above given correspond with the certificates of the disbursing officers of the Interior and Treasury Depart-

nents.

The quarterly accounts-current, the vouchers, and journals have been examined and found correct.

Respectfully submitted.

James C. Welling, Henry Coppée, M. C. Meigs, Executive Committee.

Washington, December 3, 1886.

## REPORT OF PROFESSOR BAIRD,

SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

For the year ending June 30, 1886.

To the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the report of the operations and condition of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1885-'86. In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Board at its meeting held January 21, 1885, that the fiscal year of the Institution shall hereafter terminate on the 50th day of June in each year, and the annual report of the Secretary shall hereafter be prepared, printed, and sent to each member of the Board on or before the 1st day of December in each year, the present report covers the period from July 1, 1885, to the close of June, 1886.

As heretofore, this report includes, in addition to the account of the operations of the Institution itself, a summary of the work performed by the branches of the public service placed by Congress under its charge, namely, the National Museum and the Bureau of Ethnology. To this will be added a sketch of the work of the United States Fish Commission, which is also under my charge, and of that of the United States Geological Survey (kindly furnished by its Director), which, although entirely independent of the Smithsonian Institution, is yet in close relation with it by reason of its field of exploration, and especially through the valuable accessions of material furnished by it to the National Museum.

### THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

### INTRODUCTORY.

No event of special importance has occurred during the year, the usual operations of the Institution having been steadily carried on, but with a marked increase in routine work. The system of international exchanges formerly conducted with only two assistants has lately required the constant labor of nine and at times of several more employés. The correspondence which at one time was carried on by the

Secretary and one clerk now occupies a great part of the time of five persons. The accounts in like manner have gradually demanded more attention, as have all the other departments of work.

### THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Senator George F. Edmunds having ceased to be President pro tempore of the United States Senate, Hon. John Sherman was elected on the 7th December, 1885, to that office, and in accordance with the precedents established, was placed on the list of Regents as Acting Vice-President.

On the 26th of December, 1885, a joint resolution of Congress was approved by the President of the United States re-electing as Regents for six years, Dr. John Maelean, of Princeton, N. J., Dr. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Henry Coppée, of Bethlehem, Pa. The same resolution elected General Montgomery C. Meigs, of Washington, D. C., in place of General William T. Sherman, whose term had expired, and who was no longer eligible as a Regent from Washington on account of his change of residence to Saint Louis, Mo.

The vacancy in the Executive Committee, occasioned by the expiration of General Sherman's term, was filled by resolution of the Regents on the 13th of January, 1886, by the election of Dr. H. Coppée; and Dr. Maclean having resigned from his place on the committee, the Regents at the same meeting elected General Meigs to fill the vacancy.

Dr. James C. Welling was made chairman of the Executive Committee.

On the 12th of January, 1886, the Speaker of the House, Hon. J. G. Carlisle, re-appointed as Regents, Hon. Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi, Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.

Portraits of the Regents.—Efforts have been made during the year to complete the collection of likenesses of all who have served as its Regents, and there have been added to the collection a crayon portrait of Prof. Alex. D. Bache, by H. Ulke, a fine lithograph of Hon. John W. Maury, formerly mayor of the city of Washington, and a photograph of Hon. Walter Lenox, also mayor of Washington.

We still desire likenesses of the following Regents:

Hon. G. E. Badger, of North Carolina, 1856–1863; Hon. R. M. Charlton, of Georgia, 1852–1853; Hon. W. F. Colcock, of Georgia, 1850–1853; Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, 1885–1886; Hon. D. Davis, of Illinois, 1881–1883; Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, 1863–1872; Hon. Henry W. Davis, of Maryland, 1863–1865; Hon. Gideon Hawley, of New York, 1846–1855; Hon. William I. Hongh, of New York, 1846–1847; Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, 1847–1849; Hon. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, 1856–1861; Hon. David Stuart, of Michigan, 1853–1855.

#### FINANCES.

There is no change to be reported in the financial condition of the Institution. The fund remains the same, viz, \$703,000, permanently deposited in the Treasury of the United States according to the acts of Congress of August 10, 1846, and February 8, 1867.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending 30th June, 1886, are as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1885	\$25,746 82
Interest received, July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	42, 180 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Building, furniture, and fixtures	\$3,374 56
General expenses, salaries, &c	22, 228-30
Publications and researches	13,533 99
Literary and scientific exchanges	2,005 80
	distriction of the contract of
Total expenditure	41, 142 65

This balance will be required for the current operations of the Institution for the ensuing six months.

Balance, eash on hand ......\$24, 784-17

The necessity for compliance with the usual requirements of Government service does not exist in the operations of the Institution, for the accounts are audited only by its executive committee and all expenditures are controlled by the Secretary. It has been deemed proper, however, to throw all the safeguards possible around the financial operations, so that anything like defalcation or peculation should be rendered impossible.

The appropriations made by Congress for the Museum, international exchanges, &c., in charge of the Smithsonian Institution have been disbursed as usual by officers of the Interior and Treasury Departments, the vouchers receiving examination and approval of the proper Auditor and Comptroller. A full account of the expenditures of the Institution'is given in the report of the Executive Committee.

### BUILDINGS.

There is not much to say in regard to the subject of the buildings in charge of the Smithsonian Institution. No material alterations have taken place in the series, consisting of the Smithsonian central building, the National Museum building, the Armory building, the Laboratory building, and the Annex building. The last-mentioned edifice was constructed for the purpose of making up the exhibit for the New Orleans Exposition, and has been necessarily continued in use in the

lack of other accommodations for the offices housed therein; especially that of the chief taxidermist and his assistants; the chief osteologist and his assistant; and other persons connected with the work of preparing and mounting specimens; and the preparators of the Ethnological Bureau charged with the reproduction of miniature models of the various Pueblo villages in Arizona and New Mexico. This building is also used for the storage of vast numbers of collections, including hundreds of tons of fossils collected by the United States Geological Survey.

The erection of a building for the accommodation of the Library, Museum, and Records of the Medical Department of the Army, renders it very desirable that provision should be made elsewhere for the service of this Annex building, as it is extremely combustible, and should it take fire, with the wind blowing from the westward, the flames would actually come in contact with the Army Medical Museum, and could not fail to penetrate the windows and doors, with great danger to its contents. Unfortunately such is the present crowded condition of all our receptacles, that it is impossible to find quarters elsewhere, either for the offices mentioned or for the collections.

Some years ago, the Board of Regents authorized the application to Congress for an appropriation for the construction of a second Museum building, to be placed on the west side of the Smithsonian reservation, and to correspond with the present building on the east side the object being to accommodate, in part at least, the enormous accumulations of valuable material partly acquired at the Centennial, and in part obtained at the New Orleans Exposition, and under other circumstances. A new building equal in size to the present one would scarcely furnish the accommodations needed; and, as the Government collections are increasing year by year, by donations of foreign governments, &c., it is difficult to express with sufficient force the necessity for additional quarters.

The National Museum building was erected within the original estimate, at a cost of \$250,000. It would be impossible at the present time to duplicate this building at that figure, and as special provision is desired for laboratories and offices, and to give suitable quarters to the U.S. Geological Survey and Ethnological Bureau, an estimate has been made of the sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of constructing one wing and pavilion to accommodate the collections, leaving the remainder to be constructed hereafter, should Congress so approve it, at a cost of, perhaps, an additional \$250,000.

An estimate has been presented to Congress for several years, without receiving any attention, for the construction of a fire-proof building for the accommodation of the alcoholic collections of fishes, reptiles, &c., belonging to the National Museum.

Within a few years past the principal museums of Europe have been putting up such buildings, in view of the danger of destruction, not

only of the specimens themselves, but of the other collections, should fire break out among them. The new Museum building can, however, be so arranged as to furnish such accommodations and not involve any general danger.

In this same connection it may be proper to state that strenuous efforts are now being made, and with apparent prospect of success, looking towards an exposition in 1892—the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus—of a complete illustration of the New World at that date, and of its progress in the arts and industries in the four hundred years intervening. The collections of the National Museum for the most part tend towards such a display, and if the new building in question were at our command it would be a very easy matter to organize and arrange it with this object in view, without unnecessary labor or great expense, and by the date mentioned, as the result of the current work of the Museum, without any spasmodic or unusual effort.

### EXPLORATIONS.

There is not so much to record in the way of explorations for the year 1886 as has been the case in some previous years, due mainly to the fact of the completion of work in many of the districts, and of the lack of sufficient means to inaugurate new enterprises of any magnitude. The closing and withdrawal from the outposts in Alaska and elsewhere of the U. S. Signal Service stations, have also cut off a large field of labor, many of the most important explorations having been conducted by the Smithsonian Institution in co-operation with that establishment. Confining itself, as it has done in the main, to North America as a field of research, the unknown portion, of course, has in the nearly forty years of effort on the part of the Institution become greatly reduced. It is quite safe to say that to no establishment or agency is the knowledge of the geography, ethnology, natural history, &c., of the continent more due than to the labors of the Smithsonian Institution.

Congress having directed the preparation and submission to it annually of a separate and special report on the National Museum, a full statement of the agencies of explorations and exchange by which accessions have been made will be found in the report of Mr. C. Brown Goode, the assistant director, and therefore a briefer mention than usual will be sufficient for the present occasion.

Arctic America.—The last collections made by Mr. L. M. Turner, of the U. S. Signal Office, at Ungava Bay, in Northern Labrador, have been received, and he is now busily occupied in preparing his report on the region visited. It is safe to say that we owe more to Mr. Turner for our knowledge of Northern Labrador than to any other explorer or naturalist, and the results of his labor will be found to be of the high-

est interest. Not content simply with making collections of natural history, he has devoted much time to the study of the language and manners of the people, and his vocabularies and philological records are of the utmost possible interest and importance.

Alaska.—One of the most productive explorations of Alaska for some time past was that by Mr. Charles H. Townsend, sent out by the U. S. Fish Commission to make some investigations into the fur-seal fisheries on the Pribyloff Islands, where he arrived in June, 1885. While there he accepted an invitation from Captain Healy, commander of the U. S. revenue steamer Corwin, to accompany that vessel on its more northern voyage, by way of Saint Michael's and other points, and through Bering's Strait, finally entering Hotham Inlet in July. Here the steamer remained, while the steam launch, commanded by Lieutenant Cantwell and accompanied by Mr. Townsend, went on to the mouth of the Kowak and up the river to the head of navigation, a distance of about 350 miles. Abundance of pine fuel was found all along the route with which to supply the boilers of the launch.

A large collection of fishes, birds, mammals, and plants, with interesting objects of ethnology, was secured on this occasion. Mr. Townsend states that Lieutenant Cantwell found the source of the Kowak in a large lake among the mountains, nearly 450 miles from the sea—a lake swarming with lake trout of the same species as that in the northern parts of the United States and Canada. To the surprise of all, the region was found to be well wooded, and abounding in many kinds of fur-bearing animals. About eighteen species of fish were secured.

The Corwin was rejoined at Kotzebue Sound on September 1.

Mr. Townsend's full report was transmitted to Captain Healy, to accompany his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the cruise of the Corwin.

By authority of the Treasury Department, and with the kind cooperation of the Alaska Commercial Company, ever ready to be extended in the interest of science, Mr. Townsend obtained five complete sets of the fur scals, in all stages of sex and age.

Captain Healy has continued, on his own account, the record of previous years, by devoting such time as could conveniently be expended in his northward cruises, to the gathering of collections of fishes, &c., for the National Museum, all of which have come duly to hand.

Mr. Henry D. Woolfe, in the employ of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, has utilized his residence at Cape Lisburne, in gathering collections in ethnography and natural history, and has transmitted some very acceptable contributions which have been received, leaving others yet to come to hand.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, United States signal observer at Nushagak, on Bristol Bay, in continuation of the highly valued labors of Mr. C. L. McKay, has supplied much that was desirable in the way of birdskins, Eskimo clothing, stone relies, &c. By the withdrawal of most of the signal stations from Alaska, Mr. Johnson has been transferred to Port Huron, Mich., although it is expected that contributions will still be received from the station through the kind assistance of Mr. Clark, the resident officer of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Mr. Grebnitsky, in charge of the Commander Islands off the coast of Kamchatka, whose kind assistance to Dr. Stejneger, during his stay in that region has been gratefully acknowledged, has continued to make quite extended transmissions of collections, including skeletons of mammals, alcoholic preparations of mammals, birds, crustaceans, &c., which are very much valued.

From Capt. H. E. Nichols, commander of the U. S. S. *Pinta*, and Dr. T. H. Streets, surgeon of the same vessel, stationed at Sitka, many important collections in natural history have come to hand, while from Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, of the same service, have been received a number of ethnological objects of much interest.

Washington Territory.—Mr. James G. Swan, the veteran correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution at Puget Sound, has continued his investigations and contributions through the year, the latter including numbers of articles prepared and used by the Indians for domestic purposes.

Rocky Mountain Region.—A large collection of skins and eggs of birds was received from Capt. Charles Bendire.

As explained elsewhere, this gentleman has been retired from actual service in the Army, after the proper term of service, at his own request, and is now devoting himself as voluntary curator of oölogy to the building up and thorough organization of the collection of nests and eggs of birds, after presenting to the Museum his own magnificent cabinet, perhaps the largest in the United States. He has the aid of all his correspondents towards completing the series, as also that of Dr. J. C. Merrill, who has likewise presented his entire cabinet of eggs.

Montana.—The attention of the Smithsonian Institution has been called very impressively to the impending extinction of the buffalo, and to the fact that the localities which, a few years ago, abounded in these animals are now almost without them. Indeed, the reduction in number has been so rapid as to render it probable that it is a question of months rather than of years before they become extinct.

Realizing the fact that neither the National Museum nor the other museums of the country possess well-prepared specimens of the buffalo, and, desirous of securing a series before it is too late, the Institution determined to send its chief taxidermist, Mr. William T. Hornaday, with a party of assistants, to localities where the buffalo were still supposed to occur in small numbers, with the view of securing enough for the purposes in question.

By the courteous aid of the Secretary of War and of the Adjutant-General, instructions were given to the commanders of military posts at Fort Keogh and Fort Maginnis, Mont., and Fort McKinney, Wyo., to render Mr. Hornaday all the aid in their power towards his laudable object; and the expedition left in June for the field of operations. Although a number of skeletons and skulls were found on the plains, it was with great difficulty that one buffalo bull was killed; this proving to be in a condition scarcely fit for mounting, the party reluctantly returned to Washington with the intention of starting again in the autumn when the chances would be somewhat better.

A number of good skins of antelopes, mammals, and birds were obtained by the party.

California.—A considerable amount of work has been done in California, especially by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. Army, formerly in charge of the Point Barrow expedition. This officer, with a thorough knowledge of what is desired, made an extremely valuable collection, illustrating the manners and customs of the Hoopa Indians, of whom he had charge, and his contribution is one of the most interesting yet made to the galleries of the National Museum.

A somewhat similar collection, though not so extensive, was made by Mr. Loren W. Green, of the fish-hatching station at Baird, Cal. This includes especially a number of Indian bows and arrows, &c., with the apparatus used in constructing them, including a full set of implements for making stone arrow points.

Mr. Townsend, whose explorations in Alaska have been referred to, also made extensive explorations on the coast of California, especially at Humboldt Bay, in the northern part of the State. He obtained valuable statistics in regard to the fisheries of that region, and made many important collections for the National Museum. He then proceeded south ward to the whaling stations along the southern coast of the State, with special reference to the California gray-whale fisheries. He found that so far from approaching extermination this species is re-establishing itself, and is becoming quite abundant in the lagoons of Lower California.

Arizona.—A large collection in ethnology was made by Dr. Palmer in this Territory in continuation of previous operations.

Extensive collections in addition to former gatherings were made, partly in Arizona and partly in New Mexico, by Mr. E. W. Nelson. These including very fine pottery of a somewhat novel type obtained from the graves, as also a number of interesting specimens of mammals, birds, &c.

New Mexico.—Very interesting contributions in zoology, &c., have been received from Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, since his detail as medical officer at Fort Wingate; his labors as a collector being supplemented by his

thorough accomplishment as a naturalist and investigator. The result has been to furnish to the Institution much information of great interest in connection with the region in question.

The researches of the Ethnological Bureau conducted in the region of Arizona and New Mexico, have been made principally by Col. James Stevenson and the Messrs. Mendeleff, full reference to which will be found in the accompanying report of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology. The explorations of the mounds throughout the country have been carried on under the direction of Prof. Thomas.

Mr. E. W. Nelson has also contributed many interesting specimens, both of zoology and of ethnology, gathered in New Mexico.

From Mr. Thomas Keam, of Keam's Cañon, a very hearty co-worker of the Ethnological Bureau and of the U.S. Geological Survey, large collections have been received on deposit, which add materially to the value of the present ethnological display.

No explorations of any special magnitude have been made in the older parts of the United States, with the exception of what has been prosecuted in the line of geology and palæontology by the U. S. Geological Survey. Many thousands, however, of specimens have been gathered by the Survey in Florida, Alabama, Texas, and elsewhere, which will be dwelt upon hereafter.

Atlantic coast of the United States.—As in previous years, the U.S. Fish Commission has been the principal contributor from this part of the coast and the adjacent high seas, and the continued researches of the steamers Albatross and Fish Hawk are noteworthy in their results.

The completion of the schooner *Grampus*, for the service of the U.S. Fish Commission, will doubtless add to the yield, especially as this vessel is well fitted for making collections of all kinds. It did not, however, get fairly into commission until about July 1.

Mexico and Central America.—For a number of years past the Institution has had a much valued correspondence with Prof. A. Dugès, an eminent Mexican naturalist, resident at Guanajuato, and especially interested in determining accurately the animals and plants of his neighborhood. This gentleman has, for a long time, sent to the Institution all the specimens that he has been unable to identify, with permission to the Institution to retain the greater part of them, and this has resulted in adding to the cabinet many specimens of great rarity.

From Governor A. R. Shepherd, of Batopilas, collections of minerals have been received; also from Mr. M. E. Wilkinson, specimens in alcohol of mammals, reptiles, and fishes.

Some ancient pottery has been supplied by Rev. David A. Watkins, of Guadalajara.

George F. Gaumer, formerly United States consul to Yucatan, now engaged in special explorations in that and adjacent regions, has con-

tributed quite a number of species of birds, many of them new to the Institution.

Scattering collections have come to hand from various points in Central America and the West Indies, the most important of the latter being the collection of fishes made by the Natural History Museum of Kingston, Jamaica, and sent for the purpose of identification, which work was promptly done.

Mr. L. Guesde, of Guadaloupe, has furnished some specimens of birds for identification, and has also contributed a number of stone implements of Carib origin.

Prof. F. Poey has continued his contributions of Cuban fishes in alcohol; thus adding to the very extensive donations already made by him, principally of types of his published species.

A large ethnological collection made by Dr. Edward Palmer, in the vicinity of Guadalajara, is especially valuable as containing illustrations of the entire series of the processes of making the celebrated earthenware of that district.

A series of contributions relating to the natural history, ethnology, and archæology of Costa Rica, begun many years ago by Mr. José C. Zeledon, and continued year by year, has been sent us in 1886, and includes many rare and new species of birds. The Institution has seldom had a correspondent and collaborator of longer continuance in his relationships, nor any one furnishing objects of greater value; and it is to him—a pupil of the late Dr. von Frantzius—that we owe the greater part of our knowledge of the natural history of that most interesting of countries.

During the winter the U. F. Fish Commission steamer Albatross was engaged in prosecuting hydrographic researches at the request of the Navy Department, and incidentally devoted such time as could be spared to the investigation of the natural history of the Bahaman region. Many islands were visited, and their land fauna investigated; while the marine objects were also secured by means of the dredge and trawl. As a result, there have been several new species of birds added to our knowledge, and many rare fishes collected. Of marine invertebrates, &c., large gatherings have been secured.

Asia.—The Institution has been very fortunate in having, in Japan and Corea, gentlemen interested in the U.S. National Museum, and, officially, or otherwise, able to make explorations and collections in natural history and ethnology; and to no one is it more indebted in this connection than to Mr. P. L. Jouy, formerly an employé of the National Museum. This gentleman has been for some time in the civil service of the Corean Government, and has made large gatherings, none of which have, as yet, come to hand. The collections actually received are nine boxes, obtained by Ensign J. B. Bernadon, U.S. Navy, mainly in

Corea; including large numbers of ethnological objects and specimens in alcohol almost entirely new to the Museum.

A very important collection illustrating the life history of the Japanese has been received from the department of education of Japan, and is suitably displayed in one of the main halls of the Museum, where it fills a case of about 60 feet in length, and attracts much interest.

The Japanese series is rapidly acquiring a distinguished pre-eminence, and every year becomes more and more complete.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

Of the different classes of works issued by the Institution, the first place is naturally assigned to the quarto "Contributions to Knowledge."

Second in order are the octavo "Miscellaneous Collections," which, by reason of their various sources, form the most voluminous series The classes of productions going to swell the same may be specified as follows: 1st, the numerous collections of physical, statistical, chemical, biological, and ethnological researches prosecuted directly by the Institution itself or under its immediate auspices; 2d, the occasional "Toner Leetnres," delivered under the encouragement of the fund established by Dr. Joseph Toner, but published by this Institution; 3d, the special annual reports on the latest advances in the leading departments of science, maintained at the expense of the Institution, though first given to the public through the medium of the official annual reports of the These are all issued separately in pamphlet form; and probably will ultimately be collected in volumes, each devoted to its particular subject; 4th, the "proceedings" of various societies for the advancement of science, stereotyped and published by the Institution; including at present the Bulletins of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, and the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington; 5th, the Bulletins, Proceedings, Circulars, and Instructions of the U.S. National Museum, published primarily under the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, but re-issued by the Institution.

The third series comprises the annual reports of the Regents of the Institution to Congress, in octavo volumes.

The fourth series comprises the publications of the Bureau of Ethnology, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. This is issued in larger or imperial octavo volumes.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.—A work entitled "Researches upon the venoms of Poisonous Serpents," by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and Edward T. Reichert, M. D., has been printed during the past year, and will soon be ready for distribution. This is a continuation of the investigations on this important subject undertaken by Dr. Mitchell some twenty-five years ago, and published by the Institution, in the same series, at the beginning of the year 1861. The present supple-

mentary memoir by the joint authors embraces an examination into the physical and chemical characteristics of the venous of various rattle-snakes (Crotalida), of the moccasin (Ancistrodon), and also of the hooded viper (Cobra), of India; the re-actions of various agents on the venom, the physiological effects of the venoms on serous surfaces, on the nervous system, on the circulation, on respiration, &c., and the general pathology of the subject. In an appendix of 21 pages is given a very full bibliography of the literature of the subject, brought down to date. The work forms a quarto volume of x + 186 pages, illustrated by 4 figures or wood cuts in the text, and 5 chromolithographic plates.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.—Of this series there are already on hand published articles sufficient to form a number of volumes; although such formal collection and issue of numbered volumes has been unavoidably postponed by other pressing requirements, fully employing the available funds of the Institution. The new publications in this series during the past year have been as follows:

512. "List of Institutions in the United States receiving publications of the Smithsonian Institution." This list comprises the titles of 1,838 domestic institutions, not including a considerable number of libraries and individuals receiving various special publications irregularly. The catalogue forms an octavo pamphlet of 72 pages.

514. "A Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals (1665 to 1882), together with Chronological Tables, and a Check-List." By Henry Carrington Bolton. As stated by the compiler, in his preface. "This catalogue is intended to contain the principal periodicals of every branch of pure and applied science, published in all countries, from the rise of this literature to the close of the year 1882." What are known as professional journals (those relating specially to theology, law, and medicine), as well as those relating to music and the fine arts, have been omitted. "While medicine has been excluded, anatomy, physiology, and veterinary science, being related to zoology, have been admitted. With a few exceptions, serials published by learned societies have been omitted; those admitted either form part of a series begun or ending in an independent periodical, or are presumably not exclu. sively devoted to the proceedings of the societies by which they are edited. The admission of society publications to this catalogue would swell the volume to an inconvenient size; and has been rendered unnecessary by the publication of the 'Catalogue of Scientific Serials,' by Mr. S. H. Scudder." This very complete list of the periodicals indicated. numbering over 5,000 titles, is arranged alphabetically, and extends to 615 pages.

The catalogue is followed by 91 pages of "Chronological Tables," in smaller type, arranged in columns by years, giving a synchronal conspectus of all those periodicals having any considerable number of volumes, and showing the precise number of the volume published in any

given year. This definite correlation of date and volume is ofttimes a matter of some importance to those not having access to the volumes themselves. To this succeeds a concise index of subjects (under 94 heads, alphabetically arranged), citing the classified periodicals simply by their number in the general catalogue.

The volume concludes with a "Library Check-List," of 54 pages, in which, following the number belonging to a periodical, is given the library or libraries where such periodical may be found; each of the 127 principal libraries of the United States and Canada being designated by a symbolic abbreviation. In many cases the number indicating a given periodical is followed by but a single reference. This directory to the locality, where possibly a rare journal may be consulted, is a valuable feature of the catalogue, and efforts will be made to add to its fullness and accuracy in future editions. The whole work forms an octavo volume of x + 773 pages, and is one highly creditable to the zeal and industry of its author; who, though assisted by such facilities and means of communication as were within the reach of the Institution, devoted to its compilation his leisure for many years, without any remuneration, excepting his consciousness of performing a useful labor.

550. "The Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry." This important work is now entirely stereotyped, and will be put to press as soon as conveniently may be. The size of the collection (exceeding 1,000 pages) has required its division into two volumes. Volume I, comprising 68 papers and abstracts, chronologically arranged, contains 535 pages, including introductory note and index, and is illustrated by 46 wood-cut figures. Volume II, comprising 25 papers and abstracts, contains 559 pages, including index, and is illustrated by 48 wood-cut figures. In order not to separate Professor Henry's Meteorological Essays, published successively through a period of five years (1855-1859), and extending to 400 pages, it was judged expedient to so far interrupt the chronological order otherwise maintained, as to carry the entire series over to the second volume. And in like manner it became necessary, in order to secure a comparative equalization in the sizes of the two volumes, to transfer the connected series of researches on sound in relation to fog-signaling (published during the four years 1874-1877) back from their natural place to the end of the first volume. Although this dislocation of the natural or historical order is in some respects to be regretted, it yet enables the reader to have a more connected view of the longer series of papers, without the inconvenience of alternate reference to different volumes.

It is designed to have printed two editions of the work; one in royal octave size, to correspond with the "Memorial Volume" issued by order of Congress; and the other in ordinary octave size, to correspond with the "Miscellaneous Collections."

627. "Price-List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution." This list includes only those publications on hand, down to July, 1885, which can be furnished to applicants, and gives the price at which each is held. Many of the earlier publications being out of print, these have been omitted from the list. It forms an octavo pamphlet of 27 pages.

628. "Index to the Literature of Uranium, 1789-1885." By H. Carrington Bolton. This is one of a series of bibliographies especially directed to the indexing of chemical literature. The first part is a chronological list of memoirs or papers published on the subject, with references to sources of publication; the second part is an alphabetical list of authors of the same; and the third part is a subject-matter index, comprising the various treatments, reactions, characteristics, sources, &c., of uranium and its compounds. It forms an octavo pamphlet of 36 pages.

629. "Report of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for six months ending June 30, 1885." In consequence of the adoption by the Regents, of the fiscal year instead of the previous calendar year, this report embraces the period of only half a year. It forms an octave pamphlet of 46 pages.

630. "Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Vol. III (November 6, 1883-May 19, 1885)." An octavo volume of xxii + 204 pages.

632. "An Account of the Progress in Geography in the year 1885." By J. King Goodrich. 8vo. 36 pp.

633. "An Account of the Progress in Chemistry in the year 1885." (With a bibliography). By H. Carrington Bolton. Svo. 50 pp.

634. "An Account of the Progress in Vulcanology and Seismology in the year 1885." (With a bibliography.) By Charles G. Rockwood, jr. 8vo. 23 pp.

635. "List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution."
To July, 1885. By George H. Boehmer. 8vo. 190 pp.

636. "Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vol. VIII. Containing the Minutes of the Society and of the Mathematical Section, for the year 1885 (January 3, 1885–December 19, 1885)." Octavo volume of xlvii + 68 pp.

638. "An Account of the Progress in Physics in the year 1885." (With a bibliography.) By George F. Barker. Svo. 60 pp.

639. "An Account of the Progress in Mineralogy in the year 1885." (With a bibliography.) By Edward S. Dana. 8vo. 26 pp.

640. "An Account of the Progress in Anthropology in the year 1885." (With a bibliography.) By Otis T. Mason. Svo. 56 pp.

641. "An Account of the Progress in Astronomy in the year 1885." (With a bibliography.) By William C. Winlock. Svo. 114 pp.

642. "Record of North American Invertebrate Palæontology for the year 1885." By John Belknap Marcou. This forms a descriptive bib-

liography of the subject by alphabetical arrangement of the writers. Svo. 47 pp.

643. "An Account of the Progress in Zoology in the year 1885." By Theodore Gill. Svo. 53 pp.

644. "Observations on Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes in Iceland, within Historic Times." Translated and condensed from a history by Th. Thoroddsen. By George H. Boehmer. 8vo. 47 pp.

Bulletins of the National Museum.—This series and that of the Proceedings, illustrating the material of the U.S. National Museum, are issued in the first instance under the authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, as prepared by the Smithsonian Institution.

"Bulletin U.S. National Museum, No. 23. The published writings of Isaac Lea." By Newton P. Scudder. This is the second of a proposed series of bibliographies of American naturalists who have contributed to the National Museum. The great value of such bibliographies is fully appreciated by all engaged in natural-history studies or investigations. Dr. Lea has for more than half a century contributed to various scientific journals the result of his extensive mineralogical and biological researches; commencing with an account of local minerals. published in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in 1818, and giving, in 1876, a study of "Inclusions" in gems. Perhaps his most important labor has been the series of investigations in the land and fresh-water mollusks, and especially in the family of the Unionida: the earliest of which was published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, in 1827. Dr. Lea has contributed largely of his collections to the National Museum, and at the advanced age of ninety-four still enjoys good health and complete intellectual vigor.

Of the present Bulletin the first 53 pages are occupied with a biographic sketch of the subject. The bibliography proper extends to 171 pages, giving in full the titles and sources of 279 memoirs and other publications in chronological order. The compilation concludes with a list of the genera and species discussed and described by Dr. Lea, which occupies 100 pages. The work forms an octavo volume of lix + 278 pages (including the index), and is illustrated by an engraved portrait of Dr. Lea.

"Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 28. A Manual of American Land Shells." By W. G. Binney. This work presents an enlarged and revised edition of the "Land and Fresh-water Shells of North America:" Part I; by W. G. Binney and T. Bland; published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1869, and included in the eighth volume of the Miscellaneous Collections. Mr. Thomas Bland, Mr. Binney's former coadjutor, is no longer with us, having died August 20, 1885. This treatise, as a separate volume, has been for some time out of print. The present work has been entirely re-written and re-arranged, occupying 200 more

pages than the earlier work. "Subsequently described species are added. Fuller attention is given in separate chapters to the subjects of geographical distribution, organs of generation, jaw and lingual dentition, and classification. In the descriptive portion of the work the species are grouped geographically rather than systematically." The subject is treated under the following heads: 1st. Habits and Properties (9 pp.); 2d. Geographical Distribution (24 pp.); 3d. The Generative apparatus (2 pp.); 4th. The Jaw and Lingual Membrane (6 pp.); 5th. Classification (7 pp.); 6th. Systematic Index (3 pp.); and 7th, constituting the bulk of the volume, Description of Species (412 pp.). Following this is a tabular list (with specified localities and sources) of the Binney Collection of the Land Shells of North America, presented by the author to the U. S. National Museum (25 pp.). The work forms an octavo volume of 528 pages, and is illustrated by 516 wood-cut figures in the text.

"Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 29. Results of Ornithological Explorations in the Commander Islands and Kamtschatka." By Leonhard Steineger. The work is divided into three parts: 1st. Review of the species of birds collected or observed by the author on the Commander Islands, and at Petropaulski, Kamtschatka, 1882-1883 (300 pp.); 2d. Synopsis of the birds reported to inhabit Kamtschatka (20 pp.), and 3d. Conclusions drawn by the author respecting the probable derivation of this avifauna, and the limitation of its forms. As the result of his explorations, he maintains "that the peninsula forms a very well circumscribed ornitho-geographical province, remarkable not only for a number of peculiarly modified forms, but also for a surprising absence of many of the most characteristic forms of the palearctic and circumpolar ornis." Regarding Kamtschatka as one of the most typical and well-defined peninsulas, the conditions of which "are such as to make it a true island, zoologically speaking," the author ventures the suggestion, "there seems to be reason to assume that it has been a real island at no very distant period." The work forms an octavo volume of 390 pages, and is illustrated by 7 wood-cut figures in the text, a sketch map of Kamtschatka and adjacent countries, 1 relief-cut plate, and 7 chromo lithographic plates.

"Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 30. Publications relating to Fossil Invertebrates." By John Belknap Marcou. This forms the third volume of the Bibliographies of American Naturalists, and is devoted entirely to a catalogue of the writings of those who have labored in the field of invertebrate palæontology, in connection with the researches and collections made by the Institution and the National Museum. The list of memoirs embraces: 1st. The published writings of Fielding B. Meek, numbering 105 titles of papers (of which one was in conjunction with Prof. James Hall, 17 in conjunction with Mr. F. V. Hayden, and 25 in conjunction with Mr. A. H. Worthen), and occupying 100 pages; 2d. The published writings of Charles A. White, numbering

151 papers (of which 2 were in conjunction with H. A. Nicholson and 2 in conjunction with O. H. St. John), and occupying 65 pages; 3d. The published writings of Charles D. Walcott, numbering 27 papers and occupying 15 pages; 4th. A collection from fifteen authors of "Publicacations based upon the Palæontological Collections of the United States Government," including the titles of 3 papers by Jacob W. Bailey, 12 papers by T. A. Conrad, 5 papers by James D. Dana, 2 papers by Christian G. Ehrenberg, 7 papers by James Hall (1 in conjunction with F. B. Meek, above referred to), 2 papers by Angelo Heilprin, 3 papers by Alpheus Hyatt, 10 papers by Jules Marcou, 2 papers by John S. Newberry, 1 paper by I. N. Nicollet, 4 papers by David Dale Owen, and 5 by Owen and Shumard, 2 papers by Hiram A. Prout, 1 paper by James Schiel, 7 papers by Benjamin F. Shumard, and 5 in conjunction with Owen (above referred to); and lastly, 5 papers by Robert P. Whitfield; these occupying 72 pages. An index of genera and species of invertebrate fossils occupies 52 pages. The work is supplied with a general index of subjects and authors, and forms an octavo volume of 333 pages.

Proceedings of the National Museum.—Of this series a prompt distribution is made, signature by signature, as fast as each 16 pages of matter is printed, thus giving the publication somewhat the character of a periodical.

Volume VIII of the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum for 1885 has been completed. It contains descriptive papers by Tarleton II. Bean, Charles W. Beckham, H. G. Beyer, R. A. Brock, W. H. Dall, Carl H. Eigenman, Walter Faxon, Walter J. Fewkes, J. M. Flint, S. Garman, G. Brown Goode, V. Havard, O. P. Hay, David S. Jordan, Frank II. Knowlton, George N. Lawrence, Frederic A. Lucas, John Belknap Marcou, Otis T. Mason, Seth E. Meek, George P. Merrill Charles R. Orcutt, Edward Potts, Richard Rathbun, Robert Ridgway, C. V. Riley, John A. Rider, R. W. Shufeldt, Sidney I. Smith, Silas Stearns, Leonhard Stejneger, Charles H. Townsend, Frederick W. True, Lucien M. Turner, A. E. Verrill, and José C. Zeledon. The volume contains 762 Svo pages, including introduction, index, and explanatory pages, and is illustrated by 15 wood-cut figures in the text and 25 plates of relief cuts.

The Smithsonian Annual Report.—Reference was made in the last report (pages 337, 338) to an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, directing that "the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution shall be hereafter printed at the Government Printing Office, in the same manner as the annual reports of the heads of Departments are now printed for submission in print to the two houses of Congress." The Smithsonian reports had previously been submitted to Congress in manuscript, requiring a special resolution each year to secure their printing.

This act, however, did not provide for the printing of any extra copies for distribution by members of Congress or by the Institution. The usual resolution was therefore introduced in the Senate, and passed February 12, 1886. Action on this was not taken, however, by the House of Representatives for five months; when, on July 17, the Senate resolution was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, &c., That there be printed of the last annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the National Museum, in two octavo volumes, 16,000 extra copies of each, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 7,000 copies for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.

In consequence of the growing importance of the National Museum, placed by law under the charge of the Smithsonian Institution, the annual report of the latter for 1884 is for the first time printed in two parts, or separate volumes, the first part confined to the work of the Institution itself, showing its operations, expenditures, and condition; and the second part to the progress and condition of the National Museum.

The first volume—the report of the Institution proper for 1884—was not delivered until April, 1886; and the second volume—the report of the National Museum for the same period, not till several months later. The first volume contains the Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents of the Institution at the annual meeting held January 21, 1885; the report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents, for the year 1884, showing in detail the receipts, appropriations, and expenditures of the Institution and of the Museum, and their present financial condition; the report of the Secretary of the Institution for the year; together with subordinate reports on the operations of international exchanges, &c. This strictly business portion is followed by the usual "General Appendix," in which is given a record of the principal scientific progress for the year, namely, in astronomy by Edward S. Holden; vulcanology and seismology, by Charles G. Rockwood; geography, by F. M. Green; meteorology, by Cleveland Abbe; physics, by George F. Barker; chemistry, by H. Carrington Bolton; mineralogy, by Edward S. Dana; bibliography of North American invertebrate palæontology, by J. B. Marcou; zoology, by Theodore Gill; and an. thropology, by Otis T. Mason. In conclusion are given miscellaneous papers relating to the archæology of Northern and Central America, by . Charles E. Vreeland, J. F. Bransford, Otis T. Mason, M. T. Leach, Charles M. Smith, and E. T. Wiltheiss. This part forms an octavo volume of 943 pages, including introductory matter and index, and is illustrated by 7 relief-cut plates and 243 relief-cut figures in the text.

The second volume, "Report of the United States National Museum for the year 1884," contains, Part 1, the report of the assistant director; Part 2, reports of the curators and acting curators; Part 3, papers rel-

ative to particular collections or objects in the Museum, by Otis T. Mason, John Murdoch, Frederick W. True, and F. A. Lucas; Part 4, Bibliography of the Museum, including publications of the Museum, papers by officers of the Museum, and other papers based on Museum material; and lastly, as an appendix, Part 5, a list of accessions to the Museum during the year, occupying 44 pages. This report forms an octave volume of ix + 458 pages, and is illustrated by 105 relief-cut plates.

I regret to state that no copies of the Report of 1885 (though for some time stereotyped) have yet been received from the Public Printer.

Publications of the Bureau of Ethnology.—During the past year has been issued the "Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution," by J. W. Powell, Director. In addition to the report of the Director, occupying 62 pages, are given as accompanying papers "Notes on certain Maya and Mexican Manuscripts," by Cyrns Thomas; "On Masks, Labrets, and certain aboriginal customs," by William H. Dall; "Omaha Sociology," by J. Owen Dorsey; "Navajo Weavers," by Dr. Washington Matthews; "Prehistoric Textile Fabrics of the United States, derived from impressions on Pottery," by W. H. Holmes; concluding with "Illustrated catalogue of a portion of the collections made during the field season of 1881," by W. H. Holmes; and "Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona in 1881," by James Stevenson.

The work forms an imperial octavo volume of lxxiv + 606 pages, illustrated by 200 wood-cut figures in the text, and 44 full-page plates, of which 2 are printed in colors.

## INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The system of free exchanges of the scientific productions of learned societies and of individuals, including their distribution to public libraries and universities throughout the world, early established by this Institution as one of its most important interests and services, continues to increase annually, with the extending recognition at home and abroad of its great utility in promoting "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Statistics.—For the year ending June 30, 1886, the receipts for foreign transmission were 94,093 packages, weighing 195,404 pounds. The transmissions filled 764 boxes, having an aggregate bulk of 5,208 cubic feet.

For domestic exchanges the number of parcels received and distributed during the fiscal year was 14,496, of which 2,533 parcels (or about one-sixth), were received for the library of the Institution.

For Government exchanges in the same time were received 29 boxes containing 56,229 packages, and 114 boxes were sent abroad.

As compared with the	receipts at	quinquennial	periods for the	past
15 years the steady incre	ase is well s	shown in the:	following table:	

	1871. (Civil year.)		1876. (Civil year.)		1881. (Civil year.)		1886. (Fiscal year.)	
Receipts.	Packages.	Pounds.	Packages.	Pounds.	Packages.	Pounds.	Packages.	Pounds.
Foreign exchanges Domestic exchanges Government exchanges	7,730 3,952	28, 950 14, 800	13,000 4,853	50, 750 18, 130 30, 000	14, 161 7, 890 15, 550	50, 155 33, 291 34, 200	26, 162 11, 702 56, 229	112, 901 39, 579 42, 924
Total	11,682	43,750	17,853	98,880	37,601	117, 646	94, 093	195, 404

In 1871 and 1876 the exchanges of Government publications were not separately registered; the aggregate weight for the year 1876 has been approximately estimated. Notwithstanding the extraordinary stimulus given to the foreign exchanges in 1876, by reason of the Centennial Exhibition held that year, the years immediately succeeding showed no falling off in the total amount of material presented, but on the contrary a continual enlargement of the work.

Assistance by the Government.—In view of the great public and national services rendered by the exchange system, in the distribution of Government publications, and in the large accessions of valuable works annually made through its instrumentality to the Congressional Library, an appropriation has for some years past been granted by Congress in aid of this enterprise. And without this support the operations of the exchange service would be very seriously restricted. The usual appropriation of \$10,000 was granted to the Institution by the last Congress. The total expenses of conducting the international exchanges, for the last few years, are shown in the following table:

Expenses of ex-	1883.	1584.	1885.	1886.
changes.	(Civil year.)	(Civil year.)	(First 6 months.)	(Fiscal year.)
By the Institution	\$6,192 34	\$2,510 71	\$3,307 59	\$2,005 80
By appropriation	7,500 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00
Total cost	13,692 34	12,510 71	8,307 59	12,005 80

The column for 1885, comprising only the first six months of the year, in the transition from the former civil year in use by the Institution to the present fiscal year, one-half only of the Congressional appropriation is credited to that year.

Transportation facilities.—The liberal encouragement of the Smithsonian exchange operations afforded by the leading steamship companies in granting the Institution free freight for its packages and boxes, which has existed for many years, still continues; and it is my pleasant duty annually to renew the expressions of grateful acknowledgment for the generous policy which has so greatly favored and advanced the system of exchanges. The following is a list of the companies favoring the Institution with the concessions mentioned, and to whose offices I desire, on behalf of the Regents, to return their hearty thanks.

Allan Steamship Company (A. Schumacher & Co., agents), Baltimore. Anchor Steamship Line (Henderson & Brother, agents), New York.

Atlas Steamship Company (Pim, Forwood & Co., agents), New York.

Bailey, H. B., & Co., New York.

Bixby, Thomas E., & Co., Boston, Mass.

Borland, B. R., New York.

Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, New York.

Cameron, R. W., & Co., New York.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (L. de Bébian, agent), New York. Cunard Royal Mail Steamship Line (Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents), New York.

Dennison, Thomas, New York.

Florio-Rubattino Line, New York.

Hamburg American Packet Company (Kunhardt & Co., agents), New York.

Inman Steamship Company, New York.

Merchants' Line of Steamers, New York.

Monarch Line (Patton, Vickers & Co., agents), New York.

Muñoz y Espriella, New York.

Murray, Ferris & Co., New York.

Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company (H. Cazaux, agent), New York.

New York and Brazil Steamship Company, New York.

New York and Mexico Steamship Company, New York.

North German Lloyd (agents, Oelrichs & Co., New York; A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore).

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.

Panama Railroad Company, New York.

Red Star Line (Peter Wright & Sons, agents), Philadelphia and New York.

White Cross Line of Antwerp (Funch, Edye & Co., agents), New York. Wilson & Asmus, New York.

The thanks of the Institution are also due, and are hereby tendered, to the foreign ministers and consuls of the various Governments for their assistance in taking charge of the transmission of boxes to the countries which they respectively represent.

Government Exchanges.—The Smithsonian Institution, as is well known, has been made by law the agent of the United States Government for conducting the international exchanges of public official documents between it and foreign Governments. By joint resolution of Congress (approved March 2, 1867), it was ordered that "fifty copies of all documents hereafter printed by order of either house of Congress, and fifty copies additional of all documents printed in excess of the usual number, together with fifty copies of each publication issued by any Department or Bureau of the Government, be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library, who shall exchange the same, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution, for such works published in foreign countries, and especially by foreign Governments, as may be deemed by said committee an equivalent; said works to be deposited in the Library of Congress." And by supplemental joint resolution to carry the same into better effect (approved July 25, 1868), the Congressional Printer, whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, is required to print fifty copies in addition to the regular number of all documents hereafter printed by order of either house of Congress, or by order of any Department or Bureau of the Government, and whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, one hundred copies additional of all documents ordered to be printed in excess of the usual number; said fifty or one hundred copies to be delivered to the Librarian of Congress, to be exchanged under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, as provided by joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

Since the international movement, commencing with the Paris convention of 1875, for promoting the free reciprocal exchange of public documents, there has been a growing interest in the subject manifested abroad. International conferences, for agreeing upon details, were held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1880, in 1883, and finally in 1886-March 15. There are now thirty-seven Governments in exchange with the United States, or, counting the duplicate sets sent to the Dominion of Canada (deposited at Ottawa and Toronto), there may be said to be thirty-eight foreign recipients. These are: The Argentine Confederation, Bavaria, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Aires, Canada, two sets (one for the parliamentary library at Ottawa, the other for the legislative library at Toronto), Chili, Colombia (United States of), Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hayti, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Prussia, Queensland, Russia, Saxony, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, Venezuela, Victoria, and Würtemberg.

During the past year boxes 24, 25, and 26 of the series of United States official publications have been sent to each of the above Governments.

The Library of Congress.—By the joint resolutions of 1867 and 1868, above referred to, the "works published in foreign countries, and especially by foreign Governments," that may be obtained by our international exchanges, are directed "to be deposited in the Library of Congress." This great national institution thus becomes the beneficiary of this branch of the service, and it is a matter of public interest that such returns should be placed on their broadest basis.

From the last annual report of the Librarian, Mr. A. R. Spofford (for the calendar year 1885), the following remarks are quoted as here eminently appropriate:

"Under the authority of these acts [above cited] the publications of the United States have been sent regularly each year to thirty-eight foreign Governments, whose officers responded favorably to overtures for regular exchanges. Very inadequate returns, however, have been received from some countries, while from others very rich and important stores of documents, including legal, political, historical, and scientific publications, have come to hand. Repeated efforts have been made by correspondence conducted with foreign Governments, through the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of State, to secure more adequate returns from the Governments to which the publications of the United States (an extensive and costly series) have been so liberally supplied through a long series of years. Very slight results, however, have attended these endeavors. A few desultory returns were occasionally received, followed by an entire stoppage of the transmission of documents. The results of the exchanges thus far has been to supply the Library with many publications of permanent value and with many more fragmentary sets of laws, journals, reports, and miscellaneous publications, the principal value of which to the collection depends upon the completeness of the series. The deficiencies in all these series are very extensive, thus depriving Congress of that full access to the current legislation and condition of foreign countries which is so important to those seeking official information thereon.

It has long been apparent that no permanent improvement in the very defective operations of these international exchanges can be expected until some special agency is organized in Europe to give personal attention to the practical business of securing full returns of all Government publications. The distribution of documents is scattered in most Governments among different bureaus, with no common head. Moreover, most Government publications are issued by arrangement with private publishing houses, instead of by Government presses, thus rendering the books to a partial extent publications to which a commercial value is attached, and complicating the question of exchange with that of a pecuniary valuation of publications given and received. In very few countries is there any general law regulating this matter, while the various international conferences held at Paris and at Brussels with a view to the adoption of a uniform system of exchanges have failed to enlist the co-operation of several of the most important European Governments. Moreover, there are issued many special publications which can be obtained only by special efforts. An agent of the United States, either constantly upon the ground, or visiting periodically at regular intervals the bureaus of the Government in the various countries, supplied with full lists both of our wants and of the publications, regular and special, of the Government presses, would furnish a permanent and, it may be added, the only efficient guarantee of realizing from the system of international exchanges what we have a right to

expect.

An initiatory step was taken during the last Congress, when an agent in the employ of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of its exchange system, was sent to Europe, one-half of his expenses being paid by the Institution and one-half out of the Library funds. The results of the experiment, although a first attempt in a new field, were most gratifying. In the few months devoted to the labor, there were secured by diligent effort, backed by the requisite official authority from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of State, and the Librarian of Congress, very extensive returns of public documents and miscellaneous publications. These returns comprised forty-four cases and one hundred and sixty packages of books, numbering about 7,000 volumes, received in 1884-85, and were collected from the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Saxony, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Switzerland, fourteen Governments in all. Vienna was also visited, but affairs were not in a state favorable to the success of negotiations, and no result was reached as to the publications of the Austrian Government. Several other Governments from which returns were thus secured, have also failed to continue sending the series of their parliamentary and other documents, the value of which is largely dependent upon their continuity.

The experience of years has amply proved the impossibility of securing any complete or adequate return from foreign Governments for the full and costly series of American Government publications so long furnished them, without direct and persistent effort, through an agency upon the ground, furnished with adequate credentials, to attend personally to the whole business. One of the chief benefits of the initial effort already made has been the discovery of the practical obstacles in the way of a thoroughly successful system of exchanges. These, it is believed, could be removed by following up the work with each Government, while, if neglected, or left to the very uncertain medium of correspondence, the United States will continue to reap very inadequate returns for our publications sent abroad. It is recommended that the Joint Committee on the Library consider the expediency of providing an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of an agent of international exchanges, to be sent abroad for a term of at least six months

during the present year.

It is also recommended that the act directing the printing of fifty copies of each publication ordered by any Department or Bureau, to be devoted to international exchanges, be so amended as to render its pro-

visions more effective."

## LIBRARY.

The fact should constantly be borne in mind that the distribution of the publications of the Institution secures in return a large amount of valuable material which is deposited in the Library of Congress. Whatever cost, therefore, there may be to our Government for Smithsonian or Museum reports, &c., is many times repaid by the exchanges received, in addition to which the returns for the many volumes of publications printed entirely at the expense of the Smithsonian fund find the same depository.

The following table will show the extent of the additions to the Library of Congress from this source for the last ten years:

Deposit of books, &c., in the Library of Congress by the Smithsonian Institution from 1875 to 1886.

	Volumes.	Parts.	Pam- phlets.	Maps.	Total.
1846–1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	26, 629 1, 120 1, 017 1, 889 1, 263 1, 949 1, 143 1, 867 1, 296 1, 754 1, 567 1, 942	50, 225 4, 016 4, 315 4, 327 4, 976 5, 852 5, 180 7, 505 8, 039 8, 134 8, 826 8, 824	20, 403 1, 797 1, 878 2, 184 2, 416 2, 219 2, 095 2, 302 2, 508 2, 323 6, 471	5,555 114 375 326 74 183 152 189 143 474	102, 812 7, 047 7, 585 8, 726 8, 729 10, 203 8, 570 11, 759 12, 675 12, 859 17, 711

Subsequently to this period the enumeration will be made by fiscal years (July to July), instead of by calendar years; the last six months of the year 1885 being included in the following statement for the past year.

Statement of the books, maps, and charts received by the Smithsonian Institution during the year ended June 30, 1886, and transferred to the Library of Congress or to that of the National Museum:

## Volumes:

Octavo or smaller. 1,428 Quarto or larger 510	1,938
Parts of volumes:	/
Octavo or smaller	11 021
Pamphlets:	11,021
Octavo or smaller 2, 315 Quarto or larger 613	
Maps and charts	2, 928 379
Total	16, 266

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Five years have elapsed since (the latter part of 1881) the work of moving into the new Museum building was begun. Two years ago I reported that the packing boxes, several thousand in number, containing the accumulations of many previous years, had for the most part been unpacked, and that the entire floor space of the building would be soon occupied by exhibition collections. During the current year this hoped-for result has been finally attained, and (with the exception of one corner of one of the central halls still occupied by one or two collections received at the close of the New Orleans exhibition, and which have not been opened on account of delay in preparation of cases for their reception) the entire floor space of about 100,000 square feet is open to the public, and the collections arranged in accordance with the provisional plan of installation. The work of mounting and labelling is still in progress, and each month shows marked advances. From this time forward, however, it will be impossible to develop the collections satisfactorily without additional space. The laboratories and workshops are entirely inadequate for the storage of the unexhibited collections and the accommodation of the preparators and mechanics, and the exhibition halls do not afford suitable opportunity for the display of the materials already in order for public examination. Each collection, and above all each department, should have a hall of its own, more or less completely isolated from those which adjoin it. When several collections are placed side by side in the same department much is lost in respect to effect and convenience of study, not to mention the still greater disadvantage of overcrowded space.

As soon as Congress shall see fit to provide another Museum building; the collections being now so completely under control, and the force of curators, assistants, and preparators so well organized and so thoroughly prepared for the task, within eighteen months, or at the most two years, a space twice as large as that now occupied can be filled with cases of specimens thoroughly mounted for exhibition.

The development of the Museum during the past year has been unexpectedly great, as may be judged from the fact that about fifteen hundred separate lots of specimens have been received. A certain proportion of these were obtained from Government expeditions and surveys and material of perhaps equal value through exchange, but by far the largest part of the increase, both in quantity and value, has been in the form of gifts.

It is perhaps too early in the history of the Museum to take into consideration the question of the extent and nature of its future development. Such institutions are most successful and useful when the result of natural processes of growth.

We may profit to a certain extent by the experience of other nations, but the National Museum of the United States will of necessity have

features peculiar to itself, developed in response to the peculiar needs of the people of this continent. It should be remembered that the national collections of every principal European nation are divided into several groups, each under separate administration, though often under the general control of some central authority. In France, for instance, most of the museums are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and in England, to a less extent, under the Department of Science and Art.

In London, in Paris, in Berlin, and in Vienna the public collections are scattered through various parts of the city, in museums with distinctive names and more or less independent organizations, and by no means always harmonious with each other. Much of the work which should properly be done by these museums is omitted, because none of them have seen fit to undertake it, and, on the other hand, much work is duplicated, which is perhaps equally unfortunate, collections of similar scope and purpose being maintained in different parts of the same city. One of the chief objections to such division of effort is that much of the value of large collections in any department is lost by failure to concentrate them where they may be studied and compared side by side. In Washington the national collections are all, without exception, concentrated in one set of buildings. The Army Medical Museum will soon occupy a building side by side with those under the control of the Smithsonian Institution, and this proximity and the long established policy of co-operation between the two institutions will render them, for all practical purposes, united.

It is possible that, in the future, museums of specialties, occupying buildings of their own, may grow up under the control of other Executive Departments of the Government, but it is not likely that they will be very remote from the chain of museum buildings already in process of formation, and a harmonious system of co-operation will doubtless always be practicable. In the mean time the Smithsonian Institution, as the legal custodian of Government collections, should undoubtedly preserve everything which may be serviceable for the development in Washington of one of the greatest museums in the world. It will be neither practicable nor desirable to gather together in Washington collections of ancient and mediæval art, such as those which adorn the capitals of Europe; but a representative series of such objects will undoubtedly grow up which shall be sufficiently large and well selected to enable Americans to understand these subjects in a general way, to educate the public taste, and to promote, so far as possible, the study of the elements of art and the history of civilization, as well as to forward the growth of the arts of design. This having been accomplished, a large part of the attention of the Museum would naturally be directed toward the exhibition of the geology and natural history of America, and at the same time its natural resources, to the preservation of memorials of its aboriginal inhabitants, and the exposition of the arts and industries of America.

In referring to the industries of America it is not intended to recommend that anything similar to what is generally understood as an "industrial exhibition" should be attempted. The element of competitive display should not be admitted, and no two objects of precisely similar import should ever be placed side by side, least of all, if of modern manufacture. Such has hitherto been the policy of the Museum, and should it ever be interfered with, it is to be feared that much of the usefulness of the Museum would be destroyed, both from a scientific and educational standpoint.

The principal European museums have been carefully studied by officers of the Museum, and we have already profited largely by the knowledge thus gained of their successes and their failures. A report upon the great museums of the world is in preparation and will probably be published next year.

It must be remembered that the "National Museum" is actually of recent origin, although the idea has been under consideration for many years. As recently as 1877 the appropriation made by Congress for its support was only \$10,000. The "National Museum" was not recognized by that name in the Congressional appropriation bills until 1876, although the term was used in the reports of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution as early as 1868,\* and although the national collections were transferred to the custody of the Institution in 1858, in accordance with the act of incorporation passed in 1846. by which it is provided that "all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States. which may be in the city of Washington," shall be delivered to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and, together with the new specimens obtained by exchange, donation, or otherwise, shall be so arranged and classified as best to facilitate their examination and study.

Nearly half a century has passed since the United States, by the provisions of the will of James Smithson, first became proprietor of a scientific collection, in the shape of the Smithson minerals and meteorites; it is forty-five years since the National Institute was founded, with great prestige and influence, for the avowed purpose of organizing a National Museum of Natural History; forty since Congress threw upon the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the responsibility of caring for the so-called "National Cabinet of Curiosities;" twenty-nine since this responsibility was finally accepted and these collections were transferred to the Smithsonian building; thirty-seven since the Institution began to make collections of its own; ten since Congress formally adopted

<sup>\*</sup> See Report Smithsonian Institution, 1867, p. 55.

tAn act to establish the "Smithsonian Institution" for the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge among men. (Approved August 10, 1846; Revised Statutes, title lxxiii, sections 5579-5594.) See also Revised Statutes, section 5586, and Statutes Forty-fifth Congress, third session, chap. 182, p. 894.

the National Museum as its ward, and five since the Museum has had a shelter exclusively its own and an appropriation in any way adequate to the necessities of its administrative work. With the year 1880 began an epoch in the history of the Museum, since at this time Congress saw fit to recognize the claims of the Museum by increasing the appropriations for its preservation and installation from \$45,000 to \$145,000.

Their responsibility in the matter they had, however, recognized in 1879 by appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a fire-proof building. The claims of the Museum to increased support had been before them for three or four years, ever since, indeed, by their own act, in connection with the preparations for the participation of the Government Departments in the International Exposition in Philadelphia, and the valuable gifts of foreign Governments upon that occasion, the Smithsonian building had been filled to overflowing with unassorted material of the highest value for educational and scientific uses.

Thirteen years ago, as Assistant Secretary, I pointed out in my report to the Secretary of the Institution that the annual growth of the Museum was undoubtedly greater than that of any other in the world: that is, so far as the accession of great masses of material was concerned. The increase at present is much greater than formerly, but the accessions are much more manageable, owing to the larger number of assistants employed. For twenty years the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the help of one or two laborers and such students as happened to volunteer their aid, performed all the duties of curatorship of the national collections. It was not until 1874 that a special staff of Museum assistants was recognized, with duties apart from the executive work of the Institution, and not until 1875 that the office of curator was established, that office being held by the assistant secretary from 1875 to 1878. Up to 1880 there was still but one curator, with a number of "assistants," but during that year an executive officer, with the grade of assistant director, was appointed, and the five principal assistants in the Museum were designated curators. The present organization of the personnel, then, dates back only five years, to the time when preparations were being made for taking possession of the new building.

The staff, as now organized, consists of two classes, the scientific officers or curators, and the administrative officers; the former reporting to the Director of the Museum, the latter to the assistant director, who also has general supervision of the administrative work of the curators.

There are at present 28 curatorships, some of which are divided, so that the number of heads of departments or sub-departments is 26, and the total number of men in the scientific staff 30, of whom 13 are in the pay of the Museum, and the others are honorary, some being detailed for this duty by the Director of the Geological Survey, by the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, others by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and by the Secretary of the Navy, two being volunteers. It

may be stated that these details are in every instance made in the interests of co-operation by those Bureaus of the Government engaged in work closely connected with that of the Museum. The paleon-tologists of the Geological Survey find it so much to their advantage to have access to the paleontological collections of the Museum and the use of the laboratories, storage cases, and general administrative appliances of the Museum, that they are permitted by their chief to assume the responsibilities of curatorships and perform a general work of supervision. In nearly every case, however, the Museum supplies the honorary curators with assistants, who relieve them of much of the routine work.

Very few important changes or additions have been made during the fiscal year covered by this report.

In the departments of mollusks and of entomology, an assistant eurator has been appointed, the honorary curators of these departments having found it impossible to attend to the routine work as well as identify, classify, and arrange the specimens for exhibition and study purposes.

A brief review of what has been accomplished in each department during the year will be, perhaps, the most satisfactory mode of bringing before the Regents the present methods and tendencies of the work in the Museum. I shall not however attempt to discuss the additions of the year, except so far as these are incidentally referred to as the results of explorations made under the direction, or with the co-operation of the Institution. A list of these, with geographical and topographical indices, and a list of donors, will be found in the second part of this report, in connection with the detailed reports of the Assistant Director and curators of the Museum upon its current work.

A census of the collections made in 1884 showed an estimated total of 1,471,000 "lots" of specimens in the Museum. The number at the present time is 2,420,934. The total number of "lots" of specimens received during the year and separately entered on the record of accessions is 1,496, including 6,890 separate packages. The construction of cases has been constantly in progress, and during the year there have been received and fitted for use and placed in the exhibition halls 84 cases, chiefly of the standard patterns. Forty-five storage cases have been made for use in the laboratories, 5,400 wooden drawers and trays, and 54,000 pasteboard trays. There have also been purchased 3,504 glass jars, for storage and exhibition of alcoholic specimens, and 24 barrels (1,115 gallons) of 98 per cent. alcohol.

The chief clerk of the Museum recently appointed has given much of his time during the past year to reorganizing and supervising the department of property and supplies; methodizing and formulating rules and regulations for governing the same. The changes that have been made have already proven of great practical benefit, simplifying, as they do, methods of procedure in purchase of supplies and payment of bills, and of locating responsibility for kind and quality of articles furnished and for their proper use and care.

The distribution of duplicates has been much the same as in previous years. About twenty-four thousand specimens have been sent out to 118 institutions and societies; those to institutions in the United States are generally gifts, though many were sent in the way of exchange. For all foreign sendings, equivalents in the way of exchange have been received or promised.

The total number of visitors to the Museum building has been 174,225, to the Smithsonian building 88,960; the total number considerably exceeding 200,000. Over 1,000,000 persons are estimated to have visited the Museum since the completion of the new building.

The publications of the Museum have been carried on with greater activity than usual during the year, Bulletins numbered 23, 28, 29, and 30 having been published.

In addition to these Bulletins the manuscript of No. 31 was put in type during the year. Volume VII of the Proceedings of the Museum for 1884 was published in its complete form, and the printing of Volume VIII for 1885 was completed, and an edition of 200 copies distributed in signatures. This form of publication has been adopted to secure the rapid promulgation of the work of the Museum, and the signatures are placed at once in the hands of the principal scientific institutions and of specialists who are directly interested in the work in progress in the Museum. The remainder of the edition of 1,000 copies is published in bound volumes, and in time appears for general distribution in the miscellaneous collections of the Smithsonian Institution.

An order for the publication of Volume IX of the Proceedings (for 1886) was not obtained from the Secretary of the Interior until after the close of the fiscal year, and for six months the Museum was without any means of publishing the results of its current work. Several papers which properly should have been published in this serial were sent elsewhere to be printed. The Proceedings of the Biological Society (published with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution) was employed to relieve this temporary lack of publishing facilities. Important papers by Mr. Ridgway upon the Birds of the Isiand of Cozumel, and other papers by Messrs. Bean, Dresel, Dall, Riley, and Rathbun were made public through this medium.

The total number of pages published by the Museum during the year was 1,642, and that of papers 48; the total number of labels printed was about 6,000. It has not been found necessary to introduce any changes in the general style of type or form of the labels. The number of labels now on file is about 25,000, and requires the constant attention of one person to care for and store them in proper condition for ready reference. They are arranged in standard unit drawers, about 100 in number, and are delivered to the curators of the several depart-

ments as may be required. There is still much work to be done in labelling specimens, and it has been found necessary, on account of the time required in printing, to prepare written labels for temporary display with many of the exhibits.

The work of the Museum library has been developing on the old lines of administration, and in addition to the central reference library, which now includes volumes and pamphlets, sectional libraries have been established in the scientific departments, each under the control of the curator, and including the works especially needed by him in his daily work. All the sectional libraries are, of course, under the supervision of the librarian.

One of the principal improvements of the year has been the placing of temperary covers on the collection of pamphlets (of which there are over 2,000) constituting that part of the library which is most frequently consulted.

The operations of the staff of preparators are discussed at length in their proper place. The amount of work accomplished has been equal to that of previous years, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that the standard of excellence is improving, not only in respect to individual excellence but in the manner of labeling and displaying the collections in the exhibition cases. We are constantly called upon for plans of the cases and fittings in use in the Museum, and also to allow officers of other museums opportunities to study our methods of administration. At no time during the year have there been less than six or eight students thus engaged. In response to such applications, as well as to the letters which are almost daily received, making inquiries into our methods of work, it is our policy to make a cordial response. It is considered germane to the objects of a national museum to render the results of its labors useful to similar institutions throughout the country, and to encourage in this way, as well as by the distribution of specimens, the growth of the museum idea in the United States.

For the purpose of encouraging the new school of taxidermists and giving encouragement to the movement for the improvement of mounted animals in the Museum, a space has been allotted in one of the exhibition halls to the Society of American Taxidermists, and already a very creditable collection has been placed on view, the object of which is to explain the improved methods of modern taxidermy, and to show examples of what is considered the highest artistic and mechanical perfection in the art. A number of prize pieces from the annual exhibitions of the Society of Taxidermists have been given or lent by their authors. This collection is under the charge of Mr. Hornaday, chief taxidermist of the Museum.

The collections sent to the New Orleans Exposition, were all returned to the Museum shortly after the beginning of the year, and have long since been restored to their proper places in the exhibition or reserve series. A considerable number of duplicates thus returned have been

placed in storage subject to future calls of similar nature. The assistant director, who represented the Smithsonian Institution in the Government Board in charge of exhibition work, has completed and handed in to the chairman of the Board his portion of the official report, and (so far as we have been informed) the work of the Board has been completed. A number of exhibits obtained by the State Department for the second New Orleans Exhibition have, since its close in April, been turned over to the Museum by Mr. C. S. Hill, the representative of that Department.

1. The Department of Arts and Industries.—In this department, which is under the curatorship of the Assistant Director of the Museum, Mr. G. Brown Goode, are assembled together for convenience a number of special collections mainly of recent origin which may very possibly in future be grouped in quite different relations. The scope is necessarily general and indefinite, and I shall simply call attention to the present condition of some of the most important groups of objects which it contains.

The section of textiles already includes a very full series of the animal and vegetable fibers used throughout the world, together with good representations of devices for spinning and weaving, and of the various products of the textile industries. This, collection is nearly all permanently installed, provided with printed labels, and illustrated by diagrams. For lack of room, fully half of the material ready for exhibition has been stored away, and the cases prepared for its display are in boxes in the Armory building. The space assigned to the exhibition series is still so crowded that the objects cannot be satisfactorily examined. Work upon this and other allied technological sections under the charge of Mr. Romyn Hitchcock, being so greatly impeded for lack of accommodation, he applied for and obtained a furlough of two years, and, having accepted a professorship in the University of Osaka, in Japan, is making a special study of Oriental technology.

To the collection of food substances, also under the charge of Mr. Hitchcock, is assigned a large quantity of unassorted material. The few cases now on exhibition contain the foods of the North American Indians, of Japan and China, and some of the more curious and unusual articles of diet. There are also two cases of educational importance which exhibit graphically the composition of the human body and its daily expenditure of tissues and the manner in which this is compensated for by daily rations of food. This collection is modeled after the famous collection of similar character prepared by Dr. Lankester and others for the Bethnal Green Museum in London. It is however based upon an entirely new series of analyses, and upon a revised plan prepared by Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, and corresponds to the latest views in physiological chemistry.

The collections in chemical technology already have a good nucleus, and the chemical manufactures and their products and methods should ultimately occupy a prominent position in the plan of the Museum. The

material now on hand is only incidentally displayed, and a considerable portion of it is temporarily appropriated with the materia medica collection.

The collections of materia medica are still under the charge of Dr. H. G. Beyer, U. S. Navy, detailed by the Surgeon-General of the Navy for this special duty. Its increase during the year has been greater than during any previous year except the first, when the nucleus of the collection was formed from the collections received from different national departments at the Centennial, and the gifts of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., of New York, the accessions having been remarkable for their interest and value. Amongst the most important accessions may be mentioned those received from the Governments of Jamaica, Japan, and Mexico; the collection of Dr. Edward Palmer from the States and Territories of the Southwest; and the gifts of F. Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., and W. S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.

There are 3,326 specimens on exhibition, to 1,457 of which are attached printed labels. The entire collection now includes 4,850 specimens, and 409 entries have been added to the catalogue during the year. A descriptive catalogue of the collection is now in preparation and will probably be completed in the coming year.

The attention of the curator has been devoted especially to perfecting and completing the collection in accordance with the very elaborate plan which is presented in Part II, of the Museum Report.

In addition to the work upon the collection the curator has been carrying on important investigations on the physiological action of drugs. Seven original papers embodying the results of his investigations have been published, two are in press, and others are in progress.

Since the hall containing the fisheries collection was opened to the public, in May, 1884, there has been constant improvement in the condition of the material exhibited, and a number of important additions have been made, although from the fact that the collections are already so complete, its growth has been comparatively less extensive than that of the other departments. The fisheries of North America are already so thoroughly represented that there can be but little necessity for extending this portion of the department except by keeping it abreast of the time, by exhibiting modern improvements in apparatus, and by the building up of certain local series of slight importance, such as the Chinese fishery apparatus from the Pacific coast. There are still wanting illustrations of the foreign fisheries, some of which have been filled since this department has been referred to in this report. Important collections have been received from the Government of Siam, through Minister Halderman; from the Government of Japan; and the extensive collections from Great Britain, Sweden, Spain, France, Holland, and Greece, acquired at the close of the London Exhibition, have been since incorporated in the exhibition series.

No department of the Museum is perhaps more at a disadvantage from the limited space which it occupies than this. In the recent exhibition at London, the American section alone occupied nearly three times the space which is here occupied by fishery exhibits from all parts of the world. Many important things cannot be displayed, others of interest are suspended from the wall at so great a height that they are seen by but few, and cannot be examined by those who know of their existence. while it is impossible to group together by countries, properly, series of specimens which would be much improved by this kind of installation. Furthermore, the cases are so closely massed that the availability of the collection is interfered with. The section of fish-culture is almost entirely crowded out, many of the most important objects having been sent elsewhere for storage. The fisheries collection has been for the past two years under the curatorship of R. Edward Earll, who also has in hand the collection of animal products, which, since the return of the collections from the New Orleans Exhibition, has been installed in a very effective manner in one of the large central halls. This collection, which was begun in connection with the Philadelphia Exhibition and greatly extended for that of New Orleans, is of great popular interest, as well as of considerable economic importance. The 1,597 specimens now on exhibition illustrate the applications of all products derived from the animal kingdom in the arts and industries. Not more than half the material available for the purpose is now displayed to the public, though this collection like that of fisheries is one which derives much of its value from having each class represented by a large number of specimens, since every additional well selected object adds to the interest of the objects exhibited. The total number of specimens is 2,793.

The collection of historic relics includes objects of national interest relating to the history of soldiers, statesmen, and important events, and includes several hundred objects. This collection has been increased during the year by the addition of many manuscript papers, including letters, military orders, and other official papers, pertaining to the colonial Government and to the periods of the Revolutionary and later wars. The most prominent exhibit is that of the Washington relies, transferred to the Museum in 1883 by the Commissioner of Patents, and consisting of several hundred objects, including many articles of household use, that belonged to Washington, besides his tents and camp equipage, used by him during the Revolutionary war. There are also many relics of other soldiers and naval officers, presented to them by foreign Governments. Among these may be mentioned swords and guns presented to President Jefferson, Commodore Perry, General Ripley, General Grant, and others. There are also memorials of many of the Arctic expeditions sent out by the United States and English Governments during the last forty years, including relics of Sir John Franklin, McClintock, Kane, Hall, and De Long's expeditions. There have been added during the year a number of relies of the Southern Confederacy, and it is hoped to largely increase this interesting collection by the addition of similar memorials of the Northern armies. The collection of coins and medals is receiving some additions, and already about 2,000 specimens have been placed on exhibition. The medals pertaining to the history of the United States were deposited in the Museum by the Director of the Mint, and include bronze copies in duplicate of all the medals that have been struck at the Mint since its organization. Numerous foreign medals, presented to the Smithsonian Institution at various times, are also arranged in this collection. The coin series is fast increasing, and much work has been done in classifying and labeling about 2,000 specimens of ancient Greek and Roman coins, recently presented to the Museum. It is intended to arrange a series of the coins by countries, showing with them also paper currency and postage stamps, giving, as far as possible, the history of each coinage. Mr. A. Howard Clark has been placed in charge of this specialty.

Closely related to the historical collection is the series illustrating the history of steam transportation, under the charge of Mr. J. E. Watkins, of Camden, N. J. The John Bull engine, imported from England in 1831, the model after which all subsequent American engines have been constructed, has been given to the Museum by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and placed on exhibition; and adjoining this is a case in which there are already assembled about forty objects illustrating the beginnings of the American railroad system. It is greatly to be hoped that this important subject may be given an opportunity to grow.

The collection of scientific instruments owes its interest at present chiefly to the historical associations of most of the apparatus displayed, including as it does instruments used by Priestly, Henry, and Hare. The original telegraphic instrument of Morse and Vail is also here shown.

The collections of musical instruments, modern pottery, and porcelain, lacquer, and the process of engraving are partially displayed, and when cases and floor space shall become available, will soon develop into important features.

II. (A) Department of Ethnology.—The growth of the department of Ethnology during the year has been very great. The principal efforts of the curator, Prof. O. T. Mason, are still in the direction of reducing material to systematic order and arranging it in a manner available for future study and exhibition. Much more space is necessary for the proper prosecution of this work. Owing to this fact, as well as to delay in construction of cases and printing of labels, several series nearly ready for final display cannot at present be exhibited.

The department, although one of the largest, is one of the youngest in the Museum. To the science of ethnology have not been applied hitherto those rules of strict classification long prevalent in the other natural sciences, and it has fallen to the lot of the new curator to de-

velop a detailed system of arrangement in connection with the preliminary handling of the collections. With this object in view, certain rooms and areas have been assigned, and in these have been grouped, with special reference to their final installation, certain large classes of objects, such as the weapons of war and the chase, implements of agriculture, and other primitive industries. In addition to these great series of objects, classified according to function, other groups of objects have been arranged in accordance with another idea of classification, which is deemed of equal importance, namely, that of race.

The Eskimo collection, for instance, has been arranged in table cases in one of the exhibition halls, in accordance with the ethnic idea, although in the minor details of classification function and form, as well as geographical distribution, have been followed.

A preliminary study of the collection of basketry has been completed. A paper upon the baskets of uncivilized peoples, with numerous illustrations, was published in the Museum report for 1884, and a representative series placed on exhibition with provisional labels. The throwing-sticks and sinew back-bows have been the subject of papers, and are now on exhibition. The curator has in progress investigations upon several groups of objects, notably the history and technology of archery; upon transportation as effected by man without the aid of domestic animals or mechanism; upon the peculiar industries of several handicrafts; upon the Hoopah Indians of California.

The underlying ideas in these investigations, a first installment of which was published in the last report of this Museum, are (1) that the methods of strict classification and nomenclature already applied in the other natural sciences are equally applicable to anthropology; (2) that a trustworthy and minute study of modern savage and barbarous technique is absolutely requisite to the archæologist and technologist in reconstructing the history of civilization.

II (B). Department of American Aboriginal Pottery.—The collections in this department have continued to increase with astonishing rapidity, and the extensive accessions which have been received through the Bureau of Ethnology, and from other sources, have been of the greatest scientific importance and popular interest. One of the four large central halls of the Museum is devoted entirely to this subject, and the removal of the collections of South American aboriginal pottery and of the extensive collections from the mounds which have for many years been accumulating in the Archæological Hall of the Smithsonian building, have filled it up to such an extent that it is difficult to find room for the new material as it comes in.

During the year a portion of the hall has been thrown open to the public, although it has been necessary to retain one-half of the floor space as a work room. The exhibition case surrounding the walls of this room is probably the largest in existence in any museum, being 260 feet

in length, 4 feet 9 inches in depth, and, being double throughout, its entire length is virtually 520 feet. Double the space now allotted this department is necessary for its proper display, and the value of the material here concentrated is practically inestimable, since even the modern tribes, who are still making pottery similar in its general character to that which is here preserved, have deteriorated to such a degree in their artistic capacity or skill, that their products are not therefore an exponent of their original artistic capabilities. So exhaustive and monographic is this collection that it is impossible that any thorough work can be done upon the American aboriginal pottery which shall not in great part be based upon this collection.

The detail from the Bureau of Ethnology of Mr. William H. Holmes as honorary curator of this department has been continued.

In addition to his administrative work, he has been engaged in the preparation of a monograph of a number of collections from the province of Chiriqui in Colombia.

The collections made under the direction of the Bureau of Ethnology in the Mississippi Valley by Dr. Cyrus Thomas, are deserving of special mention, as well as those of Col. James Stevenson and Mr. E. W. Nelson in the Pueblo country of the Southwest.

111. Department of Antiquities.—The report of the curator, Dr. Rau, for the current year, is an exhaustive geographical review of the accessions, some of the most important of which are illustrated by drawings. The total number of accessions has been 2,751; all excepting 84 were of sufficient importance to be added to the exhibition and study series, which now include over 40,000 specimens. In the arrangement of the archæological collections, Dr. Rau is taking advantage of the additional space placed at his command by the removal of the ethnological collections to the new building, to display his material in a manner more instructive to the public and more useful to the special investigator.

The general collection is now, and was in the past, arranged primarily by material; all objects of stone are together, as are also those of copper, bone, horn, shell, elay, and wood; secondarily by form and function, stone pestles, arrow-heads, or knives are placed together, the rudest and most primitive beginning the series, the most perfect at its close, the locality of each specimen being clearly indicated upon its label. Stone celts are arranged, and similar groups are made of hammered knives, &c.; thirdly, a progressive arrangement is adopted, the rudest and most primitive of the celts, for instance, being at the beginning of the series, and the most perfect and elaborate at the end.

During the year one hundred and nineteen of these special collections have been placed on exhibition. This form of special collection is becoming of great importance in this department as well as in the department of ethnology which has already been referred to. The rapid increase at the present time in the department of archaeology is due to

the work done by the parties sent out for exploration by the Bureau of Ethnology. This policy, although more thoroughly carried out than has been practicable hitherto, dates back to the early history of the Museum. Certain monographic collections of this sort have been on exhibition since 1870 or longer.

Dr. Rau is engaged upon the preparation of an illustrated work on North American prehistoric objects, which is designed to serve as a guide for visitors to the department and as an explanation of the terminology of North American archæology. This will bear the title, "A Classification of the North American Prehistoric Relics in the United States National Museum." This book will be fully illustrated and it is hoped will be published in the ensuing year.

IV. Department of Mammals.—The most important accessions to this department in this, as in previous years, have been in the shape of single specimens sent from zoological gardens and menageries, which have shown a great deal of liberality to the Museum in this respect.

The administrative work of the department has been directed chiefly to the preparation for an entire rearrangement of the exhibition series, when the promised new cases shall have been completed. Many of the most valuable specimens in the mounted series are of such a large size that it has not hitherto been practicable to inclose them under glass or to protect them from mutilation. The larger laboratory rooms into which the department moved just before the beginning of the year have been utilized for an entire rearrangement of the collection which hitherto has been stored in the bases of the cases in the exhibition hall. The entire collection has been carefully studied and identified with the exception of the Soricidæ, and good progress was made in the preparation of the card catalogue of the collection.

The curator, Mr. F. W. True, has in progress extensive investigations on American cetaceans, and is at present engaged upon a revision of the dolphins of the world. During the yearhe visited various points on the coast of North Carolina, in behalf of the Fish Commission, to secure material for his work. A report was prepared during the year upon the mammals collected by E. W. Nelson and C. L. McKay in Alaska.

V (A). Department of Birds.—The growth of the department during the year has been very satisfactory, the number of specimens added to the collection being 4,147. The largest single accession was the collection made by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross in the Bahamas, of 1,000 specimens and about 75 species, of which 5 were new to science. Another valuable collection, 243 specimens, 81 species, 1 new to the fauna of North America, was obtained in Alaska by Mr. Charles H. Townsend while on a mission for the Fish Commission. Mr. Henry Seebohm, of London, has given to the Museum 171 specimens, 68 species, chiefly from Siberia, and of great value to the collections.

An important part of the administrative work of the curator has been the extension of the collections through exchange, and several of the most important accessions have been thus acquired. Among the most important exchanges have been those with the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, of Paris, 86 specimens, 79 species, from Madagascar and Cochin China; with the British Museum, 225 specimens, 179 species, from India and Europe; with the Mexican Geographical Exploring Expedition, 135 specimens, 75 species, and with Count Hans Von Berlepsch, of Miliden, Germany, 60 specimens, 50 species, of South American birds. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one specimens have been sent out in exchange and a full equivalent received. The routine work has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, the exhibition series having been entirely arranged and twelve additional exhibition cases filled. More than half of the mounted collection has been transferred to exhibition stands of the improved standard, recently adopted. The final labeling of the exhibition series has been deferred by delays at the Government Printing Office, and advantage has been taken of the delay to revise the labels, in order that they may accord with the order of classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union. "Code and Check-list of North American Birds," adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, which has been published during the year, was prepared by a committee of the Union holding its sessions in the Ornithological Laboratory of the Museum, and the systematic work involved was based upon the national collections. The almost universal adoption of this check-list in America, and the consequent harmony of arrangement between the national collections and those in museum collections throughout the country, will not only greatly facilitate the work of this department in the future, but will be of great advantage to the progress of ornithology.

The curator, Mr. Ridgway, and the assistant curator, Dr. Stejneger, have published about fifty papers upon the collections during the year, occupying about 500 octavo pages.

Among the investigations in progress are Mr. Ridgway's studies of *Empidonax*, *Puţlinus*, *Larus*, *Æstrelata*, *Colinus*, and *Lagopus*. Mr. Ridgway has also in preparation a manual of North American birds for the use of naturalists and sportsmen. Dr. Stejneger has in preparation a monograph of the birds of Japan, for use in the preparation of which the Japanese Government has sent out a large number of specimens.

Another important research completed during the year was that by Professor Ferrari-Perez, of the Geographical Exploring Expedition of Mexico, upon the birds of Mexico, the entire collection of birds among the national collections having been brought to Washington for determination and comparison, and his paper being based upon the studies of the two national collections.

The number of specimens in the collection is now 35,945, 7,000 of which have been set apart for the exhibition series. The universal cry

for more space is especially loud from the ornithologists, who might readily fill it with material suitable for exhibition.

V (B). Department of Oology.—The collection of eggs and nests of birds has been under the honorary curatorship of Capt. Charles E. Bendire, U. S. Army, and very much has been accomplished during the year in its classification and arrangement. The total number of specimens added is 2,556 in 253 lots, and there are now more than 44,000 specimens in the collection, of which 1,491 are in the exhibition and 31,124 in the reserve collection, the remainder having been set aside as duplicates. The most important accession of the year was obtained in exchange from Capt. B. F. Goss, of Pewaukee, Wis., 641 specimens, 111 species. Captain Bendire has continued his own gifts to the Museum. Another important accession is the collection obtained by the Albatross in the Bahamas in 1886. The oological collections are arranged in an inconvenient apartment in the Museum, and, if space allowed, should be assigned an apartment at least twice as large, in proximity to the ornithological collections.

VI. Department of Reptiles.—The department has continued under the honorary curatorship of Dr. H. C. Yarrow. The collections are massed together in a small basement room, and a series of painted casts of the largest species of snakes and turtles of North America is the only portion of the collection displayed to the public. This collection is exceedingly rich, nearly every species of North American reptiles and batrachians being included, and the total number of specimens being estimated at 25,334. An exhibition series of 750 specimens has been selected, but there is no room for its display. During the year Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, who has been occupied, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, in the preparation of a report upon the reptiles of North America, has completed the identification of the Museum collection of batrachians, and has identified and described in Museum publications collections made by the various correspondents of the Museum in Mexico and Central and South America.

VII. Department of Fishes.—In no department of the Museum perhaps is there so great a discrepancy between the extent of the collections and the amount of space available for their administration, and the progress toward an ideally satisfactory arrangement is therefore greatly retarded. Good progress has been made during the year, however, and the curator, Dr.T.H. Bean, reports that all the material under his charge, except recent collections made by the U.S. Fish Commission in the deep-sea regions of the Atlantic, has been catalogued, the total number of entries at the end of the year being 37,893, of which 662 have been made during the year. The work of preparing illustrations of the most important of the American species has been carried forward by the curator, and drawings of 78 species have been made.

The card catalogue of the reserved series, which has been in preparation for several years, has now been completed, and this card-catalogue, it is needless to say, proves to be invaluable as an aid to speedy access to the specimens, as well as being a readily available systematic index to the entire collection.

A large amount of duplicate material, including at least 15,000 specimens, has been set aside for distribution, and is ready for exchange or distribution as soon as time can be spared to separate it into lots and packages.

The entire collection has been overhauled and put in the best possible condition. An idea of its extent may be given by the fact that in order to fill up bottles that have become partly empty by evaporation and replace the alcohol, which had become unfit for use, twenty-five barrels of alcohol were required.

The bulk of the larger specimens is still necessarily kept in copper tanks; but everything that could be conveniently transferred to glass has been placed in jars during the year, thus securing greater accessibility and safety from destruction.

Heavy drafts have been made upon the time of the curator through his occupation as editor of the publications of the Museum, and it is hoped for the good of the Department that he may be relieved of this extra service. He has, however, carried on the customary amount of special research, having identified and reported upon a collection of fishes from Jamaica, forwarded by the public museum of that colony; on a collection of fishes from Alaska, sent in by Lieut. Commander II. E. Nichols, U. S. Navy, besides a collection of fishes from Central Mexico sent in by Professor Dugès.

Much of the research work of the curator has, however, in connection with Mr. Goode, been directed towards the preparation of a report upon the extensive deep-sea collections of the U. S. Fish Commission, and those obtained by Mr. Alexander Agassiz in connection with the work of the U. S. Coast Survey.

The work of this department was, during the months of August and September, 1885, transferred to the Fish Commission headquarters at Wood's Holl, where all the deep-sea collections were concentrated, overhauled, classified, and catalogued, and systematic investigations carried on—a portion of the results of which has already been made public, and the remainder of which it is hoped will soon appear in a monograph of the deep-sea fish fauna of the Eastern Atlantic, which has been for some years in preparation.

The ease with which this extensive collection was handled in the large rooms which were available for the purpose at Wood's Holl, offers an illustration of the great need for the better accommodation of the fish collection in Washington. Work was finished in a few weeks at Wood's Holl which it would have required four or five months to have

accomplished in the cramped work-rooms in Washington. The collections which under these more favorable conditions had been overhauled, identified, properly catalogued, and arranged were returned to Washington in October and November, and replaced upon the shelves in systematic order, where they are now being worked up as rapidly as possible.

IX. Department of Mollusks.—The department of mollusks under the curatorship of Mr. W. H. Dall and Mr. R. E. C. Stearns, has made extensive progress during the year, especially in the matter of cataloguing and arranging the accumulations of past years. The amount of work accomplished is well shown by the number of catalogue entries, which is 18,638, representing between fifty and sixty thousand individual specimens. Only three times as many entries were made in the eatalogue of this department during the preceding twenty years. The number of entries does not represent the accessions of the year which contained, however, much that was valuable and interesting. The elas. sification and systematic arrangement of the accessions of previous years, especially the Jeffreys collection and the Stearns collection, have made extensive demands upon the attention of the staff. It may fairly be said that there never has been an exhibition collection of mollusks, although many years ago a few cases of shells were incidentally displayed. A beginning has been made by the curator in the work of developing this collection, and one experimental case containing the chief types of cephalopods, pearls and pearl formations, cameo shells, and sections showing the internal structure of various large and ornamental species, has been placed on exhibition. A provisional display is also made of the principal economic mollusks of North America. There is, however, no space available for exhibition of molluscan collections, and the laboratory rooms are inadequate and inconvenient, so that even the task of making the collections available for the use of students is much more difficult than it should be, and what is being done may be looked upon as preparatory to the occupation of more suitable apartments when such shall have been provided.

The main features of the work of the year may be stated as follows: The identification of specimens for teachers and others in various parts of the United States; the identification and classification of the recent or living mollusks of the Atlantic coast of North America, as well as those of the Antillean-Caribbean region, in order to facilitate comparison and investigation of the later fossils with related living forms; the arrangement of land, poind and fluviatile gastropods, as well as the fresh-water acephala for the purposes of comparison and investigation in the matter of geographical distribution and variation of species as related to and affected by environment and environmental conditions.

The foregoing, as a whole, bears directly or indirectly upon the geological phenomena and physical conditions, present and past, of the continent of North America, &c., and the connection of the latter with

the Asiatic and European continents. Ultimately by means of the ample collection of Jeffreys in Great Britain and Northern Europe, of Dall in Alaska and the North Pacific, of Stearns' West American and general collection, and the accumulations of molluscan forms received from the U. S. Fish Commission, the student will be enabled to pursue the biological history and connections of the two great oceans which bound the North American continent, as well as the opposite regions of Europe and Asia.

Among the most important investigations in progress is that of Mr. Dall upon the deep-sea mollusks, and his studies upon the Quaternary molluscan fauna of the United States, and the continuation of previous investigations by Mr. Stearns on the geographical distribution of the land and fresh-water mollusks of North America and the variation of the same, as related to and affected by the physical characters of their environment.

X. Department of Entomology.—Although the department of insects in the National Museum was organized three years ago, little has hitherto been attempted beyond the care-taking necessary for the preservation of the material already on hand; the honorary (or unpaid) curator of the department, Dr. C. V. Riley, having had comparatively little aid from the Museum appropriation in the matter of construction of cases or the employment of assistants. At the beginning of the present fiscal year a salaried assistant-curatorship was established, to which Mr. John B. Smith was appointed. Additional accommodations in the laboratory and exhibition hall had been provided, and the study-collections and the exhibition series are now being rapidly extended.

In October, Dr. C. V. Riley formally presented to the Museum his private collection of North American insects, representing the fruits of his own labors in collecting and study for over twenty-five years. This collection contains over 115,000 pinned specimens, and much additional material unpinned and in alcohol.

This generous gift to the Government has long been contemplated by Dr. Riley, whose ambition it is to be, so far as possible, instrumental in forming a national collection of insects, and who is satisfied that his collection will form an excellent nucleus for future accumulations. In his letter of presentation he remarks:

. "While the future of any institution dependent on Congressional support may not be so certain as that of one supported by endowment, I make this donation in the firm belief and full confidence that the National Museum is already so well established in public estimation that it must inevitably grow until it shall rival and ultimately surpass other institutions in this country, or the world, as a repository of natural-history collections.

"If there shall in the future result the concentration here at the national capital of the extensive entomological material which naturally comes here, and which in the past has been scattered among specialists in all parts of the country, so that in the future the student may find

valuable material to further his work in any order, 1 shall feel amply rewarded for the action I have taken."

A recent census of the national collection of insects has been taken, the results of which are published in the curator's report for the year.

XI. Department of Marine Invertebrates.—The U. S. Fish Commission has continued to be the principal contributor to this department, which is in charge of Mr. Richard Rathbun. The steamer Albatross remained in active service during the most of the year, making explorations along the entire eastern coast of North America, from the Grand Bank of Newfoundland to Southern Florida and the Bahamas. A large part of the region visited, and especially the important fishing banks located off the coast of the British provinces and the deep-water areas about the Bahama Reefs, had never been systematically investigated before, and the biological results were, therefore, of the greatest value. Over two hundred and fifty successful hauls were made with the dredge, beam trawl, and tangles, the deepest east having been in 2,731 fathoms, or considerably over 3 miles. The amount of material obtained was very large, and many of the groups of marine invertebrates are now in the hands of specialists for study. Important contributions were also received from other sources: notably a fine series of deep-sea soundings from the southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, made by the U. S. S. Enterprise, and large collections from the Western and Northwestern coasts off America and Siberia. One of the most interesting accessions consists of microscopical preparations of nearly two hundred species of British sponges, mainly described or identified by the late Doctor Bowerbank, and supplied by Canon A. M. Norman, a distinguished English naturalist, to whom the Museum was previously indebted for important exchanges.

The west hall of the Smithsonian Institution, which has served as a work-room for this department during most of the past three years, has been permanently opened to the public, although no considerable changes have recently been made in the arrangement of the display collections. The northwest gallery of the main hall is now used for the storage and examination of the dried specimens of marine invertebrates, and an additional large store-room has been fitted up in the basement for alcoholic collections which have had an unparalleled growth during the past few years. The work of identifying the collection of Echini has been completed, and that group is now conveniently arranged for reference and study. It contains 152 species, many of which are represented by extensive series of specimens covering a wide range of distribution. A list of all the specimens has been prepared for publication. The Hon. Theodore Lyman has continued his work upon the collection of Ophiurans belonging to the Museum, and is now engaged in studying the specimens obtained by the steamer Albatross south of Cape Hatteras, and those from the western coast of North America, including Alaska. Prof. A. E. Verrill, Prof. S. I. Smith, and several other naturalists are still engaged as collaborators upon Fish Commission collections, some of which have been transferred to the Museum during the past year, while others are expected at an early date. Large numbers of duplicate specimens have been distributed to institutions of learning throughout the country.

XII. Department of Comparative Anatomy.—The work in this department, of which Mr. F. W. True is curator, is at present confined to a development of the osteological collection which is already of considerable dimensions and occupies one of the entire exhibition halls. The additions to this department have been comparatively few, the steady increase in the exhibition series of material being the result of cleaning and mounting skeletons which had come into the Museum in previous years.

Attention has been directed especially to obtaining skeletons of thoroughbred domestic animals, and a considerable number of specimens representing the important breeds of dogs, have been obtained during the year. In this series a single case is devoted to the comparison of the vertebræ of the different groups of vertebrates. Of the cervical vertebræ a considerable number of typical forms have been placed side by side; in another series the dorsal, in another the caudal vertebræ. Another part of the series shows the limbs of the vertebrates arranged so that their parts can be readily compared. In still another case is exhibited the structure of bones and the teeth, and so on through the entire structure of the skeleton.

A card catalogue of the skeletons of the mammals, which constitute the greater bulk of the collection, has been completed.

XIII. Department of Invertebrate Fossils—(A) Paleozoic Section.—Mr. C. D. Walcott, of the Geological Survey, honorary curator, reports that the collection now contains over 80,000 specimens, of which 7,833 have been added during the year, a large portion of this material having been transferred from the Geological Survey. The collection has been personally arranged by him during the two years of his connection with the Museum, and is now contained in sixteen table-cases in one of the principal halls of the Museum. Nothing has yet been exhibited, but as soon as cases shall have been provided, a very interesting series already selected may be placed upon view. Mr. Walcott's attention is at present especially directed to the formation of a systematic collection of the Cambrian fossils of the United States, as well as for securing a study collection from typical localities in the Lower Silurian and Devonian formations.

The special research upon which Mr. Walcott is engaged in behalf of the Geological Survey is the study of the stratigraphy and paleontology of the Cambrian system of North America. During the past year the results of a preliminary study of the Middle Cambrian was published as Bulletin 30 of the U. S. Geological Survey.

- (B) Mesozoic Section.—Dr. C. A. White, of the U. S. Geological Survey, honorary curator, reports a total of 1,563 entries in the catalogue during the year. The principal additions are those which have been sent by the U. S. Geological Survey. The work of arranging and classifying the collections has progressed steadily, and they are now accessible for purposes of study. The provisional arrangement is purely stratigraphical, only a broad biological classification having been attempted under each geological period. The type specimens have been re-identified by Mr. J. B. Marcou, who has published a catalogue of the same in the Proceedings of the Museum.\*
- (C) Cenozoic Section.—This department, organized since the change of Mr. Dall from the Coast Survey to the Geological Survey, in which he is officially serving as paleontologist in charge of the later formations, is practically incorporated with the department of mollusks.

XIV and XV. Departments of Fossil and Recent Plants.—The botanical collections are under the honorary curatorship of Prof. Lester F. Ward, of the U.S. Geological Survey, and Mr. F. H. Knowlton, one of the assistants of the Museum. The attention of the curator is chiefly directed toward the study of the fossil plants, a subject upon which he is now the principal American authority. His sketch of the history and present condition of fossil botany, published during the year as one of the bulletins of the Geological Survey, gives an excellent idea of the character of the work he has undertaken to accomplish in connection with the national collections. The number of specimens added during the year has not been great, attention having been chiefly concentrated upon the preliminary work of classification and arrangement. herbarium of recent plants contains now not less than 30,000 specimens. The largest and most valuable accessions during the year were the collections from Texas and the adjacent States and Territories, gift of Dr. V. Havard, U. S. Army, the types of his paper upon "the Flora of Texas," published in the Proceedings of the Museum. An important piece of routine work accomplished has been the completion of the cardcatalogue of the Joad collection of Old World plants, recently acquired from the Botanical Gardens at Kew, through the Harvard Herbarium. This collection contains about 10,000 species, 9,000 of which were new to the herbarium. The card-catalogue system, as applied to the arrangement of the American herbarium, has proved to be of great practical value, since it renders it possible to ascertain the presence or absence of any species without going through cases.

"This," remarks the curator, "is believed to be the only large herbarium in this country in which this system has been adopted, and the labor of keeping it up will be very slight compared with what it would be to prepare such a catalogue after the accumulation of a great mass of material. No species is considered as belonging to the collection

<sup>\*</sup> Vol. VIII, pp. 290-344.

until its card has first been written and entered. Besides convenience of consultation, this system possesses another point of advantage in that it furnishes the source of a record, easily accessible, of the exact status and magnitude of the collections, a matter which is open to much speculation when no such data are at hand.

"The poisoning of specimens newly received has occupied much time. About 5,000 specimens have been permanently protected from the ravages of insects. A complete immersion of the specimens in a saturated alcoholic solution of strychnine has been found most efficacious.

"The work which has required the largest amount of time has been the selection of material for mounting. Instead of mounting indiscriminately the mass of duplicate material which constantly comes to a collection of this character, a careful comparison is always made in order to be certain that the specimens will actually add to the ones already in hand; either a different phase of the plant or a new and interesting locality. In this manner pure duplication is checked and the growth of the herbarium made to accommodate itself, as nearly as possible, to the present somewhat restricted space. As rapidly as the specimens selected can be mounted, they are added to their systematic place to the herbarium, so that no large amount of this new material is allowed to accumulate and remain inaccessible."

XVI. Department of Minerals.—The department of minerals, so long in a quiescent condition, is now making rapid progress under the direction of Prof. F. W. Clarke, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who is its honorary curator, assisted by Mr. W. S. Yeates. An extensive system of exchanges has been carried on during the year with private collectors and with a number of public museums, among which may be mentioned the École des Mines in Paris, the museum at Annecy in Savoy, the University of Sydney, Australia, and Amherst College, Massachusetts, and an unusual number of gifts have been received from individuals and institutions.

The total increase in the number of specimens during the year has been nearly 800. The number of specimens in the collection, including duplicates, is 18,401, about 4,500 of which are on exhibition. The exhibition space of the department is already overcrowded and the collection for public display cannot be increased until more cases can be provided. Much has been accomplished, however, in the improvement of the arrangement of both study and exhibition series, and the classification is more perfect than before. The collection of gems and ornamental stones has received its full share of attention, and a description of this will be printed in the Museum report during the coming year. Special attention has been given to the enlargement of the meteorite collection. The proper growth of this collection is greatly impeded, perhaps more so than any other, by a lack of funds for the purchase of valuable specimens which now invariably fall into the hands of dealers and foreign museums.

The scientific work upon the collection has been mostly done in connection with the work of the Geological Survey. Professor Clarke is engaged in an investigation of the chemical structure of the silicates, and there are also in progress in his laboratory in the Museum building a revision of the borates and a full series of analyses of the mineral tourmaline.

XVII. Department of Lithology and Physical Geology.—The increase of the department, though not so large as in the previous years, has been healthy and symmetrical. Among the more important accessions may be mentioned a collection of rocks and building stones of Mexico, obtained by exchange from the Mexican Geographical Exploring Expedition; a series of the rocks of continental Europe, obtained by exchange from the museum at Annecy, Savoy; a series of typical marbles from Pickens County, Georgia, gift of the Georgia Marble Company, and a series of building stones obtained from the State commissioner of South Carolina at the New Orleans Exposition, and a vertical column representing the proportional thickness of the Archean, Cambrian, and Silurian rocks of New Hampshire, obtained by exchange from Prof. C. H. Hitchcock.

The exhibition series has continued to increase, and all the available cases are already filled, and much material ready for display as soon as others are constructed. The time of the curator and his assistant has been fully occupied in the development of the exhibition series, in the preparation of copy for labels, and in the completion of classification of the study series. A number of beautiful and instructive relief maps. placed in the Museum by the U.S. Geological Survey, have been provided with cases and put on exhibition. Chief among these are the models of Mount Taylor, New Mexico; Washoe District, Nevada: Eureka District, Nevada; Uinta and Wasatch Mountains, Utah: Leadville and vicinity, Colorado; the same in sections; High Plateaus of Utah; Henry Mountains, Utah; stereogram of the Henry Mountains. Utah; Elk Mountains, Colorado; Yosemite Valley, California, and the Yellowstone National Park. Of the various exhibition series in process of preparation, the collections of rock-forming minerals, the structural series, lithological series, and the building and ornamental stones only are in condition approximating completion. Others, now under way, though in a less advanced stage, are the three series classed under the head of dynamical, structural, and historical geology. A portion of the materials belonging to these series are already on exhibition, being of themselves sufficiently striking in appearance to excite interest, though not occupying their proper places in the systematic collection.

The investigations of the curator, Mr. G. P. Merrill, have been directed chiefly toward the mineralogy of the District of Columbia, the origin and nature of fulgurites, the durability of building stones, besides studies on local petrograpy which are not yet ready for publication. The curator

has also prepared a catalogue of the building stone collection now in the Museum, which will be published in the Museum report for the coming year. He has also in preparation a general work on economic petrography for the use of students, quarrymen, architects, and builders. The curator calls especial attention to the desirability of allowing the head of the department annually a certain sum of money to be expended in filling gaps in the exhibition series.

The total number of rock specimens in the collection is given as 20,647, 17,647 of which belong to the reserve series. Of the latter number, 5,313 are on exhibition, 2,730 of which are building and ornamental stones, and 1,829 belong to the educational series and rockforming minerals.

XVIII. Department of Metallurgy and Economic Geology.—The attention of Prof. F. P. Dewey, curator of this department, has been devoted to classifying and arranging the mass of unassorted material which has been referred to in previous reports, especially the material received from the Institute of Mining Engineers, part of which was received during the year. It has not been the policy of the department to solicit accessions, owing to the fact that there is so much material already on hand which, owing to the lack of space, it has been impossible to bring under control. During the year work upon the preparation of the exhibition series has gone steadily forward, and as soon as the exhibition cases shall have been provided a large amount of material can be displayed. A preliminary display has been made of a portion of this collection, especially the systematic collection, the beginnings of which were exhibited at New Orleans. This material exhibited at New Orleans was intended to illustrate (1) the geological distribution of the ores of the United States and (2) the processes used in the extraction of the metals from the ores. A descriptive catalogue of the systematic collections has been prepared by the curator for publication in the Museum report during the coming year as a guide for visitors and as a foundation for future collections.

The curator has for three years been engaged upon the investigation of the physical properties of coke, and has already published a paper upon the porosity and specific gravity of different kinds of coke. In the prosecution of this work the department is aided by Maj. Jed. Hotchkiss, who has provided necessary apparatus. In connection with this work especial attention has been paid to the devolopment of the Museum collection of the cokes of the world, which is already of considrable extent and constantly increasing.

The curator called attention to the especial need of the Museum for special systematic collections gathered with reference to showing, first, the nature and the methods of occurrence of the various ores in different portions of the United States; second, the methods of mining, and third, the methods and processes of smelting. In connection with

these collections of a scientific and technological character, it is desirable to illustrate in the Museum the condition of miners and their modes of life. This has already been done for the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania, and the screens of photographs, instruments, and clothing already on exhibition are of great interest. We hope that similar collections may be obtained in connection with other kinds of miners.

The total number of specimens in the collection is estimated at 48,000, of which 17,000 are on exhibition. During the year 5,506 entries, including 8,552 specimens, have been made.

# BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

The prosecution of ethnologic researches among the North American Indians, under the Smithsonian Institution and in compliance with law, was continued during the fiscal year 1885-'86 under the charge of Maj. J. W. Powell, who, as Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, has furnished the following account of its operations:

The account of the work for the six months ending June 30, 1885, as published in the report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for that period, being meager, for the reasons therein stated, some portions of the operations in the latter part of the year 1884-'85 are now included to preserve continuity.

The report may be conveniently divided into the two general heads of Field Work and Office Work, the latter to a large extent being the supplement to, and discussion of, the former, and executed by the same officers who had previously obtained materials and information in the field.

#### I. FIELD WORK.

This heading may be divided into: first, Mound Explorations; second, Explorations in Ancient and Modern Stone Villages; and, third, General Field Studies, embracing those in institutions, linguistics, and other livisions of anthropology.

Mound Explorations.—The work of the mound exploring division, under the charge of Prof. Cyrus Thomas, was carried on during the year with the same success reported for former years.

Messrs. James D. Middleton, John P. Rogan, and John W. Emmert were engaged during the year as regular assistants; Mr. Charles M. Smith, Rev. S. D. Peet, and Mr. H. L. Reynolds were also employed for short periods as temporary assistants.

At the commencement of the year Messrs. Middleton and Emmert were at work on the mounds and ancient monuments of Southwestern Wisconsin, where they remained until cold weather set in, when they were transferred to East Tennessee, where Mr. Emmert continued at work throughout the remainder of the year.

52

It was deemed advisable to commence the preparation of a complete report of the work of the division, with a view of having it ready for publication by the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. Mr. Middleton was called to the office, where he remained, preparing maps and plats and cataloguing the collections, until the latter part of April, 1886, when he again entered upon field work in the southern part of Illinois.

Mr. Rogan was in charge of the office from the 1st of July to the middle of August, Professor Thomas being in the field during that time. He was engaged the remainder of the year in exploring the mounds of Northern Georgia and East Tennessee.

Rev. S. D. Peet was employed for a few months preparing a preliminary map showing the localities of the antiquities of Wisconsin and the areas formerly occupied by the different Indian tribes which are known to have inhabited that region. In addition he prepared for use in the report notes on the distribution and character of the mound and other ancient works of Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith was engaged during the month of June in exploring mounds in Southwestern Pennsylvania; and Mr. Reynolds during the same time in tracing and exploring the monuments of Western New York. The amount of field work done was substantially the same as in previous years. About 3,500 specimens were obtained, all of which, collected before June 30, 1886, have been numbered, catalogued, and turned over to the National Museum.

Explorations in Ancient and Modern Stone Villages .- During the summer the Director, accompanied by Mr. James Stevenson, revisited portions of Arizona and New Mexico in which many structures are found which have greatly interested travelers and anthropologists, and about which various theories have grown. The results of the investigation have been so much more distinct and comprehensive than any before obtained that they require mention.

On the plain to the west of the Colorado River and north of the San Francisco Mountain there are many scattered ruins, usually having one, two, or three rooms each, all of which are built of basaltic einders and blocks. Through the plain a valley runs to the north, and then east to the Little Colorado. Down the midst of the valley there is a wash, through which, in seasons of great rainfall, a stream courses. this stream there are extensive ruins built of sandstone and limestone. At one place a village site was discovered, in which several hundred people once found shelter. To the north of this and about 25 miles from the summit of San Francisco Peak, there is a volcanic cone of cinder and basalt. This small cone had been used as the site of a village, a pueblo having been built around the crater. The materials of construction were derived from a great sandstone quarry near by, and the pit from which they were taken was many feet in depth and extended over 2 or 3 acres of ground. The cone rises on the west in a precipitous cliff from the valley of an intermittent creek. The pueblo was built on that side at the summit of the cliff, and extending on the north and south sides along the summit of steep slopes, was inclosed on the east, so that the plaza was entered by a covered way. The court, or plaza, was about one-third of an acre in area. The little pueblo contained perhaps sixty or seventy rooms. Southward of San Francisco Mountain many other ruins were found.

East of the San Francisco Peak, at a distance of about 12 miles, another cinder cone was found. Here the cinders are soft and friable, and the cone is a prettily shaped dome. On the southern slope there are excavations into the indurated and coherent cinder mass, constituting chambers, often 10 or 12 feet in diameter and 6 to 10 feet in height. The chambers are of irregular shape, and occasionally a larger central chamber forms a kind of vestibule to several smaller ones gathered about it. The smaller chambers are sometimes at the same altitude as the central or principal one, and sometimes at a lower altitude. About one hundred and fifty of these chambers have been excavated. Most of them are now partly filled by the caving in of the walls and ceilings, but some of them are yet in a good state of preservation. In these chambers, and about them on the summit and sides of the cinder cone, many stone implements were found, especially metates. Some bone implements also were discovered. At the very summit of the little cone there is a plaza, inclosed by a rude wall made of volcanic cinders, the floor of which was carefully levelled. The plaza is about 45 by 75 feet in area. Here the people lived in underground houses—chambers hewn from the friable volcanic cinders. Before them, to the south, west, and north stretched beautiful valleys, beyond which volcanic cones are seen rising amid pine forests. The people probably cultivated patches of ground in the low valleys.

About 18 miles still farther to the east of San Francisco Mountain another ruined village was discovered, built about the crater of a volcanic cone. This volcanic peak is of much greater magnitude. The crater opens to the eastward. On the south many stone dwellings have been built of the basaltic and cinder-like rocks. Between the ridge on the south and another on the northwest there is a low saddle in which other buildings have been erected, and in which a great plaza was found, much like the one previously described. But the most interesting part of this village was on the cliff which rose on the northwest side of the crater. In this cliff are many natural caves, and the caves themselves were utilized as dwellings by inclosing them in front with walls made of volcanic rocks and cinders. These cliff dwellings are placed tier above tier, in a very irregular way. In many cases natural caves were thus utilized; in other cases cavate chambers were made; that is, chambers have been excavated in the friable cinders. On the very summit of the ridge stone buildings were erected, so that this village was in part a cliff village, in part cavate, and in part the ordinary stone pueblo. The valley below, especially to the southward, was probably occupied by their gardens. In the chambers among the overhanging cliffs a great many interesting relies were found of stone, bone, and wood, and many potsherds.

About 8 miles southeast of Flagstaff, a little town on the southern slope of San Francisco Mountain, Oak Creek enters a cañon, which runs to the eastward and then southward for a distance of about 10 miles. The gorge is a precipitous box cañon for the greater part of this distance. It is ent through carboniferous rocks—sandstones and limestones—which are here nearly horizontal. The softer sandstones rapidly disintegrate, and the harder sandstones and limestones remain. Thus broad shelves are formed on the sides of the cliffs, and these shelves, or the deep recesses between them were utilized, so that here is a village of cliff dwellings. There are several hundred rooms altogether. The rooms are of sandstone, pretty carefully worked and laid in mortar, and the interior of the rooms was plastered. The opening for the chimney was usually by the side of the entrance, and the ceilings of the rooms are still blackened with soot and smoke. Around this village, on the terrace of the cañon, great numbers of potsherds, stone implements, and implements of bone, horn, and wood were found; and here, as in all of the other ruins mentioned, corncobs in great abundance were discovered.

In addition to the four principal ruins thus described many others are found—most of them being of the ordinary pueblo type. From the evidence presented it would seem that they had all been occupied at a comparatively late date. They were certainly not abandoned more than three or four centuries ago.

Later in the season the Director visited the Supai Indians of Cataract Cañon, and was informed by them that their present home had been taken up not many generations ago, and that their ancestors occupied the ruins which have been described; and they gave such a circumstantial account of the occupation and of their expulsion by the Spaniards, that no doubt can be entertained of the truth of their traditions in this respect. The Indians of Cataract Cañon doubtless lived on the north, east, and south of San Francisco Mountain at the time this country was discovered by the Spaniards, and they subsequently left their cliff and cavate dwellings, and moved into Cataract Cañon, where they now live. It is thus seen that these cliff and cavate dwellings are not of an ancient, prehistoric time, but that they were occupied by a people still existing, who also built pueblos of the common type.

Later in the season the party visited the cavate ruins near Santa Clara, previously explored by Mr. Stevenson. Here, on the western side of the Rio Grande del Norte, were found a system of volcanic peaks, constituting what is known as the Valley Range. To the east of these peaks, stretching far beyond the present channel of the Rio Grande,

there was once a great Tertiary lake, which was gradually filled with the sands washed into it on every hand and by the ashes blown out of the adjacent volcanoes. This great lake formation is in some places a thousand feet in thickness. When the lake was filled, the Rio Grande cut its channel through the midst to a depth of many hundreds of feet. The volcanic mountains to the westward send to the Rio Grande a number of minor streams, which in a general way are parallel with one another. The Rio Grande itself and all of these lateral streams have cut deep gorges and canons, so that there are long, irregular table lands. or mesas, extending from the Rio Grande back to the Valley Mountains, each mesa being severed from the adjacent one by a canon or canon valley; and each of these long mesas rises with a precipitous cliff from the valley below. The cliffs themselves are built of volcanic sands and ashes, and many of the strata are exceedingly light and friable. The specific gravity of some of these rocks is so low that they will float on water. Into the faces of these cliffs, in the friable and easily-worked rock, many chambers have been excavated; for mile after mile the cliffs are studded with them, so that altogether there are many thousands. Sometimes a chamber or series of chambers is entered from a terrace, but usually they were excavated many feet above any landing or terraces below, so that they could be reached only by ladders. In other places artificial terraces were built by constructing retaining-walls and filling the interior next to the cliff with loose rock and sand. Very often steps were cut into the face of a cliff and a rude stairway formed by which chambers could be reached. The chambers were very irregularly arranged and very irregular in size and structure. In many cases there is a central chamber which seems to have been a general living-room for the people, and back of which two, three, or more chambers somewhat smaller are found. The chambers occupied by one family are sometimes connected with those occupied by another family, so that two or three or four sets of chambers have interior communication.

Usually, however, the communication from one system of chambers to another was by the outside. Many of the chambers had evidently been occupied as dwellings. They still contained fire-places and evidences of fire; there were little caverns or shelves in which various vessels were placed, and many evidences of the handicraft of the people were left in stone, bone, horn, and wood, and in the chambers and about the sides of the cliffs potsherds are abundant. On more careful survey it was found that many chambers had been used as stables for asses, goats, and sheep. Sometimes they had been filled a few inches, or even two or three feet with the excrement of these animals. Ears of corn and corn-cobs were also found in many places. Some of the chambers were evidently constructed to be used as storehouses or caches for grain. Altogether it is very evident that the cliff houses have been used in comparatively modern times, at any rate since the people owned asses, goats, and sheep. The rock is of such a friable nature that it will not

stand atmospheric degradation very long, and there is abundant evidence of this character testifying to the recent occupancy of these cavate dwellings. Above the cliffs, on the mesas which have already been described, evidences of more ancient ruins were found. These were pueblos built of cut stone rudely dressed. Every mesa had at least one ancient pueblo upon it, evidently far more ancient than the cavate dwellings found in the face of the cliffs. It is then very plain that the cavate dwellings are not of great age; that they have been occupied since the advent of the white man, and that on the summit of the cliffs there are ruins of more ancient pueblos. Now, the pottery of Santa Clara had been previously studied by Mr. Stevenson, who made a large collection there two or three years ago, and it was at once noticed that the potsherds of these cliff dwellings are, both in shape and material, like those now made by the Santa Clara Indians. The peculiar pottery of Santa Clara is readily distinguished, as may be seen by examining the collection now in the National Museum. While encamped in the valley below, the party met a Santa Clara Indian, and engaged him in conversation. From him the history of the cliff dwellings was soon discovered. His statement was that originally his people lived in six pueblos, built of cut stone, upon the summit of the mesas; that there came a time when they were at war with the Apaches and Navajos, when they abandoned their stone pueblos above, and for greater protection excavated the chambers in the cliffs below; that when this war ended, part of them returned to the pueblos above, which were rebuilt; that there afterward came another war, with the Comanche Indians, and they once more resorted to cliff dwellings. At the close of this war they built a pueblo in the valley of the Rio Grande, but at the time of the invasion of the Spaniards their people refused to be baptized. and a Spanish army was sent against them, when they abandoned the valley below and once more inhabited the cliff dwellings above. Here they lived many years, until at last a wise and good priest brought them peace, and persuaded them to build the pueblo which they now occupy—the village of Santa Clara. The ruin of the pueblo, which they occupied previous to the invasion of the Spaniards, is still to be seen, about a mile distant from the present pueblo.

The history thus briefly given was repeated by the governor, and by other persons, all substantially to the same effect. It is therefore evident that the cavate dwellings of the Santa Clara region belong to a people still extant; that they are not of great autiquity, and do not give evidence of a prehistoric and now extinct race.

Plans and measurements were made of some of the villages with sufficient accuracy to prepare models. Photographic views and sketches were also procured, with which to illustrate a detailed report of the subject, to be published by the Bureau.

After the investigations made in company with the Director, Mr. Stevenson proceeded with a party to the Province of Tusayan, in Ari-

zona, to study the ethnologic characteristics of its inhabitants, and to make collections of such implements and utensils as would illustrate their arts and industries. Several months were spent among the villages, resulting in a large collection of rare objects, all of which were selected with special reference to their anthropologic importance. This collection contains many articles novel in character, and for different uses from any heretofore obtained, all of which will form an important addition to the collections in the National Museum.

A study of their religious ceremonials and mythologic beliefs was made, of which full notes were taken. Sketches were made of their masks and other objects which could not be obtained for the collection.

Mrs. Stevenson was also enabled to secure a minute description of the celebrated dance, or medicine ceremony, of the Navajos, called the Yéibit-cai. Mrs. Stevenson made complete sketches of the sand altars, masks, and other objects employed in this ceremonial.

Mr. Victor Mindeleff, who has in past years been engaged in investigating the architecture of the pueblos, and the ruins of the Southwest, commenced work shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year. A short visit was paid to the Moki villages, securing drawings of some constructional details, and also traditions bearing on the ruins in that vicinity. The main camp was established near Mashongnavi, one of the Moki villages. A large ruined pueblo, formerly occupied by the Mashongnavis, was here surveyed. No standing walls are found at the present time, and many portions of the plan are entirely obliterated. Typical fragments of pottery were collected.

Following this work, four other ruined pueblos were surveyed, and such portions of them as clearly indicated dividing walls were drawn on the ground-plans.

Many of the ruins in this vicinity, according to the traditions of the Mokis, have been occupied in comparatively recent times—a number of them having been abandoned since the Spanish conquest of the country. In several cases the villages now occupied are not the same as those first visited by the Spaniards, although probably retaining the same names.

While the work of surveying was in progress, in charge of Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff, Mr. Victor Mindeleff made a visit of several days at Keam's Cañon, there to meet a number of the Navajo Indians to explain the purpose of the work and allay the suspicions of these Indians, a necessary precaution, as some of the proposed work was laid out in Cañon de Chelly, in the heart of their reservation. Recent restrictions to which they had been subjected, as a consequence of new surveys of the reservation line, had made them especially distrustful of parties of Americans equipped with instruments for surveying. Incidental to such explanations of the purpose of the work, an opportunity was afforded of securing a number of mythologic notes, and also some interesting data regarding the construction of their "hogans," with the rules prescrib-

ing the arrangement of each part of the frame, &c. A number of cere monial songs are sung at the building of these houses, but of these only one could be secured, this one, however, both in the original and translated. Whenever opportunity occurred, during the progress of the work, photographs and diagrams of construction of "hogans" were secured.

On August 17, the ceremony of the snake-dance took place at Mashongnavi, similar in every detail to that performed at Wolpi, and differing only in the number of participants. A number of instantaneous negatives of the various phases of the dance were secured. On August 18, the following day, the same ceremony was performed at Wolpi, the easternmost of the Moki villages, on a larger scale.

While the surveys of the ruius were in progress many detailed studies of special features were made in the modern villages, particularly among the "kivas," or religious chambers. In several instances the large roofing timbers of the "kiva" were found to be the old beams from the Spanish churches, hewn square, and decorated with the characteristic rude earving of the old Spanish work. A number of legends, connected with the ruined pueblos, were recorded.

On closing this work in the vicinity of the Moki villages, late in August, the party moved into Keam's Cañon, en route for Cañon de Chelly: A day was devoted to the survey of a small pueblo of irregular elliptical outline, situated about 18 miles northeast from Keam's Cañon. This ruin is in an excellent state of preservation and exhibits in the masonry some stones of remarkably large size. The early part of September was employed in making a close survey of the Mummy Cave group of ruins in Cañon de la Muerte, this work including a 5-foot contour map of the ground and the rocky ledge over which the houses were distributed. Detailed drawings of a number of special features were here made, particularly in connection with the circular ceremonial chambers. The latter were so buried under the accumulated débris of fallen walls that much exeavation was required to lay bare the details of internal arrangement. A high class of workmanship is here exhibited, both in the execution of the constructional features and in the interior decoration of these chambers. Later the White House group in the Canon de Chelly, comprising a village and cliff houses, was examined and platted in the same manner.

The drawings and plans were supplemented with a series of photographs. Some negatives of Navajo houses were also made.

On closing this work the party went into Fort Defiance, *en route* for Zuñi, and thence to Ojo Caliente, a modern farming pueblo of the Zuñis, about 12 miles south of the principal village. Here two ruins of villages, thought to belong to the ancient Cibola group, were platted. One of these villages had been provided with a circular reservoir of large size, partially walled in with masonry. Here, also, can be seen the well-preserved walls of a stone church. The other also contains

the remains of a large church, built of adobe. A series of widely scattered house clusters, occurring about 2½ miles west of Ojo Caliente, was also examined, but the earth had drifted over the fallen walls and so covered them over that the arrangement of rooms could scarcely be traced at all.

The modern village of Ojo Caliente was also surveyed and diagrams and photographs made.

Towards the end of September camp was moved to the vicinity of Zuñi. Here we examined four other villages of the Cibola group and the old villages on the mesa of Ta-ai-ya-lo-ne. Camp was then moved to Nutria, a farming pueblo of Zuñi. From this camp Nutria was surveyed and photographed, and also the village of Pescado; the latter is occupied only during the farming season. Both of these modern farming pueblos appear to be built on the ruins of more ancient villages, the remains of which were especially noticeable in the case of Pescado, where the very carefully executed masonry, characteristic of the ancient methods of construction, could be seen outeropping at many points.

Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff was ordered to report at the Moki towns, Arizona, for field duty, and left Washington July 6. He was placed in charge of the surveying work necessary in the Stone Village region, and his work is included in the general report of that division.

He assisted in collecting from the present inhabitants of the region legendary information bearing upon the ruins and in observing the snake-dance of the Moki Indians, a description of which was prepared for publication.

Following the return of the main party to Washington some preliminary exploration was carried on by Mr. E. W. Nelson, who made an examination of the headwaters of the South Fork of Salt River, but did not find any ruins. Thence the Blue Ridge was crossed and the valley of the Blue Fork of the San Francisco River visited. Here ruins were plentiful, increasing in number towards the south. Farther south three sets of cliff ruins were also located.

General field studies.—Dr. Washington Matthews, assistant surgeon U.S. Army, was stationed in the Navajo country as post surgeon of Fort Wingate, N. Mex., from 1880 to 1884, during which time he devoted himself to studying the language, customs, &c., of this tribe as much as his official duties would permit.

In the autumn of 1884 he was given an opportunity, under the auspices of the Bureau of Ethnology, to return to the Navajo country and devote himself for a considerable time entirely to the anthropologic study of the people.

He first visited the Navajoes who dwell in the neighborhood of the San Mateo Mountains, the Tsotsildine, or people of the Great Peak, a local division or subtribe, living much farther to the east and having longer and more intimate associations with Mexicans and Americans than the main body of the nation. While at this place he ascended

the peak of San Mateo, or Mount Taylor—a mountain held sacred by the Navajos—to observe the various places on the mountain mentioned in the Navajo myths.

Leaving San Mateo he proceeded to Fort Wingate, and, learning that one of the most important of the Navajo rites was about to be celebrated at a place called Nihotlize (Hard Earth), north of Fort Wingate, on the Navajo Reservation, he repaired thither without delay. The ceremony was that of Dsilyidje qatal, or "chant upon the mount-It is called Ilnasjingo qatal, or "chant in the dark circle of branches," from the great corral of evergreens, in which the public rites of the last night are performed. It is known to the white men who live among these Indians as the Hoshkaun dance, from one of the public dances of the last night in which the Indian jugglers pretend to grow and develop the hackan or Yucca baccata. This last night's performance is varied and interesting, and all persons, including whites and Indians of other tribes, are permitted to witness it; but previously, for several days, in the medicine lodge, mystic rites are celebrated, to the most of which only the initiated are admitted. Dr. Matthews remained in the Indian camp at Nihotlize ten days, during which time the shamans admitted him into their medicine lodge and allowed him to observe their rites and practices.

His most interesting discovery on this occasion was of their system of mythic dry-paintings, by which they represent with dry pigments, on the sanded floor of the medicine lodge, various legends or traditions. These pictures are from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, and are drawn with scrupulous care after long-established patterns, which are retained only in the memories of the initiated. The drawing of some of the more elaborate pictures occupies the time of about a dozen men for eight or more hours. Half an hour after the work is completed it is, with song and ceremonial, entirely obliterated, and even the sand which formed the ground work of the picture is removed from the lodge and thrown away. Only one picture is painted in a day. Dr. Matthews made accurate colored copies of these pictures, which will be represented by chromo-lithographic plates to illustrate a detailed report prepared by him for publication by the Bureau.

When the ceremony at Nihotlizi was over he proceeded to a locality in Arizona called by the whites "The Haystacks," from the peculiar appearance of the rock formations there. At the Haystacks another great ceremony, probably the second in importance of the Navajo rites, was to take place. Here he again encamped with the Indians, and remained until the work of the shamans was done. The ceremonial observances witnessed on this occasion are, collectively, called by the Navojos Kledje quatal, or "chant of the night." They are called by the whites the "Yay bichy dance," from the name of the principal masked character Yéibitcai or Gebitcai, the grand uncle of the gods. Like the

Hoshkann dance, it has several days of secret rites with elaborate symbolic sand pictures, and one night of public dances, less varied and interesting than those of the Hoshkaun. Dr. Matthews was permitted to witness the whole performance and to take as many notes and sketches as were necessary.

From the Haystacks Dr. Matthews went to the Indian agency at Fort Defiance, Ariz., where he secured the services of one of the oldest, and most learned (in their own peculiar lore) of the Navajo priests, and from him he obtained full explanations of all these rites, and of the symbolism of the pictures and masked characters, with a complete recital of the long and claborate myths on which the ceremonies depend, and the text and translations of the very numerous songs which form the ritual of the ceremonies.

During the summer and fall of 1885, Dr. H. C. Yarrow, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, visited interesting points in Arizona and Utah. In the vicinity of Springerville, Apache County, Arizona, in company with Mr. E. W. Nelson, he visited a number of ancient pueblos and discovered that the people formerly occupying the towns had followed the custom of burying their dead just outside the walls of their habitations, marking the places of sepulcher with circles of stones. The graves were 4 or 5 feet in depth, and with the dead had been deposited various household utensils. Mr. Nelson, who had made a careful search for these cemeteries, informed him of the whereabouts of hundreds of them. Unfortunately for anthropometric science, most of the bones are too much decayed to be of practical value. The places of burial selected at these pueblos are similar to the burial places discovered in 1874 near the large ruined pueblo of Abiquiu, in the valley of the Chama, New Mexico. He also visited the Moki pueblos in Arizona, and obtained from one of the principal men a clear and succinct account of their burial customs. While there he witnessed the famous snake-dance, which occurs every two years, and is supposed to have the effect of producing rain. From his knowledge of the reptilian fauna of the country he was able to identify the species of serpents used in the dance, and from personal examination satisfied himself that the fangs had not been extracted from the poisonous varieties. He thinks, however, that the reptiles during the four days that they are kept in the estufas are somewhat tamed by handling, and possibly are made to ciect the greater part of the venom contained in the sacs at the roots of the teeth, by being teased and forced to strike at different objects held near them. He does not think that a vegetable decoction in which they are washed has a stupefying effect, as has been supposed by some. He also obtained from a Moki high priest a full account of the attendant ceremonies of the dance. Through the hospitality of Mr. Thomas V. Keam, of Keam's Cañon, Arizona, and Mr. A. M. Stephen, he was able to procure from a noted Navajo wise man, an exact account of the

burial customs of his people, as well as valuable information regarding their medical practices, especially such as relate to obstetrics.

From Arizona Dr. Yarrow proceeded to Utah, and made an examination of an old rock cemetery near Farmington, finding it similar to the one he discovered in 1872 near the town of Fillmore. The bodies had been carried far up the side of the mountain; eavities had been prepared in a rock slide, and the bodies placed therein. Branches of cottonwood were then laid ever and large bowlders piled on top. In several of these graves the skeletons were in fair preservation, and were removed, as well as the articles found with them.

Through the kindness of Mr. William Young, of Grantsville, a skeleton of a Gosi-Ute, in excellent preservation, was obtained, which has been presented to the Army Medical Museum. It may be stated that the examination of the rock cemetery at Farmington showed that the inhabitants of the eastern slope of the Wahsatch Rauge, in Great Salt Lake Valley, followed that mode of sepulture from this, the most northern point visited, to below Parowan, a distance of at least 200 miles to the southward, and it seems that these people occupied the valley long subsequent to those living near the water courses who constructed the small mounds on top of which were the rude adobe dwellings, and in some instances used these huts for burial purposes.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. James C. Pilling made a trip to Europe in the interest of his work on the Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians, and spent many days in the library of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and several extensive private libraries in England and France. The results of this trip are highly satisfactory and valuable.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin continued to collect vocabularies and myths in California. The whole number of myths obtained in California and Oregon was over three hundred. The number of vocabularies was eight, being the Yana, Atsugëi (Hat Creek), Wasco, Mflé-hlama (Warm Spring), Pai Ute, Shasta, Maidu, and Wintu. Texts were also obtained in Yana, Wasco, Warm Spring, and Shasta.

#### II. OFFICE WORK.

Prof. Cyrns Thomas was engaged during the year, except the few weeks he was in the field, in the preparation of his general report, a paper on the Maya Codices, and a special paper on the Burial Mounds of the Northern Sections of the United States. The latter will appear in the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau.

Mrs. V. L. Thomas, in addition to her duties as clerk, has been employed in preparing a catalogue of the ancient works in that part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. This eatalogue, now nearly complete, is intended to give the localities and character of all

the antiquities in the section indicated that have been heretofore discovered and notice thereof published, as well as those mentioned in the reports of work done under the Bureau.

The "Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians," by Mr. James C. Pilling, which has been adverted to in previous reports, has received a large share of his time and attention throughout the year. The advance "proof-sheets" noted under the head of publications, and distributed to collaborators, have been the means of securing the active co-operation of many persons throughout this and other countries who are interested in linguistic and bibliographic science, and have thus elicited a large number of additions, corrections, suggestions, and criticisms, all of which have received careful consideration.

Mr. Frank H. Cushing worked, when his health permitted, upon the arge amount of Zuñi material collected by him during several years, in preparation of papers upon the language, mythology, and institutions of that people.

Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith continued her study of the Iroquoian languages. The first part of her final contribution on the subject was intended to be a Tuscarora grammar and dictionary. The first portion of the dictionary was completed, and had been forwarded to the Bureau when her sudden and lamented death occurred on June 9, 1886, at her home in Jersey City. Her former assistant, Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, of Tuscarora descent, has been engaged to complete the work she so successfully began, and it is expected that he results of her long labors in the field will be published without lelay.

Mr. Charles C. Royce resigned his connection with the Bureau in the early part of the year, thereby delaying the completion of his work upon the primal title of the Indian tribes to lands within the United States and the methods of securing their relinquishment. This work, the scope and value of which have before been explained, will be published with its accompanying atlas. Mr. Royce, before his departure, completed a paper on the "Cherokee Nation of Indians," which will appear in the Fifth Annual Report.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow was still engaged in preparing the material for the inal volume upon the Mortnary Customs of the North American Indians, in the prosecution of which the large amount of information received and obtained from various sources has been carefully classified and arranged under proper divisions, so that the manuscript is now being rapidly put into shape for publication.

Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. Army, continued the preparing for publication of the copious notes obtained by him during former years n the Navajo country, his chief work being upon a grammar and dictionary of the Navajo language. He also wrote several papers, one of

which, a "Chant upon the Mountains," will appear in the Fifth Annual Report.

Mr. W. H. Holmes continued his work in the office during the year, superintending the illustration of the various publications of the Bureau. His scientific studies have been confined principally to the field of American art archæology. Two fully illustrated papers have been finished and will appear in the Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau. They are upon "Ancient Art of the Province of Chiriqui, Colombia," and "A Study of the Textile Art in its Relations to the Development of Form and Ornament." Mr. Holmes has, in addition, continued his duties as curator of aboriginal pottery in the National Museum.

The office work of Mr. Victor Mindeleff for the year has consisted of the preparation of reports on the Tusayan and Cibola architectural groups. These, when completed, are to be fully illustrated by a series of plans and drawings now being prepared from the field notes and other material. In this work it is proposed to discuss the architecture in detail, particularly in the case of the modern pueblos, where many of the constructional devices of the old builders still survive. The examination of these details will be found to throw light on obscure features of many ruined pueblos whose state of preservation is such as to exhibit but little detail in themselves.

In connection with the classification and arrangement of new material from Cañon de Chelly, a paper on the cliff-ruins of this region was prepared.

The modeling-room during the past year has been in charge of Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff. Upon his return from the field a series of models to illustrate the Chaco ruins, architecturally the most important in the Southwest, was commenced. Two of these, viz, the ruin of Wejegi and that of a small pueblo near Pueblo Alto, have been finished and duplicates have been deposited in the National Museum. The third, a very large model of Peñasco Blanco, is still uncompleted. All of these models are made from entirely new surveys, made in the summer of 1884. The scale used in the previous series—the inhabited pueblos and the cliff-ruins-though larger than that usually adopted for this class of work, has shown so much more detail and has proven generally so satisfactory, that it has been continued in the Chaco Ruin group, bringing the entire series of models made by the Bureau to a uniform scale of 1.60, or 1 inch to 5 feet. In addition to this the work of duplicating the existing models of the Bureau for purposes of exchange was commenced. Three of these have been completed, and two others are about

Mr. E. W. Nelson was engaged upon a report of his investigations among the Eskimo tribes of Alaska. A part of this report consisting of an English-Eskimo dictionary, he has already forwarded.

As hereinafter explained, the year was principally devoted to the syn-

onomy of the Indian tribes, the special studies of several officers of the Bureau being suspended so that their whole time should be employed in that direction. In the early part of the year 1885, however, and at subsequent intervals, their work was as follows:

Col. Garrick Mallery, U.S. Army, continued the study, by researches and correspondence, of sign language and pictographs. A paper on the latter subject has been printed in the Fourth Annual Report.

Mr. Albert S. Gatschet continued to revise and perfect his grammar and dictionary of the Klamath language, a large part of which work is in print. He also took down vocabularies from Indian delegates present in this city on tribal business, and thus succeeded in incorporating into the collections of the Bureau of Ethnology linguistic material from the Alibamu, Hitchiti, Creek, and Seneca languages.

Rev. J. Owen Dorsey pursued his work on the Dhegiha language. Having the aid of a Winnebago Indian for some time he enlarged his vocabulary of that language and recorded grammatical notes. He also reported upon works submitted to his examination upon the Tuscarora, Micmac, and Cherokee languages.

Synonymy of Indian Tribes.—The Director has before reported in general terms that the most serious source of perplexity to the student of the history of the North American Indians is the confusion existing among their tribal names. The causes of this confusion are various. The Indian names for themselves have been understood and recorded in diverse ways by the earlier authors, and have been variously transmitted by the later. Nicknames arising from trivial causes, and often without apparent cause, have been imposed upon many tribes. Names borne by one tribe at some period of its history have been transferred to another, or to several other distinct tribes. Typographical errors and improved spellings on assumed phonetic grounds have swelled the number of synonyms until the investigator of a special tribe often finds himself in a maze of nomenclatural perplexity.

It has long been the intention of the Director to have prepared a work on tribal names, which so far as possible should refer their confusing titles to a correct and systematic standard. Delay has been occasioned chiefly by the fundamental necessity of defining the linguistic stocks or families into which all tribes must be primarily divided, and to accomplish this long journeys and laborious field and office investigations have been required during the whole time since the establishment of the Bureau. While a few points still remained in an unsatisfactory condition, it was considered that a sufficient degree of accuracy had been attained to allow of the publication for the benefit of students of a volume devoted to the subject. The preparation of the plan of such a volume was intrusted to Mr. H. W. Henshaw late in the spring of 1885, and in June of that year the work was energetically begun in ac-

cordance with the plans submitted. The preparation of this work, which to a great extent underlies and is the foundation for every field of ethnologic investigation among Indians, was considered of such prime importance that nearly all the available force of the Bureau was placed upon it to the suspension of the particular investigations in which the several officers had been engaged. In addition to the general charge of the whole work, Mr. Henshaw gave special attention to the families inhabiting the Northwest coast from Oregon northwards, including the Eskimo, and also several in California. To Mr. Albert S. Gatschet the tribes of the Southeastern United States, together with the Pueblo and Yuman tribes, were assigned.

The Algonkian family in all its branches—by far the most important part of the whole, so far as the great bulk of literature relating to it is concerned—was intrusted to Col. Garrick Mallery and Mr. James Mooney. They also took charge of the Iroquoian family. Mr. J. O. Dorsey's intimate acquaintance with the tribes of the Siouan and Caddoan families peculiarly fitted him to cope with that part of the work, and he also undertook the Athapascan tribes. Dr. W. J. Hoffman worked upon the Shoshonian tribes, aided by the Director's personal supervision. Mr. Curtin, to whom was assigned the California tribes, also gave assistance in other sections.

Each of the gentlemen named has been able to contribute largely to the results by his personal experience and investigations in the field, there being numerous regions concerning which published accounts are meager and unsatisfactory. The main source of the material to be dealt with has, however, been necessarily derived from books. A vast amount of the current literature pertaining to the North American Indians has been examined, amounting to over one thousand volumes, with a view to the extraction of the tribal names and the historical data necessary to fix their precise application.

The work at the present time is well advanced toward completion. The examination of literature for the collation of synonyms may be regarded as practically done. The tables of synonymy and the accounts of the tribes have been completed for more than one-half the number of linguistic families. It is hoped that the volume will be ready for the printer by the end of the next fiscal year.

Archæologic Symbols.—The geographic distribution of archæologic phenomena being of great importance, and the statute having provided for general archæologic research in the United States, it was thought best by the Director to prepare a system of archæologic symbols to be used in the cartography of the subject. In the preparation of such a scheme of symbols those used in Europe were examined, for the purpose of adopting the same where possible; but on careful study of the subject it was found that the phenomena of the two continents differ so widely that no European scheme could be utilized in North America. A new

scheme was therefore prepared, adapted to the phenomena observed in North America, and especially in the United States, as follows:

SCHEME OF CONVENTIONS FOR THE ARCHÆOLOGIC CARTOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA.

	Indian village.	-Ma	Burial mound.
$\bigcirc$	Wood lodge,	Δ	Mound with single stone grave,
8	Group or village of wood lodges.	Δ	Mound with stone graves.
_	Earth lodge.	~	Grave or single burial.
$\triangle$	Group or village of carth lodges.	w	Cemetery.
	Stone lodge.	VII/	Stone grave.
ш	Group or village of stone lodges.	W	Stone grave cemetery.
	Cliff lodge.	\X/	Ossnary.
B	Group or village of cliff lodges.		Inclosure.
T	Cavate lodge.		Inclosure with interior mound.
E	Group or village of cavate lodges.	C	Inclosure with exterior mound.
	Subterranean lodge.	Þ	Exeavation.
П	Group or village of subterranean lodges.	<del>~~</del>	Reservoir.
$\Rightarrow$	Igloo lodge,	22	Canal.
<del>44</del>	Group or village of Igloo lodges.		Copper mine.
-	Inhabited stone village (Pueblo).	<b>√</b> -3	Flint mine or quarry.
	Assembly lodge of wood.	•—)	Soapstone mine.
(	Assembly lodge of earth.	-1	Mica mine.
	Assembly lodge of stone.	_	Cave deposit.
	Cliff assembly lodge.	×	Cave burial.
(I)	Cave assembly lodge.	4	Refuse heap.
	Subterranean assembly lodge.		Shell heap.
<u>.</u>	Tower.	A	Sculpture.
A	Mound.	m	Group of sculptures.
40.	Group of mounds.	2	Petroglypt.
	Assembly mound.	滎	Group of petroglypts.
_	Effigy mound.	•	Cache.
	<del>-</del>		

It is believed that the above scheme requires no general discussion for its explanation. The mnemonic system embraced therein is perhaps sufficiently obvious.

Group of effigy mounds.

Domiciliary mound.

. Cairn.

-- Trail.

As the work of investigation extends southward through Mexico and Central America, it may be found necessary to add somewhat to the above plan.

#### UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In compliance with the custom which has grown up of including a summary of the yearly operations of the Geological Survey in the annual report of this Institution, a statement furnished by Maj. J. W. Powell, the Director of the Survey, is appended hereto.

The last report which was made was for the calendar year 1884; and the present account is for the following eighteen months.

During each of the years under review, the appropriations for the Survey were substantially the same, and the organization was practically unchanged.

As heretofore, detailed statements of the operations of the Survey will be found under the headings of Geography, Geology, Paleontology, and Miscellaneous Work, the latter including chemistry and physics, mining statistics and technology, and library and documents.

### GEOGRAPHY.

At the date of the last report a statement was made under the various subdivisions of this heading of the areas which had been surveyed in the different States and Territories. Including those, and the areas subsequently surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the chief geographer of the Survey, Mr. Henry Gannett, reports a total of 57,508 square miles. A giance at the appended table will show the distribution of these areas, the scale of publication adopted, and the contour interval:

Area.	Scale of publication.	Contour interval.	Area.
Massachusetts New Jersey Appalachian region Missouri-Kansas Texas Plateau region Yellowstone Park Northern California	1:62500 1:62500 1:125000 1:125000 1:125000 1:250000 1:250000 1:250000	Feet. 20 20 100 50 200 100 200 100 200	Sq. m. 1, 250 1, 268 17, 640 13, 600 4, 000 15, 000 1, 000 3, 750
Total .			57, 508

The average cost of the work for the year was about \$3 per square mile.

Similar information respecting the geographic work done in the following year, ending June 30, 1886, will be found in the subjoined table:

Region.	Scale of publication.	Contour interval.	Area.	
Massachusetts New Jersey Southern Appalachian region Missouri-Kansas Texas Arizona Gold Belt, California Northern California and Southern Oregon Yellowstone National Park and Northwestern Wyoming	1:62500 1:62500 1:125000 1:125000 1:125000 1:250000 1:125000 1:250000	Feet. 20 20 100 50 50 200 100 200 100 200	Sq. m. 2,500 1,84: 23,686 21,400 8,000 8,000 2,400 10,400	
Total			81,829	

The average cost of the work during the year was approximately \$2.75 per square mile.

Under the Division of Geography the work in the northeastern section is divided into two sub-sections, namely, those of Massachusetts and New Jersey. In the former the work is carried on at the joint expense of the State of Massachusetts and the United States. In this State the entire area reported for the two years during which work has been going on, amounts to 3,750 square miles, or nearly one-half the area of the State.

Work in the New Jersey sub-section was, as heretofore, under the general supervision of Prof. George II. Cook, State geologist. The work has been continued on the basis indicated in the last report, and an area of 3,111 square miles has been completely surveyed in the past two years, while a considerable amount of preliminary work has been done on other portions of the State. At the present time nearly all the area of the State has been completed.

Appalachian Section.—The intricacy of geologic phenomena in this region has led to the adoption of a larger scale for the maps than that which has been used in other cases; as the country is perhaps the most difficult for the surveyor to be found upon the continent, the rate and cost of work will not bear favorable comparison with other less difficult areas. However, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the large force concentrated on the area has enabled the geographer in charge of it, Mr. Gilbert Thompson, to complete 41,326 square miles in the two years under consideration.

Western Section.—During the year ending June 30, 1885, work was prosecuted in the Missouri Kansas, Texas, and Arizona sub-sections, and in the following year, to this section were added the Gold Belt and Cascade sub-sections. It was found that in those States which had

been surveyed by the public land system, use might be made of the plats of the General Land Office, whereby without sacrificing accuracy the work might be greatly facilitated. For the control and correction of the surveys of the General Land Office it was decided tentatively to use astronomic locations, and these Mr. R. S. Woodward, formerly of the U.S. Lake Survey, was directed to determine. As shown by the table already given, an area was surveyed in this sub-section, during the two years, of 37,000 square miles. In continuing the work in the Missouri-Kansas sub-section during the last fiscal year, closing June 30, 1886, it was decided to substitute a gridiron system of triangulation, utilizing as far as possible the trans-continental belt of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in place of astronomic determinations, for the correction of accumulated error in the surveys of the General Land Office. Satisfactory progress was made in the Texas and Arizona subsections, but work was impeded in the Gold Belt and Cascade subsections by unfavorable at mospheric conditions during the latter part of the last season. Notwithstanding these drawbacks an area of more than 50,000 square miles was surveyed during the last fiscal year.

Yellowstone Section.—During the two years under review topographic work was continued in the Yellowstone National Park, and an area of 1,000 square miles was surveyed in the first year, and 3,600 in the second, the latter figure including a portion of Northwestern Wyoming.

Engraving.—The manuscript of seventy-six sheets of the General Atlas of the United States, now in preparation by the Geological Survey has been furnished to the engraver, and of these fifty-seven have been engraved, comprising about 125,000 square miles. In the Seventh Annual Report of the Director of the Survey to the Secretary of the Interior a list is given of the sheets thus far engraved.

#### GEOLOGY.

The present organization of geologic work in the Survey will be apprehended from an examination of the following condensed account of the work of each of the divisions:

Division of Archean Geology.— Prof. Raphael Pumpelly devoted his time in the field to a study of the structure of the Green Mountains, believing that range to contain the key to the geology of New England. The structure of a long and important stretch of the Hoosac Mountain in Massachusetts and Vermont was worked out, and Professor Pumpelly hopes by the end of another season to be in a position to solve this great geologic problem. A large part of his office work was upon the "Mining Industries" volume of the Tenth Census.

Atlantic Coast Division of Geology.—In his study of the geology of the Atlantic coast Prof. N. S. Shaler has addressed himself especially to problems whose solution promises to have important economic value. After making a preliminary inquiry into the geology of the Cobscook Bay district, he began a study of the district adjacent to Narragansett Bay, the coal-fields of which he compares in character with those of Pennsylvania, and hopes to see rendered commercially important. Another inquiry to which he has given attention is the amount of saltwater marshes on the eastern coast of the United States, the extent to which these are reclaimed, and the most feasible means of bringing them into tillable condition. The experience of other countries he found to be of such a character as to justify the hope that at least 20,000 square miles, and possibly twice that area, may be easily won to agriculture. Professor Shaler publishes a report on the "Salt Marshes of the United States" in the Sixth Annual Report of the Director of the Survey, and a report on the "Geology of Martha's Vineyard" in the seventh.

Appalachian Division of Geology.—Mr. G. K. Gilbert continued, with a corps of assistants, the investigation of the geology of the Appala chian Mountains in the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In the systematic conduct of this work he proposes to survey and measure with great care four sections, crossing the belt at right angles. The rocks to be studied being much disturbed, a simple linear section does not afford a sufficient guarantee of accuracy, and he substitutes for it the complete structural survey of a strip of country 20 miles broad. When this is finished it is believed that the structure of the entire belt can be unraveled with comparative ease and rapidity. Of Mr. Gilbert's assistants, Mr. Bailey Willis was engaged on the French Broad section, Mr. I. C. Russell on the Alabama section, Mr. H. R. Geiger on the Potomac section, and Prof. I. C. White made an investigation of the stratigraphy of the coal-measures in the valley of the Great Kanawha. geologic literature of the Appalachian district being very copious, and Mr. Gilbert being unwilling to pass by without acknowledgment the work of his predecessors, a subject bibliography of this literature has been undertaken, and 6,000 bibliographic cards have been prepared, which contain each a reference to the pages in a specific volume in which any particular subject is treated. The memoirs relative to the investigation of the "Quaternary History of the Great Basin" are in substantially the same condition as last reported.

Lake Superior Division of Geology.—In this division Prof. R. D. Irving is engaged in a general investigation of those formations of the Northwestern States which underlie the basal fossiliferous or Potsdam sandstone of the Mississippi Valley. A large portion of the field work of Mr. Irving's assistants was spent in replacing the collections which they were so unfortunate as to lose by the fire that occurred in the science building of the University of Wisconsin in December, 1884. In

his administrative report for the year 1886 he gives a summarized statement of the results which have been reached by the studies in which he and his associates have been engaged.

Among these the following may be mentioned: (1) The origin of the ferruginous schists of the Lake Superior region and their accompanying iron ores is attributable to the silicification of ferruginous carbonates in some degree analogous to those of the coal-measures. (2) The Archean formations of Lake Superior are divisible into two discordant members, to which the terms Huronian and Laurentian should be applied. (3) Such chloritic schists as present themselves at the falls of the Menomonee River, on the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, are the result of metasomatic alteration, accompanying great pressure, of some sort of eruptive greenstone. (4) The upper mica schists of the iron-bearing series have been developed in both the Penokee and the Marquette regions from entirely fragmental rocks, composed mainly of quartz and feldspar, by a simple, easily traced process of metasomatosis.

Division of Glacial Geology.—Prof. T. C. Chamberlin and his assistants, Prof. R. D. Salisbury, Prof. J. E. Todd, Mr. Warren Upham, Prof. G. H. Stone, Prof. G. F. Wright, and Mr. I. M. Buell, were engaged in a comprehensive study of the manifold features of glacial geology, particularly as recorded in the rocks of the northwestern section of the United States. To the discussion of this question, Professor Chamberlin has contributed two extended articles, one appearing in the Sixth Annual Report, under the heading of the "Driftless Area of the United States," and the other in the seventh, under the title of the "Rock Scorings of the Great Ice Invasion." His assistant, Mr. Upham, after making an extended investigation of the area of the extinct lake (Agassiz), submitted the manuscript for a bulletin, which will appear among the publications of the Survey hereafter. In company with Prof. Salisbury, Prof. Chamberlin undertook a reconnoissance of the drift margin from the vicinity of Bismarck, Dak., to the national boundary line at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. No attempt was made to trace the drift-border in detail, but it was sought to determine a sufficient number of points to fix beyond question the general course and character of the drift in Northwestern Dakota and in Montana. After about a month spent in this examination, Prof. Chamberlin studied the valley drift of the Yellowstone River, at Billings, and in the vicinity of Glendive, with a view to distinguishing this semi-local drift from that of the northeast, as well as to determining the ancient fluvial conditions of the region. He also spent about a month in the study of drift phenomena in Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia. Professor Todd's time was devoted to field study in southern Dakota, and the preparation of a bulletin on his results. Professor Stone, under the direction of Prof. Chamberlin, continued his special investigations of the gravels of

Maine, particularly its remarkable osars, and Prof. G. F. Wright studied the glacial border in Pennsylvania and the terraces of the Upper Alleghany River: Prof. W. M. Davis, of Harvard University, working under Prof. Chamberlin's direction, made a careful study of the striation of Mount Monadnock, one result of which was a very satisfactory demonstration of the incurving of the currents in the lee of that mountain. He also made an examination of two recent gorges near Canajoharie, N. Y., with reference to the time and method of their production; but his chief attention was directed to the study of the remarkable parallel and dolphin-backed drift ridges of Wayne and Cayuga Counties in the same State. Mr. Buell continued his study of the bowlder trains of the south central Wisconsin. Prof. Chamberlin was assisted both by Mr. Gilbert and Prof. Shaler in a number of his glacial studies, and the latter carried out an extended scheme of study of the glacial drift on the islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Mount Desert.

Montana Division of Geology.—Dr. F. V. Hayden, with his assistant, Dr. A. C. Peale, continued his study of the geology of Montana, his inquiries chiefly relating to the Gallatin Valley, particular attention being paid to the southern end of the Bridger Range and the extension of its beds on the southern side of the Gallatin Valley. In addition to this work Dr. Peale prepared a statistical paper on the Mineral Waters of the United States, which was published as Bulletin No. 32 of the Survey series.

Yellowstone Park Division of Geology.—Notwithstanding the limited character of the field season in the Yellowstone Park, Mr. Arnold Hague was able to reach tolerably definite conclusions respecting the more remarkable of its geological features. The work in the field was supplemented by detailed studies in the laboratory, Dr. F. A. Gooch confining himself almost exclusively to chemical questions connected with the thermal waters of the geyser basins and Mammoth Hot Springs, and Dr. Hallock continuing his investigations on the physics of geyser action. Mr. J. P. Iddings, in investigating the acidic layas of the park, prepared for the Seventh Annual Report of the Director a paper entitled "Obsidian Cliff of Yellowstone Park," which not only gives a description of Obsidian Cliff, but presents a résumé of all that is known as to the eruptions of obsidian in other parts of the world. Mr. Hague dwells upon the need of Congressional action to settle the definite boundaries of the Park, and reiterates his previous suggestions as to the limits which should be adopted. He also adverts to the great importance of the Yellowstone Park as a forest reservation, stating that he is acquainted with no tract in the Rocky Mountains where the necessity for the conservation of the forests appears so urgent or the direct advantage to be gained so immediate.

Colorado Division of Geology.—The field work in this division since the date of the last report has been mainly carried on by Mr. Emmons'

assistants, he himself having been principally engaged in the preparation of material for publication. Such field work as was done under his direction was mainly in the Gunnison or Crested Butte region and in the Denver Basin region. His assistants, Messrs. Cross and Eldridge. made large collections of specimens, and the former, in the course of his work, made a number of important contributions to petrography.

California Division of Geology.—Resuming his field studies of the geology of the quicksilver deposits of the Pacific slope, Mr. G. F. Becker brought his investigation to a conclusion, and devoted himself to the preparation of a monograph on the results. This monograph is now in an advanced state, and will soon be placed in the hands of the printer. In his observation of the stratigraphy of California Mr. Becker was led to consider a number of the physical and chemical questions involved, and his work upon these resulted in the disclosure of certain novel laws of mechanics and physics that are believed to have a high value. Thus, in considering the fundamental shape of volcanic cones, Mr. Becker found that the form of such cones could be determined mathematically with all possible definiteness, and that this form coincides in the most remarkable way with photographs of actual volcanic cones in America and Japan. A contribution to the general law of mechanics which grew out of his investigation of quicksilver is called a theorem of maximum dissipativity, according to which there is in every system a tendency to motions of a shorter period, this tendency being the greatest possible when the motions of the system have periods which differ considerably.

Division of Volcanic Geology.—Captain C. E. Dutton, with his assistant, Mr. J. S. Diller, devoted his field work to a study of the Cascade Range and its geological relation to the Coast Ranges. The belt of country between the shore of the Pacific and the Cascade Range he finds to be occupied by mountains which do not group themselves into distinct ranges, but which are crowded closely together and present forms altegether peculiar by reason of their irregularity, want of definite trend, and absence of anything approaching structural axes. The attitudes of the older rocks in this region disclose a scene of stratigraphic confusion, displacement, and distortion without a parallel in his experience. The most striking feature of the Cascade Range is undoubtedly Crater Lake, of which Captain Dutton made a thorough examination. The occurrence of several notable earthquake tremors in the Atlantic States in the summer and autumn of 1884, and the fact that such disturbances are more numerous than is generally supposed, led to some preliminary measures under the direction of Captain Dutton looking to the establishment of systematic observations of such phenomena. A consultation was held between several members of the Geological Survey corps and Prof. C. G. Rockwood, of Princeton, Mr. W. M. Davis, of Harvard, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal Service, and Mr. H. M. Paul, of

the Naval Observatory. It was determined that the only practicable scheme would be to rely upon the voluntary and unpaid co-operation of individual observers and upon the aid which might be gained from the assistants of the Signal Service and other Government bureaus having permanent stations scattered throughout the country. Mr. C. F. Marvin, of the Signal Service, undertook to devise an instrument, inexpensive and simple, and requiring a minimum of care and attention, which could be used by volunteers in making their observations. Numerous responses have been received to the circulars that were sent out asking for assistance in this work.

Potomac Division of Geology.—Mr. W J McGee continued his geologic investigation of the District of Columbia and contiguous territory as the condition of the topographic survey of the area under discussion permitted. He gave special attention to the Potomac formation, both as disclosed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and, in the absence of fossil faunas characterizing the formation, he availed himself of the assistance of Professors Ward and Fontaine in reaching some conclusions as to its taxonomy through a study of its fossil flora. A large amount of miscellaneous office work is intrusted to the chief of this division, and the most important subjects of this character which have engaged his attention during the period under review are briefly referred to below. Mr. McGee continued to assist the Director in developing a cartographic system, which, while sufficiently comprehensive to represent the rock masses in the entire dominion of the United States, is at the same time sufficiently definite to be intelligible to all users of the geologic maps published by the Survey and sufficiently elastic to permit the employment of classifications of rocks now in vogue or such as may be hereafter evolved. The work has led to the preparation of a bulletin entitled "A Contribution to the Areal Geology of the United States," which is now nearly ready for the press. A meeting of the Congrès Géologique International was held at Berlin in September and October, 1885, and Mr. McGee represented the Director of the Survey in its deliberations, presenting to it a formal communication on his behalf. The principal function of this Congress, which was organized largely through the instrumentality of American geologists, is the improvement and unification of conventions employed in geologic cartography. Under Mr. McGee's direction a bibliography of the geology of Texas has been prepared and is nearly ready to send to the press. The Survey having undertaken to compile a history of American State surveys, from data contributed as far as possible by those who have engaged in the work, the material has been placed in Mr. McGee's hands, and a manuscript history of American State surveys is now substantially complete. To the gentlemen who have generously turned aside from other duties and interests and prepared material for this proposed history, the profound obligations of the Survey are warmly extended.

Louisiana Division of Geology.—Owing to the importance of the iron ores of Northern Louisiana, a division of geology was established, with Mr. Lawrence C. Johnson at its head, to investigate the localities in this region in which iron ores were known or supposed to be deposited. Mr. Johnson has performed a large amount of preliminary work, but his material is not yet in such a condition as to permit of publication.

## PALEONTOLOGY.

Division of Vertebrate Paleontology.—In continuing his systematic work of collecting fossils in the West, Prof. O. C. Marsh states the two objects he has had especially in view, as follows: First, to determine the geologic horizon of each locality where large series of vertebrate fossils were found, and, second, to secure from these localities collections of the more important forms sufficiently extensive to disclose, if possible, the life history of each. With the pancity of remains of plants and invertebrates in many regions of the West, the value of vertebrate fossils, especially of the higher types, in enabling us to get a more accurate and detailed geologic record, is manifest. It is hoped that the collections of the remains of the vertebrate life throughout the Rocky Mountian region in past ages, now being made, will afford the means of solving many profound problems, since some of the most important chapters in the history of life on the globe are recorded here alone.

The success of Professor Marsh and his assistants in their field work has been most gratifying, and the more difficult work of classifying the extensive collections secured has been systematically and rapidly carried on.

Paleozoic Division of Invertebrate Paleontology.—The field operations of Mr. C. D. Walcott, the chief of this division, were directed as follows: (1) The continuation of the study of the Devonian strata and contained faunas in Southern and Western New York; (2) the study of Cambrian strata in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, and the collection of fossils from numerous localities; (3) the examination of a number of sections of Cambrian strata in Central Nevada and Northern Utah and the collection of fossils; (4) the taking of a section of the Permian formation in Southern Utah and the collecting of fossils from three localities in the section, and (5) the examination of certain Middle Cambrian rocks from Columbia County, New York, and the collecting of Lower Silurian fossils in Central New York. In these operations he was assisted by Prof. H. S. Williams, who is preparing a monograph on the Devonian faunas, and by Messrs. Cooper Curtice, A. M. Gibson, S. W. Ford, W. P. Rust, and others. With the data now in his possession, Mr. Walcott believes that most of the Paleozoic fossils heretofore collected in the entire Rocky Mountain region can be referred to their true stratigraphic horizons, but further study will be needed on the faunas that preceded the Middle Cambrian fauna. During the year he prepared a paper on the Middle Cambrian faunas of North America, which was published as Bulletin 30 of the Survey series.

Mesozoic Division of Invertebrate Paleontology.—Dr. C. A. White, the chief of this division, carried on field operations chiefly in Utah and Wyoming. The work he planned for the season was the stratigraphic and paleontologic study of the later Cretaceous and early Tertiary formations. As results of his studies in the field it is shown that a portion of the fresh-water molluscan species which characterize the Laramie group survived their brackish-water contemporaries and became a part of the purely fresh-water mollusean faunas of the Wasatch group. This indicates that there was a continuity of congenial aqueous habitat for those mollusks from the Laramie to the Wasatch epoch, and the observed character of the strata also indicates that sedimentation was continuous from the one group to the other. The observations upon the Jurassic strata and their fossil contents which he was able to make during the past season, together with those previously made, seem to justify the opinion that a large continental area existed upon the site of the present North American continent during the latter part of the Jurassic period. An important feature of Dr. White's office work during the past fiscal year was the transfer of all the fossils belonging to the Survey and in charge of his division to the newly allotted space in the northeast balcony in the second story of the National Museum building where all the specimens were cleansed, numbered, and stored away in cases for convenient reference.

Cenozoic Division of Invertebrate Paleontology.—On being placed in charge of this division Mr. W. H. Dall's first efforts were directed to putting into shape for ready reference and the identification of species as they should come in, the Quaternary fossils of North America that have come into the possession of the Geological Survey. The land and fresh-water forms of the ancient lake basins of the West and the loess of the Mississippi Valley, and the marine forms from the southern and southeastern portions of the United States bordering on the sea, being by far the most important, the classification of these was first undertaken. It is gratifying to be able to state that the large collections of Quaternary fossils and allied recent forms have been suitably classified and conveniently arranged for study. In the year ending June 30, 1886, 18,638 lots of specimens, including not less than 60,000 individuals, have been labeled, registered, and put in order, about one-half as much as during the whole of the previous twenty five years since the beginning of the work. A small amount of field work was done in South Carolina and in Louisiana and Texas.

Division of Paleobotany.—In the year following that for which a report was last made, Prof. L. F. Ward devoted himself almost exclu-

sively to office work. As a result of this he prepared for the Sixth Annual Report of the Director a paper entitled "Synopsis of the Flora of the Laramie Group," profusely illustrated. Early in the present fiscal year Prof. Ward prosecuted field work along the bluffs of the Potomae and Rappahannock Rivers. He also made an expedition down the James to City Point and up the Appointation to Petersburg. these trips he was accompanied at different times by Prof. W. M. Fontaine, Mr. W J McGee, and Mr. F. H. Knowlton. In the office he prepared technical descriptions of the species figured for publication, without description, in the Sixth Annual Report of the Director, and drew them up in the form of a bulletin of the Survey, entitled "Types of the Laramie Flora," and numbered 37 of that series. Prof. Ward is making satisfactory progress in the extensive bibliographic work he has undertaken in connection with his subject. Prof. Leo Lesquereux has undertaken the preparation of a volume of descriptions and illustrations of Cretaceous and Tertiary plants.

Prof. Fontaine devoted the period which has elapsed since the date of the last report to the continuation of the study of the younger Mesozoic, or Potomac, formation, both in field and office. He discusses the plant material which has been collected from both a geological and botanical point of view, since the plants fill a most important gap in geologic records. Both the geologic and paleontologic reports will soon be ready for the printer.

Division of Fossil Insects.—At the beginning of the present calendar year Prof. Samuel H. Scudder, the greatest living authority on the subject of fossil insects, was appointed to a position on the Survey, and placed in charge of a division designated "The Division of Fossil Insects." He has devoted his time thus far (1) to the collection of insects from the peat deposits of Nantucket; (2) to a determination of insects from the interglacial clays of our northern border; and (3) to a systematic study of the Carabidæ of the Oligocene beds of the Florissant. Mr. Sendder also prepared for publication as a bulletin of the Survey a review of our present knowledge of fossil insects.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Division of Chemistry and Physics.—In this division Prof. F. W. Clarke reports slight changes in the force and equipment for the present year; but a few additions have been made in each direction. A large portion of the work done by Prof. Clarke and his assistants, Messrs. Chatard, Hillebrand, Gooch, Whitfield, and Riggs, in the chemical laboratory, was of a routine nature, and grew out of applications for the determination of rocks, minerals, and waters submitted by the various heads of geological divisions or by the other branches of the Government. But some attention has been given to original research. In the latter work, the chemical division has profitably co-operated with Mr.

J. S. Diller, of the division of volcanic geology. From an investigation of the waters of the Yellowstone National Park, made by Messrs. Gooch and Whitfield, it is learned that all the hot waters of that region contain arsenic in quite appreciable quantities. Mr. Gooch having been elected professor of chemistry in Yale College, has severed his connection with the Survey.

In the physical laboratory Messrs. William Hallock and Carl Barus, the latter assisted by Prof. Stroubal, of Prague, have continued physical investigations. Dr. Barus studied the internal structure of steel, and he and Dr. Hallock jointly investigated the constancy of temperature attainable in metallic vapor baths and constructed apparatus for the convenient calibration of thermo-electric pyrometers.

Division of Mining Statistics and Technology.—Since the last report was made another volume on the mineral resources of the United States has appeared under the direction of Mr. Albert Williams, jr., chief of this division. Somewhat fuller than its predecessor, it has been in much greater demand. While these volumes record with great care the production of minerals in the United States for each year, the accompanying text relating to the various industries is different in character from volume to volume.

Mr. Williams having resigned, Dr. D. T. Day, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been placed in charge of this work.

Division of Forestry.—Since the date of the last report a division of forestry has been established in the Geological Survey, and Mr. George W. Shutt placed in charge thereof. Field investigations have been made of the forestry of Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, and a large amount of material that has been received from volunteer observers in response to inquiries is in course of preparation for publication by the Survey.

Division of Illustrations.—Mr. W. H. Holmes, in charge of the division of illustrations, presents a detailed report of the work which has been done under his direction. In his administrative report for the year ending June 30, 1885, he discusses the various methods employed for the production of illustrations, and the most judicious ways of applying them. During the two years covered by his administrative reports illustrations have been transmitted through him for three monographs, two annual reports, and eighteen bulletins.

Division of the Library and Documents.—From the reports of Mr. C. C. Darwin, chief of this division, it is learned that there has been a steady and very considerable growth in the library, and that satisfactory progress has been made in the work of cataloguing. The facilities for exchange have been increased, and the rapid growth of the library is due almost entirely to this feature. Although no attempt is made to

stimulate sales of Survey publications, yet as they become better known the desire for them becomes more general, and the sales during the present fiscal year have amounted to double those of the previous year.

# U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

As already explained, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution exercises the functions of chief officer of the U.S. Fish Commission, for which, of course, he receives no salary. It has therefore been his duty to report, year by year, what the Commission has been doing, and, in its interest to the public service, to justify the action taken upon the subject.

The history of the Commission, since its organization in 1871, has shown a gradual expansion of scope and increase in magnitude, in proportion to the increasing appropriations made by Congress. The appropriation for the first year was \$5,000, while for the year just closed it amounts to nearly \$250,000. The work, as heretofore, has been divided mainly into two sections: one, the investigation of the statistics and natural history of the fishes and other products of the water and their relationships to each other, including the various methods of capture and utilization, form of apparatus required, &c.; the other, the increase in the supply of food fishes, &c., either by artificial propagation or by transportation. The addition, within recent years, of several vessels to the means of investigation on the part of the Commission has been of great service, especially through the work of the steamer Albatross. More recently, Congress has authorized the construction of a small schooner of special device, to be used particularly in securing the ripe parent sea fish at distant points and bringing them to stations on the coast, especially to Wood's Holl, Mass. This vessel, although completed at the end of the fiscal year, is not yet in commission. An account of her work will therefore be deferred until the next report.

Referring to the detailed account of operations in the Report of the U. S. Fish Commission, it may be briefly stated that the usual researches have been prosecuted during the year, resulting in the acquisition of a large amount of important information, which will be duly reported upon at the appropriate time. Complete statistics of the fisheries of the coast have been gathered for the service of the Government in the international question arising between the United States and Canada; and these have already been called for by the Congressional committees of investigation.

As on several previous occasions, the services of the steamer Albatross were secured by the Navy Department for the purpose of continuing hydrographic research in the Caribbean and West Indian seas, and during the past year the vessel was assigned to labor off the Ba-

haman Islands, where she was engaged for several months in making soundings, dredgings, temperature observations, &c.

The "fish-culture" work of the Commission has also been carried on on a very extensive scale, the different stations having all been engaged in the work to the measure of their capacity, and many hundreds of millions of eggs have been taken, hatched out, and distributed to various points, among them being whitefish, salmon, land-locked salmon, California trout, brook trout, lake trout, grayling, shad, fresh-water herring, codfish, Spanish mackerel, lobsters, &c.

The principal station of the Commission—that at Wood's Holl, Mass.—has been adapted especially for the hatching of sea fish, chiefly of the cod and of the lobster; and while considerable work has been done there during the past winter, preparations have been under way through the summer for the purpose of renewing the work on a wholesale scale the coming winter.

The completion of the schooner *Grampus* now allows its use in bringing spawning fish from the distant banks, and it is hoped that the interruption last winter in the supply of parent fish will not again occur.

An additional function of the Wood's Holl Station is that of furnishing the means of biological investigation and research to specialists, many of whom availed themselves of the advantages afforded them during the past fiscal year.

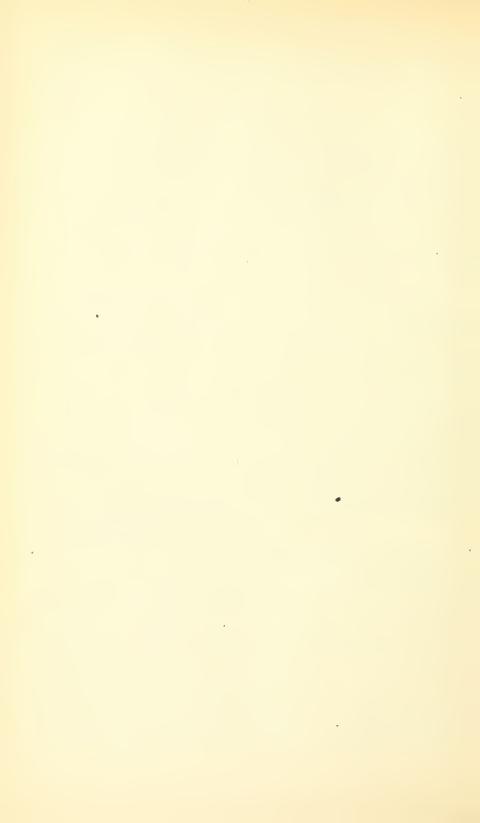
Another subject that has largely occupied the attention of the Commission of late years is the artificial production of the oyster, and experiments already made have shown that the general principles of fish culture may be applied to this animal to great advantage. Work in this direction is now in progress at the sea-coast station at Saint Jerome's, Md., near the mouth of the Potomac River, as well as at Wood's Holl, and with quite satisfactory results.

Respectfully submitted.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, December 1, 1886.

H. Mis. 170—6



# APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

# REPORT ON SMITHSONIAN EXCHANGES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

By George H. Boehmer.

When, towards the close of the year 1889, you intrusted the charge of the exchange service to my keeping, no very definite system had been established, though the records kept may have been sufficient for the extent of the business at that time.

As the work expanded I ventured to make some suggestions whereby the service might be established on more business principles, involving the organization of the Record, Foreign, Domestic, and Government Exchange Divisions.

At present the office force is worked to its full capacity, and an increase in the work would require a corresponding increase in the force.

The Record Division.—One of the improvements introduced in 1881 was a system of card catalogues as ledger accounts, which has been found very useful. We have at present 4,513 cards, representing the accounts kept with societies; and 3,340 cards, representing the accounts with individuals.

These cards, arranged in geographical series (and under each country alphabetically), are numbered as in the "List of foreign correspondents." They represent a double-entry ledger, showing to the left the books and packages received for the party represented, together with the date of reception, transmission, and acknowledgment of receipt by the recipient, and to the right the nature and character of any sending received from that party. The number of the page on which each entry is recorded on the day-book and the number corresponding to each item on the incoming or invoice book complete the record.

The manner of proceeding in posting the cards was fully described in the report for 1885, as also the duties of the (two) assistants em-

ployed in this division. The work performed by them during the present year is shown in the following statement:

Description.	Number.	Total.
Foreign cards in use: Societies Individuals  Domestic cards in use: Societies Individuals	3, 664 2, 523 849 817	6, 187 1, 666
Foreign entries made  Domestic entries made Invoices written Letters recorded. Acknowledgments recorded		7, 853 52, 324 28, 546 14, 217 1, 049 10, 930

Foreign Exchange Division.—The operations of this division during the year exceed those of any previous year, the receipts being 94,093 packages, with a weight of 195,404 pounds. These were shipped in 764 cases, representing a bulk of 5,208 cubic feet. A detailed statement will be given in the general statistics, but a condensed table of the receipts and transmissions in this division may not be without interest:

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1384.	First six months 1885.	1885-'86.
Receipts:     Number of packages     Weight in pounds Transmissions:	37, 051 107, 946	58, 047 143, 374	63, 894 155, 650	65, 170 153, 814	43, 600 97, 032	94, 093 195, 404
Boxes	407	422	495	684	345	764
Bulk in cubic feet Weight in pounds	2,800 $100,750$	2,950 $105,500$	3, 288 122, 265	4, 550 172, 197	2, 355 85, 603	5, 208 189, 580

The above table shows almost a doubling of the receipts and transmissions since the beginning of the present decade.

The work of this division is performed by two clerks and one packer. Two temporary clerks have been employed so as not to interrupt the regular transmissions during the sending off of the annual reports for 1883, but their services were discontinued upon accomplishment of the work for which they were detailed.

Domestic Exchange Division.—In this division, too, an increase of about 20 per cent. over the work of the past two years is noticeable, the

number of parcels received and distributed during the year comparing with previous years as follows:

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	First six months 1885–'86.
Total number of parcels	8,438	8,359	11,000	10, 237	5, 138 *11, 496

<sup>\*</sup>This includes 2,533 parcels addressed by mail to the library of the Institution.

Government Exchange Division.—This division is not fully established yet, all the active work, the receiving and shipping, being performed by the assistants of the Foreign Exchange Division. Only one clerk is employed in recording the books delivered by the Public Printer; and when not occupied with this work in assisting the foreign exchange division by addressing labels or envelopes.

Twenty-nine boxes and 56,229 packages have been received and 114 boxes shipped in this division.

My own services during the year, in addition to the general supervision of the above work, have consisted in the writing of about 1,200 letters or memoranda for letters, including some extensive reports for the use of the Joint Library Committee of Congress; the preparation of a new list of foreign correspondents of about 4,000 titles; of a list of existing astronomical observatories, American and foreign; of a paper on Norske Naval Architecture for the Proceedings of the National Museum and the translation of a paper on Observations of Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes in Iceland, accompanied by a complete bibliography on the subject for the Smithsonian annual report for 1885.

# RECEIPTS. 1. For foreign distribution.

	1885-786.		
Whence received.	Packages.	Weight.	
(a) From Government Departments:	Number.	Pounds.	
Agricultural Department	277	685	
Bureau of Ethnology	496	3, 289	
Bureau of Education	116	233	
Bureau of Statistics	1	2	
Comptroller of the Unrency	700	895	
Department of the Interior	912	6,550	
Department of State	7	42	
Engineer's Bureau, U. S. Army	16	274	
Nautical Almanac	371	504	
Ordnance Office, U. S. Army	6	60	
Surgeon-General's Office	(50)	926	
Treasury Department	10	33	
U. S. Coast Survey	5	56	
U. S. Court of Claims	13	8	
U. S. Fish Commission	694	4,252	

# 1. For foreign distribution—Continued.

Whence received.	1885-	-' <del>5</del> 6.
whehre received.	Packages.	Weight.
(a) From Government Departments—Continued.  U. S. Geological Survey. U. S. National Museum. U. S. Naval Observatory. U. S. Patent Office. U. S. Signal Office. War Department.	Number. 5, 151 124 1, 108 253 1, 379 29	Pounds, 23, 285 4, 015 1, 917 6, 845 7, 816 94
	11,724	61,811
(b) From Smithsonian Institution	6, 205	24, 059
(c) From scientific societies: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston American Association for the Advancement of Science,	318 616	549 1, 685
Salem, Mass American Geographical Society, New York American Journal of Science, New Haven	173 1 185	71.1 26 67
American Oriental Society, New Haven American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.	1 939 209	6 1, 092 208
Austria-Hungary legation, Washington, D. C. Boston Society of Natural History, Boston Buffalo Society of Natural History, Buffalo.	19 299 92	5 619 98
Bureau of Agriculture, Frankfort, Ky. California Academy of Science, San Francisco. Cincinnati Observatory, Cincinnati, Ohio	1 409 98	500 46
Cincinnati Society of Natural History, Cincinnati Commissioners, District of Columbia Commonwealth of Massachusetts	3 1 2	2 12 3
Connecticut Academy of Sciences, New Haven Connecticut State Board of Health, New Haven Elliott Society of Science and Arts, Charleston, S. C	13 1 72	53 4 13
Executive department, State of Maine Executive office, State of Iowa Executive office, State of Florida	8 7 3	99 14 5
Executive office, Cheyenne, Wyo Franklin Institution, Philadelphia, Pa Geological Survey of New Jersey, New Brunswick	2 10 84	2 12 256
Georgetown College, D. C Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1 5	10 49 63
Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield Iowa Weather Bureau, Iowa City Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore	3 3	35 538 502
Maryland Historical Society	1	195 29
Minnesota Geological Survey, Minneapolis	.15 2	- 3 - 411
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge	1, 083 1	106 1,464 1 30
New York Academy of Sciences, New York City. New York State Library, Albany New York State Museum of Natural History, Albany	14.1 1 153	668 12 1, 295
Peabody Academy, Salem, Mass Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, Harrisburg	79 6 1	325 33 1

# 1. For foreign distribution—Continued.

·	1885	- <sup>3</sup> 86.
Whence received.	Packages.	Weight.
(c) From scientific societies—Continued. Philosophical Society, Washington, D. C. Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Trenton Natural History Society. Trenton, N. J. Virginia Historical Society. Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis. Miscellaneous societies	611 211 1 703	Pounds. 11 10,837 21 110 798 71
	7,282	23, 579
(d) From individuals	951	3, 459
Grand total	26, 162	112, 903

# 2. From foreign establishments for domestic distribution.

From-		1885=186.	ž.	
	Boxes.	Packages.	Weight.	
	Number.	Number,	Pounds.	
Africa Belgium	14	655	9,852	
BrazilCanada		118	1,046	
China.  Denmark.  France.	9	106 517	321	
Germany	40	2,841 1,671	8,350	
Greece Leeland	1	11	3 8	
India	}()	612	2,221	
Japan	18	127 143	5, 423	
Mail *	3	3, 105	1, 274	
Netherlands	2	353 113 114	1, 237 152 377	
Norway Nova Scotia Peni		3	1	
Russia Sandwich Islands		353	741	
San Salvador. South Anstralia		21	33 70	
Spain Sweden	3	113	$\frac{5}{11,810}$	
Switzerland		2,516	1, 496	
Victoria		21 3	29	
Total	100	14,035	42,579	

<sup>\*</sup> For the Smithsonian Institution, both foreign and domestic.

# 3. For Government exchanges.

For what and whence received.		1885–186.			
Tot what and whence received,	Boxes.	Packages.	Weight.		
(a) For Library of Congress from— Austria-Hungary France Germany Great Britain Norway Sweden Victoria Miscellaneous* (b) For foreign governments from— Public Printer	2 1 2 19 3 1 1	Number. 9 73 2 93 3 60 1 2,533 53,455	Pounds. 205 180 462 4,355 800 160 37 3,000 33,725		
Total	29	56, 229	42, 924		

<sup>\*</sup> To be deducted from No. 2 table.

## RECAPITULATION.

		1885-'86.		
ackages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	
Number. 9,351 4,821 5,592 888	Pounds. 70, 340 17, 578 19, 117 3, 405	Number, 11,724 6,205 7,282 951	Pounds. 61, 811 24, 059 23, 572 3, 459	
8, 591 50, 229	36, 526 38, 514	26, 162 11, 702 56, 229	112, 901 39, 579 42, 924 195, 404	
	Vumber, 9, 381 4, 821 5, 502 888 20, 682 8, 591 50, 229	Vumber: Pounds. 9, 381 4, 821 5, 592 5, 592 19, 117 888 20, 682 110, 440 8, 591 36, 526	9, 381 70, 340 11, 724 4, 821 17, 578 6, 205 5, 592 19, 117 7, 282 888 3, 405 951 20, 682 110, 440 26, 162 8, 591 36, 526 11, 702 50, 229 38, 514 56, 229	

# DISTRIBUTION.

The 762 boxes sent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were distributed as follows:

Country.	Government boxes.	Smithsonian boxes,	Total.
Africa : Algiers Cape Colony Egypt Liberia Mauritius		2 2 1 1	2 2 1 1 1

County.	Government boxes.	Smithsonian boxes.	Total.
America: British America	(i	10 11	16 14
Mexico		2	2
Costa Rica		1	1
Nicaragua			
West Indies: Cuba		2	1
Guadeloupe Hayti	3	1	3
Nassau Porto Rico		5	2
Ct. 17 h - wise a	6	3	14
Argentine Confederation	3	- 6	9
	3	-1	7
Chili Colombia, United States of Uruguay	3	1	1 4
Venezuela	9		
Asia: Chiua	3	$\begin{vmatrix} -4 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{4}{13}$
IndiaJapan	. 3	13	
Philippine Islands British Burmah		. 1	
Aputualugia:	4)	1 5	8.
New South Wales	. 3		
New Zealand Queensland South Australia		1	4
Tasmania	. 3		
Victoria			
Europe: Austria-Hungary	. 3		3
Austria-Hungary Bavaria * Belgium			
Denmark		9;	95
Great Britain		3	9 5 1 47
Italy		1	7 20
AT			$\frac{8}{6} = \frac{11}{10}$
Portugal		3	3
Prinssia * Russia - Saxony *			3
			5 9 90 23
Sweden		3 1	7 20
413 1		) 	1 4 3
Wijrtemberg*			1 1
Sandwich Islands			
Grand total	11	(i - (i -	(= 764

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  The Smithsonian exchanges are included in the 116 cases for Germany.

# RECAPITULATION.

Country.	Government boxes.	Smithsonian boxes,	Total.
A // *			
Africa		7	7
America	30	52	89
Asia	6	30	36
Australasia	18	20	33
Europe	62	538	600
Polynesia		1	1
Total	116	648	764

Table showing number of packages distributed to domestic societies and individuals during the year ended June 30, 1886:

States and Territories.	Establish- ments.	Individ- nals.	Total.
Alabawa Arkansas		34	9
California Colorado Connecticut	5	1 1 153	171 6 385
Dakota		1	1
District of Columbia: Library of Congress. 2, 774 Smithsonian Institution 4, 641 Other establishments 1, 336			
Florida	8, 751	570	9, 321
Georgia			16
Illinois Indiana		28	151 45
lowa .	113	16	129
Kansas		3	19
Kentneky.	11 23	7 2	18 25
Lonisiana Maine		5	25
Maryland		19	134
Massachusetts	975	242	1, 220
Michigan	68	87	76
Minnesota	47	5	59 4
Mississippi Missonri		23	213
Montana		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	1
Nebraska	4	-3	G
New Hampshire	19	2	21
New Jersey	59	30	, 89 A
New Mexico	788	210	998
New York North Carolina	5	1	6
Ohio	165	28	193
Oregon	4		4
Pennsylvania	663	162	825
Rhode Island	47	33	80
South Carolina	19	7	26

State and Territories.	Establish- ments.	Individ- nals.	Total.
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Territory West Virginia Wisconsin	11 7 9 19 98 1 2 199	10	15 891 893 34 128
	12,869	1,627	14, 496

The following table shows the whole number of shipments for foreign exchanges from 1850 to 1886:

Year.	No. of boxes.	Bułk in eubic feet.	Weight in pounds.	Year.	No. of boxes.	Bulk in cubic feet.	Weight in pounds.
1850	40	200	6,900	1870	191	1, 189	31, 383
1851	40	240	7,920	1871	108	773	28, 950
1852	4G	263	9,885	1879	179	954	26, 850
1853	18	393	12, 200	1873	196	1,476	41, 236
1854	333	365	9,791	1874	149	935	27,000
1855	1113	358	10,481	1875	. 208	1,503	45, 300
1856	70	586	18, 271	1876	134313	2, 261	80,750
1857	40	384	14, 248	1877	406	3, 276	117,000
1858	56	672	22,674	1878	309	2, 160	69, 220
1859	8-3	1, 054	29, 180	1879	311	2, 177	69, 975
1860	- 61	767	20,029	1380	268	1,976	60, 300
1861	73	625	16,958	1881	407	2,800	100, 750
1862	3.1.1	1,006	28,836	1889	422	2,950	105, 500
1863	G1	417	10,256	1883	495	3,284	199, 965
1864	63	546	20,500	1884	(1×1	4,550	172, 197
1865	77	557	18,630	1885 (6 months).	3.45	2,355	85, 603
1866	83	571	18, 050	1885-186 *	761	5, 208	189,580
1867	113	975	29,593				
1868	101	1,057	31, 171	Total	7,049	51,926	1,730,058
1869	113	1,033	23, 376				

<sup>\*</sup>In 1885 the fiscal year was adopted for the operations of the Smithsonian Institution; hence in the above and in the following tables an account is given of the transactions during the first six months of 1885, and followed by those of the entire fiscal year ended Jane 30, 1856.

The following chronological table shows the whole number of books and parcels received by the Institution for its own library (by exchange) and for domestic distribution:

Received for the Smithsonian library.   Individuals in United States and panaphlets.   Parts phlets.   Maps and engravings.   Total.   Addresses.   Package   Packag								
Volumes   and pamparation   Packag	Year.	Receive	Received for the Smithsonian library.				For institutions and individuals in the United States and British America.	
1851		Volumes.	and pam-	and en-	Total.	Addresses.	Packages.	
1883     1,751     10,702     219     12,675     894     11,       1884     1,567     11,149     143     12,859     770     10,       1885 (six months)     910     9,077     354     10,344     1,208     5,       1885-86 (fiscal year)     1,938     13,949     379     16,266     1,666     14,	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1856 1857 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1-68 1870 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1876 1877 1878 1879	5 19 1, 481 1, 440 926 1, 037 1, 356 723 1, 022 1, 271 1, 611 910 828 767 1, 243 1, 557 1, 770 1, 780 1, 263 1, 126 889 863 1, 120 1, 017 1, 889 1, 126 1, 263 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148 1, 148	618 2, 106 991 1, 468 1, 707 1, 834 1, 067 1, 695 2, 540 4, 186 1, 945 3, 369 3, 479 2, 754 4, 509 3, 946 3, 605 4, 089 3, 579 4, 582 4, 584 1, 581 5, 813 6, 111 7, 392 8, 071 7, 275 9, 904	1,749 125 434 26 140 138 129 40 220 120 120 183 121 328 434 232 179 82 198 454 162 114 375 326 74 183 152 188	1, 167 5, 336 2, 556 2, 526 2, 770 3, 330 1, 760 2, 540 3, 602 5, 671 2, 886 4, 206 5, 873 5, 831 5, 509 5, 555 5, 182 4, 597 5, 546 7, 047 7, 585 8, 726 8, 729 10, 203 8, 570 11, 959	160 149 219 193 243 293 335 274 273 289 345 329 347 436 501 567 573 587 610 644 766 662 785 945 945	637 1, 052 987 1, 445 1, 235 1, 233 1, 539 1, 908 1, 406 2, 111 1, 522 2, 482 2, 368 2, 703 2, 394 4, 130 3, 705 3, 952 4, 635 4, 782 4, 661 4, 853 4, 962 5, 902 5, 587 8, 433 8, 350	
Total	1883 1884 1885 (six months) 1885–'86 (fiscal year)	1,751 1,567 910 1,938	10,709 11,149 9,077 13,949	219 143 354 379	12, 675 12, 859 10, 341	894 770 1,208	11, 000 10, 236 5, 119 14, 496 143, 975	

#### AGENCIES.

Transportation companies.—The rapid extension of the Smithsonian exchanges soon became a heavy tax upon the resources of the Institution, and the conduct of its principal function ("the increase of knowledge among men" by the promotion of original research and discovery) was threatened with being crippled and overridden by the demands of

a service regarded as incidental and subordinate thereto. With a view to diminish, if possible, the expenses involved, the Institution, in 1855, addressed several of the leading transatlantic steam-ship companies, unfolding its methods, and asking, in consideration of the great public benefit of the system, the favor of reduced rates of freight upon this particular service.

With a liberality and public spirit which can not be too highly admired, the companies addressed agreed to carry the freights of the Smithsonian Institution net merely at an abatement, but without charge, and thus generously enabled the Institution to maintain the growing magnitude of the operations, when otherwise the system must have broken down by its own weight.

The first privilege of free freight was extended during the year 1855 by the following companies:

United States Mail Steamship Company, M. O. Roberts, president.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, W. H. Aspinwall, president.

South American Mail Steamship Company, Juan Metteson, president.

Mexican Gulf Steamship Company, Harris & Morgan, agents.

Panama Railroad Company, David Hoadley, president.

California and Panama Steamship Company.

In 1857 the line of sailing vessels between New York and the west coast of South America, belonging to Mr. Bartlett, 110 Wall street, also engaged to carry all the Chilian exchanges free of freight.

In 1858 Hon. R. Schleiden, the minister from Bremen, offered his services in trying to procure for the Smithsonian Institution the advantage of free or reduced freight on exchanges for the port of Bremen, and he announced his success in a letter, dated January 25, 1859, in which he said:

It affords me great pleasure now to inform you that, according to a letter of the president of the Lloyd, dated the 5th instant and just received, the said Bremen Steamship Company (North German Lloyd) have resolved henceforth, and until further notice, to forward by their steamers all the packages of books and specimens of natural history which the Smithsonian Institution may be pleased to send to Germany, or which may be sent from Germany to the Smithsonian Institution, free of charges between New York and Bremerhaven.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company (J.W. Raymond) also granted free freight in 1859.

On the 25th of February, 1860, in reply to a request of Professor Henry, of the 16th of February, Mr. Cunard, of the Cunard Line of Steamers, replied:

I beg to inform you that I shall have much pleasure in conveying in our steamers from New York to Liverpool, every fortnight, one or more cases from the Smithsonian Institution to the extent of half a ton, or 20 cubic feet measurement; the cases to be addressed to your agent in Liverpool, or to his care. The arrangement of free cases is intended only to apply to those shipped by you from this side of the water.

In 1861, in response to an application, the *Hamburg-American Packet Company*, in a letter of Messrs. Kunhardt & Co., dated New York, October 21, 1861, granted for their line of steamers the privilege of free freight, be they specimens of natural history, books, or other articles, irrespective of bulk.

The privilege of free freight was furthermore accorded the Smithsonian Institution by the following-named companies:

In 1864. Leffman and Gutheil, Vera Cruz.

1858. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, L. de Bébian, agent.

Inman Steamship Company.

California and Mexico Steamship Company.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

United States and Brazil Steamship Company.

North German Lloyd, Baltimore Branch.

Atlantic Mail Steamskip Company.

1870. Anchor Line, Henderson & Brother, agents.

1872. Baltic Lloyd Steamship Company.

1875. Atlas Steamship Company, Pim, Forwood & Co., agents.

1879, Merchants' Line of Steamers.

Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company, 11. Cazaux, agent.

White Cross Line of Autworp, Funch, Edye & Co., agents, Murray, Ferris & Co.'s steamships, for Bahamas.

1881. Red Star Line, Peter Wright & Sons, agents.

1883. Monarch Line, Patton, Vickers & Co., agents.

American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

Bailey, H. B., & Co., New York.

Beadle, E. R., Philadelphia.

Bixby, Thomas E. & Co., Boston.

Bland, Thomas, New York.

Borland, B. R., New York.

Cameron, R. W., & Co., New York.

Dallett, Boulton & Co., New York.

Denuison, Thomas, New York.

Muñoz y Espriella, New York.

Spinney, Joseph S., New York.

Wilson & Asmus, New York.

1885. Florio-Rubattino Line, New York.

Shipping List.—The following is the shipping list at present used in the transmission of the Smithsonian exchanges:

Country.	Shipping agent.		
Algeria	Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, New York. Transfer made by the French Commission of Exchanges, in		
Argentine Confederation	Paris. Consul-General Carlos Carranza, New York. Shipments to the United States are made through either Lewis & Co., Portland, Me., or George F. Brown, New York, representing Samuel B. Hale & Co., of Buenos Ayres.		
Antigna	Thomas Denmison, New York.  North German Lloyd, Baltimore. Transfer made by Dr.  Felix Flügel, Leipsig.		
BahamasBelginm	Mnrray, Ferris & Co., New York. Red Star Line, New York. White Cross Line, New York.		
Bolivia Brazil	Consul-General Melchor Obarrio, New York, Consul Charles Mackall, Baltimore.		
British America	R. B. Borland, New York, Baltimore and Ohio Express Company. Adams Express Company.		
British Colonies	Adams Express Company.  Monarch Line to London. Transfer made by Crown agents for the colonies. London. England.		
British Guiana	for the colonies, London, England.  Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by W. Wesley, London, England.		
Capo Colonies	Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by agent-general for Cape Colonies in London, England.		
Chili	Consul D. de Castro, New York. Salter & Livermore, New York, direct to Shanghai. Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made through Crown		
Colombia, United States of . Costa Rica	agents for the colonies, London, England. Consul-General Lino de Pombo, New York. Muñoz y Esprilla, New York. Pacitic Mail Steamship Company, New York.		
Cuba Denmark	Consul-General Hipolito de Uriarte, New York. Consul-General Henrik Braem, New York. Consul Thomas Schmidt, New York.		
Dutch Guiana Ecuador Egypt	Thomas Bixby & Co., Boston, Mass. Consul Francis Spies. S. L. Merchant & Co., New York.		
Finland	North German Lloyd, Baltimore. Transfer made by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipsig, Germany. Compagnic Générale Transatlantique, New York.		
Germany	North German Lloyd, New York or Baltimore. Hamburg-American Packet Company, New York.		
Great Britain	Monarch Line of Steamers, New York, North German Lloyd, New York, Cunard Royal Mail Steamship Company.		
Greece	Inman Steamship Company. Consul D. W. Botassi, New York.		
Guatemala Hayti Iceland	Consul Jacob Bacz, New York.  Atlas Steamship Company, New York.  Consul Henrik Bracm, New York. Transfer made by K.		
India	Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen. Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, England.		
Italy	Consul General M. Ratto, New York. Florio-Rubattino Line, New York.		
JapanLiberia	Consul Samro Takaki, New York. American Colonization Association, Washington, D. C.		
Malta	Monarch Line, to Smithsonian agent, London.		
Mozambique	Consul, Juan N. Navarro, New York.		

Country.	Shipping agent,
Netherlands ?	Guard D. G. Durkers, Yu. V. I
Netherlands India	Consul R. C. Burlage, New York.
New Caledonia	Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by Gordon &
	Gotch, London, England.
New South Wales	R. W. Cameron & Co., New York.
New Zealand	R. W. Cameron & Co., New York.
Nicaragua	Consul-General Alex. 1. Cotheal, New York.
Norway	
Paraguay	Consul John Stewart, Washington, D. C.
Peru	Joseph S. Spinney, New York.
Philippine Islands	Spanish consul, San Francisco.
Polynesia	Consul Severance, San Francisco.
Portugal	Consul Gustav Amsiuk, New York.
Queensland	Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by Queensland department, London, England.
Russia	Hamburg-American Packet Company, New York. Trans-
1000100	fer made by Russian consul-general, Hamburg, Germany.
St. Helena	Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by William Wesley, London, England.
Siam	Consul Isaac T. Smith, New York.
South Australia	R. W. Cameron & Co., New York,
Spain	Consul-General Hipolito de Uriarte, New York.
Straits Settlements	Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by William Wesley, London, England.
Sweden	Consul Christian Bórs, New York.
Switzerland	North German Lloyd, Baltimore. Transfer made by Con-
	sul von Heyman, Bremen.
Syria	Presbyterian Rooms, New York.
Tasmania	Monarch Line, New York. Transfer made by Crown agents for the colonies, London, or by G. W. Wheatley & Co., 156 Leadenhall street, London, England.
Turkey	Ottoman legation, Washington, D. C.
Turk's Island	Wilson & Asmus, New York.
Urngnay	Charge d'Affaires Enrique Estrázulas, Brooklyn, New York.
Venezuela	Dallett, Boulton & Co., New York.
Victoria	R. W. Cameron & Co., New York.
West Indies	H. B. Bailey & Co., New York.

Foreign Centers of Distribution.—In carrying on the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution it was necessary to appoint a number of agents, and authority for this was given by the Board of Regents in their meeting of February 27, 1851, when, on motion of Mr. Bache, it was resolved, "That the secretary be authorized to appoint an agent abroad to conduct the exchanges of the Institution.

The agencies established were:

Hector Bossange, Paris, France; for France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Dr. John G. Flügel, United States consul at Leipsig, Germany; for the rest of continental Europe except Turkey and Greece.

Henry Stevens, of London, England; for England, Scotand, and Ireland.

The Hon. George P. Marsh, United States minister at Constantinople, took charge of exchanges for Turkey, Greece, and northern Africa, and the United States consals at other places undertook, in most cases, to transact the business free of charge, only the actual expenses being refunded.

These agencies being established, other exchanges could be earried on through them, and the means of conveyance, at the slight additional expense owing to the increase of freight.

The duties of the agents of exchange consisted in the distribution of all the parcels sent them by the Smithsonian Institution and the receiving and transmitting of return exchanges, together with any information which the Institution might desire, and their duties with an increase of the service became so great as to justify the recommendation of an increase of salary, most especially in the case of Dr. Flügel, in Leipsig, which recommendation was granted by the Board of Regents in their meetings of May 1, 1852, and February 12, 1853. In 1854 the secretary had again occasion to remark on the foreign agencies as follows:

I would beg to eall your attention to the zeal and fidelity with which the agents of the Institution in London, Leipsig, and Paris have discharged their duties. The thanks of the Institution are most especially due to Dr. Flügel, of Leipsig, whose efforts in the great cause of tightening the bonds of union between the literary and scientific men and institutions of the two worlds are beyond all praise.

In 1855 the Institution was informed of the death of its agent in Leipsig, Dr. Flügel. On this occasion Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Institution expressed himself:

It becomes my duty to announce the loss which the Institution has experienced in the death of one of its warmest friends and most active agents, Dr. J. G. Fliigel. After a residence of several years in this country he returned to Germany as United States consul, in which capacity he was unremitting in his efforts to render service to American travelers, and by his antiring industry and zeal in behalf of the Institution contributed more than any other person to make it known through northern and central Europe. His son, Dr. Felix Fliigel, has been appointed his successor, and has evinced a desire and given evidence of his ability to carry on the system with promptness and efficiency.

In 1861 the Royal Society of London attended to the distribution and collection of packages for and from Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1862 Mr. William Wesley, of London, was appointed agent for Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1863 Mr. Frederick Müller, of Amsterdam, was appointed agent for Holland and Belgium.

In 1865 the firm of Heetor Bossange changed to Gustave Bossange & Co.

In 1867 the Hon. George P. Marsh consented to take charge of exchanges between the United States and Italy, and the duty of distribution and collecting of parcels was assumed by the Imperial Royal Institute of Milan.

In 1868 the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences assumed charge of the agency for Sweden, the Royal University of Christiania for Norway, and the Royal Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen for Denmark.

H. Mis. 170-7

In 1869 the University of Melbourne, Victoria, offered to receive and distribute exchanges for Australia and New Zealand, and a bureau of international exchanges was established by the Government of the United States of Colombia in Bogota.

In 1871 the following were added to the list of Smithsonian exchange

agencies:

L. Watkins & Co., St. Petersburg, for Russia.

Royal Academy of Sciences, Lisbon, for Portugal.

Royal Academy of Sciences, Madrid, for Spain.

Parliamentary Library, Wellington, for New Zealand.

Mr. William Wesley, London, England, for the English colonies in Asia and Africa.

In 1873 the Royal Institute of Milan intrusted Mr. Ulrico Hoepli, of Milan, with the work of exchanges, and he assumed the duties of the Smithsonian agency.

In 1874 Prof. E. H. von Baumhauer, of the Scientific Institute of Harlem, offered his services for Holland, which were accepted by the Insti-

tution.

In 1876 the representatives of the various Australian colonial governments, at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, arranged for distributing and collecting agencies in their colonies: New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, respectively.

The Eidgenossensche Bundes-Canzlei, Bern, Switzerland;

The Museo Nacional, Mexico City, Mexico;

The Universidad, Santiago, Chili;

The Museo Público, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic;

The Minister of foreign affairs, Port au Prince, Hayti;

The Minister of foreign affairs, Tokio, Japan;

The University of Caracas, Venezuela;

as recipients of Government exchanges, assumed the duties of collecting and distributing Smithsonian exchanges.

Dr. Felipe Poey, for the university at Havana, Cuba, and the Geological Survey of Canada, in Montreal, volunteered their services as agents.

In 1877 the agency in Lisbon, Portugal, was changed from the Royal Academy of Sciences to the Escola Polytechnica, and the Bibliothèque Nationale, of Athens, Greece, as recipient of the official publications, assumed the duties of a distributing agency.

In 1878 the Smithsonian Institution availed itself, in its scientific and literary intercourse with Belgium, France, Brazil, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland, of the following agencies, appointed by their respective governments in compliance with the stipulations of the exchange convention of Paris, in 1875:

Belgium, Commission Belge des Échanges Internationaux, Brussels. Brazil, Brazilian Commission, etc., Rio Janeiro.

France, Commission Française, etc., Paris.

Italy, Italian Commission, etc., Rome.

Russia, Commission Russe, etc., St. Petersburg.

Switzerland, Conseil fédéral, Bern.

In 1884 the Argentine Republic established an office for the deposit and distribution of official publications, which, however, has not yet been employed by the Smithsonian Institution as agency, its exchanges still being in the hands of Professor Burmeister, of the Public Museum, where they were placed in 1876. Arrangements were also effected by me during my official visit in London with the Crown agents of the colonies to take charge of the Smithsonian exchanges for all the colonies under their immediate charge.

In 1885, by the death of Professor von Baumhauer, of Harlem, Holland, the agency for Holland was placed in the hands of Dr. Hoek, of Leiden. The Government of Uruguay established an exchange bureau in Montevideo.

In 1886 the agencies of the Smithsonian Institution are found in every part of the civilized globe. The following is a complete list of establishments and individuals representing the Smithsonian Institution abroad:

Countries.	Agencies.
Algeria	M. Carette, chef d'état major du génie, service météoro-
Argentine Confederation	logique, Algiers. Museo Público, Buenos Ayres. Office for the deposit and distribution of publications. [Department of Public Instruction.]
AntiguaAustria	Dr. Felix Fliigel, Leipsig, Germany.
Bahamas Belgium Bolivia	Commission Belge des Échanges Internationaux, Brussels.
Brazil	Commissão Central Brazileira de Permutações Interna- cionaes, Rio Janeiro.
British America British Guiana	McGill College, Montreal; Geological Survey, Ottawa. Observatory, Georgetown.
British colonies	Crown agents for the colonies, London, England. Agent General for Cape Colony, London, England. Universidad, Santiago.
China	Crown agents for the colonies, London, England. United States consul-general, Shanghai.
Colombia, United States of.	Central Commission of Exchanges, National Library, Bogota.
Costa Rica	Universidad, San José.
Denmark	K. D. Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen.
Dutch Gniana	Surinaamsche Koloniaale Bibliotheek, Paramaribo.
Eeuador	Observatorio del Colegio Nacional, Quito.
Egypt	Institut Egyptien, Cairo.
Finland	Kejserliga Alexanders Universitet, Helsingfors.
France	Commission Française des Echanges Internationaux, Paris.
Germany	Dr. Felix Flügel, Leipsig.
Great Britain	William Wesley, London.
Greece	National Library, Athens.
Guatemala	Seciedad Economica de Amigos del País, Guatemala.

Countries.	Agencies.
Hungary	Präsidium des Königlich Ungarischen Ministeriums, Bu-
	dapest.
Iceland	Islands Stiptisbokasafn, Reykjavik.
India	Secretary to Government of India, Home Department,
22	Calentta.
Italy	Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
Japan	Minister of foreign affairs, Tokio.
Liberia	Liberia College, Monrovia.
Madeira	William Wesley, London, England. William Wesley, London, England.
Malta	Agent-general for Cape Colony, London, England.
Mozambique	Agent-general for Cape Colony, London, England.
Mexico	Señor Ministro de Justicia y Istruccion Pública, Mexico.
Netherlands	· ·
Netherlands India \$	Bureau Scientifique Central Nécrlandais, Leiden.
New Caledonia	Gordon & Gotch, London.
New South Wales	Royal Society of New South Wales, Sydney.
New Zealand	Parliamentary Library, Wellington, New Zealand.
Nicaragua	Government of Nicaragua, Managua.
Norway	K. N. Frederiks Universitet, Christiania.
Paragnay	Government of Paraguay.
Peru	Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.
Philippine Islands	Royal Economic Society, Manila.
Polynesia	Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, Honolulu.
PortugalQueensland	Esola Polytechnica, Lisbon.
Russia	Government Meteorological Observatory, Brisbane. Commission Russe des Échanges Internationaux (Bib-
160210	liothèque Impériale Publique), St. Petersbourg.
St. Helena	Crown agents for the colonies, London, England.
South Australia	Astronomical Observatory, Adelaide.
Spain	R. Academia de Ciencias, Madrid.
Straits Settlements	Crown agents for the colonies, London, England.
Sweden	K. S. Vetenskaps Akademien, Stockholm.
Switzerland	Eidgenossenche Bundes-Canzlei, Bern.
Tasmania	Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobarton.
Turk's Island	Public Library, Grand Turk.
Uruguay	Bureau de Statistique, Montevideo.
Venezuela	University, Caracas.
Victoria	Public Library, Melbourne.
West Indies:	P. Huirawided Hayana
Cuba	R. Universidad, Havana.
Itayti	Sécrétaire d'Etat des Rélations Extérieures, Port-au- Prince.
Trinidad	Scientific Association, Port of Spain.

The entire cost of the exchange system to the Institution since its establishment is shown in the table, which is followed by a statement of the assistance rendered by the Government during the last six years:

1016 1950	\$1,603,00	1870	\$1, 165, 62
1846-1850	11	1870	
1851	2,010,49	1871	4,201.50
1852	4, 178, 33	1873	5, 870, 39
1853	2,807.38	1573	6, 251, 74
1854	2, 738, 65	1874	5,589.89
1855	1,930,78	1875	6,748,80
1856	1,517.54	1876	10, 199, 10
1857	2,500,24	1877	9,790.73
1858	1, 326, 90	1878	10, 250, 41
1859	2,027,94	1879	9, 554, 47
1860	2,348,01	1880	9, 996, 05
1861	1, 499, 47	1881	10, 467, 84
1862	2,724.58	1882	9,981.19
1863	1,735,31	1-83	13,692.34
1864	3, 779, 61	. 1884	12,510,71
1865	2,507.76	1885 (first 6 months)	8, 307, 59
1866	2, 252, 60	1885-'86	*12,005,80
1867	3,701,93	-	
1868.	4,870.72	Total	200, 806, 61
1869	4,860.94		,

Of these amounts the following payments were made by the United States Government, on account of the Government Document Exchange, anthorized by acts of Congress, March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, viz:

IS81	\$3,000	1884	\$10,000
1882	5, 000	1885	10,000
1883	7,500	1886	10,000

#### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

The first action by Congress relating to an international exchange of official publications was a joint resolution, July 20, 1840 (Statutes at Large, vol. v, p. 509), authorizing the Librarian of Congress, under the direction of the Committee on the Library, "to exchange such duplicates as may be in the library for other books," and to exchange, in the same manner, public documents, of which "fifty additional copies" were ordered to be printed for the purpose. Supplementary acts were passed March 4, 1846; June 26, 1848; June 30, 1848; March 2, 1849; August 31, 1852; August 18, 1856; March 2, 1867.

The last Congressional action was taken on July 25, 1868, in the following terms:

"(No. 72) A resolution to earry into effect the resolution approved March 2, 1867, providing for the exchange of certain public documents.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the Congressional Printer, whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, be, and

<sup>\*</sup>The apparent decrease in the cost of exchanges for the fiscal year 1885-'86 is due to the re-imbursement during that year of a check for \$2,498 lost in the mails in the year 1884-'85. It was charged to the first six months of 1885, and thus increases the cost of exchanges for that period and diminishes that for the year 1885-'86 by credit for re-imbursement.

he hereby is, directed to print fifty copies, in addition to the regular number, of all documents hereafter printed by order of either house of Congress, or by order of any Department or Bureau of the Government, and whenever he shall be so directed by the Joint Committee on the Library one hundred copies additional of all documents ordered to be printed, in excess of the usual number; said fifty or one hundred copies to be delivered to the Librarian of Congress, to be exchanged, under direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, as provided by joint resolution approved March 2, 1867."

"Section 2. And be it further resolved, That 50 copies of each publication printed under the direction of any Department or Bureau of the Government, whether at the Congressional printing office or elsewhere, shall be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library.

to carry out the provision of said resolution."

By this joint resolution fifty extra copies are ordered from the Public Printer of all executive as well as Congressional documents, including, 1st. The Congressional issue, journals, committee reports, and miscellaneous documents; 2d. The Annual Reports of the Executive Departments and the several Bureaus; and 3d. The Memoirs, Monographs, and Special Reports published by the Executive Departments and the several Bureaus.

Owing to the failure of the Public Printer to comply with those portions of the law relating to the second and third series of the United States official publications—the annual reports and the memoirs, monographs, and special reports published by the Executive Departments and Bureaus of the Government (although occasionally some few of the works of these classes have been received)—a circular letter was addressed by the Smithsonian Institution on the 15th of February, 1884, to all the Departments and Bureaus of the Government, soliciting cooperation in compliance with the existing laws, so as to enable the Institution, as agent of the Government, to carry ont the provisions of the Congressional resolutions.

Among the replies received that of the honorable Secretary of State says:

"I have ventured to suggest to the Joint Committee on the Library the desirability of a permanent provision for the printing of these desired copies."

On March 7, 1884, Professor Baird addressed a communication to the Hon. John Sherman, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, suggesting:

"I would therefore ask you respectfully to consider the several enactments upon the subject of international exchange with which this Institution is charged, and that such supplementary legislation be provided as will enable us to surmount the difficulties referred to."

Appended to this letter a list was given of the more important documents not furnished to the Smithsonian Institution, although they are included in the series included by Congress for exchange purposes.

Among such documents the following may be mentioned (assuming

Series I, the Congressional issue, as delivered complete, although even herein too many deficiencies occur):

Series II. *The Annual Reports* of the Executive Departments and Bureaus of the Government, together with the papers accompanying such reports (section 3796, Revised Statutes, and resolution 72, second session Fortieth Congress.

Series III. The Memoirs, Monographs, or Special Reports published by the Executive Departments or Bureaus of the Government, whether printed at the Government Printing Office or elsewhere (section 2, resolution 72, second session Fortieth Congress).

This last series comprises, among many others, the following most valuable publications:

Patent Office.

Official Gazette.

Specifications and Drawings.

Growth of Industrial Art.

Of this last-named work only fifty copies were printed, although the law (section 2, resolution 72, second session Fortieth Congress, Statutes at Large, Vol. XV, p. 261) distinctly provides that "fifty copies of each publication——— whether printed at the Congressional Printing Office or elsewhere, shall be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee."

U. S. Geological Survey.

Bulletins.

Monographs.

A letter was addressed to the Director of the Geological Survey February 15, 1884, claiming fifty copies of all the publications of that office for exchange purposes under the law. In reply, the Director stated, February 26, 1884:

"Under the law of March 2, 1867, fifty copies of everything published by us should be sent to the Library of Congress and thence to the Smithsonian Institution, by the Public Printer, and such copies are reserved

for that purpose and do not come into our possession.

Under the statutes relating to the publication of the Monographs of the Survey it would be impossible to spare any copies from the three thousand received by this office, from the fact that it is necessary for the Survey to render an account of its publications, either as sold, exchanged, or on hand."

Tenth Census of the United States.

Monographs.

Not a single volume of these has been received under Section III of the Government publications, as prescribed by law.

Fish Commission.

Bulletins, volumes 1 to 5.

State Department.

Consular Reports.

Of these only the numbers 1 to 22 have been received.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Publications.

American and Foreign Claims Commissions.

As those relating to France, Hayti, Spain, the Alabama, etc., none of which has been received; nor in fact any of the publications of the Departments and Bureaus of the Government.

No action having been had on the subject, a further request was addressed to the Library Committee on the 21st of September, 1885, and again to the Hon. W. J. Sewell, Chairman of the Joint Library Committee, on the 18th of January, 1886, and although no definite result has yet been accomplished, it is to be hoped that Congress, through the Library Committee, may take such action as will secure to the Smithsonian Institution, as the agent of the Government, fifty copies of each of the three distinct series specified in the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, so as to enable the Government, to obtain for its Library the entire fruit of the wise provision of Congress in establishing this exchange of official public documents.

#### INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Brussels Convention on International Exchanges.

As a result of the proceedings of the conference held at Brussels in April, 1883, a draft of articles of agreement was adopted, to be submitted to the contracting powers for final ratification, as already set forth in the annual report on exchanges for 1883. The date appointed for this ratification was March 15, 1886, and the further proceedings in the matter are fully exhibited by the following correspondence with the Department of State:

From the Secretary of State, March 3, 1886, to the Smithsonian Institution.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for your information and consideration, a translation of a note from the minister of Belgium at this capital, notifying this Government that the diplomatic conference for the signing of the convention relative to the international exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications will meet at the ministry of foreign affairs at Brussels on Monday, the 15th day of the present month.

I should be pleased to have your views as to the expediency of this

Government becoming a party to the convention in question.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

[Inclosure.]

From the Belgian minister at Washington, February 18, 1886, to the Seeretary of State.

Mr. Secretary of State: I have the honor to inform your excellency that the diplomatic conference for the signing of the conventions relative to the international exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications will meet at the ministry of foreign affairs at Brussels on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at 2 o'clock.

Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Switzerland have adopted the arrangement drafted by the conference of 1883 for general

exchanges. (Protocol A.)

Switzerland has not adhered to Draft B, concerning the direct and immediate transmission to the legislative chambers of the Official Journal and of the reports of Parliamentary proceedings. That special convention will, however, be concluded by all the other States that I have just named.

Your excellency had the kindness to inform me, under date of October 16, 1885, that you had not yet reached a decision on this subject, but that, meanwhile, you reserved to the Government of the United States

of America the privilege of adhering thereafter.

My Government hopes that the United States Government will be represented at that conference and has instructed me to make inquiry of your excellency's intentions in this matter. I shall therefore be grateful to you if you will have the kindness to make me acquainted with them as soon as may be convenient.

It is proper for me to add that Greece and Roumania have likewise

just been requested to communicate their intentions.

I gladly avail myself of this occasion to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

THEO. DE BOUNDER DE MELSBROECK.

From the Smithsonian Institution, March 5, 1886, to the Secretary of State.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant is received, but owing to the short notice given us of the proposed diplomatic conference for "the signing of conventions relative to the international exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications," to be held at Brussels on, as you state, March 15, we are unable to meet definitely or in detail your invitation for our "views as to the expediency of this Government becoming a party to the conference in question."

We beg to say, however, that the Smithsonian Institution, as the agent for international exchange on the part of the United States, will be happy to comply with the stipulations of the conferences as far as may be in its power, including the sending of daily reports of Congressions.

sional proceedings to the several governments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Spencer F. Baird,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

From the Secretary of State, April 9, 1885, to the Smithsonian Institution-

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a dispatch to this Department from Mr. Tree, our minister at Brussels, concerning the two conventions, A and B, for the exchange of public documents, which were signed by him on the 15th ultimo.

I beg to inquire whether you have any views to make known before the conventions are submitted to the Senate with a view to their ratifi-

cation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

#### [Inclosure.]

From the United States minister at Brussels, March 23, 1886, to the Secretary of State.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith--

(1) The original instrument of the convention concerning the international exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications.

(2) The original instrument of the convention concerning the immediate exchange of the official journal as well as of parliamentary annals and documents.

(3) A certified copy of the process-verbal of the sitting held at the de-

partment of foreign affairs the 15th of March, 1886.

I also send translations which I have made of each of the documents. In consequence of their detention at the department of foreign affairs to await the signature of the Prince de Caraman, I only received them to-day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAMBERT TREE.

#### [Inclosure.]

1. The original instrument of the convention concerning the international exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications.

2. Translation of No. 1. 3. The original instrument of the conventions for the immediate exchange of official journal as well as the parliamentary annals and documents.

4. Translation of No. 3.

5. A certified copy of the procès-verbal.6. Translation of No. 5.

The above documents were duly returned to the Department of State, with the following letter:

From the Smithsonian Institution, April 27, 1886, to the Secretary of State

SIR: In returning, as I do herewith, the documents relative to the Exchange Convention, held at Brussels on the 15th of March last, and which were inclosed with your letters of April 9 and 17, I beg to state that, upon mature consideration, I have no further suggestions to make as to the acceptance of the terms proposed at the Brussels Conference.

I entertain the view, however, that the expectations of the Belgian Government in proposing exchange relations beyond those at present existing will be but indifferently realized, since all the prominent governments have declined to participate in its propositions, only those of Spain, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Belgium, of European, and the United States and Brazil, of American nations, having expressed a desire to ratify the convention.

The Smithsonian Institution, as agent of the Government of the United States for the exchange of its official publications, having thus far obtained satisfactory results by dealing individually with governments whose publications are desirable, it would appear to me doubtful whether additional benefits could be derived by adhesion to a treaty

with a few of the more unimportant governments of Europe.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. BAIRD.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In acceptance, on the part of the Argentine Government, of the terms of exchange proposed by the Smithsonian Institution on behalf of the Government of the United States, the first transmission for that country, of six boxes, was made on November 18, 1875, through the Argentine ambassador, Mr. G. Videla Dorna, in New York.

In 1876 an application for a set of these official publications for the Government of the province of Buenos Ayres was favorably considered, and on November 21,1876, the first installment of seven boxes forwarded to its destination. Both sets have since been increased to twenty-six boxes each.

On November 25, 1884, Mr. Marcus F. Gutiérez, director of the office for the deposit and distribution of the publications of the Argentine Government in Buenos Ayres, addressed the Smithsonian Institution with the request for a copy of the United States official publications for deposit in his office.

On December 18, 1884, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution replied that the official publications of the United States are already represented in two copies in the city of Buenos Ayres, and regretting his inability of furnishing a third copy.

On October 20, 1885, Mr. Gutiérez addressed to the Smithsonian Institution a letter of which the following is a translation:

SIR: The undersigned, director of the office for the deposit and distribution of the publications of this Government, has the honor to address to you a copy of the Superior Decree of July 25, A. C., specifying the rules and regulations adopted by his excellency the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, Dr. Edward Wilde, for the government of this office, which is to promote the international exchange of publications.

From this decree you will learn the conditions under which this office can undertake the exchange of publications with governments, libraries, and foreign establishments, and if these are agreeble to you I would thank you for your opinion how this exchange is best to be instituted. It is hoped that this arrangement will result in a full and mutually valuable exchange of the intellectual productions of our respective

countries.

Marcus F. Gutiérez.

#### [Translation.]

Decree and regulations concerning the international exchange of publications.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
Department of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction,
Buenos Ayres, July 25, 1885.

In order to provide in the best manner possible, in accordance with the intentions of the decree of May 2, 1870, for the mutual exchange of

publications between the Republic and the other countries with which it maintains amicable relations the President of the Republic decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The "Office for the Deposit and Distribution of Publications" shall have henceforth a special department, charged with the business of international exchange.

ART. 2. Under the immediate jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction, the office named will be charged with the duty of beginning and maintaining an exchange with the governments, official or public libraries, and scientific or literary societies of the countries which accept or solicit it.

ART. 3. In order that the office named may attend properly to the interchange which may be established, all the offices of the nation will send it at least 20 per cent. of the publications which they may have or which they may receive in virtue of aid or subsidy granted them.

ART. 4. The Department of Public Instruction will regulate the execution of this decree.

ART. 5. The decree shall be communicated to all concerned, published, and inserted in the R. N.

REGULATIONS FOR THE "OFFICE FOR THE DEPOSIT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS" IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECREE OF THE 25TH OF THE PRESENT MONTH ESTABLISHING THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Buenos Ayres, July 26, 1885.

ARTICLE I. In compliance with the order contained in the decree of the 25th of the present month of July, the "Office for the Deposit and Distribution of Publications" will, by means of the department charged with the international exchange, establish an interchange of publications of the Republic with the governments, public and private libraries, and scientific or literary societies of the countries which accept or solicit it, said office giving account in each case to the Department of Public Instruction, without whose previous approbation it can not proceed.

ART. 2. The "Office for the Deposit and Distribution of Publications" will keep a day-book in which it will note the number, title, and condition of the publications received from the national offices.

ART. 3. Before complying with the requests for books, memorials, or other publications, which may be made to it by the governors of provinces, departments of the Government, or other public or private offices, or with those which it may receive from abroad, the "Office for the Deposit and Distribution of Publications" must obtain the consent of the Department of Public Instruction.

ART. 4. The office will carry out directly the orders of the departments referring to their respective aeposits, having first deducted the 20 per cent. of the publications intended for international exchange.

ART. 5. In the monthly report of operations which the office must remit to the Department of Public Instruction, it will include a statement of the works received as exchange during the month, in order that the department may assign them to their proper destination.

ART. 6. Applications from individuals must be made on common paper and the office will send them to the Department of Public Instruction for its decision.

ART. 7. The office may apply to the governors of provinces, official and private corporations, and to the editors of the Republic, soliciting in the most respectful terms the remission or exchange of the works they may publish, aid, or edit.

ART. 8. The office will take care to distribute among the ministers and consuls residing in the Republic and among the Argentine ministers and consuls residing in foreign countries all official publications whose circulation may promote the interests of the nation.

ART. 9. The office will publish once a month in at least two daily papers of the capital the monthly report of its operations referred to in article 5.

ART, 10. The organization heretofore existing in the "Office for the Deposit and Distribution of Publications" shall remain in force so far as it is not inconsistent with the present.

Art. 11. The present regulations shall be communicated to all interested and the chief of the "Office for the Deposit and Distribution of Publications" is authorized to order it to be printed in snitable form.

E. Wilde.

## Attest:

JUAN IGARZÁBAL.

In a second letter of the same date (October 20, 1885) Mr. Gutiérez announces the sending of publications. "A delay was caused," he continued, "by the difficulties inherent in a newly created office; moreover, I desire to make the sending of some importance to correspond in a measure with your kindness."

On the 26th December, 1885, the Secretary of the Institution replied to Mr. Gutiérez:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of October 20, 1885, and to say that we await with pleasure the receipt of the important sending to which you refer, on the part of the Argentine Republic, in return for the official publications of the United States Government, of which two sets have been contributed to Buenos Ayres, one for the Government of the Republic, and one for the government of the Province.

I am, your obedient servant,

S. F. BAIRD.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

From the Smithsonian Institution, October 12, 1885, to Count Lippe Weiss enfels, chargé d'affaires of Austria-Hungary.

Sir: On October 9, 1884, Mr. George II. Boehmer, a delegate of the Smithsonian Institution, the authorized agent of the Government of the United States, had the honor of being introduced by the United States embassador in Vienna, to his excellency the Count Szögyenyi, first section chief in the I. R. foreign office, for the purpose of arranging for an exchange of official public documents between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Austria.

His excellency the Count Szögyenyi being favorably impressed with the proposition of such exchange placed the preliminary steps of arrangements into the hands of M. de Plason, a councilor in the foreign office with whom the Smithsonian representative was placed in communication. After various consultations with this gentleman, Mr. Boehmer was officially introduced by the foreign office to the chiefs of the various departments of the Imperial Government, most of whom were favorably inclined conditionally to enter into an exchange on the proposed

The exchange proposed by the Smithsonian Institution includes all publications made by Congressional order since January 1, 1868, and comprises the parliamentary proceedings, projects at law, reports, and scientific works of the departments and bureaus of the Government,

representing at present a bulk of twenty-three boxes of about 61 cubic

feet each, with a total weight of about 5,500 pounds.

These works, the titles of which are specified in the accompanying documents, have been offered in one copy, for deposit in one general library, as a complete set of the United States publications as ordered printed by Congress, and an equally exhaustive return has been asked for from the Imperial Government.

While now the chiefs of the various departments approve of the establishment of exchange relations, there is a tendency among them to discard a centralization of the works, and rather express a desire of each selecting from the books thus offered such as may be of interest and value to their respective departments, and in exchange for such they

are willing to make equivalent returns.

While now, on the part of the United States Government, no special objection could be had to such a distribution of their documents, such course would have a tendency of complicating matters, and require of some works a number of copies to supply the demands made for them by various departments all equally interested in the acquisition of any particular work, while the Smithsonian Institution as agent of the Gov-

ernment, can, under the law, only offer one single copy.

Furthermore, there has been in existence for a number of years an independent exchange between corresponding departments and bureaus of the two nations, and many documents have been received by them and thereby render a division of the documents to be received under the proposed exchange unnecessary; neither has the Smithsonian Institution, as the agent of the Government, the power of discriminating which of the books to send, but is compelled to furnish one copy of every document received to any of the contracting powers.

From these considerations the Smithsonian Institution could not possibly consent to the proposition made by the chiefs of the respective departments, to select from the list of works such as may be of interest to the department, but we would have to send one complete collection to the foreign office, or any place of deposit designated by the Imperial Government for the reception of the publications, to be distributed as may be deemed most advantageous by the Imperial Government.

All this was stated by Mr. Boehmer in his conferences with M, de Plason, and the suggestion made by him that the individual exchange now existing between the corresponding bureaus be continued uninterruptedly, while the foreign office charge itself with the collecting, from the various bureaus of the Imperial Government, of one copy each of their respective publications in direct response to the system of ex-

changes to be inaugurated between the Governments.

In acceptance by the Imperial Government of a former proposition of the United States Government, the first two boxes of books had already been sent to Vienna in 1875, where they were deposited in the Imperial library, but further sendings were declined by the librarian as too bulky and incomplete. The bulk of valuable books should be a rather favorable consideration for a librarian, while completeness can not be expected in the contents of two boxes of official publications from various delays which may occur during the process of issue.

Another point of disagreement in the establishment of the proposed exchange relation is found in the transmission of exchange boxes, there being no funds available in the Imperial foreign office for such

expenditure.

The custom of the Smithsonian Institution in its intercourse with foreign nations has been for each to prepay their sendings to the nearest seaport, from whence the charges for ocean freight, etc., are assumed by the recipient. Should, however, the Imperial government prefer having all exchanges delivered to any representative in Washington, those intended for the United States might be delivered to Dr. Felix Flügel, in Leipsic, the agent of the Smithsonian Institution.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. F. BAIRD.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Department of State, April 16, 1886, to the Smithsonian Institution.

Sig: Application having been made through our legation at London for certain publications of this Government for the use of the library of the British Museum, I have the honor to request you to inform this Department as to the practical working of the exchange of Government publications between this country and Great Britain. Information is particularly desired as to whether or not the publications of the British Government are received regularly in exchange for those of our Government which are sent to London; and also as to what library or libraries in Great Britain receive the publications of this Government which are forwarded to that country through the exchange bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

From the Smithsonian Institution, April 22, 1886, to the Secretary of State.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, relative to an application made by the British Museum in London for certain publications of the United States Government and requesting information as to the practical working of the exchange of official publications between this country and England, and as to the number of copies of official publications sent through the exchange bureau of the Smithsonian Institution to libraries in Great Britain.

In reply I beg to state that the Smithsonian Institution, on behalf of the United States Government, has sent to the British Government a full series of all the documents ordered to be printed by order of either House of Congress and beginning with the 1st of January, 1868, as specified in the accompanying pamphlets. By direction of Lord Granville all transmissions are made to the British Museum.

In addition to these official publications the Smithsonian Institution has furnished the British Museum with the following series of its own publications: Contributions to Knowledge, vols. I to 25; Miscellaneous Collections, vols. I to 27; annual Reports, 1846 to 1883; annual Reports, Bureau of Ethnology, vols. I to 3; Proceedings of the National Museum, vols. I to 7; Bulletins of the National Museum, Nos. I to 27.

And to the natural history division of the British Museum: Contributions to Knowledge, vols. 1 to 25; Miscellaneous Collections, vols. 1 to 27; annual Reports, 1851 to 1883; Bulletins National Museum, Nos. 1 to 27.

annual Reports, 1851 to 1883; Bulletins National Museum, Nos. 1 to 27. The returns on the part of the British Museum have been confined to the series of its own publications, which are sent in two copies for the libraries of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, respectively.

On the part of the British Government the promise of a complete set of English publications for the use of the United States Government was made by Lord Granville on the 20th of March, 1883, in a letter to Mr. Lowell, in which he refers to former correspondence on the subject. The publications offered are:

(1) Papers of all kinds printed for or presented to either house of

Parliament.

States Government.

(2) Historical, scientific, or autiquarian works published by the Government, such as record publications.

(3) Maps or charts published by the Government.(4) Departmental publications which are placed on sale.

In 1883 the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, on behalf of the Librarian of Congress, made application to the British Government through the Department of State for certain works required to fill deficiencies in the series on file in the Congressional Library. This request was granted by the lords of Her Majesty's treasury, who directed the saperintendent of Her Majesty's stationery office in London to deliver the same as far as possible to the agent of the Smithsonian Institution. These were received by Mr. George H. Boehmer, the gentleman in charge of the exchange division of the Smithsonian Institution, in November, 1884, on occasion of a visit to London on exchange business. These, together with a few volumes of the Challenger Expedition reports, form the only publications received from the British

A second set of United States official publications was ordered by my predecessor, the late Prof. Joseph Henry, on the 6th of December, 1876, to be sent to the Royal Society of Edinburg, Scotland. These sendings,

Government in exchange for the official documents sent by the United

comprising eleven boxes, were discontinued in 1878.

If the negotiations now pending should be concluded to the satisfaction of the United States Government, the continuation of this set, now representing fifteen boxes, might be placed at the disposal of the British Government for use in the library of the House of Lords or that of the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. F. BAIRD.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE LIST OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TO JULY, 1886.

# By GEORGE H. BOEHMER.

# AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

· Oran.

22. College.

CAPE COLONY.

Cape Town.

28. Botanie Gardens.

28a. Commissioners of Crown Lands and Public Works.

38. South African College.

Graham Town.

44. Cape Law Journal.

EGYPT

Abbesich.

45a. Laboratoire Khédivial.

Alexandria.

46. Egyptian Society.

47. Ministère de l'Intérieur. (In Cairo.)

Cairo.

51. Bibliothèque Khédiviale.

51c. Direction Générale de la Statistique.

52. General Staff Library.

53a. Ministère de l'Intérieur.

59. Société Égyptienne. (Dead.)

62. Topographical Office. (Department of War.)

MOZAMBIQUE.

Mozambique.

85. Sociedad de Geografia. (Does not exist.)

NATAL.

Natal.

86. The Observatory.

II. Mis, 170——8

# AMERICA (NORTH).

# BRITISH AMERICA.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria.

90. Provincial Museum.

CANADA.

Clifton (Ontario).

98. Toronto News Company.

Coburg (Ontario).

100. Victoria University.

Kingston (Ontario).

108. Royal Military College.

London (Ontario).

112. Western University.

Matapedia (Quebec).

112a. Ristigouche Salmon Club.

Montreal (Quebee).

114. Canada Citizen.

116. Canadian Record of Science.

116b. Canadian Society of Civil Engineering. [i]

126. Montreal Botanic Garden.

128. Observatory.

136. United Science Institute.

Ottawa (Ontario).

137. Academy of Natural Sciences. (Does not exist.)

144. Institut Canadien Français.

147a. Minister of Justice.

148. Patent Office.

Quebec (Quebee).

154. Department of Education.

157a. Literary and Philosophical Society.

158. The Observatory.

Sherbrooke (Quebee).

162. Sherbrooke Free Reading Room.

St. Catherine (Ontario).

163. Fruit Growers' and Forestry Association. (Now in Grimsby, Ont.)

Toronto (Ontario).

164. Board of Health.

171. Government of Canada. (In Ottawa see 145.)

173. Legislative Library. [i]

186. Toronto Baptist College.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's.

222. St. John's Athenæum.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Regina.

222a. Government House. [i]

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.

228. Kings County Library.

235. Nova Scotia Medical Society. [i] (Now Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia.)

Wolfville.

246. Canadian Postal College of the Natural Sciences.

# CENTRAL AMERICA.

## COSTA RICA.

## San José.

248. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. 248c. Museo Nacional.

#### GUATEMALA.

#### Guatemala.

250a. Anales Estadísticas de la República. 250b. Direccion General de Estadística.

254. Museo de Historia Natural.

256. Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.

256a. Société Économique.

#### NICARAGUA.

# Managua.

258. Government of Nicaragua.

# MEXICO.

# Aguas Calientes.

260. Institute of Science.

# Guadalajara.

262. Institute of Science.

266. Sociedad Médico-Farmacéntica Pablo Gutierrez.

# Mazatlan.

270. Meteorological Observatory.

# Merida.

270a. Registro Civil del Estado Yucatan.

# Mexico.

278. Asociacion Médica "Pedro Escoledo." [i]

280. Chamber of Commerce.

286. El Observador Médico.

288. Escuela de las Minas.

294. Geographical Exploring Commission.

306. Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público de los E. U. Mexicanos. Departamento de Biblioteca y Compilacion. [i]

310. Sociedad Farmacéntica Mexicana.

313. Sociedad Humboldt. (No longer exists.)

323. University of Mexico. (Same as 285.)

# Morelia.

323a. El Monitor Médico-Farmacéutico é Industrial.

323c. Museo Michoacano.

#### Puebla.

324. Catholic College.

326. University.

# San Jacinto.

326d. Escuela Nacional de Agricultura y Veterinaria.

## Zacatecas.

332. Observatorio Astronómico-Meteorológico.

# WEST INDIES.

#### BARBADOS.

# Bridgetown.

334. Barbados General Agricultural Society.

#### CUBA.

# Habana.

342. Crónica Médico-Quirúrgica de la Habana.

343. Administración General de Comunicaciones de la Isla de Cuba.

#### HAITI.

# Port-au-Prince.

360. Société de Sciences et de Géographie. [i]

#### JAMAICA.

# Kingston.

360a. Government House. (Botanical Department.)

360c. Jamaica Institute.

360e. The Victoria Institute. [i]

## TRINIDAD.

# Port of Spain.

364. Botanic Garden.

# AMERICA (SOUTH).

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

# Buenos Aires.

373. Biblioteca Pública. (Same as 371.)

374. Círculo Médico Argentino.

374a. Department of Public Instruction.

374e. Instituto Agronómico y Veterinario.

385a. Oficina de Canje Internacional de Publicaciones.

386. National College.

386a. Revista Médico-quirúrgica.

388c. Sistema de Medidas y Pesas de la República Argentina.

# Concepcion.

402. National College.

Cordoba.

410. University.

Parana.

412. Bureau de Statistique Générale entre Rios.

Santa Catalina.

412h. Instituto Agronómico-Veterinario de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

#### BRAZIL.

Bahia.

414. Gazeta Médica da Bahia.

Rio Janeiro.

426. Club de Engenharia.

## BRITISH GULANA.

Berbice.

460. Asylum Journal.

Georgetown.

467c. "Timehri" (A journal pub. by 467.)

#### CHILE.

Santiago.

468. Anales de la Sociedad de Farmacia.

473b. Comision Central Meteorólogica.

474. Deutscher Wissenschaftlicher Verein. [i]

475 El Plano Topográfico. (A section of 473.)

490. Revista Médica de Chile.

118

#### COLOMBIA.

# Bogota.

502. Library Meteorological Office. Department of Agriculture.

502c. Museo Nacional.

508. Société Economique.

#### ECUADOR.

# Quito.

530. University.

PERU.

# Lima.

535b. Academia Libre de Medicina.

536. Ateneo de Lima.

540. Escuela de Minas.

546. Sociedad Amantes de la Ciencia.

548, Sociedad Union Fernandina.

## URUGUAY.

# Montevideo.

554. Department of the Interior.

560. Public Library.

563b. Universidad de Montevideo.

# VENEZUELA.

# Caracas.

564. Academia Venezolana.

570. Museo Nacional.

# ASTA.

#### CHINA.

Pekin.

582a. American Mission College.

582b. Imperial Russian Observatory.

Saigon.

586. Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises de Saigon.

Shanghai.

592. Compagnie de Jésus.

#### INDIA.

Allahabad.

606. Government of the Northwestern Provinces.

Bombay.

614. Bombay Natural History Society.

619. Government Central Museum. [i] (Now Victoria and Albert Museum.)

624. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

626. Medico-Physical Society.

636c. Victoria Natural History Institute.

636. Under Secretary to the Government, Revenue, Finance, and General Departments.

## Calcutta.

638. Army Medical Department of India.

640. Calcutta Medical College.

642. Department of Finance and Commerce of the Government of East India.

641. His Highness the Viceroy of India.

645. Imperial Indian Museum. (Same as 649.)

650. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

662. University of Calcutta.

## Lahore.

678. The Punjab Government.

# Madras.

684. Government of Madras.

684a. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

688. Madras Medical College. [i]

690. Presidency College.

#### Poonah.

695. Civil Engineering College. (Now College of Science.)

120

JAPAN.

Hakodate.

708. Museum of Natural History.

Kioto.

708a. Doshisha School.

Osaka.

708aa. Daigaku Bunko.

Sapporo.

708b. Agricultural College.

708c. Haitakushi Shiba Collection.

Tokio.

714. Chirikioku (Meteorological and Trigonometrical Survey Department.)

719. Department of Law, Science, and Literature in the Tokio Daigaku. (See 739.)

721h. Geographical Bureau.

721j. Geological Society of Japan.

721n. Imperial Agricultural College.

721s. Japanese Educational Society.

722, Japanese Society of Health.

724. Meteorological Observatory.

726. Mining Office. Department of Public Works.

728. Patent Office.

738. Suisankwai. (Fishery Society.)

739. Tokio Daigaku, now Teikoku-Daigaku (Imperial University), including College of Law (Hōka-Daigaku), College of Medicine (Ika-Daigaku), College of Engineering (Kōka-Daigaku), College of Literature (Bunka-Daigaku), College of Science (Rika-Daigaku).

Yokohama.

743. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Naturwissenschaft und Heilkunde. (Same as 721.)

9

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila.

768. Royal and Pontifical University of St. Thomas.

## AUSTRALASIA.

#### AUSTRALIA.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Sydney.

- 783. Australian Medical Gazette.
- 784. Board of Technical Education.
- 787. Department of Public Instruction.
- 800. Mechanics' School of Arts.
- 802. Natural History Society.
- 802b. New South Wales Zoological Society. (3 O'Connell street.)
- 806. State Children's Relief Department.
- 807. Sydney College Library. (Does not exist.)
- S10. Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum of New South Wales.

#### QUEENSLAND.

## Brisbane.

818. Geographical Society of Australia, Queensland Branch.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

#### Adelaide.

- 836. Adelaide Philosophical Society.
- 844. Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. [i]

#### VICTORIA.

## Collingwood.

865. Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. (Does not exist.)

#### Melbourne.

- 870. The Australian Wine Association of Victoria.
- 872. Chamber of Commerce.
- 872a. Chamber of Manufactures.
- 882. Geological Society of Australasia. [i] (17 Queen street.)
- 894. Osmond College.
- 901. Royal Philosophical Society of Victoria. (Amalgamated with the Royal Society of Victoria.)
- 908. South Melbourne Mechanics' Institute.
- 910. Victoria Institute.
- 910a. The Vigneron.

122

#### NEW ZEALAND.

#### Christehurch.

922. Canterbury Agricultural College.

924. Christchurch Public Library.

## Invercargill.

937. Southland Institute.

#### Nelson.

939. Nelson Association for the Promotion of Science and Industry. (Does not exist.)

942. Nelson Philosophical Society. [i]

## Wellington.

960. Minister of Mines.

966. General Assembly Library.

967a. Registrar-General of New Zealand.

967h. Wellington and Wairarapa District Acclimatization Society.

#### POLYNESIA.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

#### Honolulu.

976. Scientific Society. (Dead.) 976a, Surveyor-General's Office.

## EUROPE.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Agram [Zagreb] (Croatia).

979. Handels- und Gewerbe-Kammer für Kroatien. (Same as 993.)

986. Mineralogical and Geological Museum.

990. Société d'Histoire Naturelle Croate à Zagreb.

993. Trgovačko Obrtnička Komora (Chamber of Commerce).

Budapest (Hungary).

1033a, K. Ungar. Ministerium für Kultus und Unterricht.

· 1034. Ungarische Revue.

1051. Pestváros Statisztikai Hivatal. (Same as 1007.)

1057. Société Hongroise de Géographie. (Same as 1037.)

1067. Commission Européenne du Danube. (Same as 7164c. in Galacz, Roumania.)

Gratz (Styria).

1090. Steiermärkisches Landwirthschaftliches Joanneum.

Hall (Styria).

1094. Verein zur Geologischen Durchforschung.

Herény (Hungary).

1094d. Astro-physikalisches Observatorium. [i]

Kalocsa (Hungary).

1107. Erzbischof Haynald's Observatorium.

Kloster-Neuburg (Austria).

1132. K. K. Chemisch-Physiologische Versuchs Station für Wein und Obstbau.

Krakau (Galicia).

1137. Galizischer Fischerei-Verein. (Dissolved.)

Kronstadt (Transylvania).

1146. Die Handels-und Gewerbekammer in Kronstadt.

Laibach (Illyria).

1155. Landes-Museum. Should be Krainsches Landesmuseum "Rudolfinum."

Lobositz (Bohemia).

1176. Agricultural Station.

Pola (Illyria).

1188. Observatory.

124

Prag (Bohemia).

1218. Prag Library.

1222. Statistische Commission.

Trent (Tyrol).

1251. Società degli Alpinisti Tridentini. Headquarters established in Rovereto for 1887 and 1888.

Trieste (Illyria).

1260. Zeitschrift für die gesammte Ornithologie.

1262. Gazetta del Tribunale.

Wien (Austria).

1280. Allgemeine Oesterr. Gerichtliche Zeitung.

1290. Congrès International d'Hygiène et de Démographie.

1293. Entomologischer Verein. (Does not exist.)

1297c. Jahrbiicher für Psychiatrie.

1298. Juridical Society.

1337. K. K. Naturhistorisches Hofmuseum, Geologisch-Paläontologische Abtheilung.

1360. K. K. Staats-Gewerbe-Schule.

1376. Militair-wissenschaftlicher Verein.

1382. Oesterreichischer Alpen-Verein.

1384. Oester. Berg.-und Hüttenmännische Zeitung.

1384c. Oesterreichischer Fischerei-Verein.

1392. K. K. Patent-Amt. (Privilegien-Departement des K. K. Handels-Ministeriums.)

1398. Redaktion: Illustr. Zeitschrift "Amerika."

1410. Redaktion der Statistischen Monatsschrift.

1436. Wiener Entomologische Zeitschrift.

1438. Wiener Pädagogische Gesellschaft.

#### BELGIUM.

Arlon.

1474. Institut Archéologique de Luxembourg.

Bruxelles (Brussels).

1497. Association Internationale pour l'exploration et la civilisation de l'Afrique Centrale. (Now called État Indépendent du Congo. Département de l'Intérieur.)

1499. Athénée Belge. (No longer issued.)

1518. Commission pour la Publication des anciennes Lois et Ordonnances de la Belgique.

1520. Congrès International Pharmaceutique.

1527. Institut Géographique de Bruxelles. (Now Institut National de Géographie.) [i]

1528. Jardin botanique de l'État.

1538. Musée Royal de l'Industrie. (Patent Office,)

1544. Société Belge d'Électriciens.

1562. Société Paléontologique.

1574. Société Royale des Sciences.

Dinant.

1585c. Société des Naturalistes Dinantais.

Enghien.

1586. Cercle Archéologique.

Forest.

1586b. Agricultural and Horticultural Union.

Gand (Ghent).

1592. Revue de l'Horticulture Belge et Étrangère.

1596. Société de Médecine Mentale de Belge.

Gembloux.

1604. Agricultural School.

Hasselt.

1605. Société des Mélophiles.

Liège.

1610. Académie Royale.

1620. Observatoire.

Louvain.

1644. Athénée Oriental.

1646. Société des Lettres et des Sciences.

Melle (near Ghent).

1655. Muséum Commercial et Industriel. (Is part of 1653, which also has an Ethnog. or Geog. Museum, and a Museum of Natural History.)

Mons.

1660. L'École de l'Industrie et des Mines.

St.-Nicolas.

1676. Administration Communale.

Termonde.

1680. Bibliothèque Publique de la Ville de Termonde.

DENMARK.

Kjöbenhavn (Copenhagen).

1734. "Hygiea."

1752. Kongelige Sundheds-Kollegium.

1756. Medicinalberetning for Kongeriget Danmark.

1765. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. (Discontinued.)

1768. Royal Museum of Ethnography.

1770. Tidsskrift for Sövesen.

1774. Topographical Bureau.

1782k. Zoologisk Have.

Viborg.

1786. Nordisk Tidsskrift for Fiskeri.

FRANCE.

Alençon.

1806. Société Philologique.

Allier.

1807. Société des Sciences Médicales de Gannat. (Same as 2127.)

Annecy.

1836. Musée d'Annecy.

Avignon.

1872. Académie de Nauchuse.

Bayeux (Calvados).

1890. Société d'Horticulture et de Botanique du Centre de la Normandie.

Biarritz.

1918. Biarritz-Association. Société des Seiences, Lettres et Arts.

Bordeaux.

1930. Commission Météorologique de la Gironde.

1944. Société d'Apiculture.

1963. Société de Médecine de Bordeaux. (Same as 1965.)

1967. Société Médico-Chirurgicale des Hôpitaux et Hospices de Bordeaux. (Same as 1965.)

Bourges.

1988. Société d'Horticulture et Viticulture du Cher.

Caen.

2001. Association d'Agriculture et d'Horticulture des Instituts de la Zone Campandré-Valcongrain. (Dissolved.)

2014. Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation et la Description des Monuments Historiques. (Same as 2072.)

Cannes.

2024. L'Académie Nationale des Sciences. (Dissolved.)

Clermont-Ferrand.

2066. Société d'Émulation de l'Auvergne.

Compiègne.

2072. Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation et la Description des Monuments Historiques. [i]

Digne.

2080. Société Scientifique et Littéraire des Basses-Alpes. [i]

Dijon.

2086. Comité Central d'Agriculture de la Côte-d'Or.

Fontainebleau.

2124. École d'Application de l'Artillerie et du Génie. [i]

La Rochelle.

2148. Société des Sciences Naturelles.

Le Havre (Seine-Inférieure).

2163. (Correct title.) Société des Sciences et Arts Agricoles et Horticoles du Hayre.

Le Mans.

2174. Société Philotechnique du Maine.

Lille.

2178. Bulletin Scientifique, Département du Nord.

2198. Société Industrielle du Nord de la France.

#### Lisieux.

2210. Société d'Émulation de Lisieux.

#### Lyon.

2222. Archives de l'Anthropologie Criminelle et des Sciences Pénales.

2226. Chambre de Commerce.

2227. Commission Hydrométrique de Lyon. (Same as 2229.)

2230. Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie de l'Université.

2231. Musée Guimet. (Now in Paris, 2626.)

2253. Société d'Études Scientifiques. (Was merged into Soc. 2259 in 1885.)

#### Mantes.

2276. Société Agricole et Horticole de l'Arrondissement de Mantes.

#### Marseilles.

2278. Association Horticole Marseillaise.

2290. Société d'Étude des Sciences Naturelles.

#### Monnaie.

2324. Société des Antiquaires.

## Montpellier.

2336. Agricultural School.

2351. Société de Géographie. (Same as 2355.)

#### Nantes.

2390a. Comice Agricole Central du Département de la Loire-Inférieure.

2402. Société de Géographie Commerciale de Nantes. [i]

#### Nice.

2408. Observatory.

#### Nîmes.

2418. Agricultural Station.

2421. (Correct title.) Société d'Agriculture du Gard.

# Nozay.

2428. National School of Agriculture.

#### Paris.

2452. Annales d'Hygiène et de Médecine Légale.

2452c. Annales Médico-psycologiques.

2462. Annales Télégraphiques.

2465d. Archives de Neurologie.

2466. Archives Slaves de Biologie. [i]

2466h. Archives de la Tocologie.

2472. Association Scientifique de France. [i]

2501. Bureau International des Poids et Mesures. (Is in Sèvres.)

2502. Chambre des Députés.

2502b. Chambre des Ingénieurs Typographiques. [i]

2510. Comptoir Géologique de Paris. (15 Rue de Tournon).

2516. Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine. (Now called Service Hydrographique.)

#### Paris—Continued.

2526. École des Sciences Politiques.

2538. École Supérieure de Pharmacie.

2538c. "Encéphale."

2542. Gazette Géographique et Exploration. Revue Hebdomadaire.

2543. (Full title.) Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie.

2546. Informateur Commercial.

2562. Journal de L'Anatomie et de La Physiologie.

2566. Journal des Débats.

2572. Journal de Micographie.

2582. "L'Astronomie."

2582a. L'Électricien.

2583. "L'Exploration." (Same as 2542.)

2586. "La France."

2590a. La Sorbonne. (Université.) .

2592. Le Figaro Illustré.

2592b. Le Jardin. Journal d'Horticulture Générale. [i]

2596. "Le Naturaliste."

2623c. Moniteur Industriel.

2624. Moniteur Scientifique Quesneville. [i]

2626. Musée Guimet, Ministère de l'Instruction, etc. [i]

2632. National Agricultural Station.

2632c. Nouvelles Archives d'Obstétrique et de Gynécologie.

2636. Musée Pédagogique et Bibliothèque Centrale de l'Instruction Primaire.

2636c. Polybiblion: Revue Bibliographique Universelle. [i]

2650. Revue Critique.

2652. Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.

2660a. Revue Internationale de l'Électricité.

2665d. Revue Médicale.

2666. Revue de Médecine.

2668. Revue Philosophique de France.

2674. Service Hydrométrique du Bassin de la Seine.

2678. Société Académique Indo-Chinoise.

2706. Société contre l'Abus du Tabac. [i] (Rue Jacob, 38.)

2715. Société d'Ethnologie. (Dissolved.)

2728. Société Française de Tempérance.

2729. (Full title.) Société Franklin pour la Propagation des Bibliothèques Populaires.

2730. Société Générale des Prisons.

2746. Sociedad Latino-Americana Biblioteca Bolivar.

2754. Société Médico-Psychologique.

2758. Société Mycologique de France. [i]

2781. Société de Typographie. (Same as 2502b.)

2783h. Thérapeutique contemporaine.

H. Mis. 170-9

Pau.

2784. Société d'Éducation et d'Instruction Populaires des Basses, Pyrénées.

Pic-du-Midi.

2795. Observatoire. (Same as 1879.)

Rouen.

2850. Conseil Central d'Hygiène Publique et de Salubrité.

Saint-Cyr.

2875. (Correct title:) École Spéciale Militaire.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise).

2884. Musée de St.-Germain.

2886. Société Malacologique de France.

Sèvres.

2920. Bureau International des Poids et Mesures.

Toulouse.

2931a. École Préparatoire de Médecine.

2931c. Laboratoire d'Anthropologie.

2932. "Matériaux pour l'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle de l'Homme." [i]. (A monthly review published by 2931c.)

2937. (Correct title.) Société Académique Franco-Hispano Portugaise.

Tours.

2952. Observatoire.

2957. Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation et la Description des Monuments Historiques. (Sameas 2072.)

Versailles.

2982. Observatoire.

GERMANY.

Altenburg (Saxe Wiemar).

3014. Agricultural Academy.

3014a. Agricultural Station.

Altona (Prussia).

3022. Königl. Kommerz-Kollegium.

Apolda (Saxe Wiemar).

3030. Grossherzogliche Zimmerman's Realschule.

Aschaffenburg (Bavaria).

3041. (Correct title.) Königliche Bayerische Forstlehranstalt.

Augsburg (Bavaria).

3043. Deutscher Apotheker-Verein. (Same as 4941.)

Berlin (Prussia).

3072. Academia Litterarum Regiæ Borussicæ.

3075. Allgemeine Dentsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft. [i]

3125. (Correct title.) Central-Direction der Monumente Germanice.

Berlin-Continued.

3139a. Commission für die Beobachtung des Venus-Durchgangs. (A. Auwers, President.)

3140. Committee of the International Geological Congress.

3163. Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft. (Same as 3075.)

3171. Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft. (Dissolved.)

3195. Deutscher Verein zur Förderung von Luftschifffahrt. [i]

3237. Horticultur-Gesellschaft. (Same as 3705.)

3311. (Correct title.) Köuigliches [Preussisches] Geodätisches Institut [Central-Bureau der Internationalen Erdmessung].

3371. Königliches Recheninstitut zur Herausgabe des Berliner

Astronomischen Jahrbuches.

3376. Land Improvement Survey.

3376a. Landwirthschaftlicher Club.

3473. (Correct title.) Redaktion: "Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch."

3481a. Redaktion: "Berliner Presse."

3482. Redaktion: "Berliner Tagsblatt."

3497b. Redaktion der Entomologischen Nachrichten.

3498. Redaktion: "Der Export." 3540. Redaktion: "Gartenflora."

3558. Redaktion: "Industrie-Blätter." [i]

3609. Redaktion: "Der Naturforscher." (Same as 5060).

3612. Redaktion: "Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau."

3628. Redaktion: "Der Sammler." [i.]

3658. Redaktion: "Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie."

3660. Redaktion: Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Landwirthschaft.

3691. Verein für die Deutsche Statistik. (Dissolved.)

3704. Verein für Psychiatrie.

Bonn (Prussia).

3728. Bergischer Geschichts-Verein.

3739. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein. (Same as 3737.)

Brandenburg (Prussia).

3758. Botanischer Verein.

Braunschweig (Brunswick).

3766. Braunschweiger Thierschutz-Verein.

3769. Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft. (Has transferred its library to 3075 in Berlin.)

3776. Herzogliche Technische Hochschule.

Bremen (Germany).

3785. Bibliothek des Museums. (Same as 3801.)

Breslau (Prussia).

3832, Verein Deutscher Studenten.

Danzig (Prussia).

3870. West-Preussischer Botanisch-Zbologischer Verein.

3870c. West-Prenssischer Fischerei-Verein.

3872. West-Preussisches Provinzial-Museum.

Darmstadt (Hesse).

3875. (Full name.) Grossherzogliche Centralstelle für die Gewerbe und den Landesgewerbverein.

3855. Grossherzoglich-Hessischer Gewerbeverein., (Same as 3875.)

3890. Grossherzogliches Ministerium des Innern. Abtheilung für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege.

3890c. Grossherzogliches Ministerium des Innern und der Justiz.

Donaueschingen (Baden).

3904. Grossherzogliche Progymnasium.

Dresden (Saxony).

3911. Afrikanische Gesellschaft. (Same as 3071 in Berlin.)

3920. Entomologischer Verein "Iris." [i]

3927. Gesellschaft für Botanik und Zoologie. (Dissolved.)

3938. Königliches Mathematisch-Physikalisches Institut.

3939. Königliches Mineralogisch und Naturhistorisches Museum. (Correct name: Königliches Mineralogisch-Geologisch und Prähistorisches Museum.)

3972. Redaktion: "Das Schiff." [i]

3974. Redaktion: "Hedwigia."

Eberswalde (Prussia).

3996. Königliche Forst-akademie. (Same as 4867, Neustadt-Eberswalde.

Eldena (Prussia).

4010. Landwirthschaftsschule.

Frankfurt-am-Main (Germany).

4945. Allgemeine Deutsche Patent- und Musterschutz-Ausstellung. (Does not exist.)

Frankfurt-an-der-Oder (Germany).

4086. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein des Regierungs-Bezirkes Frankfurt a. O.

4086d. Redaktion der "Monatl. Mittheilungen." (Dr. E. Huth.) Freiburg-im-Breisgau (Baden).

4103. Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der Naturwissenschaften. (Same as 4107.)

Friesdorf.

4122. Landwirthschaftliche Schule.

Gnadau (Prussia).

4145a. Unitäts-Buchhandlung.

4146. Universität.

Göttingen (Prussia).

4168. Geologisches Museum der Königlichen Universität.

Halle-an-der-Saale (Prussia).

4248. Königliches Sächsisches Meteorologisches Institut. (Same as 3849 in Chemnitz.)

4250. Liebig's Annalen der Chemie.

4257. Politisch-Oekonomisches Seminar. (Correct name: Staatswissenschaftliches Seminar.)

Hamburg (Germany).

4276. Alsterdorf Institute for Demented Children.

4292. Handelsstatistisches Bureau.

4296. Jahrbuch der Hamburgischen Wissenschaftlichen Austalten.

4299. Museum Godeffroy. (Ceased to exist July 14, 1886.)

4306. Physikalisches Staats Laboratorium.

4306a. Redaktion: "Aus Allen Welttheilen."

4306b. Redaktion der "Hamburgischen Börsen-Halle."

4315. Verein für Handelsfreiheit. (No longer exists.)

4322. Zoologische Gesellschaft.

Hanau (Hesse).

4329. (Correct name.) Wetterauische Gesellschaft für die gesammte Naturkunde.

Hannover (Prussia).

4331. Centralblatt für Elektrotechnik.

4336. Gesammt-Verein der Deutschen Geschichts- und Alterthums-Vereine.

4337. Gesellschaft für ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde. (Same as 3125 in Berlin.)

Heidelberg (Baden).

4364. "Friend of the Insane."

4364c. Gymnasium.

Jena (Saxe Wiemar).

4430. Zoologische Jahrbücher.

Karlsruhe (Baden).

4448. Grossherzoglich-Badisches Ministerium des Innern.

4454. Grossherzoglich-Badisches Staats-Ministerium.

4455. (Correct name.) Grossherzoglich Badisches Statistisches Bureau.

4477. Zeitschrift für Wissenchaftliche Geographie. (Same as 5074 in Weimar.)

Kassel (Prussia).

4480. Centralblatt für Bacteriologie und Parasitenkunde. [i]

4487. Paleontographica. (Same as 5026b in Stuttgart.)

Köln (Prussia).

4540. "Gaea, Natur und Leben."

4542. Historischer Verein für den Niederrhein.

4547a. Selenographisches Observatorium.

4548. "Sirins."

Königsberg (Prussia).

4550. Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen.

Landshut (Bavaria).

4578. Mineralogischer Verein.

Leipzig (Saxony).

4582. Annalen der Physik und Chemie.

4594. Comenius Stiftung.

4596. Deutsche Monatsschrift für Zahnheilkunde (the organ of soc. 4591).

4610. Intelligenzblatt zu den Jahrbüchern der in- und ausländischen gesammten Medicin.

4610c. Journal für Praktische Chemie.

4630. Rath der Stadt Leipzig.

4633. Redaktion: "Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie." (Same as 4250 in Halle.)

4644. Redaktion: Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde.

4649. Redaktion: "Gaea, Natur und Leben." (Same as 4540 in Köln.)

4652. Redaktion: "Jahrbücher für Klassische Philologie."

4673. Redaktion: "Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie." (Same as 4199 in Göttingen.)

4674. Rheinisches Museum für Philologie.

Lüneburg (Prussia).

4719. Museum-Verein. (Its library has been united with that of 4721.)

Magdeburg (Prussia).

4736. Wetterwarte der Magdeburgischen Zeitung.

Marburg (Prussia).

4744. Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der reinen Chemie.

4745a. Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

Meissen (Saxony).

4770. Fürsten- und Landesschule St. Afra in Meissen.

München (Bavaria).

4796. Bayerischer Fischerei-Verein.

4797c. Deutscher und Oesterreichischer Alpen-Verein.

4798. Europäischer Botanischer Tauschverein.

4811. (Correct name.) Königlich-Baierische Meteorologische Centralstation.

4844. Redaktion: "Der Gerichtsaal."

Münster (Prussia).

4856. Royal Theological and Philosophical Academy.

Nürnberg (Bavaria).

4872. Friedrich's Blätter für Gerichtliche Medicin.

4880. Verein für Geschichte der Stadt Nürnberg.

Ober-Lahnstein (Prussia).

4880d. Lahnsteiner Alterthumsverein.

Poppelsdorf (Prussia).

4900. Königliche Landwirthschaftliche Akademie.

Potsdam (Prussia).

4914. Redaktion: "Ahoi." [i]

Regensburg (Bavaria).

4932. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.

4933. Zoologisch-Mineralogischer Verein. (Same as 4932.)

Rostock (Germany).

4940. Landwirthschaftliche Versnehs-Station.

4941. Deutscher Apotheker-Verein. [i]

Rufach (Bavaria).

4944. Agricultural Station.

Sondershausen (Schwartzburg-Sondershausen).

4953. Botanischer Verein für das Nördliche Thüringen. (Correct name: Thüringische Botanische Gesellschaft "Irmischia.")

4954. Deutsche Botanische Monatsschrift.

Stettin (Prussia).

4968. Entomologische Zeitung.

4972. Verein für Erdkunde.

Strassburg (Prussia).

4984. Société Vétérinaire d'Alsace-Lorraine.

Stuttgart (Würtemberg).

4991. Anthropologische Gesellschaft. (Full name: Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnographie und Alterthumskunde.)

5026b. "Palæontographica."

5034. Verein für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie.

5048. Würtembergischer Verein für Handels-Geographie.

Tübingen (Würtemberg).

5052. Botanisches Institut.

5060. "Der Naturforscher." [i]

Ulm (Würtemberg).

5066. Verein für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften.

Weihenstephan (Bavaria).

5068. (See 4115, Freising.)

Weimar (Saxe Wiemar).

5072. Gewerbekammer für das Grossherzogthum Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach.

5074. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Geographie.

Wiesbaden (Prussia).

5080. Chemisches Laboratorium von Prof. Dr. R. Fusenius.

5089. Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie. [i] (Published by 5080.)

Würzburg (Bavaria).

5098. Medicinische Klinik zu Würzburg.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Barrow-in-Furness. (Lancashire).

5123d. Free Public Library.

Bath.

5124. Agricultural Society. (Same as 5125.)

5132. Journal of Microscopy and Natural Sciences. The Journal of the Postal Microscopical Society.

Birmingham.

5142. Birmingham Philosophical Society.

5158. "The Post."

Buckhurst Hill.

5168. Essex Field Club. [i]

Camborne.

5170. Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall. [i]

Cambridge.

5184. Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

5190. Morphological Laboratory, New Museum. [ii]

5198. Syndies of the Cambridge Press.

Cheltenham.

5214. Geological Record.

Chesterfield.

5219. (Now called) Chesterfield and Midland Counties' Institution of Engineers.

Coteswold.

5223. Coteswold Naturalists' Field Club. (Same as 5266d, in Gloucester.)

Downton.

5238. Wilts and Hants Agricultural College.

Duffield.

5240. "Reliquary."

Dumbarton.

5241. Pree Public Library. (Same as 6100h, in Dumbarton, Scotland.)

Epping.

5249. The Epping Forest and County of Sussex Naturalists'
Field Club. (Same as 5168 in Buckhurst Hill.)

Folkestone.

5265a. Free Public Library.

5266. Natural History Society.

Gloucester.

5366d. Coteswold Naturalists' Field Club. [i]

Greenwich.

5268. "Observatory."

Kew.

5292. Royal Herbarium.

5293. Kew Observatory. (Same as 5910, in Richmond, Surrey.)

#### Leyton.

5318. "The British Mail."

#### Liverpool.

5322. "Daily Courier."

5322a. "Daily Mercury."

5342. Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

5345k. Liverpool Welsh National Society.

5346. Mayer Museum.

#### London.

5368. American Colonization Company.

5370. Anglo-American Agency.

5383a. "Asclepiad."

5384. Association of American Physicians in Great Britain. (Dr. C. J. Fowler, Hon. Sec'y, 13 Wye st., S. W.)

5385. Astronomical Register. (Discontinued.)

5396. Botanical Gazette.

5496a. Botanical Journal.

5397a. "Brain."

5398. British and Foreign Bible Society.

5410. British Medico-Psychological Association.

5438. Commercial Gazette.

5444. "Cosmos."

5446. Crystallogical Society.

5448. "Daily Telegraph."

5448a. Department of Practical Art.

5490. General Board of Lunacy. (Same as 5441.)

5500. Gresham Angling Society.

5504. Guildhall Library. (Same as 5555.)

5506. Hampstead Public Library.

5508. Harlein Society.

5528. Institute of Bankers.

5538. International Health Exhibition Library.

5538a. International Meteorological Committee.

5542. "Ironmonger." (42 Cannon street.)

5542b. Journal of Mental Science.

5545. (Now called) Journal of Science and Annals of Astronomy, Biology, Geology, Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Technology.

5564. Lincoln's Inn Library.

5574. London Chamber of Commerce.

5576. "London Graphie."

5582. London Law Magazine and Review.

5592. "Machinery Market."

5593e. "Mechanical Progress."

5594. Medical and Chirurgical Society.

5596. "Medical Record."

London-Continued.

5599. "Medical Times and Gazette." (Discontinued.)

5600. "Meteorological Magazine." (62 Camden Square, N.W.) [i]

5601. Meteorological Office. [iii]

5618. National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress and Female Education in India.

5622. Nemological Society of London.

5624. North Riding of Yorkshire Record Society. [i]

5636. "Pall Mall Gazette."

5642. "Philosophical Magazine,"

5648. "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science."

5692. Royal School of Mines and Normal Schools of Science.

5705b. "Sanitary Record."

5706. "Saturday Review."

5707a. Science Society of King's College.

5707b. "Scientific News." [i]

5708. "Scientific Roll."

5710. Short-hand Writers' Association.

5712. Society for Study and Cure of Inebriety.

5720. Society for Psychical Research.

5732. Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London.

5738. "Standard."

5738a. Stationary Office.

5744. The Agent General for Tasmania.

5745a. The Ballad Society.

5746. "The Daily Chronicle."

5762. "The Globe."

5763a. "The Insurance Spectator."

5764. "The Iron and Coal Trades' Review."

5764c. "The Jurist."

5766. "The Miller."

5766a. "The Practitioner."

5781a. "Warehouse and Drapers' Trade Journal." [i]

5781b. Wandsworth Public Library.

5782. "Westminster Review."

5783. Willoughby Society for the Reprinting of Scarce Ornithological Works. (Dissolved in 1886.)

5787. Zoological Record Association. (Dissolved.)

Lyme Regis (Dorset).

5794. Rousden Observatory.

Macclesfield.

5795. Macclesfield Society for Acquiring Useful Knowledge.
(Now called Macclesfield Scientific Association.)

Manchester.

5800. Field Naturalist and Scientific Student.

5802. Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. (Care of George C. Yates, Salford, Manchester.)

Manchester-Continued.

5806. Manchester Association of Employers, Foremen, and Draughtsmen.

5806b. Manchester City News.

5808. Manchester Geographical Society.

5808b. Manchester Grammar School Library.

5814. Manchester New College.

5814b. Manchester Technical School Library.

5815. Numismatic Society. (Dissolved.)

5817b. Society of Chemical Industry.

5818. "The Guardian."

Plymouth.

5898. Marine Biological Association.

Redruth.

5907. The Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall. (Same as 5170, in Camborne.)

Richmond (Surrey).

5910. Kew Observatory. [iii]

Southport.

5941. Free Public Library. (Called also Atkinson Free Library.)

Shrewsbury.

5944. Free Library.

Woolhope.

5980. Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

IRELAND.

Dublin.

6018. Board of Lunacy Commissioners for Ireland.

6032. French College.

6034. General Register Office.

6036. Historical and Archaeological Association.

6044. "Irish Law Times."

6045. Irish Medical Association. (Dissolved.)

6048. King and Queen's College of Physicians. [i]

6050. Lord Mayor.

6072. Science and Art Museum.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

6096. Public Library.

Banff.

6100. Banffshire Field Club.

Dumbarton.

6100a. Free Public Library. [i]

Edinburgh.

6116. Challenger Expedition Office.

6125. Edinburgh Watt Institution and School of Arts. (Now called Heriot Watt College.)

Edinburgh—Continued.

6138. Journal of Anatomy.

6138c. Journal of Jurisprudence and Scottish Law Magazine.

6146. Philosophical Institute.

6166. Scottish Meteorological Office.

6173. University Fleming. (Defunct.)

Glasgow.

6179. Anderson's College. (Now called Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.)

6182. Athenæum.

6182d. City Chamberlain's Office. [i]

6186. Glasgow Herald.

6192. Lord Prevost, Glasgow.

6200 Scottish Law Review.

Kirkeudbright.

6204. Museum and Natural History Society.

WALES.

Aberystwith.

6216. University College.

Bangor.

6216a. University College.

Cardiff.

6216aa. Free Library and Museum.

6216b. Naturalists' Society.

6216c. University of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

GREECE.

Athens.

6226. Bureau of Statistics.

6230. Hellenikos Didaskalikos Syllogos.

6230c. Hygienic Society.

ICELAND.

Reykjavik.

6256. Bókasáfn Alpingis. (Librarian of the Legislature of Icelaud.)

ITALY.

Arezzo.

6281. Accademia Petrarca. (Correct name: R. Accademia Petrarca di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti.)

Bologna.

6305. Repertorium Italianum di Bianconi. (Defunct.)

6306. Revista Chimica di Bologna.

Caltagirone.

63164. School of Agriculture.

Camerino.

6316c. Bullettino Numismatico e Sfragistico.

#### Caserta.

6318. Agricultural Station.

#### Como.

6322. Collegio Gallio.

#### Firenze.

6339. Istituto Topografico Militare. (Same as 6337.)

6340. Italian Asiatic Society.

6360. Revue Internationale.

6361. R. Comitato Geologico d'Italia. (Same as 6681, in Rome.)

6365. (Correct name.) Società Italiana d' Antropologia.

6366. Società Malacologica Italiana.

## Forli.

6367. Direzione dell' "Industriale Italiano." (Discontinued.)

#### Genova.

6384. R. Schola Superiore di Applicazione di Studi Commerciali.
Messina.

6101. "La Scienza Contemporanea." (Discontinued.)

#### Milano.

6410. Agricultural Station. (A dependence of 6449.)

6412. Archivio Italiano per le Malattie Nervose, etc.

6418. Consiglio degli Istituti Ospitalieri.

6421. Direzione del "Bollettino Scientifico." (Discontinued.)

6424. Direzione della "Natura." (Discontinued.)

6426. Giunta Municipale di Milano.

6428. "L' Elettricità."

6456. Società di Freniatria.

#### Modena.

6481. Società Meteorologica Italiana. (Dissolved.)

#### Medica.

6485. Osservatorio Meteorologico. (Defunct.)

## Moncalieri.

6488. Italian Meteorological Association.

# Napoli.

6514. La Psichiatria e la Neuropatologia.

6538. Société Helvétique de Bienfaisance.

## Padova.

6545. "Gazzetta Medica Italiana." (Discontinued.)

## Palermo.

6564. L' Archivio per lo studio delle tradizioni popolari.

6574. Società Siciliana per la Storia Patria.

## Parma.

6577. (Correct name.) Bullettino di l'alcontologia Italiana.

6580. R. Deputazione di Storia Patria.

## Pavia.

6590. Bollettino Scientifico.

#### Pisa.

6598. Archivio Giuridico.

#### Roma.

6625c. Accademia L' Unione Universale di Lettere, Scienze ed Arti.

6626. Agricultural Station.

6626a. Biblioteca Casanatense.

6641. Corrispondenza Scientifica in Roma. (Discontinued.)

6647. Direzione del "Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica per la Storia d' Italia." (Same as 6316e, in Camerino.)

6650. Direzione Generale del Debito Pubblico.

6650.º Direzione Stato Civile della Città di Roma.

6672. North American College.

6676. Osservatorio dell' Università Campidoglio.

6678. R. Istituto Botanico.

6682. Real Mineria.

6686. Royal Patent Office.

6688d. Regia Università.

6689. Revista di Filologia Romana. (Discontinued.)

6694. Società Geologica Italiana.

## San Marino.

6698d. Museum of Antiquities.

#### Sienna.

6706. Società fra i Cultori delle Scienze Mediche.

#### Torino.

6712. Archives Italiennes de Biologie.

6722. Musei di Zoologia e d. Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino.

6730. R. Museo Geologico di Torino.

6742. Revista di Filosofia Scientifica. [i]

6742b. Revista di Medicina Legale.

6748. Società di Geografia ed Etnografia.

#### Venezia.

6769. Biblioteea Marciana. (Same as 6771.)

6774. Observatory of the Parochial Seminary.

6778. Redazione della "Notarisia."

## NETHERLANDS.

## Amsterdam.

6791. De Indische Mercur. [i]

6802. Maandblad voor Telegraphie.

6806. Nederlandsche Koloniale Vereeniging.

6814. Vereeniging tot Bervodering der Zoetwater-vischerij in Nederland.

# Exacten (near Roermond).

6832. "Stimmen aus Maria Laach."

# 's Gravenhage.

6837. Commission Géodésique Néerlandaise. (Now in Delft.)

6853a. Minister of the Colonies.

6854. Minister of Public Instruction.

s' Gravenhage-Continued.

6854a. Minister of the Waterstaat, Commerce, and Industry.

6856. Société de Statistique des Pays Bas.

Groningen.

6858. Genootschap ter Bevordering der Natuurkundige Wetenschappen.

Leiden.

6882. Haagsch Genootschap tot Verdediging van de Christelijke Godsdienst.

6904. Sixième Congrès International des Orientalistes.

6909. Zoologisch Station der Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereniging. (Same as 6889.)

Maastricht.

6910. Musée Ubaghs.

Nijmwegen.

6918. Nederlandsche Botanische Vereeniging.

Rotterdam.

6925. Société Néerlandaise de Zoologie. (Same as 6889 in Leiden.)

Schiedam.

6926. Natuurkundige Vereeniging "Martinet." (Dissolved.)

Zwolle.

6942. Maandblad voor den Nederlandschen Landbonwer.

Wageningen.

6950. Universiteit.

NORWAY.

Bergen.

6956. Laerde Skoles Bibliothek.

6962. Selskab for Videnskabernes Fremme.

Christiania.

6966. "Biologiske Meddelelser."

6979a. Departementet for Norges Fiskerier.

6980. De Skandinaviske Naturforskeres Selskab.

7028. Naturhistorisk Forening.

#### PORTUGAL.

Coïmbra.

7078. Botanic Garden of the University.

7082. Journal des Sciences Mathématiques et Astronomiques.

7084. Sociedade Broteriana.

Lisböa.

7096. Bureau Central de Statistique.

7099. Commissão Central Permanente de Geographia. (Incorporated with 7135, August 12, 1880.)

7103. Direcção General dos Trabalhos Geologicos (a section of 7101).

7116. Minister of Justice.

7134. Revue du Portugal et de ses Colonies.

Oporto.

7155f. Reale Bibliotheca Publica do Porto.

7156. Sociedade de Geographia Commercial do Porto. [i]

#### ROUMANIA.

Bukarest.

7160. Academia Roumania.

7160a. Directiunea Biuroului Geologicu.

7160b. Institutul Meteorologic al Romanici.

7161. Société Roumaine d'Agriculture. (Dissolved.)

7164. Topographic Bureau.

Galatz.

7164c. Commission Européenne du Danube.

#### RUSSIA.

Derpt.

7168. Archiv für die Naturkunde Livlands, Esthlands, und Kurlands.

Elisavetgrad.

7190. Meteorological Station.

Helsingfors.

7190c. Astronomical Observatory of the Imperial Alexander University.

7194. Finska Fornminnesföreningen.

7194a. Finska Forstföreningen. [i]

7200. Folkupplysnings siillskapet.

7203. (Correct name.) Finska Vetenskaps Societetens Meteorologiska Central Anstalt.

7206. Pedagogiska Föreningen i Finland.

7208. Société Finno-Ougrienne.

Kishener.

7238. Société d'Agriculture.

Moskva.

7300. Statistical Bureau of the City of Moscow.

Odessa.

7316. Observatory.

Paylofsk.

7326. Central Astronomical Observatory.

Petrowskoye Rasumowskoye (near Moscow).

7328. Land- und Forstwirthschaftliche Akademie. (Same as 7297 in Moseow.)

Polotsk.

7328a. Metrological and Magnetic Station.

Sankt-Peterburg.

7348. "Annuaire du Journal des Mines de Russie."

7350. "Artillery Journal." [i]

7358. Department of Telegraphs.

7419e. "Journal of Legal and Clinical Psychiatry and Neuropathology."

# Sankt-Peterburg-Continued.

7420. L'Électricité Russe.

7424. Messenger of Neurology and Forensic Psycho-Pathology.

7458. Russian Society of Fish and Fisheries.

7464. Russian Society of Booksellers and Publishers.

7473a. "Household and School."

7474. Service de Santé de l'Armée.

7476. Society of Psychiatry.

7491. Agronomical Institute. (Defunct.)

7493. Agricultural Museum of the Ministry of State Domains (Definiet.)

#### Vilna.

7535. Astronomical Observatory. (Defunct.)

## Vladimir.

7539. Imperial School of Marine Jurisprudence. (Defunct.)

#### SPAIN.

## Badajos.

7543a. El Folk Lore Bético Extremeno.

7514c. Asociacion de Excursiones.

7546. Gazeta Médica Catalana.

7552. Real Academia de Ciencias Naturales y Artes.

#### Madrid.

7570. Agricultural School.

7570a. Anales de la Real Academia de Medicina.

7580. Direccion General de Aduanas.

7580a. El Folk-Lore Bético-Extremeno.

7582. Gazeta del Constructor y Revista de la Arquitectura Nacional y Extranjera. [i]

7582a. Government of Spain.

7605k. Revista de los Progresos de las Ciencias Exactes, Físicas v Naturales.

7606. Revista de Telégraphos.

7617. Spanish Minister of State.

## Zaragoza.

7632. Universidad Literaria de Zaragoza.

#### SWEDEN.

#### Stockholm.

7643a. "Acta Mathematica."

7654. Hydrographic Office.

7658. Kongliga Kommerce Kollegium.

7662. Kongliga Tekniska Högskolan.

7669f. Nationalekonomiska Förening.

7670. Nautisk Meteorologiska Byrån.

H. Mis. 170-10

Stockholm-Continued.

7672. Nordiska Museet. [ i & Eth.]

7674. Polytechnicum.

7674a. Royal Museum of Natural History.

7674b. Royal Patent Office.

7674e. Skandinaviske Naturforskers Forsamling.

7684. Technologisk Institute.

#### Vesteras.

7698. Vesterås Högre Allmänna Läroverk.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Aarau.

7706. Mittelschweizerische Geographisch-Commercielle Gesellschaft. [i]

Basel.

7716. Physikalische Anstalt im Bernoullianum.

Bern.

7721. Allgemeine Schweizerische Gesellschaft für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften. [iii]

7742. Journal Télégraphique de Berne.

7761. Société des Sciences Naturelles. (Same as 7721.)

Genève.

7811. Société Suisse de Topographie et d'Arpentage. [i] (Correct title.)

Grand Saint-Bernard.

7812. Hospice du Grand St.-Bernard.

Le Locle.

7823a. Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie. [i]

Luzern.

7828. Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

Neufchâtel.

7828d. Commission Pénitentiaire Internationale.

7834. Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie, (Same as 7823a.)

Zurich.

7858. Antiqua. Unterhaltungblatt für Freunde der Alterthums kunde. Herausgegeben von einem Consortium Schweizerischer Alterthumsfreunde.

7870. Schweizerische Geodätische Commission.

7876. Statistical Bureau.

#### TURKEY.

Constantinople.

7898. Bibliothèque Générale Ottomane.

7912. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

7912a. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

Sophia (Bulgaria).

. 7920. Bulgarian Government.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

1290. International Congress of Hygiene, Vienna.

1520. International Congress of Pharmacy, Brussels.

3140. International Congress of Geological Sciences, Berlin.

5538. International Health Exhibit, London.

6907. International Congress of Orientalists, Leiden.

7828d. International Penitentiary Commission, Neuchatel.

7952. International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890.

# SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIST OF FOREIGN COR-RESPONDENTS, JULY, 1886.

# Prepared by George H. Boehmer.

In the Annual Report for 1885 a "List of Foreign Correspondents" of the Smithsonian Institution was published, and a supplement to it is given in the present report, under the title "Additions and Corrections to the List of Foreign Correspondents, corrected to July, 1886."

The paper now submitted represents a systematic arrangement of the two lists, under the following elassification:

- I. Academies of Arts, Letters, Science, etc.
- II. Commissions, Committees, International Conferences and Congresses.
- III. Governments and Government Departments.
- IV. Hospitals and Hospices.
  - V. Institutes and Institutions of Learning.
- VI. Journals and Periodicals.
- VII. Laboratories.
- VIII. Libraries.
  - IX. Museums.
    - X. Observatories.
  - XI. Societies.
- XII. Surveys.
- XIII. Universities, Colleges, and Schools.
- XIV. Establishments receiving the Smithsonian Annual Reports.
  - XV. Establishments receiving the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections and the Annual Reports.
- XVI. Establishments receiving the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, the Miscellaneous Collections, and the Annual Reports.

#### I.—ACADEMIES.

Agriculture.

6353 6595

Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Archæology.

1447 6409 6519 6621 6625.

Archæology and Geology.

7601.

Archæology, Letters and Fine Arts.

6517.

Architecture.

2237.

Arts and Sciences.

749.

Belles Lettres.

7551.

Belles-Lettres, History, and Antiquaries.

7663.

Ethnography.

1921.

Exact Sciences.

403 7563.

Fine Arts.

1449 2549d 2867 3293 6283 6317 6439 6615 6631 6725 6775 6809 7091 7401 7625.

General Staff. (See Military.)

Horticulture.

2927.

History.

7603.

Inscriptions and Belles-lettres.

2549b.

Legislature.

2929.

Medicine.

275 535b 1491 2443 6379 6727.

Medicine, Physical and Natural Sciences.

339.

Meteorologic Aerostation.

2439.

Moral and Political Science.

2549e7599.

Natural Sciences.

535 6319 6623 6677.

Naturalists.

6493.

Oriental.

1387.

Physico-Medico Statistics.

Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

6525.

Plastic Art.

1303.

Sciences.

 $\begin{array}{c} 564\ 1041\ 1135\ 1299\ 1610\ 1859\ 1872\ 1975\ 1995\ 2057\ 2129\ 2143\ 2369\\ 2371\ 2417\ 2429\ 2549a\ 2549e\ 2767\ 2817\ 3295\ 4025\ 4153\ 4173\\ 4243\ 4611\ 4805\ 4931\ 5695\ 6967\ 6281\ 6291\ 6399\ 6403\ 6495\ 6497\\ 6623\ 6711\ 6797\ 6869\ 6881\ 7059\ 7073\ 7089\ 7160\ 7371\ 7597\ 7661\\ 7677\ 7687. \end{array}$ 

Sciences and Belles-lettres.

1821 6407.

Science and Letters.

6523 6557.

Sciences, Agriculture, Arts, and Belles-lettres.

1795 2961 6787.

Sciences, Arts, Belles-lettres, and Geography.

2273.

Sciences, Inscriptions, and Belles-lettres.

2931.

Sciences, Arts, and Female Industries.

7544.

Sciences, Arts, Letters, Agriculture, and Industry.

2903.

Sciences, Letters, and Arts.

1493 1809 1847 1909 1923 1999 2035 2063 2081 2145 2221 2277 2845 6281 6371 6397 6473 6549 6611 6625e 6755.

Scientific Research and Acclimation.

19.

Spanish and Portuguese.

2937.

Three Noble Arts.

7567.

# II.—Commissions, Committees, International Conferences and Congresses.

Agriculture.

1217 2086 2181 2329 2390a 3329 3375 6321 6395 6470 7937.

Americanists.

7925 7935.

Amortizement.

7369.

Anthropology.

7949.

Antiquities or Archæology.

1845 1897 2027 2085 2849 2951 2981 2993 6637 7375 7949.

Archæology and Literature.

2405.

Archæography.

7349 7533.

Artillery and Engineering.

6639.

Artillery and Torpedoes.

6705.

Artistic.

7933.

Arts and Historic Monuments.

1309 2909.

Benevolent.

7939.

Botany.

7927 7941.

Civil Service.

5433.

Congo.

1497 7923.

Commercial Geography.

7945.

Crown-lands and Public Works

28a.

Danube.

7164c.

Exchanges.

385a 427 499 1511 2494 6698 6881 7357,

Flemish.

2107.

Forestry.

7937.

Geodesy.

1717 3311 5538a 6837 6973 7101 7870 7951.

Geography.

294 7099 7739 7929.

Geology.

3140 3313 4605 4977 6361 6681 7361 7931.

Geological Map.

1515 2511 6793 7575 7727.

Health.

1290 5538 7963.

History.

1519 2179 6302 6355 6580.

History and Archæology.

2159 2427.

History and Arts.

1823.

Historical Monuments and Antiquities.

1851.

Historical Monuments and Documents.

1929.

Horticulture.

7927 7941.

Hydrometric.

2227.

Hygiene.

1290.

Industry.

1613.

International Law.

1589.

Lunacy.

5441 6131.

Medicine.

2279 3961 7952.

Meteorology.

33 473b 1031 1930 2201 2229 5538a 7953 7955,

Meter.

7957.

National Defense.

3331.

Natural History.

1193 6729.

Orientalists.

6904 7947.

Pharmacy.

1520.

Penitentiary.

7828d.

Polar.

7959.

Pomology.

7961.

Popular Economy.

3715.

Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology.

7949.

Public Health.

1615 1931 2183.

Public Works.

Publication of Ancient Laws.

1518.

Red Cross.

3123 6499.

Sanitary. (See Health.)

School.

3271.

Scientific Exploration of the German Sea.

4507.

Scientific of the Navy.

7441.

Silk Culture.

7965.

Solar Physics.

5439.

Statistics.

1222 1359 1513 3363 7513 7967.

Teachers of the Blind.

2999.

Technical Committee of the Navy.

3275.

Telegraphy.

7969.

Testing of Ordnance.

3297.

Trade.

3669 5553.

Transit of Venus.

3139a.

Trawling.

5773.

Weights and Measures.

2501 7355 7943.

III.—GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

#### Governments.

49 145 222a 258 295 417 435 477 501 555 606 615 644 661 663 678 684 709 795 817 839 849 885 953 1275 1521 1731 3037 3069 3787 3909 4129 4227 4453 4945 4959 4989 5349 6229 6231 6331 6855 7347 7543 7729 7891 7921.

Agriculture.

139 153 207 611 711 1301 2605 4459.

Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.

3347.

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

66555.

Agriculture, Statistics, and Health.

195.

Artillery and Torpedoes.

6705,

Botanic Garden.

28 126 360a 364 698 763 837 871 945 1127 1528 2553 3303 4161 4815 5291 6147 6529 6565 6581 6685 7078 7403.

Chamber of Commerce.

280 641 872 979 1146 1697 1927 2226 3795 4085 4295 4465 4609 4737 4881 5072 5095 5574 6009.

Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

979 1013 1111 1169 1227 1297.

Chamber of Manufactures.

8720.

Children's Relief.

806.

Church and Education.

1341 1759 3943 5019 6981.

Civil Service.

5433.

Colonies.

2617 5445 6853a 7097 7591.

Commerce.

1321 1729 2623 3669.

Commerce and Agriculture.

717.

Commerce and Trade.

3345.

Communications.

7431.

Consuls.

523 533 563 5167.

Customs.

519. -

Education.

154 169 723.

Engineer Corps.

537 2514 5213 7417 7475.

Exchange Commission.

385a 427 499 1511 2494 6698 6881 7357.

Finance.

557 2607 3305 5007 6650 6657 7425.

Finance and Commerce.

Finance and Public Works.

527.

Fisheries.

5475 5705 6043 6129 6163 6833 6979a 7644.

Foreign Affairs. (See State.)

Forests.

 $836c\ 5009$ .

Fortifications.

1331 3331 5525.

General Agents of Governments.

5359 5361 5363 5365 5367 5445 5744.

General Staff.

3309 3369 3377 3403 5265 7451.

Geography.

721h 2517 7019.

Geology.

1033 1317 2510 3313 3879 4605 4977 5491 6681 7103 7160a 7651.

Health.

164 1752 2850 3251 3890 3951 7474 7893.

Home.

3249 5515.

Hydrography.

489 1187 1769 2495 2516 3245 4441 5523 6393 7363 7654.

Hydrometry.

2674.

India.

5563.

Interior.

47 379 481 554 974 1343 1533 1757 2613 3259 3343 4448 5017 6253 6661 6853 7019 7433 7589 7731.

Interior, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce.

297.

Interior and Justice.

3890e.

Industry.

3875.

Justice.

147a 3265 3319 5013 7116.

Justice and Public Instruction.

299.

Justice, Worship, and Education.

4449.

Light-Houses.

6111.

Longitudes.

2499 2507.

Lunacy.

5441 6018 6131.

Marine Court.

3255.

Maritime Customs.

593 601 5427.

Medicine.

235 638 6192 7423.

Meteorology.

177 247 335 407 479 502 607 627 653 667 913 959 1307 1715 2493 3337 3849 4305 4441 4811 5295 5601 6166 6697 7005 7160b 7665 7670 7871.

Meteorology and Trigonometry Survey.

714.

Meteorology and Weather.

959.

Mines.

227 726 801 875 960 3313 3355 3731 3817 4245 7367 7509 7655.

Mint.

899 3351 6682.

Nautical Almanac.

2507 3374 3473 5621 7079.

Navy.

1333 1375 2516 2617 3243 3245 5393 6667 7097 7363 7423 7437.

Patent.

148 728 967 1392 1538 2623 3257 5485 6686 7674b.

Post.

341 968a 2619 3267 5647.

Printing.

957 1327 3261.

Public Education.

7429.

Public Instruction.

117 374a 483 787 4833 6663 6854 7589 7912a.

Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

2615.

Public Works.

301 585 726 1517 2621 3349 4469 6665.

Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture.

441 6854a.

Public Works and Post-Offices.

509,

Practical Art.

5448a.

Railroads.

1049 1397 3263 4057 7737 7824.

Records.

1741 3315 3357 3887 5011 7041.

Registrar-General.

825 967a 6034.

Revenue and Agriculture.

655 699,

Revenue and Finance.

636

Royal Household.

3963.

Schools (Inspector-General of).

841.

State.

248 256 381 443 531 579 725 1055 1339 1529 2609 3247 3339 3357 3359 3889 3941 4447 4454 4823 5045 5557 5563 6669 7014 7117 7483 7660 7669 7912.

State Domains.

7427 7485.

Stationery.

5738a.

Statistics.

Statistics and Meteorology.

247.

Surgeon General.

659 701.

Surveyor-General.

976a.

Technical Board of Education.

784.

Telegraphy.

343 2619 7358.

Topography.

62 475 1774 2502b 3321 3369 3957 4457 4829 6841 6967 7477 7725.

Trade.

5395 5553.

Trade and Commerce.

5003.

Translation of Foreign Scientific Books.

587.

Treasury.

306 3269 3305 5591.

War.

559 1329 1331 1375 2517 2611 3323 6659 7489.

Water Supply, Commerce, and Industry.

6854a.

Weights and Measures.

388 943 2501 2920.

Worship, Education, and Medicine.

3341.

Worship and Instruction.

1033a.

Zoological Garden.

3721 6909.

City Governments.

281 383 429 785 873 1417 1479 1481 1676 2637 3383 4630 5555 5571 5923 6050 6182d 6287 6426 6429 6650c 7465 7829.

# IV.—Hospitals and Hospices.

624 650 684a 773 1967 2749 3 33 3137 3201 3205 3241 3277 3279 3281 3283 3285 3287 3395 3429 4181 5098 5577 5613 5699 5701 5703 6437 6673 7043 7713 7812.

# V.—Institutes or Institutions.

Acclimatization.

3121.

Actuaries.

5527.

Agriculture.

374e 412 440 2111 2547 4615 7115 7491 7547.

Anatomy.

3241 4377 4405.

Anthropology.

5373.

Archæology.

1474 1621 5659 6651.

Archæology and Natural History.

5169.

Architecture.

5681.

Art.

6125.

Artillery.

5981.

Bankers.

5528.

Blind.

1003 3301 3809 3937 4097 4117 4281 7119 7815.

Botany.

5052 6678.

Civil Engineer.

5531 6037.

Colonies.

5671.

Deaf and Dumb.

4119 4685 4753 1755 4827 5237 6039 6071 6381 6859 7321 7411 7813 7855.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

93.

Demented Children.

4276.

Engineers.

5123 6221 6845 7417.

Engineers and Ship-builders.

6191.

Ethnography.

2551.

Fine Arts.

6151 6511.

Forestry.

7467.

Geodesy.

3311..

Geognosy.

4167.

Geography.

375 791 1021 1335 1527 4207.

Geography and Statistics.

7583.

Geology.

1033 1295 1317 3313 7739.

Higher Studies.

6335.

History.

377 4723.

History, Geography, and Ethnography.

439.

Horology.

5405.

Hydrometrical and Nautical Engineers

5533.

Industry.

7113 7153.

International Law.

1523.

Iron and Steel.

Life-boat.

5691.

Literature.

331.

Literature, Science, Commerce, and Industry.

1653.

Lunacy.

5233 5857.

Mathematico-Physics.

3938.

Mechanical Engineers.

5529.

Mechanics.

205 631 863 867 908 3335.

Medical Chirurgy.

3391.

Meteorology.

1715 3337 6931 7005.

Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism.

1031 1307.

Military Cartography.

1525.

Mineralogy.

3735 4183.

Mining,

5907 6201.

Mining Engineers.

5219.

Mining and Mechanical Engineers.

5837 5951.

Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers

5123.

Movement Cure.

5001.

Natural, Economical, and Technical Sciences.

6527.

Natural History.

636e 5899.

Natural Science.

233.

Natural Science and Mathematics.

4725.

Naval Architects.

5535.

Navy.

6383 7623.

```
Oriental Languages.
```

- 7483.

Paleontology.

4185.

Pathological Anatomy. (See Anatomy.)

Pharmacy.

4187.

Philology, Geology, and Ethnography.

6847.

Philosophy.

927 6146.

Pomology.

4937.

Physics.

4193.

Physiology.

3823 4195 4373 1627.

Physico-Pathology.

6679.

Science.

. 136 144 165 193 260 262 360e 360e 910 917 929 935 937 911 963 1163 2549 4594 5049 5255 5283 5581 5683 5933 5993 6017 6207 6209 6219 6653 7081 7621 7631 7785.

Science, Arts, and Letters.

6777.

Science and Letters.

327 6441.

Statistics.

6811.

Technology.

3671 6383 6145 6187 6567 7409 7681.

Topography.

6841.

United Service.

5697.

Zoology.

2187 4521.

Zoological Anatomy. (See Anatomy.)

Zoological Zcotomy.

4145 4203 5107.

# VI.-JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS.

Aeronautics.

2445.

Agriculture.

1409 2087 2341 2559 3467 3513 3593 3660 4421 5759 6369 6423 6942 6947 7587.

H. Mis. 170-11

Agriculture and Chemistry.

3579.

Agriculture and Forestry.

4559.

Agriculture, Industry, Literature and Art.

2973.

Anatomy.

5191 6138.

Anatomy and Physiology.

2562 5189.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medical Sciences.

4637.

Anthropology.

2643 2932 3764 4109.

Anthropology and Ethnology.

6323.

Antiquarian.

635 5375 7858.

Anti-phylloxera.

1133.

Archæology.

2647 3447 3573 3643 5240 5375 5377 5655.

Architecture.

2591 3641 5379 7582.

Army.

3505.

Army and Navy.

3567.

Art. (See Agriculture.)

3453 4353.

Art and Collections.

3565.

Art and Numismatics.

113.

Artillery.

7350 7579.

Artillery and Engineering.

3449.

Asiatic.

2557.

Astronomy. (See Mathematics.)

2507 2582 3374 3473 3611 4495 4548 5385 5545 5627 6075 7079.

Astronomy and Meteorology.

4547.

Auriculist.

Bacteriology.

4480.

Bibliography.

2636e 3553 7783.

Biology.

2466 4845 5545 6712 6966.

Book Trade.

5397.

Botany.

2649 3483 3563 3571 4261 4489 4479 4653 4954 5396 5396*a*.

Chemistry. (See Physics.)

2491 3489 3491 4250 4582 4610e 4744 5419 5423 6306 6507 6561.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.

4633.

Chirurgy. (See Clinical Chirurgie and Medicine.)

Civil Engineers.

2457 6645.

Classical Philology.

4652.

Clinical Chirurgie.

3455.

Coal and Iron Trade.

5749 5764.

Colonial. (See Shipping.)

2652 5750 6808 7131.

Commerce.

2546 3531 5342 5438 6801.

Communications.

355.

Conchology.

2561 5299.

Consular.

3511.

Crystallography and Mines.

4671.

Debats.

2566.

Dental.

2467 4645.

Diplomatic.

5449 5767.

Drapers. (See Warehouse.)

Economist.

5749.

Education.

Electricity.

2582a 2587 2590 2660a 5753 6428.

Electricity and Telegraph.

3535 4334 5751.

Engineer. (See Artillery.) 5755 5757.

Engravings.

6647.

Entomology.

109 1436 2577 3477 3497*b* 3503 3645 4968 5465 5467 6907 7647 7845.

Ethnography.

2651.

Ethnology. (See Anthropology.)

Exact Science.

7605k.

Exploration.

2583 6509.

Fish.

1723 1786 3529 4971 5473 5177.

Folk Lore. (See Philology.)

29 7543a 7580a.

Forestry. (See Agriculture.) 3537.

Fruit and Horticulture.

1415.

Geography. (See International Geography.)

2485 2542 2653 3471 3547 3773 4306a 4477 4573 4641 4841 5074 5214 5543 7160a 7787.

**Geology.** (See History and Mineralogy.) 2459 5131 5493 5545.

Gynæcology. (See Obstetrics.) 3451.

Herald.

3495 3633.

History. (See Science.)

3581 3973 4639.

History and Archæology.

2331 3595.

History and Geology.

3655.

Horticulture. (See Fruit.)

1265 1103 2592b 2657 5761.

Hospital.

Hydrography.

3437.

Hygiene. (See Public Hygiene and Legal Medicine.)

Industry. (See also Agriculture and Science.) 421 2623c 2659 3558 4661 4843 5545 6365.

Industry and Chemistry.

3489.

Insanity.

4364 4381 4383.

Insurance.

5763a.

International Geography.

2655.

Iron.

5541 5542

Iron Trade. (See Coal, etc.)

Language, Indo-German.

4159 4550.

Language, Modern, and Literature.

3765.

Legal.

44 1262 1280 1583 3507 3521 3545 3591 3657 4844 5582 5764c 6044 6138c 6200 6598 6778 7033 7419c.

Linguistics.

2663 4651.

Linguistics and Comparative Philology.

2661 3561 3659.

Literature. (See Agriculture, Language, and Science.)

1797 3515 3597 4086e 4657 4667.

Machinery.

5592.

Malacology.

4485.

Mathematics.

3551 3575 3587 5195 7643a.

Mathematics and Astronomy.

2489.

Mathematics and Natural Science.

6963.

Mathematics and Physics.

4635.

Wechanics.

5461,5593a.

Medical Sciences. (See Anatomy.)

Medicine.

 $\begin{array}{c} 1\ 286\ 414\ 433\ 460\ 490\ 569\ 647\ 783\ 1413\ 1495\ 1734\ 1756\ 1935\ 2343\\ 2463\ 2465\ 2538e\ 2545\ 2601\ 2639\ 2666\ 2935\ 3443\ 3485\ 3517\ 3585\\ 3631\ 4019\ 4610\ 4631\ 5397a\ 5409\ 5595\ 5596\ 5599\ 5647e\ 5765\\ 5766a\ 6047\ 6189\ 6545\ 6957\ 7057\ 7421\ 7441\ 7487\ 7519\ 7546\\ 7570a\ 7649\ 7671\ 7901, \end{array}$ 

Medicine and Chirurgy.

250 342 386a 2545.

Medicine, Clinical.

3647 4647.

Medicine, Criminal.

2452 3631 4872 6742b 7419e.

Medicine, Pharmacy.

9.

Medicine, Pharmacy and Industry. 323a.

Medicine and Psychology.

2452c.

Medicine and Surgery.

2569 6121.

Mental Science.

5397a 5542b.

Mercantile. (See Shipping.)

Metallurgy. (See Mines.)

Meteorology. (See also Astronomy.) 5600 5711.

Micrography.

2572.

Microscopy and Natural Science.

5132 5135 5648.

Microscopy and Inspection of Meat. 3651.

Military Medicine.

3519.

Milling.

5766.

Mineralogy.

5605

Mineralogy, Geology and Palæontology. 4369.

Mines.

2453 5609 5611 7348.

Mines, Metallurgy and Public Works. 1623.

Mines and Smelting.

1167 1384 3637 4643.

#### Miscellaneous.

114 270a 273 460 467c 747 761 910a 972 1131 1398 1399 1401 1734 1839 2447 2487 2543 2585 2586 2592 2603 2645 2650 2660 3061 3481a 3482 3523 3543 3557 3613 3625 4841 5031 5148 5198 5322 5322a 5471 5511 5576 5706 5738 5746 5762 5771 5782 5818 6177 6186 6360 6513 6558 6794 7459 7473a 7577.

Mycology.

2936.

National Economy.

1761.

Naturalists.

95 2539 2596 3609 5060 5147 6175 6213 6503.

Naturalists and Geology.

115.

Naturalists and History.

1411 1645 1765 2593 3457 3609 3627 3763 5371 6303 7168.

Naturalists and Medical Science.

6927.

Natural Sciences. (See also Mathematics and Microscopy.)

2345 2461 2589 3559 3607 3612 3639 4086*d* 4263 4267 4540 4649 4655 5619 6719 6865 6963 7027 7037.

Naval. (See also Army and Navy.)

1770 3605 3611 3972 4914 5621 7079.

Naval Medicine.

2465.

Nerve diseases.

3461 4644 6412.

Neurology.

2465d 7419e 7424.

Numismatic.

1407 3481 3653 6316e 6647.

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

2632c 3451.

Official.

521 1481 3493 3533 4205 7041.

Opthamology.

3549.

Oriental.

2579.

Ornithology.

1094c 3589 5763.

Palaeontology. (See also Mineralogy.)

4487 5026b.

Parliament.

6256.

Pathology.

Pathology and Anatomy.

3459.

Patent.

3557 3621.

Pedagogy.

3497 3525 3615 3617 3619 4513.

Pharmacology and Practical Medicine.

2563.

Pharmacy. (See also Anatomy, Medicine.)

468 2641 4259 4419 5638 7149.

Philology.

2661 2667 3463 3555 3577 4189 4191 4265 5177 6965.

Philology and Folk Lore.

759.

Philology and Pedagogy.

1771 4663.

.Philosophy.

2668 5575 5642 6721 6742 7883.

Photography.

1405 5407.

Physics. (See also Mathematics.)

2573 3539.

Physics and Chemistry.

2455 3635 4582 4665.

Physics and Natural Sciences.

7777.

Physicians.

3569.

Physiology.

3583 3623 3745 4637.

Political and Literary.

2669.

Polytechnical.

3509 5029.

Poultry.

3541.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

3527.

Primitive and Natural History of Man. (See Anthropology.)

Psychiatry.

1297e 3658 7419e.

Psychiatric and Criminal Psychiatric Medicine.

3445.

Psychiatrie and Neuropotology.

Psychology and Mervous Diseases. (See Medicine.) 3461.

Psycho-pathology. (See Neurology.)

Public Instruction.

121 2567.

Public Hygiene.

4445.

Public Welfare.

3439.

Public Works. (See Mines; Railroads.)

Publishers.

185 633 2483 3783 4207 4343 4587 4601 5351 5775 5783 6427 7681.

Railroad.

3441.

Railroad and Public Works.

2565.

Sanitary.

5705b.

Science.

Scientific Botany. (See Botany.)

Scientific Geography. (See Geography.)

Science and Industry.

591.

Science and Literature.

2581.

Science, Literature and History.

167.

Science and Zoology. (See Zoology.)

Shipping and Colonial.

2665.

Shipping and Mercantile.

3972 5447.

Skin Diseases. (See Syphilis.)

Smelting. (See Mining.)

Statistics.

250a 1410 3629.

Stenography.

3487 3501 3599.

Syphilis and Skin Diseases.

3469.

Technology.

1219 5545.

Telegraphy.

2462 7606 7742.

Theology.

2841 3453 6832 7055.

Theosophy.

691.

Therapeutics.

2783h.

Tocology.

2466h.

Vegetarian.

3475.

Veterinary.

1773 3465.

Warehouse and Drapers.

5781.

Zoology.

409 1782 4081 4199 4430 4673 5787 5791.

VII.—LABORATORIES.

Agricultural Stations.

1176 2390 2418 2632 3014a 4940 4944 6318 6410 6626.

Anthropological.

2931e.

Chemical.

45a, 5080.

Chemical and Chemico-Agricultural and Physical.

7 1713 4163 4179 5053 6475 6575 6761 6935 6989.

Chemico Physical.

1132.

Morphological.

5190.

Physical.

4306.

VIII.—LIBRARIES

Commerce.

4283.

Imperial Libraries. (See National Libraries.)

Legislative Libraries. (See Parliamentary Libraries.)

Medicine.

2337 4279.

National Libraries (including Imperial and Royal Libraries.)

51 65 279 371 423 471 503 545 1083 1275 1503 1719 2477 3055 3069 3881 3909 3945 4209 4347 4463 4489 4759 4819 4975 4989 5021 5077 5349 5559 5561 6051 6231 6249 6269 6327 6331 6415 6501 6559 6579 6629 6713 6771 6843 7021 7095 7347 7389 7543 7573 7657 7723 7891 7921.

# Parliamentary.

145 159 173 197 203 219 229 821 843 851 895 966 1501 2502 3165 3289 3317 4489 5559 5561 6851 7051.

#### Public.

 $3\ 43\ 71\ 75\ 89\ 162\ 181\ 245\ 228\ 333\ 337\ 367\ 373\ 415\ 425\ 525\ 560\ 677\ 693\ 775\ 789\ 844\ 859\ 861\ 897\ 924\ 967\ 969\ 1119\ 1153\ 1173\ 1185\ 1218\ 1243\ 1453\ 1473\ 1475\ 1477\ 1483\ 1581\ 1585\ 1587\ 1605\ 1607\ 1643\ 1657\ 1667\ 1675\ 1677\ 1680\ 1681\ 1685\ 1689\ 1695\ 1705\ 1791\ 1811\ 1925\ 1991\ 2095\ 2337\ 2373\ 2473\ 2479\ 2481\ 2827\ 2847\ 3009\ 3777\ 3807\ 4047\ 4279\ 4283\ 4307\ 4571\ 4675\ 4715\ 4767\ 4777\ 4973\ 5117\ 5119\ 5123d\ 5139\ 5149\ 5157\ 5159\ 5171\ 5175\ 5231\ 5241\ 5265a\ 5303\ 5309\ 5325\ 5345b\ 5483\ 5485\ 5504\ 556\ 5551\ 5553\ 5555\ 5557\ 5559\ 5563\ 5564\ 5565\ 5781b\ 5799\ 5811\ 5831\ 5849\ 5859\ 5867\ 5879\ 5887\ 5895\ 5901\ 5905\ 5909\ 5921\ 5941\ 5943\ 5944\ 5949\ 5991\ 6023\ 6077\ 6096\ 6100b\ 6105\ 6193\ 6216aa\ 6217\ 6225\ 6253\ 6265\ 6275\ 6279\ 6325\ 6329\ 6503\ 6543\ 6026a\ 6627\ 6751\ 6769\ 6783\ 6789\ 6813\ 6825\ 6831\ 6873\ 6917\ 6923\ 6955\ 6956\ 7061\ 7063\ 7069\ 7075\ 7087\ 7781\ 7783\ 7817\ 7879\ 7898\ 7911.$ 

Royal. (See National Libraries.)

School.

5808b 5814b.

Staff.

52.

University Libraries. (See Universities.)

#### IX.-Museums.

# Unclassified, or General.

39 55 90 248e 259 285 323e 359 361 385 145 485 570 619 649 683 707 775 781 855 887 891 897 919 923 931 949 987 999 1039 1125 1155 1175 1199 1245 1345 1836 1873 2629 2884 3353 3727 3785 3872 3891 4201 4299 5171 5187 5203 5253 5313 5323 5325 5346 5411 5849 5859 5887 5905 5921 5927 5949 5961 5971 6105 6123 6204 6216aa 6225 6297 6515 6867,6910 6953 7077 7119 7121 7253 7279 7337 7445 7447 7672 7789.

# Anatomy.

5191 5613 6295 6993.

### Anthropology.

1045 3959 6341.

# Antiquities.

1535 1747 3837 4517 4445 4801 4873 6698d 6897 6999 7071 7443 7537.

# Archæology.

5193 6435,7593.

#### Art.

1351 3109 3327 3435 3925 5325 5737 5859 6051 6072 G143.

Botany.

855 4821 5292 6235 6901 6995.

Colony.

7121.

Commerce.

1655.

Economy.

5959 7473.

Education.

727.

Ethnography.

1768 2625 2626 6671 6893 6997 7253 7672.

Ethnology.

4589 6997 7637.

Ethnology and Geography.

1653.

Geology.

1337 4168 5615 6299 6730.

History.

2381 3233 3935 4873 4981.

Industry.

1351 1509 1538 1655 3109 3327 3435 4871 6731.

Medicine.

2631.

Mineralogy.

1781 6723 3401 3735 3938 4409.

Mineralogy and Geology.

986.

Mining Engineers.

7479.

Natural History.

708 708¢ 823 1121 1259 1337 1537 1653 1937 2005 2097 2151 2189 2233 2283 2627 2819 3775 3938 4301 4979 5067 5413 5873 6239 6271 6375 6431 6433 6587 6733 7155 7674¢.

Numismatic.

6237 6987.

Oriental.

1389.

Paleontology.

1337.

Pedagogy.

2636 3196.

Philology.

4065 4674.

Physical and Natural History.

Physical Geography.

7353.

Physical Astronomy.

1353.

Prehistoric.

.1939 3939 6671.

Science and Art. (See Art.)

Technology, Industry and Sanitary.

810.

Zoology. (See also Anthropology and Ethnology.)

1373 1873 3723 3959 1143 4201 5191 5415 6541 6735 7001 7071 7791.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

6722.

# X.—Observatories.

# Astronomy.

11 35 57 243 261 405 447 463 487 505 507 529 623 665 689 705 729 797 813 835 889 951 955 1019 1107 1139 1145 1161 1209 1361 1539 1775 1941 1993 2235 2285 2393 2633 2933 3365 3753 3757 3805 3831 3869 3991 4175 4211 4309 4563 4689 4746 4825 4857 4985 5091 5137 5179 5245 5267 5271 5273 5285 5293 5317 5885 5889 5890 5915 5969 5989 6007 6053 6073 6087 6091 6109 6153 6197 6203 6241 6301 6347 6349 6377 6447 6471 6489 6531 6547 6569 6583 6602 6675 6676 6701 6737 6899 6933 6959 6985 7123 7125 7127 7173 7190 $\epsilon$  7221 7237 7239 7287 7307 7326 7329 7453 7455 7517 7535 7595 7623 7643 7673 7693 7763 7793 7831 7877 7889.

Astronomy and Meteorology.

332 1257 5227.

Astro-physical.

1179 1353 2321 4911.

Magnetic.

175.

Magnetic and Meteorology.

73 87 347 597 755 853 6597 7083 7203 7327 7328a 7495 7505.

Meteorology.

25 69 70 253 269 270 303 325 349 581 603 665 689 724 769 819 959 1031 1257 1879 2217 2393 2635 2791 2795 2811 2833 2897 2899 4736 4857 5910 6089 6203 6533 6763 7129 7167 7179 7187 7190 7203 7247 7307 7549 7555 7557 7619 7627 7694 7907.

Naval (Nautical).

447 1188 4305 7127 7239 7623.

Physical.

349 3427 6591 7479 7716.

Selenographic.

4547a.

Tellurian.

7765.

Unclassified.

86 128 158 582a 1248 1620 2408 2952 2982 5268 5794 7316.

# XI.—Societies.

Aborigines Protection.

5353.

Acclimatation. (See also Agriculture, Naturalists, Zoology.) 81 815 921 967h 2677 3073 3121 3191 6571 7289.

Æronautic.

2439 2445 2725 3195 5357.

African.

1277 1497 3071 3159 6505.

Against Abuse of Tobacco.

2706.

Agriculture. (See also Chemical, Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry, and Science.)

 13
 27
 331
 395
 779
 983
 1079
 1101
 1117
 1151
 1171
 1177
 1241
 1255
 1355
 1551
 1743
 1943
 1987
 1997
 2049
 2069
 2111
 2173
 2181
 2209

 2287
 2307
 2349
 2383
 2421
 2679
 2761
 2887
 2939
 2967
 3033
 3039

 3047
 3185
 3376a
 3379
 3733
 3799
 3819
 3841
 3845
 3865
 4215
 4217

 4249
 4349
 4365
 4399
 4483
 4515
 4555
 4613
 4705
 4763
 4831
 4851

 4905
 4913
 4961
 5057
 5124
 5289
 5657
 6003
 6057
 6135
 6309
 6321

 6453
 6457
 6757
 7238
 7267
 7527
 7819

Agriculture and Arts.

2983.

Agriculture and Botany.

1597 1703.

Agriculture and Commerce.

2009.

Agriculture and Forestry.

5087.

Agriculture and Geography.

1063.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

637 1469 1693 2131 2275 2276 6913 7881.

Agriculture, Archæology, and Natural History.

28%.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.

2103 4951 6553,

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Acclimation.

Agriculture, Industry, and Arts.

2003 2317.

Agriculture, Industry, Science, Arts, and Belles-Lettres.

2879.

Agriculture, Natural History, and Geography.

1001.

Agriculture, Natural History, and Useful Arts.

2239.

Agriculture, Science, and Arts.

1793 1831 1977 2099 2165 2199 2207 2787 2805 2971 2995 4983.

Agriculture, Science, Arts, and Belles-Lettres.

1889 1979 2121 2431 2797 2835 2953 2961.

Agriculture, Science, Arts, and Commerce.

1833 2029 2175.

Agriculture, Science, and Literature.

2793.

Alpine.

1240 1249 1251 1382 3143 3815 3919 4597 6979 7749.

Americans.

2681.

Anatomo-Pathology.

1541.

Anatomy.

2683.

Anthropology. (See also Natural Science.)

357 1285 1543 2241 2685 4157 4277 4693 4880d 4991 5319 7609.

Anthropology and Geography.

7683.

Anthropology, Ethnology, and Comparative Psychology.

6365.

Anthropology, Ethnology, and Primitive History.

3091 3767 4835 4991.

Antiquarian. (See also German Language, History, Natural History, and Numismatics.)

977 1749 1813 1989 2011 2324 2759 2799 2901 3981 5173 5713 5827 7031 7635 7663 7691 7857 7860.

Apothecaries.

1279 1783 3043 3083 4235 4403 4927 4941 5715 7869.

Aquarium.

3085 5745 5939.

Arboriculture. (See Pomology.)

Archæology. (See also Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Horticulture, Languages, Naturalists' Field Club, Natural Sciences, Paleontology, Science.)

21 981 1283 1447 1586 1621 1659 1673 1679 1683 1699 1871 1875 1945 2014 2043 2072 2076 2325 2347 2381 2397 2813 2815 2829 2915 2919 2941 2955 2957 3079 3755 4093 4391 4397 4535 4549 4757 4793 5041 5315 5399 5573 5659 5717 5725 5741 5797 5841 6013 6041 6167 6181 6243 6259 7015 7139 7194 7281 7301 7393.

Archæology and Natural History.

5169 5235 5945 5953 5963 6099.

Archæology and Numismatic.

2721.

Archæology and Statistical.

2969.

Archæology and Topography.

5279

Archæology, History, and Literature. (See also History.)

1707 1805 1893 1983 1985 2261.

Archæology, History, and Science.

2921.

Archæology, History, Science, and Arts.

2047.

Archæology, Literature, Science, and Arts.

1877 1915 1985 2311 2315.

Archæology, Science, and Arts.

1899.

Archæology, Science, and Literature.

2977.

Architects. (See Engineers, Naval Architects.)

Architecture.

2191 2237 2411 2695 3081 4567 5379 5681 5803 7611.

Architecture and Archæology.

5121 5133 5215 5321 5919 7137.

Architecture and History.

5875.

Art and Archæology.

5065.

Art and Industry.

4537.

Arts. (See Agriculture, Anthropology, Industry, Letters, Literature, Moral Science, Natural Science, Science, Statistics.)

Arts and Sciences.

79 749 991 1609 1891 2025 2061 2139 2997 5049 6875 6937.

Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

5721 6461.

Artists.

3107.

Asiatic.

599 629 639 669 713 777 2687 5661 6340.

Astronomy.

2689 4583 5335 5663.

Ballad.

5745a.

Bee Culture.

1914 3017.

Bee Culture and Entomology.

2693.

Belles-Lettres. (See Agriculture, Sciences, and Belles-Lettres.)

Benevolence.

1421 4493 4497 4700 6538 7471 7553**.** 

Bibliophilist.

1663 1951 2401 2853.

Bibliography.

1949.

Biology.

2689 5898 6029.

Blind.

1435 2999 3301 3809 4097 4117 4511 4557 7023 7419 7815.

Booksellers.

3677 4585 4691 7461 7681.

Botany. (See also Agriculture, Horticulture, Zoology.)

105 223 1567 1711 1855 2243 2691 3111 3145 3758 4291 4575 4727 4798 4929 4953 5665 6113 6455 6815 6887 6918.

Botany and Zoology.

1371 3870 3927.

Brick and Lime.

3719.

Charts. 7865.

Chemical Agriculture.

5997 6575 6761.

Chemical Industry.

5817b.

Chemicals and Drugs.

5979.

Chemico-Physics.

1289.

Chemistry.

1189 2703 3147 5337 5421 6021 7463.

Chirargy. (See also Natural Science, Medicine.) 2705-3153-3217.

Choral, Dramatic and Literature.

1459.

Civil Engineers. (See also Mineralogy.)

116b 2741 5531 6037.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers.

5429.

Climatology, Physical and Natural Sciences.

15.

Colonization.

3183 3995 4051 5368 5671 6806.

H. Mis. 170——12

Commerce. (See also Agriculture, Arts, Industry, Internal Commerce, Literature.)

2451 3179 5369 5405 5519.

Commerce and Manufactures.

2861.

Commerce and Trade.

4885.

Commercial Geography.

1955 2155 2402 2733 3127 5048.

Comparative Geography.

7156.

Comparative Psychology. (See also Anthropology.)

Competition.

1787 1905 1911 1979 2023 2066 2117 2149 2210 2213 2329 2365 2843 2861 2873.

Conchology.

5297.

Conversation. (See Lectures.)

Cremation.

3695.

Criminal Psychiatry. (See Psychiatry.)

Criticism. (See Science.)

Cruelty to Animals. (See Protection.)

Crystallogy.

5446.

Deaf and Dumb.

2697 4017 4119 4685 4753 4755 4827 5237 6039 6071 6381 6921 7321 7411.

Debate. (See Literature.)

Dentistry.

3103 4591.

Drugs. (See Chemicals.)

Economico-Patriotic.

4401.

Economy. (See also Political, Popular, Natural Sciences.)

256a 351 508 573 771 1445 3993 7177 7217 7313 7415 7503 7559 7629 7747.

Education. (See also Social Education.)

345 721s 2247 2784 3089 3221 4699 6230 7157.

Electricians.

877 1444 1557.

Electrotechnics.

3197.

Engineers. (See also Telegraph and Railroad Engineers.) 263 426 1611 3685 5339 5729.

Engineers and Architects.

1385 1425 3975 4331 4677 6977.

Engineering and Manufacturing.

6747.

Entomology. (See also Bee Culture.)

111 391 1293 1559 2711 3087 3149 3175 3199 3839 3920 4967 5463 5651 5881 6363 6891 7461 7645 7751.

Ethnography.

1921 2713.

Ethnology. (See Natural History, Natural Science, Geography, and Anthropology.)

Epidemiology.

5469.

Exotic Plants, Domestication of. (See Acclimatation.)

Exploration.

4599 5635 7323.

Field Club. (See Naturalists.)

Fine Arts.

1467 1913 2013 2065 2399 6151.

Fine Arts and Literature.

1599 7525.

Fish.

1137 1725 3177 4425 4551 4939 5103 5793 6043 6129 6163 6961 7049.

Fishing.

112a 738 1384c 3870c 4796 5500 6814 6952 7458.

Flax.

3161 5999.

Flora and Horticulture.

5073.

Folk Lore.

29 5479 7013 7543a 7580a.

Forestry. (See also History, Agriculture.) 3001 7194a 7467 7699.

Forges and Dock-yards.

2925 7655.

Free Trade.

3203 3709 4315.

Geography. (See also Agriculture, Anthropology, Commercial Geography, History, Science, Statistics.)

23 61 85 155 375 451 453 547 613 715 765 791 793 818 881 1037 1057 1097 1315 1335 1423 1457 1545 1727 1981 2101 2119 2195 2219 2255 2291 2351 2355 2385 2731 2837 2865 2943 2959 3213 3793 3899 3977 4075 4219 4273 4289 4295 4335 4407 4437 4695 4707 4785 4799 5071 5673 5808 6063 6165 6337 6693 6791 7135 7159 7163 7213 7325 7395 7501 7531 7615 7735 7801 7823a.

Geography and Ethnology.

6748.

Geography and Natural Sciences.

Geography and Statistics.

317 511 4075.

Geology. (See also Mineralogy.)

 $\begin{array}{c} 455\ 617\ 721\ j\ 882\ 883\ 1009\ 1094\ 1317\ 1625\ 2157\ 2197\ 2735\ 3151\ 3897\\ 5327\ 5341\ 5495\ 5499\ 5801\ 5847\ 5897\ 6119\ 6185\ 6459\ 6694\ 7361\\ 7653. \end{array}$ 

Geology and Science.

5239.

German Languages and Antiquities.

3097-3105.

Gynæcology. (See also Obstetrics.)

4287.

Greek Studies.

2471.

Hellenic Studies.

5725.

Heraldry.

3227.

History. (See also Anthropology, Architects, Literature, Natural Science.)

17 133 231 1073 1109 1147 1223 1709 1733 1785 1799 1823 1857 1947 2073 2179 2717 2737 2739 2801 2857 2911 2957 3013 3029 3031 3045 3057 3063 3221 3687 3697 3725 3728 3730 3759 3761 3797 3835 3861 3871 3893 3907 3931 3985 4005 4041 4105 4121 4139 4233 4241 4275 4313 4337 4345 4379 4395 4501 4503 4541 4542 4565 4577 4697 4711 4751 4773 4787 4791 4803 4877 4880 4889 4903 4925 4963 4981 5075 5097 5329 5513 5675 6041 6117 6469 6929 6945 6975 7397 7775 7821 7825.

History and Antiquities.

3903 4003.

History and Archæology.

1555 1805 1835 2031 2041 2051 2141 2167 2177 2203 2331 2433 2789 2807 2871 2891 2957 3011 3015 4031 4071 4221 4269 4393 4429 4431 4569 4703 4717 4739 4779 4859 4949 4965 5079 5083 6036 6081 7015 7263 7711 7799.

History and Fine Arts.

1907.

History and Natural History.

3905.

History and Science.

2889.

History and Statistics.

4083.

History and Topography.

History, Antiquities, and Geography.

4101

History, Antiquities, and Philology.

6879.

History, Geography.

377.

History, Geography, and Ethnography.

439.

Historic Philology.

7305 7379.

Horology.

5105 5785 6103 6137.

Horticulture. (See also Agriculture, Pomology, Science.)

1077 1113 1261 1569 1619 1837 1957 2007 2055 2071 2075 2091 2125 2169 2257 2278 2313 2367 2455 2699 2855 2885 2905 2917 2987 3209 3237 3705 3791 3873 4009 4027 4055 4147 4213 4795 4895 4995, 5043 5677 6115 6359 7299 7391.

Horticulture and Botany.

1487 1890 1901 2243 2290 2293 2435 3921.

Horticulture and Natural History.

2353.

Horticulture and Vine Culture.

1988 2045 2323 2423.

Horticulture, Vine Culture, and Forestry.

2963.

Humane.

5679.

Humanitarians.

1959.

Hydronomical and Nautical Engineers.

5533.

Hygiene. (See Public Health.)

Inebriety.

5712.

Indo-Chinese Studies.

586 2719.

Industry.

1015 1225 1253 1613 1817 2115 2123 2198 2267 2299 2709 2821 2859 2907 3707 3885 4709 4789 4999 6289 6871 7141.

Industry and Commerce.

1701 4885.

Industry and Agriculture.

757 1825 2089.

Industry, Manufacture, Agriculture, Science, and Art. 2153.

Industry, Polytechnics.

1089 1115.

Instruction. (See Agriculture, Art, Chemical Industry, Iron Industry, Literature, Public Instruction.)

Instruments. (See Science, Scientific Instruments.)

International Commerce.

3119.

International Law. (See Law.)

Iron Industry.

1429.

Japanese, Chinese, Tartar, and Indo-Chinese Studies.

Jurist.

1149 1298 3181 3239 3681 4059 7035, 7269.

Knowledge. (See Useful Knowledge.)

Language and Archæology.

4595.

Latin.

2746.

Law.

1523 1589 4169 5417 6857 6945 7033 7209 7413.

Lectures and Scientific Conversation.

6389 7803.

Legal. (See also Medico Legal.)

Legislation.

2743.

Letters. (See also Science, Moral Science.)

Letters and Science.

1446.

Letters, Sciences, and Art.

1627 1665 1803 1809 1861 1883 1918 2035 2109 2327 2407 2415 2785 2839 2965 5732.

Linguistics.

2745 4321.

Linnean.

799 1571 1789 1819 1829 1961 2015 2259 2869 5567.

Literature. (See also Agriculture, Anthropology. Arts, Fine Arts, Science.)

331 625 685 1157 1271 1273 1427 1631 1647 1735 1797 3167 3169 3381 3689 5453 5505 5693 5869 6227 6245 6261 6688 6883 7013 7197 7295 7331 7335 7541 7897 7908.

Literature and Art.

1445 1507 1669 1845 7249.

Literature and Debate.

Literature and History,

157 1591 1691.

Literature and Philosophical.

157a 5129 5281 5301 5311 5331 5805 5833 5851 5931 5937 5971.

Literature and Science.

147 327 1687 1801 5211 5391.

Literature, Science, and Arts.

1841 2021.

Literature, Science, Commerce, and Industry.

1653.

Malacology.

1561 2886 4049 6366 6605.

Manufactory. (See also Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Industries.)

Mathematics.

3387 5585 7227 7283.

Mathematics and Natural History.

5066.

Mechanical Drawing.

2249.

Mechanical Engineers. (See also Mineralogy.)

5529.

Mechanics. (See also Civil Engineers.)

3847 5587 5853.

Mechanics and Optics.

3155.

Medicine. (See also Natural History, Natural Science, Practical Medicine.)

265 278 311 315 329 369 374 493 561 735 751 903 1141 1211 1443 1461 1547 1595 1596 1633 1745 1865 1963 2017 2039 2127 2171 2193 2263 2269 2295 2387 2747 2749 2803 2823 2863 2883 3095 3117 3235 3701 3751 3961 4619 4783 5403 5509 5521 5597 6247 6706 7003 7145 7319 7497 7529 7807 7813 7915.

Medicine and Natural Sciences.

513 1575 4137 4357 4415 4899.

Medicine, Chirurgy, and Pharmacy.

2947.

Medical Chirurgy.

277 1489 1635 1965 1967 2297 3393 5594 5685 6139 6311 6479.

Medical Legal.

2751.

Medical Pedagogy.

3397.

Medical Pharmacy.

266 271 1903 2133 2185 2205.

Medical Physics.

651 4033 4063 5099 7255.

Medical Psychology.

2754 5410.

Melophiles.

1608.

Medical Statistics.

3187.

Merchants.

3131.

Meteorology.

15 77 1383 2439 2755 4285 4539 4733 5687 6141 6488.

Microscopy. (See also Natural History.)

1549 3219 4339 5161 5229 5649 5689.

Military.

3099 3399 7025.

Military Science.

1376.

Mineralogy. (See also Zoology.)

321 2757 4578 5607 7407.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology.

5034.

Mineral Industry.

2881.

Mining.

1661 4091 5219 5907 6107 6201.

Mining and Civil Engineering.

5123.

Mining and Mechanical Engineers.

5837.

Mining and Smelting.

1123 4529.

Miscellaneous.

1034 5370 5383e 5508 7084.

Missionary. (See also Theology.)

Moral Sciences, Letters, and Arts.

2989.

Moravian ..

4385.

Montanistic.

3923 4001 4021 4077.

Museum.

1885 2831 3837 4719.

Mycology.

2758.

National Economy.

7669b.

Maturalists.

1005 1233 1585¢ 4013 4069 4107 4151 4251 4623 4765 5115 5165 5207 5266¢ 5307 5845 6483 6980 7169 7223 7229 7235 7259 7315 7339 7469 7674¢ 7705 7715 7745 7773 7805 7828 7853 7867.

Naturalist and Acclimatation.

970.

Natural and Economic Sciences.

6573.

Naturalists' Field Club.

141 879 5168 5223 5259 5277 5343 5800 5807 5823 5825 5839 5911 5965 5980 5995 6100.

Natural History. (See also Agriculture, Anthropology, History, Horticulture, Physics.)

83 127 179 211 319 491 515 614 753 802 865 893 990 1047 1593 1763 2037 2403 2945 3019 3027 3049 3059 3223 3737 3863 3901 4125 4231 4355 4493 4531 4781 4879 4893 5035 5111 5127 5155 5205 5247 5835 5899 5913 5955 5965 5977 5985 6025 6093 6195 6391 6465 6823 6861 7028 7207 7211 7613 7841.

Natural History and Antiquarian.

5287 5893 6101 6205 7317 7341.

Natural History and Ethnology.

721.

Natural History and Language.

1737.

Natural History and Medicine.

1103.

Natural History and Microscopy.

5141.

Natural History and Philosophy. 6001.

Natural and Medical Sciences.

743 2991 3741 3929 6795.

Naturalists and Physicians.

3005.

Natural Sciences. (See also Geology and History, Legal Medicine, Mathematics, Pharmacy, Physical and Natural Sciences.)

1023 1037 1095 1213 1229 1267 1377 1433 1629 1917 2033 2059 2113 2148 2419 2825 2851 3739 3779 3801 3851 3867 3965 3983 4007 4086 4103 4131 4223 4251 4253 4303 4329 4357 4467 4509 4579 4721 4729 4743 4745 4883 4891 4907 4932 4935 5063 5085 5113 5217 6211 6555 6607 6779 6861 6926 7189 7705 7721 7761 7769 7771 7823 7833 7843 7847 7851 7853 7867.

Nautical Engineers. 'See Hydrometric Engineers.)

Naval.

Naval Architects.

5535.

Naval Physicians.

7245 7457.

Neurological.

5622.

Numismatic. (See, also, Anthropology.)

1381 1563 3407 3967 4333 4797 5625 5815.

Numismatic and Antiquarian.

129.

Obstetrics and Gynæcology.

3215 4607 5629,

Odontological.

5631.

Ophthalmology.

4371.

Oriental.

3186 4237 7273 7483 7917.

Ornithology.

1391 3075 3163 3409 3769 4255 5783 7809.

Palæontology. (See Mineralogy.)

393 1562 5633 7701.

Palæontology and Archæology.

₹583

Patent. (See Protection of.)

4045.

Pathology. (See Anatomical Pathology.)
5637.

. .

Patriotic.

4401 6467.

Pedagogy. (See Medical Pedagogy.)

1438 7206 7698.

Pharmacy. (See Medicine.)

310 1393 1465 1565 1843 1969 2161 2765 5225 5639 6055 6145 6807 7143 7171 7377 7919.

Pharmacy and Natural Sciences.

4417.

Philology. (See History.)

1601 1806 2767 3211 3415 3747 5181 5641 6230 6333 7359 7905.

Philomathic.

1971 2019 2769 2877 2979.

Philosophy. (See Natural History, Literature.)

41 836 901 927 942 968 3417 5142 5183 5987 6031 6199 6919.

Philosophy and Science.

5917.

Philotechnic.

Photography.

1395 3419 3711 3971 5643.

Phrenology.

6456.

Physical and Natural Sciences.

571 1973 2949 7875.

Physicians. (See Naturalists, Naval Physicians, Practical Physicians.)
1093 1319 1443 3090 3401 3103 3207 4023 4087 4113 4133 4271
4359 4433 4435 4523 5039 5069 5384 5667 5669 6059 6149 7205
7219 7245 7457 7679 7695.

Physicians and Surgeons.

3679 6183.

Physico-Economy.

4553.

Physics. (See Medico-Physic, Chemico-Physics.) 3421 3821 5645 6155.

Physics and Natural History.

7805.

Physiography.

7639.

Physiology.

3423 3823 4035 4627.

Political Economy.

1953 2245 4257.

Polytechnic. (See Industry and Geology.)

1195 1379 2771 3065 3431 3825 3885 3933 4029 4127 4149 4341 4443 4629 4837 4853 4875 4999 5081 5101 5109 5263 5345 6316 6527 6567 6755 7039 7345 7399 7409.

Pomology.

2215 2265 3021 4769 4923 4837.

Pomology and Arboriculture.

2053.

Pomology and Horticulture.

4769.

Popular Economy.

3699 3713 3745.

Popular Enlightenment. 7200.

Poultry-Friends.

3141 4043 4155.

Practical Medicine.

2753.

Practical Physicians.

7343.

Prison.

2730 3913 3989 5037 7703.

Promotion of Studies.

2709 2717 2719 5723 5725.

Protection of Animals.

1439 1573 2773 3025 3675 3766 3917 4043 4239 4311 5047 7561.

Protection of Patents.

3189.

Psychiatry.

3704 7476.

Psychiatry and Forensic Psychology.

1431.

Public Analysts.

5731.

Public Health.

737 2183 2723 3157 3743 4319 4363 4735 6463.

Public Instruction.

1867.

Public Library. (See Propagation of 2729.)

Public Welfare.

3129 4700 6273 6943 7047 7707 7753 7797.

Publishing.

5379.

Railroad.

3683 4057.

Railroad Engineering.

3693.

Record.

5624.

Science. (See Humanitarian, Literature, Industry, Letters, Geology, Horticulture, Art, Anthropology, Agriculture, Physiology.)

Hortienture, Art, Anthro pology, Agriculture, Physiology.)
46 91 131 222 307 309 363 365 389 449 474 536 546 548 805 827 845
847 857 905 1197 1441 1443 1463 1577 1579 1584 1594 1639 1644
1649 1739 1827 1869 1881 1975 1995 2077 2079 2143 2253 2363
2389 2395 2469 2472 2729 3717 3729 4089 4099 4123 4153 4173
4297 4317 4475 4603 4611 4771 4865 4869 4901 4931 5143 5243
5383 5389 5401 5695 5707a 5795 5813 6061 6159 6182 6277 6315
6539 6617 6695 6767 6785 6821 6858 6869 6915 6962 7007 7073
7183 7199 7208 7441 7687 7759 7909.

Science and Archæology.

2105.

Science and Arts. (See Arts and Sciences.)

Sciences, Arts, Agriculture, and Horticulture. 2163.

Sciences, Arts, Belles lettres, Agriculture, and Industries.

Sciences, Arts, and Literature.

5257 6285.

Science and Belles-Lettres.

7633.

Science, Belles-Lettres, and Arts. (See Letters, Science, and Arts.)

Scientific Criticism.

3663.

Science and Geography.

360.

Science and Letters.

1919.

Science, Letters, and Arts. (See Letters, Sciences, and Arts.)

Science and Literature.

2080.

Science, Literature, and Art.

7249.

Science and Industry.

5184.

Seismology.

733.

Sheep Breeders.

1221.

Silk Culture.

2359.

Social and Female Education.

5618.

Social Science.

5617.

Spectroscopists.

6691.

Statistics. (See History, Anthropology, Geography.) 2135-2301-2727-2775-5739-6856.

Statistics, Sciences, and Arts.

2425 2895.

Stenography.

3667 5710.

Students.

2832.

Study of Greek.

2471.

Study of Modern Languages.

3093.

Study of Roman Languages.

9357

Study of Various Languages.

2159.

Surgeons. (See Physicians, Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons.)
4039 4087 4181.

Teachers.

1553 3225 7757.

Technology.

7345 7399 7409.

Telegraph Engineers.

5733.

Temperance.

2728.

Theology (including Missionary Societies and Missions).

2925 2739 3433 4105 4169 4275 5398 5589 5717 5723 5727 6011 6257 6265 6418 6839 6882 7053 7067 7351 7911.

Therapeutics.

2777.

Topography. (See History, Anthropology.)

1367 2763 2779 6339 7811.

Tourist.

 $1249\ 1251\ 1382\ 2503\ 3143\ 3919\ 4079\ 4597\ 4797e\ 6717\ 6979\ 7514.$ 

Translation of Japanese.

731.

Typography.

2781.

Useful Knowledge.

5795 6805

Useful Research.

5051 6765 7015.

Vegetarian.

3173 5819.

Veterinary.

2093 4984.

Veterinary Surgeons.

3703 4749 5045.

Wine.

870.

Wine Culture.

4997.

Zoology. (See Botany.)

397 1471 2187 2783 3171 4061 4322 5789 6069 6541 6779 6799 6889 6909 6925.

Zoology and Acclimatation.

911.

Zoology and Botany.

1371 6849.

Zoology and Mineralogy.

1933,

XII. - SURVEYS.

Archæologj.

Art and Historic Monuments.

1309.

Coast and Geographic Survey.

6967.

Ethnology.

1497.

Geography.

294.

Geology. (See also Geology and Natural History.)

31 217 161 643 717 829 883 925 949 961 971 1094 3313 4605 4977 5497 6035 6133 6969 7195 7651.

Geology and Natural History. (See also Natural History.)

143.

Land Improvement.

3376.

Meteorology and Trigonometry. (See also Trigonometry.)

714.

Natural History.

1493.

Scientific.

4507 6116 7029 7323.

Topography.

3321 4829 7477 7725.

Trigonometry.

671 5935.

# XIII.—Universities.

 $\begin{array}{c} 22\,38\,\,99\,\,100\,\,107\,\,112\,125\,\,161\,\,191\,\,209\,\,237\,\,241\,\,249\,\,323\,\,326\,\,353\,\,401\,\,410\\ 413\,\,\,495\,\,517\,\,530\,\,\,551\,\,563b\,\,575\,\,583\,\,662\,\,708aa\,\,739\,\,768\,\,811\,\,831\\ 909\,\,933\,\,995\,\,1025\,\,1061\,\,1081\,\,1105\,\,1129\,\,1143\,\,1159\,\,1201\,\,1205\\ 1369\,\,1505\,\,1603\,\,1641\,\,1651\,\,1777\,\,2067\,\,2083\,\,2271\,\,2361\,\,2509a\,\,3307\\ 3749\,\,3829\,\,4037\,\,4111\,\,4141\,\,4197\,\,4225\,\,4247\,\,4375\,\,4427\,\,4519\,\,4561\\ 4687\,\,4747\,\,4847\,\,4943\,\,4975\,\,5055\,\,5105\,\,5201\,\,5777\,\,5867\,\,6027\,\,6097\\ 6106\,\,6171\,\,6173\,\,6187\,\,6215\,\,6216\,\,6216a\,\,6216a\,\,6216a\,\,6219\,\,6313\,\,6387\,\,6177\\ 6537\,\,6551\,\,6585\,\,6593\,\,6609\,\,6688d\,\,6703\,\,6749\,\,6813\,\,6863\,\,6903\,\,6944\\ 6950\,\,6983\,\,7085\,\,7175\,\,7201\,\,7215\,\,7225\,\,7233\,\,7257\,\,7405\,\,7521\,\,7565\\ 7617\,\,7632\,\,7641\,\,7685\,\,7717\,\,7767\,\,7879. \end{array}$ 

### Colleges and Schools.

Anatomy.

6307.

Agriculture.

101 287 708b 721n 922 1090 1323 1604 1753 2336 2428 3014 3333 4010 4122 1177 4389 4917 5068 5238 6316a 6449 6613 6707 6949 7570 7659.

Agriculture and Forestry.

7297 7328.

Agriculture and Veterinary.

326d 374c 412.

Architecture.

2535-3291.

Artillery Schools. (See Military Schools.)

Art.

800.

Arts and Manufactures.

2519.

Civil Engineering.

697 2533 6687 6739.

Commerce.

1011 1071 1263 1437 3022 3853 3969 4625 6384 7271 7658.

Designs and Mathematics.

2523.

Divinity.

6257 7887.

Education.

239 2429 6351.

Engineering.

291 539 739 1853 2533 5213 5947 7385 7569.

Engineering and Architects.

6417.

Fine Arts.

2281 5855 6511.

Forestry.

2375 3041 4849 4867 7467.

Gymnasium.

 $1027\ 1075\ 1181\ 1247\ 1347\ 3035\ 3904\ 3997\ 4325\ 4364c\ 4461\ 4681\ 4741$   $4861\ 4897\ 4921\ 4957\ 5093.$ 

High School.

1237 1239 2525 6335 6603 7827.

Industry.

997 1360.

Industry and Mines.

1660.

Law.

739.

Literature.

739.

Medicine.

289 541 565 640 688 739 1211 2185 2230 2333 2379 2391 2521 2931*a* 6183 6267.

Medicine and Pharmacy.

2282 2377 2391.

Medico Chirurgery.

673 3389 3391 6373 6521 6709 7107 7151 7381 7523.

Military Engineering Schools. (See Military Schools.)

Mines.

288 431 540 1165 1617 2527 3318 5692 5973 7365.

Military (including Artillery, Engineer, and Staff Schools).

108 469 539 1313 1365 2124 2475 2517 2518 2537 2875 3325 3373 3661 5265 5984 5983 6337 6339 6743 6745 6827 7105 7383 7385 7387 7417 7451 7485.

National Economy.

4257.

Natural Sciences.

246.

Naval Schools.

1065 1263 3805 4015 4214 4228 5269 6383 6385 6396 7109 7435.

Normal.

119.

Oriental Languages.

1349 2529.

Pharmacy.

2185 2230 2339, 2538.

Political Economy.

4257.

Political Sciences.

2526.

Polytechnic.

1053 1203 1207 1363 1767 2531 3007 3371 3776 3846 3859 3883 4351 4451 4813 5023 6179 6255 6316 6383 6115 6187 6527 6567 6753 6759 6829 7111 7409 7662 7674.

Preparatory.

293.

Real.

1029 1091 1183 1357 4679 4897 4909 4955.

Sauscrit.

609.

Science. (See also Universities.)

7 45 63 67 135 183 189 191 201 225 243 257 267 386 459 465 495 583 621 657 675 690 695 708a 739 745 807 894 975 1119 1153 1173 1185 1243 1933 2505 3030 4770 5145 5185 5197 5209 5243 5251 5305 5501 5692 5777 5803 5817 5829 5861 5863 5871 5925 5929 5967 6001 6005 6015 6019 6049 6079 6083 6085 6106 6179 6263 6285 6315 6425 6441 6653 6672 6767 6773 7913.

Staff Schools. (See Military Schools.)

H. Mis. 170--13

Theology.

186 324 582.

Theology and Philosophy.

4856.

Veterinary Medicine.

1753 6451 6535 6741 6939 7231.

XIV.—ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVING THE SMITHSONIAN ANNUAL REPORTS.

# Africa.

1 3 5 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 25 27 35 39 41 43 45 49 51 53 55 57 61 65 67 69 71 73 75 77 79 81 87 89.

## British America.

95 101 109 111 116*b* 117 119 123 125 127 129 133 139 143 145 147 148*a* 151 155 157 161 163 165 173 175 177 191 197 199 209 211 217 222*a* 225 227 231 233 235.

# Central America.

249 251.

## Mexico.

261 265 267 271 275 277 278 285 287 289 291 293 295 297 303 306 307 309 311 315 317 319 321 327 329 331.

# West Indies.

333-335 337 339 343 347 349 351 353 357 359 360 360*a* 363 365 367.

# South America.

369 371 375 385 389 391 393 395 397 399 401 403 405 407 413 417 421 423 425 435 439 445 447 449 451 463 465 467 469 471 473 474 477 483 485 487 489 491 493 495 501 503 515 517 523 525 529 537 545 549 551 553 557 559 561 563 565 567 573.

#### Asia.

579 583 593 597 599 603 607 609 613 615 619 621 623 627 629 630 631 633 635 637 639 641 642b 643 647 649 653 655 660 661 663 665 667 669 671 673 675 677 681 683 685 688 689 690b 693 697 703 705 709 713 715 721 727 729 739 745 749 751 753 755 757 761 765 767 769 771 773 775 777.

## Australasia.

779 781 783 784 785 787 789 791 795 797 799 800 801 805 811 813 815 817 819 821 831 835 837 839 841 843 844 845 847 849 853 857 859 861 863 867 869 871 873 875 877 881 882 885 889 891 893 897 899 903 905 909 911 913 915 917 921 923 925 927 929 931 935 941 942 943 945 947 949 951 953 955 959 961 963 965 966 967 968 969 970.

# Austria-Hungary.

977 979 983 985 987 989 991 993 995 997 999 1001 1003 1005 1007 1009 1011 1013 1015 1017 1023 1025 1027 1029 1031 1033 1039 1041 1043 1061 1063 1065 1069 1071 1073 1075 1077 1079 1081 1083 1087 1089 1091 1093 1094c 1094d 1095 1097 1099 1101 1103 1105 1109 1111 1115 1117 1119 1121 1125 1131 1131b 1135 1139 1141 1143 1145 1147 1149 1151 1155 1157 1161 1163 1165 1169 1171 1175 1177 1179 1181 1183 1185 1187 1189 1191 1193 1195 1197 1199 1205 1209 1211 1213 1217 1219 1221 1223 1225 1227 1229 1231 1235 1237 1239 1241 1243 1247 1249 1251 1255 1259 1263 1265 1267 1271 1273 1275 1279 1281 1285 1297 1298 1299 1301 1307 1311 1315 1317 1319 1321 1325 1327 1329 1333 1339 1341 1343 1345 1347 1351 1355 1357 1359 1361 1369 1371 1375 1379 1383 1385 1389 1391 1395 1407 1411 1415 1423 1433 1435 1439 1441 1445.

# Belgium.

 $\begin{array}{c} 1447\ 1449\ 1453\ 1455\ 1457\ 1461\ 1467\ 1469\ 1471\ 1473\ 1475\ 1477\ 1479\\ 1483\ 1487\ 1489\ 1491\ 1493\ 1495\ 1501\ 1503\ 1505\ 1509\ 1511\ 1513\\ 1517\ 1519\ 1521\ 1523\ 1527\ 1533\ 1535\ 1537\ 1539\ 1545\ 1547\ 1549\\ 1551\ 1553\ 1559\ 1561\ 1563\ 1565\ 1567\ 1569\ 1571\ 1573\ 1575\ 1577\\ 1581\ 1583\ 1585\ 1587\ 1589\ 1591\ 1593\ 1595\ 1597\ 1599\ 1601\ 1603\\ 1605\ 1607\ 1609\ 1611\ 1613\ 1615\ 1619\ 1621\ 1623\ 1625\ 1627\ 1629\\ 1631\ 1635\ 1637\ 1639\ 1641\ 1643\ 1647\ 1651\ 1653\ 1657\ 1659\ 1661\\ 1663\ 1665\ 1667\ 1669\ 1671\ 1673\ 1675\ 1677\ 1679\ 1681\ 1683\\ 1685\ 1687\ 1689\ 1691\ 1695\ 1697\ 1701\ 1703\ 1705\ 1707. \end{array}$ 

# Denmark.

1711 1715 1719 1723 1727 1735 1737 1739 1741 1743 1745 1747 1749 1751 1753 1763 1767 1769 1771 1773 1775 1777 1779 1781 1783.

## France.

1787 1793 1795 1799 1801 1809 1811 1813 1815 1817 1819 1821 1823 1825 1827 1829 1831 1833 1835 1837 1841 1843 1845 1847 1851 1857 1859 1861 1863 1865 1869 1871 1873 1875 1877 1879 1881 1883 1885 1891 1893 1899 1905 1907 1909 1911 1915 1917 1919 1921 1923 1925 1927 1929 1931 1935 1937 1939 1941 1943 1945 1947 1951 1955 1957 1959 1961 1965 1969 1973 1975 1977 1979 1983 1985 1987 1991 1995 1997 1999 2003 2005 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2021 2023 2025 2027 2029 2031 2033 2035 2039 2041 2043 2045 2047 2049 2051 2053 2055 2057 2059 2061 2063 2065 2069 2071 2072 2073 2075 2077 2079 2080 2081 2085 2089 2091 2093 1097 2099 2101 2103 2105 2107 2117 2121 2124 2125 2127 2129 2131 2133 2135 2137 2141 2143 2149 2150 2153 2157

# Germany.

3001 3003 3005 3097 3009 3015 3019 3021 3023 3025 3027 3029 3035 3039 3045 3047 3049 3051 3053 3055 3059 3063 3065 3069 3071 3075 3081 3085 3091 3093 3095 3111 3123 3129 3133 3147 3149 3151 3165 3167 3171 3175 3177 3195 3206 3213 3221 3223 3243 3245 3257 3273 3291 3295 3299 3301 3307 3309 3311 3313 3323 3325 3327 3333 3337 3343 3345 3347 3353 3361 3365 3367 3371 3373 3383 3421 3423 3431 3433 3457 3459 3523 3540 <mark>3558</mark> 3567 3571 3583 3585 3589 3593 3611 3623 3631 3639 3645 3665 3667 3675 3683 3685 3693 3697 3705 3707 3711 3719 3721 3723 3727 3733 3737 3741 3745 3749 3753 3755 3757 3759 3771 3775 3777 3779 3783 3787 3789 3791 3793 3795 3797 3799 3801 3803 3805 3807 3809 3817 3819 3823 3825 3827 3829 3831 3837 3839 3841 3845 3847 3849 3851 3853 3855 3857 3859 3861 3863 3865 3867 3869 3873 3875 3877 3881 3883 3887 3891 3893 3899 3901 3905 3909 3920 3921 3925 3929 3933 3935 3937 3939 3945 3949 3951 3955 3959 3961 3963 3965 3969 3971 3972 3975 3977 3981 3983 3991 3999 4005 4007 4009 4011 4013 4015 4017 4019 4025 4027 4029 4031 4033 4037 4047 4049 1053 4055 4061 4069 4071

#### Great Britain.

599 643 857 5115 5117 5119 5121 5123 5125 5127 5131 5133 5137 5139 5141 5143 5145 5147 5149 5151 5155 5157 5159 5161 5163 5165 5167 5168 5169 5170 5173 5175 5177 5179 5181 5183 5185 5187 5190 5193 5195 5197 5199 5201 5203 5205 5213 5215 5217 5219 5221 5225 5227 5229 5233 5235 5237 5239 5245 5247 5251 5253 5255 5259 5261 5263 5265 5266d 5269 5271 5273 5275 5277 5279 5281 5283 5285 5291 5297 5299 5301 5303 5305 5307 5309 5311 5313 5315 5317 5321 5323 5325 5327 5329 5331 5333 5337 5339 5341 5343 5345 5347 5349 5351 5353 5355 5357 5359 5361 5363 5365 5367 5369 5371 5373 5375 5377 5379 5381 5383 5387 5389 5391 5393 5395 5397 5399 5401 5403 5405 5407 5411 5413 5419 5421 5423 5427 5429 5431 5433 5435 5437 5439 5445 5449 5451 5453 5455 5461 5463 5465 5467 5469 5475 5477 5479 5481 5483 5485 5487 5491 5493 5495 5497 5499 5501 5503 5505 5506 5507 5509 5511 5512 5515 5519 5521 5523 5525 5527 5529 5531 5533 5537 5539 5541 5547 5549 5551 5553 5555 5557 5559 5561 5563

5565 5567 5569 5571 5573 5575 5577 5579 5581 5583 5585 5587 5589 5591 5597 5600 5601 5603 5607 5609 5611 5613 5615 5617 5619 5621 5623 5624 5625 5627 5629 5631 5633 5635 5637 5639 5641 5643 5645 5647 5649 5651 5653 5655 5657 5659 5661 5663 5665 5667 5669 5671 5673 5675 5677 5679 5681 5683 5685 5687 5689 5691 5693 5695 5697 5699 5701 5703 5705 5707 5707b 5713 5715 5717 5721 5723 5725 5727 5729 5731 5733 5737 5739 5741 5743 5745 5747 5749 5751 5755 5757 5759 5761 5767 5769 5771 5775 5777 5781 5781*a* 5785 5789 5791 5793 5795 5797 5799 5801 5802 5803 5805 5807 5811 5813 5815 5817 5821 5823 5825 5827 5829 5831 5833 5835 5837 5838 5839 5840a 5841 5943 5845 5847 5849 5853 5853 5857 5863 5867 5871 5873 5879 5881 5885 5887 5889 5893 5895 5897 5899 5901 5903 5907 5910 5911 5913 **5915** 5919 5921 5923 5925 5929 5931 5933 5935 5937 5939 5941 5943 5945 5947 5951 5953 5955 5957 5959 5961 5963 5965 5967 5969 5971 5975 5977 5981 5983 5985 5985*a* 5987 5989 5991 5993 5995 5997 5999 6601 6003 6005 6007 6015 6019 6021 6025 6035 6037 6039 6048 6049 6051 6053 6055 6057 6061 6065 6067 6071 6073  $6075\ 6079\ 6081\ 6083\ 6085\ 6089\ 6091\ 6093\ 6095\ 6097\ 6099\ 6100h$ 6101 6103 6105 6106 6111 6115 6119 6125 6127 6131 6133 6135 6139 6141 6143 6145 6147 6149 6151 6153 6155 6157 6159 6161 6165 6167 6169 6171 6179 6181 61824 6183 6185 6187 6189 6191 6193 6195 6197 6199 6203 6205 6207 6209 6211 6215 6219 6221.

## Greece.

6227 6229 6231 6235 6239 6241 6243 6245 6247 6249.

#### Teeland.

6253 6255 6256 6257 6259 6261 6265 6267 6269 6275 6277 6279.

## Italy.

6281 6283 6285 6287 6289 6291 6293 6295 6299 6301 6302 6307 6309 6311 6313 6315 6316 6316 6319 6321 6325 6327 6329 6331 6335 6337 6341 6343 6317 6349 6351 6353 6355 6357 6363 6365 6367 6371 6373 6375 6377 6379 6381 6383 6385 6387 6389 6391 6393 6395 6396 6397 6399 6403 6405 6107 6413 6415 6417 6423 6427 6429 6431 6433 6437 6439 6441 6443 6445 6447 6449 6451 6453 6461 6463 6465 6467 6469 6470 6471 6473 6475 6477 6479 6483 6487 6489 6491 6493 6495 6501 6503 6507 6511 6515 6517 6519 6521 6523 6525 6527 6529 6531 6533 6535 6537 6537e 6539 6541 6543 6547 6549 6551 6553 6555 6557 6559 6560e 6563 6565 6567 6571 6573 6575 6579 6581 6583 6585 6589 6593 6595 6597 6599 6603 6605 6607 6609 6611 6615 6617 6621 6623 6625 6627 6629 6631 6633 6635 6637 6639 6643 6645 6649 6651 6653 6655 6657 6659 6661 6663 6665 6667 6671 6673 6675 6677 6679 6681 6683 6685 6687 6688 6691 6693 6695 6697 6698 6699 6701 6703 6705

6707 6709 6711 6713 6715 6719 6721 6725 6727 6729 6731 6733 6735 6737 6739 6741 6742 6743 6745 6747 6749 6753 6757 6759 6761 6763 6767 6771 6773 6775 6777 6779 6881 6783 6787 6789.

## Netherlands.

6791 6794 6795 6797 6799 6803 6805 6807 6808 6809 6811 6813 6817 6821 6823 6825 6827 6829 6831 6835 6839 6843 6845 6847 6849 6855 6857 6859 6861 6863 6865 6867 6869 6871 6873 6875 6877 6879 6881 6883 6887 6889 6891 6893 6895 6897 6899 6901 6903 6905 6913 6915 6917 6919 6921 6927 6929 6931 6933 6935 6937 6939 6941 6943 6945 6947.

# Norway.

6951 6953 6959 6961 6963 6965 6967 6969 6971 6973 6975 6977 6979 6981 6983 6985 7003 7005 7069 7011 7015 7019 7021 7023 7025 7027 7029 7031 7037 7039 7041 7047 7049 7051 7053 7055 7057 7059 7061 7063 7065 7067 7069 7073 7077.

# Portugal.

7079 7081 7083 7085 7087 7089 7091 7093 7095 7101 7103 7105 7107 7109 7111 7113 7115 7117 7119 7121 7123 7125 7127 7129 7131 7135 7137 7141 7143 7145 7147 7149 7151 7153 7155 7157,

#### Roumania.

7164c.

#### Russia.

 $\begin{array}{c} 7167\ 7169\ 7171\ 7173\ 7175\ 7177\ 7179\ 7181\ 7183\ 7185\ 7187\ 7194e\ 7195\\ 7197\ 7199\ 7201\ 7203\ 7205\ 7207\ 7209\ 7211\ 7213\ 7215\ 7217\ 7221\\ 7223\ 7225\ 7229\ 7231\ 7233\ 7235\ 7237\ 7239\ 7241\ 7243\ 7245\ 7249\\ 7251\ 7253\ 7255\ 7257\ 7259\ 7261\ 7263\ 7265\ 7267\ 7269\ 7271\ 7273\\ 7279\ 7281\ 7283\ 7287\ 7289\ 7291\ 7293\ 7295\ 7297\ 7299\ 7301\ 7303\\ 7305\ 7307\ 7309\ 7313\ 7321\ 7323\ 7325\ 7329\ 7331\ 7333\ 7335\ 7337\\ 7339\ 7341\ 7343\ 7345\ 7347\ 7349\ 7350\ 7353\ 7385\ 7389\ 7391\\ 7393\ 7395\ 7397\ 7399\ 7403\ 7407\ 7409\ 7411\ 7415\ 7417\ 7419\\ 7421\ 7423\ 7425\ 7429\ 7431\ 7435\ 7437\ 7439\ 7441\ 7443\ 7445\ 7447\\ 7449\ 7751\ 7453\ 7455\ 7457\ 7461\ 7463\ 7469\ 7471\ 7473\ 7475\ 7477\\ 7479\ 7481\ 7483\ 7485\ 7487\ 7495\ 7497\ 7499\ 7501\ 7503\ 7505\ 7507\\ 7511\ 7513\ 7515\ 7517\ 7519\ 7521\ 7523\ 7225\ 7529\ 7531\ 7533\ 7537.\\ \end{array}$ 

#### Servia.

5743.

# Spain.

7545 7547 7551 7559 7561 7563 7565 7567 7569 7573 7582 7583 7585 7587 7591 7593 7595 7597 7599 7601 7603 7605 7609 7611 7613 7615 7617 7623 7625 7629.

#### Sweden.

7633 7639 7641 7643 7643*a* 7644 7645 7651 7655 7657 7659 7661 7663 7665 7667 7672 7673 7675 7677 7679 7685 7687 7689 7691 7694.

## Switzerland.

7699 7703 7705 7706 7707 7709 7711 7715 7717 7721 7723 7729 7731 7733 7735 7737 7739 7741 7743 7745 7747 7749 7751 7753 7755 7757 7759 7761 7763 7767 7769 7771 7773 7775 7777 7779 7781 7783 7785 7789 7791 7793 7794 7795 7797 7799 7801 7803 7805 7807 7809 7811 7813 7815 7717 7819 7821 7823 7823a 7825 7827 7831 7833 7837 7839 7841 7843 7847 7849 7851 7853 7857 7859 7861 7863 7865 7867 7869 7871 7873 7875 7879 7881 7885.

# Turkey.

7891 7893 7897 7899 7901 7903 7905 7907 7909 7911 7913 7915 7917 7919 7921.

XV. — ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVING THE SMITHSONIAN MISCEL-LANEOUS COLLECTIONS AND ANNUAL REPORTS.

6821 6843 6815 6847 6863 6869 6873 6903 6915 6919 6929 6937 6941 6943 6953 6983 7073 7089 7095 7175 7183 7199 7215 7249 7259 7339 7347 7363 7371 7375 7389 7395 7407 7415 7475 7479 7573 7597 7599 7603 7633 7641 7657 7661 7663 7685 7687 7711 7715 7721 7745 7767 7781 7805 7833 7857 7863 7867 7891 7913.

XVI.—ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVING THE SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBU-TIONS TO KNOWLEDGE, THE MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS, AND THE ANNUAL REPORTS.



# GENERAL APPENDIX

TO THE

# SMITHSONIAN REPORT FOR 1886.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

The object of the General Appendix is to furnish summaries of scientific discovery in particular directions; occasional reports of the investigations made by collaborators of the Institution; memoirs of a general character or on special topics, whether original and prepared expressly for the purpose, or selected from foreign journals and proceedings; and briefly to present as (fully as space will permit) such papers not published in the "Smithsonian Contributions" or in the "Miscellaneous Collections" as may be supposed to be of interest or value to the numerous correspondents of the Institution.

# PAPERS RELATING TO ANTHROPOLOGY

# THE RAY COLLECTION FROM HUPA RESERVATION.

#### BY OTIS T. MASON.

"The thing that hath been it is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun."

This axiom having commended itself to a wise man of antiquity, finds a new and wider verification in the court of modern science.

Could we glean from each or any savage tribe of earth its apparatus for administering to its every desire, and discard therefrom the perishable portions, we should have a technological exhibit not unlike our smaller cabinets of antiquities collected in a circumscribed area.

Reversing the process, if we add to our ancient stone implements all the wooden, textile, leather, bone, and horn accompaniments of such things, as they are now found in a savage camp, we shall not be far from a correct picture of the industries which that ancient people praeticed, and we could easily guess the sort of life they led. We ought to proceed with the utmost cantion in this matter, for the following reason: Human inventions, like natural objects, go in companies and affect one another by contact and mutual action according to a law of mutual modification. Just as the bees and the honey-producing orchids have become mutually modified, so have man's devices in each department of industry acted and reacted upon one another to produce change of form and structure. It is not enough, then, to compare an arrow-head of the past with an arrow-head of the present. The student should thoroughly exhaust the archaeology of a mound, tomb, camp-site, etc. He should also thoroughly scrutinize the industries, sociology, beliefs, and ceremonies of each modern tribe, in order to arrive at a broad generalization of past human history.

The older archæologists and technologists did not foresee the drift of modern studies, and consequently did not attend to this matter with the minutiae now demanded.

This fact is far from rendering all their treasures now in our possession worthless. It only enjoins upon their successors the necessity of supplementing their work, and adding fourfold value to their collections by a little cautious gleaning.

205

The United States National Museum possessed a fine collection of ethnological material from northern California, gathered by Wilkes and later explorers down to the centennial work of Stephen Powers (Cont. to N. Am. Ethnol., III). In order to bring this material into shape to illustrate the whole life of the Klamath River tribes, Lient. P. H. Ray, U. S. Army, undertook while at Fort Gaston in 1885 to collect material for this supplementary work. Most of the pieces described in this paper are from Lieutenant Ray's collection and bear testimony to the obligation the ethnologist may be under to an army officer who will thus occupy economically the leisure of post duties.

Hoopa Valley Reservation, established in 1864 (Ind. Aff. Report, 1864, 1865, 1866), is 16 miles long and 12 miles wide. The valley contains 1,200 acres of arable land, which lies on both sides of the Trinity River 8 miles above its junction with the Klamath.

This romantic spot is reached by two days of mule travel from Arcata, in Humboldt County, 40 miles away. The whole distance presents an unchanging wildness of mountain scenery, varied with somber forests of redwood, and occasional patches of grazing land.

In all this journey the traveler's communion with nature is little interrupted with signs of human habitation until his eye rests on Fort Gaston, at the south side of Hoopa Valley.

In the northern part of California, west of the Coast range, dwelt formerly the following stocks of Indians, speaking languages so radically different that philologists are unable to ascribe to these languages a common origin.

- (1) The Pacific slope branch of the Athapasean or Tinnéan stock, in the extreme northwestern corner and far northward into Oregon.
  - (2) Ehnikan, or Karok, between 123° west and Klamath River.
  - (3) Shastian, 41° to 43° north, 122° to 123° west, in round numbers.
  - (4) Weitspekan, or Yurok, around the lower Klamath.
  - (5) Weeyotan, or Wishoskan, on lower Eel River.(6) Kopean, or Wintun, west side of Sacramento River.

Upon the Hoopa Reservation were placed by the Government, in 1864, a number of bands scattered around Trinity River. To them were added subsequently, the Redwoods, Seaws, Mad Rivers, and others from the neighborhood. These bands have been at various times named as follows (Spalding's Rept., 1870):

Hoonsolton (Ath.) = Hunsating (Powers).

Miscolt (Ath.) = Miskut (Powers).

Sawmill (Perhaps Cernalton).

Hostler (Ath.) = Hosler (Powers).

Cernalton.

Matilden (Ath.) = Mitilti (Powers).

Kentuck (Ath.) = Alăăkût. Niya $\tilde{n}$ kéteteni, Youtochetts; Yahnihkahs (Dorsey and Mooney).

Redwood.

Tishtangatang (Ath.)=Tishtanatan; Siaws (Ath.)=Saiaz (Ind. Aff.

Rept.); Humboldt.

The Indian Affairs reports of the last ten years have given Hunsatung, Hoopa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, Tishtanatan.

Mr. Powers: (Cont. to N. Am. Ethnology, Vol III, 73) enumerates the Hunsatung, Miskut, Hosler, Mitilti, Tishtanatan, Waykat, Chailkulkaituk, Chantakoda, Wissomanshuh, Miskeloitok, Hasslintung.

Commencing with 1865, the population of this reservation has been reported as follows: (5) 650; (6) 623; (7) 550; (8) 725; (9) 975; (1870) 874; (1) 750; (2) 725; (3) 725; (4) 666; (5) 716; (6) ——; (7) 427; (8) 427; (9) 415; (1880) 414; (1) 480; (2) 510; (3) 508.

Although a great majority of these bands belong to the Athapascan stock their arts have been so long in the leading-strings of this salmon prolific, acorn and redwood abounding region, that in houses, dress, implements, and products of industry they do not differ from their immediate neighbors. Lieutenant Ray gathered his specimens from the Natano (Tishtanatan) and Kenuck (Klamath Rivers), both assigned by Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Mooney to the Athapascan or Tinnéan linguistic stock.

The Hupa of former times are said by Mr. Powers: (Cont. N. Am. Ethnology, III, 72) to have been the finest race in all that region next after the Karok on the lower Klamath, whom they excel in statecraft. "They were the Romans of northern California in valor and the French in language. They hold in a state of semi-vassalage (I speak always of aboriginal acts) most of the tribes around them, except their two powerful neighbors on the Klamath, exacting from them annual tribute in the shape of peltry and shell money, and they compel all their tributaries to this day, to the number of about a half dozen, to speak Hupa in communication with them.

"Although they originally occupied only about 20 miles of the lower Trinity, their authority was eventually acknowledged about 60 miles along that stream, on South Fork, on New River, on Redwood Creek, on a good portion of Mad River, and Van Dusen's Fork; and there is good reason to believe that their name was scarcely less dreaded on lower Eel River, if they did not actually saddle the tribes of that valley with their idiom." This language applies to the Hupas before the mad hunger for gold had peopled California with human wolves. It is a startling but eloquent commentary upon their treatment and education to read later on: "The Hupas are not to-day any more enlightened, advanced, progressive, industrions, or better off in any way than they were when the reservation was established about twenty years ago." (Ind. Aff. Rep., 1881, 6.)

# HABITATIONS AND WOOD WORKING.

The hills skirting the Trinity and Klamath Rivers are covered with redwood trees, most grateful wood to savage artisans. Their soft trunks

have had much to do with the manner in which houses, boats, etc., have been made. On the southward slopes of those hills habitations are built to catch the more direct rays of the sun and to shield the inhabitants from the merciless north winds (Fig. 1). With the art of the house-builder two implements in the Ray collection are intimately connected, the stone hammers (Figs. 2, 3, 4) and the elk-horn wedge (Plate X, Fig. 79).

The hammers are of dark, heavy schist or basalt, bell-shaped, and frequently with greatly expanded tops or pommels. While the specimens agree in general outline, there is not the same conventionalism and finish that are found farther north.

These hammers are still used by the old men among the Hupas, but none of them are able to make one. Those now in possession are much battered, have been handed down for generations, and are highly venerated.

The wedges are made of the antler of the wapiti or American elk (Cervus canadensis, Estleben), and are extremely hard. A close inspection of any collection of so-called bone implements will reveal a large percentage made of this substance. These antler wedges are used by canoe and house builders to split the redwood logs. By means of stone axes and fire a tall straight redwood was felled or one already fallen cut the proper length. By means of a row of antler or wooden wedges and the stone hammer just described, deftly administered, slabs and puncheons of required size were removed, and when necessary adzed down to a tolerable evenness.

Especial care should be taken to distinguish these bell-shaped hammers from pestles (Fig. 52d). The latter are designed to mash, triturate, or macerate something in a mortar of wood or stone. Coming in contact with the mortar chiefly at the edge of its base, the pestle must necessarily have a rounded bottom, and it may be safely asserted that no savage ever flattened or hollowed the bottom of an implement and carefully squared its base for the purpose of knocking the rim off the next moment.

The mallet or stone hammer is designed to strike a wedge or handle of wood, bone, antler, etc. Coming in contact with these softer substances in the middle of its base, that part of the mallet is usually flattened or convex. The edge may be fractured, but it is seldom worn away.

Houses of the Yurok and Karok were sometimes constructed on level earth, but generally they excavated a round cellar 4 or 5 feet deep and 12 to 15 in diameter (Fig. 1). Over this they built a square cabin of split poles or puncheous, planted erect in the ground and covered with a flattish puncheon roof. They ate and slept in the cellar (it being only a pit, not covered, except by the roof), squatting in a circle around the fire, and stored their supplies on the bank above next to the walls of the cabin. For a door they took a puncheon about 4 feet wide, set it up at one corner of the cabin, and with infinite scrapings of flints and elk-

horns bored a round hole through it, barely large enough to admit the passage of an Indian on all fours. The cabin being built entirely of wood and not thatched accounts partly for the healthy looking eyes of the Klamath tribes. A space in front of the cabin was kept clean-swept, and frequently paved with cobbles, with a larger one placed each side of the door holes, and on this pavement the squaws sat weaving baskets.

The assembly chamber of the Karoks in California is wholly underground and oblong, the dimensions being 10 feet by 6 feet and about 7 feet high. The roof is flattish and level with the earth. It is puncheoned up inside and air-tight, except the hatchway at the side.

This structure is used as club-room, council-house, dormitory, sudatory and medical examination room. No squaw may enter on penalty of death, except to stand her examination for M. D.

During cold weather perpetual fires burn, and there are enough in each village to furnish sleeping room for all adult males thereof. The wood is gathered by the men. (See Powers' Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, p. 25, for curious manner of cutting this wood. Also his frontispiece for a picture of the sweat-house).

Another style of lodge very seldom seen was as follows: A circular cellar 3 or 4 feet deep and 12 feet wide was dug and the side walled up with stone. Around this cellar, at a distance of a few feet from the edge of it, was erected a stone wall. On this wall they leaned up poles, puncheons, and broad sheets of red wood bark, covering the cellar with a conical-shaped inclosure.

Sometimes the stone wall, instead of being on the inside of the wigwam, supporting the poles, was on the outside, around the end of the poles, and served to steady them.

Shiftless Indians neglected to wall up the cellars either with stone or wood, leaving only a bank of earth. In the center of the cellars was a five-sided fire-pit, walled with stone, as in the common square cabin. This cellar was both dining-room and dormitory; a man lying with his head to the wall had his feet in comfortable position for toasting before the fire. Under his head or neck was a wooden pillow a little rounded out on top. (Fig. 5, Powers', p. 74.)

The most humble dwelling of all is called the "wickiup," which is little more than a booth, with wind-break on the north side, awning overhead, and the minimum of comfort and safety everywhere.

The Hapa houses are said to have been half cellars, half shanties, the eaves of the roof only a foot or two from the surface, in which they slept on the ground, formerly on skins, latterly on blankets, their pillow-blocks of wood 12 inches long at the top, 3 inches wide, and four inches high, resembling the neck part of an ox-yoke inverted (Fig. 5). The North American Indians did not generally use such head-rests, which are very common in China and Japan and among the two Oceanic races—the Malayo-Polynesians and the Papuans. Lieutenant Ray says that many of the old people still use these pillows. Stephen Powers also mentions

them, and sent an example to the National Museum in 1876. (Cont. to N. Am. Ethnol., III, 74).

Another article of furniture in this meagerly-furnished household is the low stool of wood in form of a truncated cone, 11 inches wide and 3 inches high (Fig. 6). There are no tables, neither carpets nor hangings, except as the well-tanned buck-skins and pelts on floor and wall perform the functions of tapestry and curtains.

#### DRESS AND ADORNMENT.

The native dress for every-day wear among the northern Californian Indians was formerly very meager and little varied (Powers, Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, Figs. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 23, 28, 30, 31). For the body, the robe of tanned deer-skin or of pelts sewed together (Fig. 7) sufficed for both sexes. Among Lieuten ant Ray's collection is a man's cloak of deer-skin, made of two hides of young deer sewed together, or rather each side consists of three-fourths of a skin so united that the two tails hang down below and the two necks extend around the shoulders of the wearer, fastening in front.

The ordinary head covering for the men was formerly a hood of skin or leather ornamented, but the women wore the daintiest cap in the world, a hemispherical bowl of basketry made of a tough fiber twined with the greatest nicety and embroidered in black, brown, and yellow. (Plates 1, 11, 111, Figs. 8-25.) The body weaving is done with the brown fiber, showing on the inside and occasionally on the outside in narrow bands, figures, and diaper work. Most of the outer side is ornamented by overlaying each strand of the brown with a strip of tough grass in natural color or dyed, or with a strip of the black stalk of the maidenhair fern. In twining her weft, the savage weaver managed to keep these colored grass strips outward, although she would for variety occasionally hide the grass and reveal the body brown. The patterns are produced by a never-recurring variety of fillets, bands, triangles, and parallelograms which please the eye by their form and color, but which are the easiest of all to produce, requiring only careful attention to counting stitches.

The shoes of the Hupas and of the other Indians of this region are made high like gaiters and are cut from a single piece of buckskin (Plate IV, Figs. 26-31) sewed up at the back rather carelessly by a buckskin cord as in basting. Down the instep a curious seam is formed as follows (Fig. 29): The two edges of the leather are slightly split, they are then brought together as in joining the edges of a carpet. A loose cord of sinew is laid along the two edges and a whipped stitching of sinew made to join the two inner margins of the edges of the buckskin, inclosing at the same time the loose cord of sinew.

When the shoe is rounded out, the two outer margins of the leather come together on the outside of the shoe and conceal the sewing altogether. A coarse sandal of the thick portion of the elk-hide or of twined

matting is worn by some tribes (Fig. 30), and also a nicely woven legging of soft basketry (Fig. 31). The latter, however, belong to full or ceremonial dress.

The ceremonial costume of all the Indians in the region under consideration is most elaborate, free use being made of pelts, buckskins, and paint, and of feathers especially. A few pieces of costume gathered by Lieutenant Ray will be described in detail.

Hats of elk-skin, tanned and painted, are made in the following manner (Fig. 32): A strip of elk-skin about 7 inches wide is cut in shape of a right trapezoid, measuring 19 inches along the upper edge and 22 inches along the lower. The two ends are sewed together with two-ply sinew thread by a row of blind stitches, visible on the inside and not on the outside of the hat. The body of the hat is painted red. Four panels or cartouches are bounded by blue lines, from which extend inwardly points and wavy lines. The interior of the spaces is in white pipe-clay. A tall goose-feather plume arises in front, and a pendant owl feather hangs behind. The strings are of calico rag. Such hats are worn by young men at a dance which is given when they attain the age of 20 years, at which they are admitted to the councils of the bands.

Head bands of soft deer skin are worn, 14½ by 5 inches, ingeniously ornamented with rows of different material recalling certain types of Eskimo embroidery. (Fig. 33.) Along the bottom will be a stripe 1 inch wide formed of deer-skin with the hair on, pointed upwards, and shorn straight above. Over this may be a broad stripe 3½ inches wide formed by many breasts of blue jays. This, too, is succeeded by another band, perhaps of deer-skin. Further up a stripe formed of black and white triangle alternating, the former of feathers, the latter of deer hair. Above all a row of nearly a hundred pompons of wood-pecker's erest. The back is stiffened with several vertical splints set in like modern whalebone. Along the sides two buckskin flaps lap over at the back of the head. Lieutenant Ray says that such articles are used as money. They are worn by men at festal dances, and used as a medium of exchange. In traffic the value is about \$30, and Stephen Powers speaks of an inferior one for which the owner refused \$60.

Hair ornaments for the dance are made of strips of haliotis shell (varying from 4½ to 1 inch in length and oblong, though irregular in outline) and pierced at one end. Through this hole a loop of leather string is passed and wrapped in three places with a strip of yellow grass for ornament. Two bunches of these pendants, nine in each bunch, are connected by a string just long enough to reach over the head and permit the pendants to hang gracefully on either side. When shaken these bunches produce a pleasing sound.

Every attractive object is laid under contribution in the Hupa headdress, otter-skin, wings, crests, necks, tail feathers of flickers, woodpeckers, ducks, blue jays, fox-skin, pretty shells, dyed grass, quailskins, etc. (Plates v, vi, Figs. 34-41.) The neck ornaments of the women in this region are very pretty and of great variety, being wrought chiefly from nuts, shells, beads, grass, feathers, and leather. Necklaces are frequently made of the seed of the piñon tree by grinding off both ends, removing the fleshy portion and stringing. When the ends are ground off diagonally and the seeds strung, alternately leaning to right and left, they form a pretty zigzag effect on their strings. Smaller pine seeds are formed into necklaces variegated here and there with white beads or shells. A valuable specimen in this line is a necklace of nine hundred shells of Olivella biplicata strung by grinding off the apexes.

A very pretty kind of woman's necklace is made of bunches of grass cord and several cords in each bunch. Each cord consists of a bunch of grass leaves, sewed with a delicate cord of grass thread and at intervals with bands of yellow, red, and black yarn, the cord when served being less than one-eighth inch thick. Hanging on the neck, this crescent shaped object forms a very attractive ornament. The shell necklaces are of three varieties, destalium and olivella strung lengthwise, disks of olivella strung as wampum, and cylindrical necklaces of clam-shell disks.

Dance dresses of deer-skin are worn by women on occasions of ceremony. There are three of these of extraordinary elaborateness in Licutenant Ray's collection, in general outline alike, and differing only in details. (Fig. 424) They are made of soft deer-skin, a little over 3 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches wide at bottom, and widening upward. At the top two strips are left about a foot long, to come over the shoulders as lapels. The lower 9 inches of the bottom are slit into strings oneeighth inch wide. To increase the fringe a series of holes is made across the bottom, 2 inches above the top of the fringe, & inch apart. Into the first pair of holes two long strings of buckskin are looped making four strands of fringe. The inner one of these holes and the next hole receive two more strings, and so on. Excepting the two end ones, each hole has four strands passing through it. Hereby we have a very heavy fringe of buckskin, sometimes hanging down 18 inches. The body of the cloak or cape is plain. The upper part, forming a turndown collar and lapel, is very gracefully decorated, thus:

About 6 inches are slit into much narrower strands than those at the bottom. Each strand is wrapped with the grasses used in basketry and with maiden-hair fern to produce patterns. All of these strands are gathered at the top of these wrappings by a row of twined weaving with the cord used in making nets. Then half an inch of naked leather strings is left, succeeded by a row of twined weaving, half an inch of wrapped strands, half an inch of naked strands, 1 inch of wrapping, 2 inches of naked strands, half an inch of wrapping, a narrow strip of naked strands, 1 of wrapping, 1 of naked strands, half an inch of wrapping, and finally the ends of the strands as fringe. In one case a brass sewing thimble is attached to each strand to make a jingling

sound. The alternation of bands of straw and leather of different widths, the triangular gradines wrought by serving adjacent strands with a different number of wraps, and the graceful appearance of the fringe make of these dance cloaks very attractive objects. No two of these are alike in the sequence of colors, the width of stripe, or depth of fringe.

The cinctures worn by women, and many other specimens in the mnseum from this region, are constructed on the same plan, so that the description of one of the most complicated will include all the rest (Fig. 43). A whole buckskin is folded in the middle. At the creased portion about 3 inches are left whole. The tailor slits the rest of the skin into "shoe-strings." Then she folded the skin three ply, as you would a sheet of letter paper for a long envelope, and sewed the under-cut strip together so as to keep the skin from unfolding. Commencing at one side she gathered twelve strings into a cable, taking four strands from each fold of the skin, and wrapped these for about 3 inches into a cylinder with broad strips of yellow grass. Continuing all the way across she made series of these cables, inclosing in each twelve strands. With buckskin string by twined weaving she united all these cylinders together at their lower ends, wrapping each strand with yellow grass. She introduced here and there the beads and piñon seeds so as to form bands across the cincture. About 5 inches of the bottom of each strand were served with a kind of braiding now to be described. A very long, tough strip of straw folded by its middle around one of the buckskin strands, crossing at the opposite side, the ends are alternately turned back and tucked through the last fold, giving the appearance of a rough four-ply braid. This ingenious trick of imitating braid in the administration of one or two strands has been elsewhere noticed on the borders of basketwork bowls. (Smithsonian Report, 1884. Pt. II, pl. XXXI.)

A girdle or sash made of grass and buckskin is also worn by women. The mode of manufacture is so entirely aboriginal as to demand a minute description. (Fig. 44.) Take a strip of buckskin about 3 feet long and 3 inches wide and cut all but a short piece at one end into strings, which should be rolled. Provide a quantity of fine, shredded sinew and strands of yellow grass. Stretch the eight leather strands so as to be about one-eighth of an inch apart. Begin at the end where the strings are not cut apart, lay a thread of sinew across the leather strings at right angles and pass a strand of grass between each pair of strings, around the sinews, and back. Now bring the sinew around the outside string and across as before and double all the straws over it, and back between the strings. The straws are carried back and forward between the strings in a zig-zag manner around the sinew laid across each line, In this weaving with three elements Brussels carpet is somewhat anticipated. There is also a curious dance wand made of basket-work, which is carried in the hand during the dance. (Fig. 45.) This is a mat of twined grass cloth about 18 inches square woven in bands and triangular patterns, black and red. A rod is sewed into each of two opposite ends of this cloth and these rods brought together so that the rods lie parallel, their ends projecting like the boom of a vessel. The ends of the wallet thus formed are closed by bits of cloth and the ends of the rods covered with red cloth, one end having a plume of bird feathers. Among the Wilkes collections from this region is a carved bone nose-plug, with feather ornaments at the ends. (Fig. 49.) This form of adornment is not common at present, as no specimens occur in the collections of later explorers.

The necessary accompaniment of the dance costume is the toilet of the hair and face. Tattooing is done with the soot of the pine tree, macerated in deer's marrow. The juice of herbs is also employed. Then, again, there are vermin tools, consisting of a paddle-shaped scraper and a crusher. (Figs. 46, 47.) One of the former in this collection (77197) is of cedar, 13 inches long, made very smooth, and polished at the end by long use. The other is of the white portion of elk horn, resembling ivory, diamond shaped, with one end rounded, 73 inches long, and nowhere over one quarter of an inch thick. It has the appearance of old Eskimo ivory implements, amber-colored by long use. The rounded side is covered with the triangular markings so much affected by this people and apparently transferred from basketry. The crusher is a cylindrical section of an elk's femur, 64 inches long. The modus operandi is to stir up the vermin with the paddle and to crush them and their eggs by placing the crusher under the hair and pressing it with the paddles.

The hair-brushes of the Hupa are made of rigid vegetable threads and root fibers about 6 inches long (Fig. 48), by doubling the strands and inclosing them like the hairs of a white-wash brush in a handle or grip of elk skin sewed fast. The ubiquitous paint mill is made of granite or schistose rock, napiform, about 4 inches in the long diameter, with a globose depression from 2 to 3 inches wide at top. The cup is coated with other and becomes extremely smooth from constant mulling.

# PREPARATION AND SERVING OF FOOD.

As late as 1850 all the bands of Indians now on the Hupa Valley Reservation were living in pristine simplicity of social structure, arts, and ceremonies, which even now survives to a large extent among the old and conservative. Dr. Moffatt, the surgeon of the reservation in 1865, says: "Their food varied with the season of the year; each successive month furnished its own peculiar staple articles."

Antumn supplied the all-important acorn, large quantities of which were collected and kept in store for use during the winter and ensuing spring. Winter was the great hunting time. Then they chased the manwitch (deer), and small game over the hills, bow in hand, or laid in wait for them in the thickets. Grouse, quails, and small birds were

hunted and shot with arrows or eaught in rude snares set for them. The fruit of the chase, with the acorns, thus constituted the winter sup-

ply of food almost exclusively.

Spring brought new viands. Early vegetation furnished abundance in the form of young leaves and stems of succelent plants, with their roots attached, and various species of clover, which were gathered in large quantities and eaten. This was the season when the squaws might be seen setting out in procession, each with a basket swung upon her back, furnished with a piece of wood about 3 feet in length and sharpened to a point at both extremities to dig up roots, worms, etc. This was the season also when fishing commenced, sometimes earlier, sometimes later, according to the subsidence of the high water and other circumstances.

The summer months prolonged the same supply, with the addition of Indian potatoes, or soap-root, as it is called by the whites, a large and nutritious bulb which grows abundantly upon the hills, and various kinds of wild fruits and nuts, together with the rich, fat salmon. This was the feasting time par excellence of the California Indian. (Ind. Aff. Rept., 1865, 116.)

Both the land and the water yield an abundant supply of food to the natives in this region.

The vegetable food is gathered chiefly by the women, while it falls to the lot of the men to ransack the forests and the waters for game and The outfit of the primitive gleaner, miller, and cook is worthy of special description, inasmuch as we are able to follow her steps from the beginning to the end of her laborious journey. While no edible root or fruit was despised, the oaks furnished the chief breadstuff. The acorns were gathered in an osier hamper, about 16 inches high and 20 inches in diameter (Plate VII, Fig. 50), built up by fastening the osier warp by means of a twined cord of the same material, the meshes about 3ths by 5th inch, quite uniform in size. Around the top ran six or seven rows of close-twined weaving with brown rush and grass, in which the brown and the grass color alternately covered one another. That is, by using two colors the weaver could bring either one into view ad libitum. This form of basketry is used by the women in carrying loads, supported by a band across the forehead. Filled with acorns this hamper was placed on the back and held in position by means of the carrying pad (Plate VIII, Fig. 51), consisting of a disk of mat 5 by 4 inches, made by coiling loose, native-made rope, and sewing the coil with thread of grass. To each end of this pad is fastened, by a twopronged attachment, the band of rope which passes around the back of the head to hold the pad in place. This consists of rope served with fine native twine. A collection of this type of pads from different tribes of men, as worn by the human beast of burden, would be an instructive chapter in the progress of our race, marked by the passage of the pad from the forehead to the crown, and of the carrier from a half-prone

savage harvester to an arrow-straight Italian water-carrier. About the middle of October the Indians of northern California beat the acorns from the trees with long poles, and carry them home in deep conical baskets. The squaws remove the hulls by holding an acorn on a stone and giving it a slight tap with a stone pestle. The nuts are then dried and beaten to powder in a hollow of a rock. The flour is soaked a few hours in a large hollow scooped in the sand. The water draining off carries away the bitterness. It is then cooked into a kind of mush in baskets by means of hot stones, or baked into bread in an underground oven. (Cont. N. A. Ethnol. III, 421.) If the harvest is of seeds rather than of acorns, they must be winnowed. This is done in a shallow bowl tray of the closest twined basketry, which the good woman has not failed to decorate with geometric patterns, following that incomparable artistic instinct which is the heritage of all the people who breathe theair from the Pacific Ocean. Further inland among the Ute tribes a hot stone is trundled around in this tray to partially roast the seed as well as to consume the chaff.

If the harvest of seeds or acorns is not immediately needed, it is stored in close granaries or in open-work baskets. (Plate VII, Figs. 53 and 54.

The miller's apparatus is the most intricate in the evolutionary series short of the quern, and consists of five parts, the mat or tray at the bottom (Plate VII, 52a), the mortar-stone (52b), the hopper (52c) the pestle (Fig. 56 and 52d), and the grass-root broom for sweeping up the grist (52d). This affair is quite widespread, including the territory of two classes of basket-weavers, those that twine and those that coil their work. (See paper on basketry, Sm. Rep. 1884, II.)

The basket-tray plays the part of the cloth under the hand-mill to receive the grist when the hopper and stone are not glued together.

The bowl-shaped basket hoppers vary slightly in size and much in adornment. But Ray's specimen is 10 inches wide at the top and has an opening 34 inches in the bottom. (Plate VII, Fig. 55, also Fig. 52e.) The weaving of this specimen is very intricate. The warp is of osier radiated. Commencing at the lower edge the weft proceeds as follows: Two rows of plain twined osier; four rows of three-ply twine, commencing with two strands of osier and one of brown bast, and ending with three of brown. The greater part of the body is made of brown and black bast twined in two-ply, but the white color is produced by overlaying either of these two colors with a strip of grass leaf which the weaver knows how to reveal or conceal on the outer portion. The geometric figures are in black, brown, and grass color. The margin is very curiously wrought, as follows: The ends of the warp osiers are bent downward and plaited into an eight-ply braid and the ends cut off on the inside. As the braid passes each warp osier it is plaited in and one cut off. This braid forms a margin at an angle of 45 degrees. Under the cut ends, a hoop of willow is bound. This hopper is used as follows: A large shallow basket is

placed on the ground, and a flat stone placed on the basket. The hopper rests on the stone to hold acorns, manzanita, berries, etc., in place. The margin is held in the left hand while with the right the pestle is brought to bear upon the acorns or grain. In more southern portions of California the basket is glued to the stone with pitch. A full outfit consists of one hopper, one stone pestle, one large, shallow basket, and a smooth flat stone from 12 to 18 inches in diameter. A larger hopper, more plainly ornamented, measures 18 inches in diameter at top, with an opening at the bottom of 6 inches diameter. In the two-ply and three-ply twine, in the deft handling of grass lining, the strengthening rods and plaited margin, this specimen resembles the last, excepting the black color. Here we have only the osier, brown and grass color. Mr. Livingston Stone collected two very similar specimens from the Mc-Cloud River Indians living in the vicinity of the Hupas, and Mr. Powers others from the Tule River country. These last are similar in form, but the stitch of the basket is entirely different, being the very beautiful coiled stitch of the Yuroks and other tribes of central and southern California. (Smithsonian An. Rep. 1884, Pt. II, pl. XIX.)

A basket forming part of the outfit of the acorn grinder is 21 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. It is closely woven by twining in brown and grass color, forming a trefoil pattern.

The rudest pestles are formed by knocking off the edges of a piece of hard rock with a flint hammer-stone. These may be ground down to symmetrical form upon a flat sandstone kept constantly wet. (Fig. 56.)

Mr. Powers tells us that bread or mush is made from the acorns of the chestnut oak (Quercus densiflora), which are first slighly scorched and then pounded up in stone mortars. (Plate VII, 52.) The meal thus prepared is wet with water and the mixture poured into little sand pools scooped in the river beach, around which a fire is made until the stuff is cooked, when the outside sand is brushed off and the bread is ready to be eaten. (Powers Cont. III, 50.)

The Hupa cook their mush in a basket pot not unlike a "dinner-pot" in shape. (Fig. 57.) Smooth, clean bowlders are heated and dropped into the mush, which is stirred with a strong mush-stick or paddle. (Fig. 58.)

Frying-pans of lapis ollaris are also used in cooking cakes. These are carelessly rectangular in shape, say about 10 inches long, half as wide, and an inch thick. In addition to these are many small baking dishes of lapis ollaris, like the so-called individual pans in which civilized cakes are baked. This form should be especially noticed. The Hupa Indians use them for cooking a kind of bread made of acorn-meal, (Wheeler VII, 102.) Among the so-called paint dishes in archæological collections are many of soapstone and other soft material not at all suited to rubbing up paint. We have here a much more rational explanation of the proper function.

For eating their mush the Hupas employ a rather pretentious spoon of horn (Fig. 59), bowl-shaped like that of a large kitchen spoon. The handle is short and zigzag with a spoon-shaped grip at the upper end. The typical characteristics are the zigzag or notched handle, the projections like quillons near the bowl, and the spoon-shaped grip. Quite a number of spoons from the Klamath area present these marks. For savage spoons these are small specimens, but they are much larger than ours. It must be remembered, however, that the Indian dips his food from a common pot, and that his spoon is rather more of a ladle and soup plate than a mere conveyer from a dish to his mouth. The eater holds his spoon near his mouth in his left hand and alternately conveys a morsel therefrom to his mouth, sipping the liquid portion from the rim as from a porridge bowl.

On the testimony of both Mr. Powers and Mr. Purcell, a species of food not enticing to civilized stomachs is relished by the California savages. When the rain falls in autumn enough to give the earth a thorough soaking and the angle-worms begin to come to the surface, then the Yuki housekeeper turns her mind to a good bowl of worm soup. Armed with her "woman stick," the badge of her sex, which is a pole about 6 feet long and 1½ inches thick, sharpened and fire-hardened at one end, she seeks out a piece of rich moist soil and sets to work. Thrusting the pole into the ground about a foot she turns it around in every direction and so agitates the earth that the worms come to the surface in large numbers for a radius of 2 or 3 feet around. She gathers and carries them home and cooks them into a rich and oily soup.\*

Mr. Purcell says: "The Indians of Round Valley go out when the ground is wet to eatch angle-worms. They take a pole, sharp at one end, and punch it as deep as possible in the earth. They then work it back and forward and in a short time the fish worms, made uncomfortable by the extra pressure, will begin to crawl out. These worms are eaten raw or made into soup."

While treating of the food customs it may be well to speak of the closely woven food or table mats, the pretty salmon dishes of twined openwork basketry in osier. (Fig. 60.) For the warp six osier rods are overlaid by six others at right angles, and held in place by an osier wrapped around the outside of the crossing. The warp rods are then separated radially and held by three coils of close twined weaving. The coil is then continued in open work, each turn removed farther as it passes outward. New warp rods are added at each turn to keep the meshes at a uniform width. There is no fastening off at the margin, the twine clasping the ends of the soft osier sufficiently to hold. These tray-like baskets are about 1 foot or more in diameter and 3 inches deep. They are used to serve up salmon.

Salmon baskets of open willow work, 10 and 11 inches wide, 3½ deep, are formed by a series of warp-sticks one-sixteenth of an inch thick and

<sup>\*</sup> Frequently the worms are brought to the surface by the Indians dancing over the ground to make the game uncomfortable below.

the same distance apart, held firmly in place by a continuous coil of twined osier about three-fourths of an inch between the turns. Four radial bars of black break the monotony of the fabric and produce a pretty effect.

## PIPES AND SMOKING.

The Indians of northern California smoked formerly a wild tobacco, Nicotiana quadrivalris (Gray), N. plumbaginifolia (Bolander). It was smoked alone or mixed with dry manzanita leaves (Arctostaphylos glauca). Mr. Powers says that it has a pungent, peppery taste in the pipe, which is not disagreeable.

The pipes are conoidal in shape, and are either of wood alone, stone alone, or latterly of stone and wood combined, as will appear further on. (Plate VIII-IX, Figs. 61-73.) The beginning of such a pipe would be a hollow reed, or pithy stem, with the tobacco deposited in one end. A plain cone of wood fitted for smoking starts the artificial series. (Fig. 61). Rude pipes are cut out of one piece of laurel or manzanita and shaped like a fisherman's wood maul or one of the single-handed warelubs of the Pueblo Indians. (Fig. 62.) The length of stem is about 11 inches; length of bowl, 2¼ inches; diameter of bowl, 2 inches; of stem, ¾ of an inch. The bowl is a cup-shaped cavity, very shallow. The whole specimen is very rude, looking as though it had been chipped out with a hatchet or heavy fish-knife.

The next grade of pipes are of hard wood resembling the last described in type, but very neatly finished. The stem is about 14 inches long and \( \frac{9}{16} \) ths of an inch thick. The head is spherical, \( 1\frac{3}{4} \) inches in diameter. The bowl is cup-shaped and the cavity nearly 1 inch in diameter. (Fig. 64.)

A small pipe of soapstone is also used, in which the straight pipe is presented in its simplest form. (Fig. 65.) Length, 25 inches.

There are also pipes of fine-grained sandstone of graceful outline, resembling in shape a ball bat, 7 inches long,  $7\frac{1}{5}$  inches wide in the thickest part. A very noteworthy thing about this pipe is the extreme thinness of the walls. (Fig. 63.) At the month part, where it is thickest, the stone does not exceed one-eighth of an inch, while through the upper portion it is less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The cavity does not present the series of rings which appear in stone that has been bored out, but innumerable longitudinal scratches fill the inner surface.

The only solution of this appearance is that the interior was excavated by the use of a file or other hard tool. By the great size of its interior, this pipe is connected with the tubular objects from the mounds called telescopes by some, sucking tubes by others, and pipes by others. (See Dr. Abbott's paper in Wheeler's Survey West of One Hundredth Meridian, Vol. VII, pl. VII and text.)

The stone pipes were taken from old graves, and this kind are now no longer in use.

We have, again, a little pipe no larger than some eigarette holders. (Fig. 66.) Except in its diminutive size and simplicity it might have served as a model for the three to be next described, or for the type specimen mentioned at the head of this list. Length, 2\frac{3}{8} inches; greatest width, three-fourths of an inch; depth of bowl, \frac{7}{8}ths of an inch. (See Powers, Fig. 43.)

They likewise use a tapering pipe of hard wood, 12½ inches long, 15½ inches wide at the larger end. What may be called the stem is 7½ inches long. The other portion is carved by a series of octagons and chamfers which give to the specimen quite an ornamental appearance. (Fig. 69.) The bowl is ½ths of an inch wide and 2 inches deep. This example has been smoked a great deal, being charred very much in the bowl. (Collected by Livingston Stone. Compare Figs. 2 and 5, Plate IX, Dr. Abbott's paper in Wheeler's Survey West of One Hundredth Meridian, Vol. VII.)

Other beautifully finished pipes of the same type, evidently turned in a lathe to please the Hupa faney, are kept with the greatest care in leather pouches made for the purpose. (Figs. 71, 73.) They are made of different woods highly polished. The remarkable feature is the bowl of serpentine set in a tapering shouldered socket at the wide end of the stem, and the whole turned and polished. The bowl is a conical cavity in serpentine.

The next example consists of a pipe and case. The pipe has a stem shaped like a club or ball bat, and a bowl of compact steatite. In general features pipes of this class resemble the cigarette holder, and they are found among the Utes and Mohaves, as well as in the mounds.

When it is remembered that many Indians recline while smoking, it will be seen that this is the only sensible form of the pipe for them.

Their tobacco pouches of basket-work are ovoid in form and hold about 1 quart. (Plate VIII, Fig. 67.) They are made of twined weaving in bands of brown and checkered grass, so common in the basketry of the Klamaths as to be typical. Six backskin loops are attached to the rim of this basket in such a manner that their apexes meet in the center of the opening. A long string is fastened to the apex of one loop and passed through all the others serially to close the mouth of the pouch. Height, 6 inches; width of mouth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### BASKET-MAKING.

The basket-making of these Indians belongs exclusively to the twined pattern of weaving, as that of the more southern California tribes belongs to the coiled type. (Fig. 74.) (Smithson. An. Rep. Pt. II. p. 299, and pl. XVIII, XIX.)

From willow twigs and pine roots, says Mr. Powers, they weave large round mats for holding acorn flour; various sized, flattish, squash-shaped baskets, water-tight; deep conical ones of about a bushel capacity, to be carried on the back, and others to be used at pleasure as drinking-

enps or skull-caps (Plate —, Fig. —), for only the squaws ordinarily wear anything on their heads, in which latter capacity they fit very neatly. (Powers, Cont., III, 47.)

In carrying her baby or a quantity of acorns, the squaw fills her deep conical basket and suspends it on her back by a strap which passes loosely around it and athwart her forehead. (Powers Cont., III, 47.)

The Round Valley Indians make their baby cradles of splints running up and down. A hood-shaped awning covers the face and also keeps the baby from rolling out. Formerly new-born children declared defective by the medicine man were put to death. On the birth of a male child the father goes on a hunt and does not return until he has secured much game. This is to make a mighty hunter of the baby boy. The basketry at Round Valley Reservation is made of the root of a shrub which grows in swampy land. Mr. N. J. Parcell says that they gather great bunches of this root, which they keep soaked in water until it is needed for use. The roots are deftly split, and the inside scraped with a sharp stone or, recently, with a knife. The ribs are formed of a tough twig, and the coiled sewing is done by means of a needle made of antier or bone. This form of coiled weaving is unknown at Hupa Reservation, the twined pattern being used exclusively. It should be noted that the Northern Tinné or Athapascan employs the coiled method altogether.

Mr. Purcell narrates a tradition of the Ukie Indians of Round Val-

ley Reservation which is connected with their basketry.

Once upon a time everything was a vast body of water, over which all was darkness. Hovering over this expanse in the darkness was a large white feather, the embodiment of one of their spiritual beings, that finally becomes weary and lights down into the water. Here was a whirlpool in which the feather is carried around so rapidly that a great foam is formed, which grows larger and larger until a floating mass is aggregated; of this the feather spirit forms the land.

Still all was dark, and the feather goes around among all the worlds to look for light. On visiting one of these he was taken sick and was carried by the hospitable inhabitants to the sweat-house. Here his eyes became dazzled by the brilliant light, and on looking up he beheld several beautiful suns hanging from the roof. The inhabitants one day going off on a great hunt left two old men to wait on the sick visitor.

These nurses fell asleep and the feather spirit carried off one of the suns in a basket. Though hotly pursued he arrived safely home with his prize. He carried it far to the east and set it low on the ground, but this position did not suit him. So he moved it again and again, and continued to move it about until our day.

The pretty jar-shaped baskets in our collections, covered all over with feathers, are made by coiling and catching in the shaft of a bright-colored feather under each stitch. It was in one of these baskets the sun was carried off by the feather spirit.

#### TOOLS OF GENERAL USE.

The common tools of the aborigines were such as were naturally attached to their life and habits, plus the natural refinement of the people.

The leaf-shaped blades of the jasper knives found in graves closely resembles those now in use (Plate x, Figs. 75-78), but the handle of pine is very much decayed, being partially protected by a covering of pitch. The blade is fastened in place with pitch, and the color is brown, striped with green.

These specimens, with those before described, afford a probable explanation of the method of hafting the whole class of implements commonly called leaf-shaped spear-heads.

There are eight specimens of this kind in the collection, the material varying from a dark-brown to a dull bluish chalcedony color, some brown striated with light blue. All of them are set in handles by means of pitch. The following tabular statement will characterize them:

	Blade.	Length, blade.	Width.	HUSS.	Handle.	
No.					Length.	Description.
3	Brown Brown, veined with blue do Green and brown mixed Brown	4 54 54 4 4 4 254	Inches. 214 933 125 225 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	Inches. 776 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 8 8 8 8	Inches. 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Pine, of one piece, blade glued.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Pine, of one piece, blade lashed.  Pine, of two pieces, lashed at both cods.  Pine, of two pieces, lashed at one end.

Compare these hafted knives with Wheeler (Vol. VII, Plate VII).

There is in the Ray collection an obsidian knife, wrapped around one end with a strip of otter skin (Plate x, Fig. 78). The blade is of mottled obsidian, black and brown,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide, and  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches thick. The Indian who gave this knife to Lieutenant Ray informed him that this particular kind of stone is held in great veneration, and is brought from a great distance.

The mottled obsidian is not found in the Hupa Valley. The use of this form as a talisman is paralleled by the veneration in which stone implements are held all over the world when their active normal use is lost.

Among the articles paraded or worn in the ceremonial dance is a flake or knife of obsidian or jasper, some of which are 15 inches or more in length, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide in the widest part. These are wrapped with skin or cloth to prevent the rough edges from lacerating the hand. But the smaller ones are mounted on wooden handles and glued fast. The large ones can not be purchased at any price, but Mr. Powers procured some about 6 inches long at \$2.50 apiece. These

are not properly knives, but jewelry for sacred purposes, passing current also as money.

The fire-drill is of the simplest type, consisting of two pieces of soft cedar or redwood. The opinion is commonly held that the fire-drill must consist of a soft bed and a hard drill-piece. In this example both are of soft wood. Among the Pueblo Indians sand is placed in the cavity of the lower stick to increase by friction both the heat and the pulverization of the wood.

Elk-horn wedges, sharpened by rubbing on stones, are indispensable to the woodmen (Plate x, Fig. 79). Selecting a fallen redwood, straight and free from knots, they hack a notch a few inches deep reaching a third or more of the way around the tree.

By means of the wedges and stone hammer (Fig. 2-4) they split off a kind of jacket slab long enough for the height of the wigwam, 2 or 3 inches thick and 4 or 5 feet wide. This puncheon observes the curvature of the tree, but on being exposed to the sun for a few days it warps out flat. They then dress it smooth with elk-horn or flint axes. (Powers, 101.)

### SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

The special industries of the California Indian men were connected with hunting and fishing.

The Walakki method of capturing deer is to run them down afoot. These animals have very much the habit of running in certain trails and the Indians make these trails a study; they post relays of men at points where the animal is apt to pass, and so give him continual chase until he is out of his range and thus get him so blown that he either stands at bay or takes to the water.

An old hunter narrates that he has seen them often capture a fine buck in this manner. Then again they construct two slight lines of brushwood fence converging to a point where a snare is set, and chase the animal into this snare.

Besides this, they often run down hare and rabbits. This is more easily done. A company of Indians get together in a space of meadow or in an open wood and whoop and beat the cover to flush the quarry. Terrified by the noise the animal runs wild, springs in the air, and leaps square off from a straight run even when nothing moves or makes a noise near it, and so beats itself completely out, or slips into a burrow. This is sport for the Indians, who whoop, laugh, swing their arms, fling clubs, and make a deal of noise. Mr. Powers says an Indian boy can run a rabbit to cover in ten minutes, split a stick fine at one end, thrust it down the hole, twist it into his scut and pull him ont alive.

The Humboldt Bay Indians catch deer or elk in a trap constructed as follows: Two long lines of brushwood fence, or of strips of bark tied from tree to tree, converge until they compel the elk to pass through a narrow chute. At this point the Indians place a pole in such manner that the animal is obliged to let down his horns to pass underneath and

thus he inserts his head into the noose. This trap is made of grass or fibrous roots twisted in a rope as large as a man's arm and attached to a pole in such fashion that the elk drags it down, whereupon he speedily becomes entangled in the contiguous bushes and anchored fast.

The eel-trap of Eel River is made of splints, funnel-shape, with a funnel-shaped entrance at the large end through which the creature could wriggle, but which closed on him and detained him inside. Traps of this kind they weight down so that they float mostly below the surface of the water; they then bind them to stakes planted in the river bottom. Thus they turn about with the swish of the tide, keeping the large end always against the current, that the eels might slip in readily. The stakes are driven into hard pack shingle by patiently driving and working them until they are firmly settled. (Powers, 103.)

They construct the toggle-heads of their salmon harpoons (Fig. 80) as follows: A point of antler, bone, or metal from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, more or less flattened, and sharp at the tips, is armed at its lower extremity with two barbs laid alongside, lashed down, and covered with pitch. (Fig. —.) In the same lashing is included one end of the leader, a short strap of deer raw-hide. Into a slit at the other end is spliced the line, a piece of rope from 1 to 3 feet long, attached at its opposite end to the side of the shaft. Some spears have two or more prongs, each armed with one of these toggle-heads.

When the fish is struck its struggles detach the toggle-head and it is retrieved by means of the line and pole. Toggle-heads of similar type are in use among all the salmon-eating Indians or northwest California. The Hupa annually dam the Klamath at intervals by a structure arranged so that no fish can pass through with the flow of water. The McCloud Indian trap consists of stakes or bushes built out into the river at a fall or rapid in the form of the letter V, having the angle downstream and a basket-trap at the angle. This method proved perfectly worthless, as of course it must be, for catching healthy fish, as this contrivance entraps only the exhausted ones that are going down the river and none that are coming up. They do not use salt in drying their fish, the air of California being dry enough to preserve them without it.

Most of the salmon used for drying are taken in August and September when they are spawning or falling down the river after spawning. They are then easily captured by spearing (Fig. 81.) or by traps. Their spears are very long and carefully made.

The traps are merely baskets of bushes placed at a fall or rapid and winged on each side by a fence of stakes or bushes running at a slight angle up the river, so that the exhausted fish coming down the river finally find their way into the basket and are there trapped.

The McCloud Indians do not try to trap the fish coming up the river, but only those going down, which is just the contrary of the principle of the white man's trap and nets. The Indians very singularly prefer the exhausted and dying salmon for drying.

As soon as a salmon is speared or taken from the trap it is opened (the spawn always being saved as a luxury) and split and hung on a bush or fence made for the purpose in the open air. In the dry air of California the drying process is sufficient to preserve them without salt.

The Indians never use salt in preserving their salmon and will not eat salt meat of any description. When the salmon are sufficiently dried they are tied together in bundles and packed away around the sides of the lodges. These, repulsive as they seem, represent the main support of the Indians during the winter and are highly valued by them.

The dip-nets used in taking cels and young salmon are made triangular in shape, 10 feet by 11 feet, open along the long side of the triangle and closed on the other side and base. They are knit of two-ply twine made from tough fiber. The meshes are three-fourths of an inch square, made with the regular fisherman's knot or becket hitch. (Fig. 82.)

Their seines are also made of this twine, hard twisted, which is itself manufactured from the leaf of a very tough grass or sedge. Each blade of grass produces two strands of fiber. It is stripped when the grass is green by scraping with the thumb nail or a mussel shell fastened on the thumb, similar to the tool employed in scraping down sinew on the bows.

No spindle is used, the fiber being twisted with the palms of the hands on the thigh. The net is knotted like those of civilized people; that is, the thread of each mesh is brought down around the mesh-stick, then through the bight of the stitch above, and fastened by a half hitch quite around both strands of the same mesh.

Specimens of the raw material, fiber, twine, and nets were sent by Lieutenant Ray. The net is in shape of an elongated isosceles triangle, with a long side open, 10½ feet long and 4 feet deep at the base.

The seine needle has a long and slender shaft (Fig. 82), the two ends resembling a duck's head in outline, the thread passing between the two phalanges of the beak into a wide elliptical space. Length 16½ inches.

The Hupa had well-established laws and riparian rights to hunting, fishing, nutting grounds, laws of murder, injury, insulting words, etc.

The sling of the Hupa is a very intricate affair made of buckskin. The thongs of sinew or tough cord are united to the leather by first passing through it and then coiling on themselves. The ordinary loop on one end and knot on the other are also used by them. (Fig. 83.)

#### BOWS AND ARROWS.

The methods of the northern Californian bowyer and fletcher are now pretty clearly understood. For ordinary flaking of jasper or obsidian (Fig. 85) he uses a common pebble hammer-stone, but for detaching flakes of the best quality he uses between his hammer and his core a "pitching tool" or sort of cold-chisel of the hardest antler. (Fig. 93.)

For shaping his points he has an arrow-sharpener of bone or antler

H. Mis. 170——15

lashed to a handle of wood, almost identical with the one employed by the Eskimo of Port Barrow, etc. (92 and 96).

Note.—A very carious metamorphosis of the Eskimo type is the following: Formerly the Alaskan Eskimo chipped their arrow-head and skin-scrapers with a compound flint chipper of bone and rubbed the brash edge down to prevent tearing the skin. When he substituted the steel for the stone blade, he still employed the arrow-chipper to take the wire-edge off the blade. Finally he has invented a somewhat similar tool, with a beaver tooth in place of a bone, and this tool is now labelled knife-sharpener in most collections.

The Hupa tool for chipping arrow-heads is thus used: The work is held in the palm of the hand, which is protected by a buckskin pad, and the chips are flaked off by pressing on the edge of the flint with the tool held in the right hand, the ball of the handle resting in the palm. The Point Barrow Eskimo also press downward in chipping with a similar tool.

"The Viard arrow-maker," says Powers, "takes a piece of jasper, chert obsidian, or common flint, which breaks sharp-cornered and with a conchoidal fracture; this he heats in the fire and then cools slowly, which splits it in flakes. Then taking one of these flakes he gives it an approximately right shape by striking it with a rough hammer, then slips over his left hand a piece of buckskin with a hole to fit over the thumb (this buckskin is to prevent the hand from being wounded), and in his right hand he takes a pair of buck-horn pincers tied together at the point with a thong. Holding the piece of flint in his left hand he breaks off from the edge of it a tiny fragment with the pincers, by a twisting or wrenching motion. The piece is often reversed in the hand so that it may be worked away symmetrically. Arrow-head manufacture is a specialty, just as arrow-making, medicine, and other arts." These pincers are probably only our compound chipper. With the Klamath River Indians a piece of bone is fastened to a wooden shaft 15 feet in length, the working point of which is crooked and raised to an edge, the force employed being all the time solely pushing. guide the instrument with a steady hand the handle is held between the arm and the breast, while the point, with but little play room, assisted by the thumb, works on the edge of the flake, which again is held for greater safety in a piece of deer-skin. After the two sides have been worked down to a point then another instrument is required, with which the barbs and projections are broken out. This is a needle or awl of about 3 inches in length, and by a pushing motion the desired pieces are broken out, as with the first-mentioned tool.

These Indians have also what (Plate XXI, Fig. 90) is called an "arrow straightener," which they use to straighten arrow-shafts, and likewise their arrows that have become warped by use. This tool is employed thus: The arrow-shaft (Plate XX, Fig. 84) is passed through a slot, and the workman looks along the shaft and nips it with the tool where it is crooked. They go over the arrows with the straightener several times while working them down with a knife. For lashing the head and feather

(Fig. 88) the finest shredded sinew from the leg of the deer is used (Fig. 86). Glue is made from the sturgeon and paint from the others of the hills (Fig. 89). For filling up the interstices of sinew, wood, and stone, pitch (Fig. 87) is administered by means of a pitch-stick (Fig. 91.)

The war arrows of the Hupas are the perfection of grace. They consist of the following parts, which will be described in the following order: *head*, *foreshaft*, *shaft*, *shaftment*, and *nock*, each with its seizing or lashing. (Figs. 99, 102.)

The arrow-heads are of jasper, chalcedony, obsidian, and bottle-glass from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, quite uniformly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in width and  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch in thickness, forming an isosceles triangle with incurved base. Side notches are made for the sinew thread which forms the lashing of the head. Bird-arrows, designed to stun rather than to wound, lack the stone head.

The foreshaft (Fig. 102b) is about 3½ inches outside measure, painted or not, according to fancy, and inserted into a socket in the end of the shaft by a point 3 inches long. The shaft is always a sucker of white wood, and with the shaftment measures about 2 feet in length. There is little similarity between the uniform, straight, and delicate rod and the twig or sucker out of which it has been formed. Much time and pains are expended in removing the bark by means of wooden wrenches or nippers, in steaming and straightening with a wooden wrench (Fig. 90), scraping, standstoning with two pieces of coarse-grained sandstone having semi-cylindrical groves (Fig. 94), and finally in polishing down, not with emory paper, but with the leaf of a coarse marsh-grass full of siliceous particles.

The shaftment or feathered part is in the neighborhood of 6 inches in length. Three feathers (Fig. 88) are seized on at the ends by sinew (Fig. 86), but they are not always glued down along the shaftment. Almost universally around the shaftment, inside the feather, occur streaks of paint in endless variety of color (Fig. 102c), width of stripe, and order of succession. In the same quiver will occur variation of width and succession, but not in colors. These decorations have been called clan and owner marks.

Nock is the part of the arrow concerned with the bow-string (Fig. 102d). Itself may be flat, like a fish-tail, cylindrical like the shaftment, only wrapped with the feather seizing, bulbous as in the Chinook arrow, or flaving as in the swallow-tailed nock of the Indian tribes of the plains and the great interior basin.

On the Hupa arrows, the nock is cylindrical, slightly bulbous by reason of thick paint on the feather-seizing. The notch in the nock may either be angular or rectangular. All the sinew lashings in this series are painted.

The fishing arrows of the Hupa (Fig. 100) have a foreshaft of bone which have bilateral barbs, one, two, or three pairs, and to the front of this foreshaft are lashed the stone heads.

The Hupa bows (Fig. 103) all belong to one type, sinew-lined as distinguished from the sinew backing of the Eskimo. There are two varieties, called by the collectors war bows and hunting bows, the former 4 feet long, the latter 3 feet 4 inches, about. They are all made of yew, a little over 1 inch wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick at the handle, expanding to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width in the limbs, and contracting gracefully to about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch at the nock, which is about 1 inch long, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and bent at an angle of 45 degrees.

The back of this bow is covered with a lining of sinew so carefully put on as to mimic the bark of wood, its thickness exactly fitted to the exigencies of the work to be done. The sinew of the larger animals is carefully shredded (Fig. 86) and laid on with glue made from the lower jaw of the sturgeon, making a solid mass. The back of the wood bow is gashed so as to afford a good sticking surface for the glue and sinew.

The sinew is doubled over the nocks, whipped down with strips of buckskin, and tufted with a stripe of otter fur (Fig. 103b). The grip is also seized with a strip of buckskin and bound by two rings of otter fur. The bow-string is of two-ply sinew twine,  $\frac{1}{12}$  inch thick. Lieutenant Ray thus describes bow and arrow making among the Natano and Kennek Indians:

Manufacture of Bows and Arrows among the Natano (Hupa) and Kenuck (Klamath) Indians.—The bow-makers of both these tribes are specialists, and the trade is now confined to a very few old men. I have here seen no man under forty years of age that could make a bow or an arrow, and only one old man who could make a stone arrow-head.

To make a bow, the wood of a yew sapling  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in diameter is selected and rough hewn to shape, the heart side inward and the back carefully smoothed to the form of the back of the bow. The sinew is laid on while the wood is green, and held in place until dry by means of a twine wrapping. In this, condition it is hung in the sweat-house until the wood is thoroughly seasoned, when it is finished and strung, and in some cases the back varnished and painted. The most delicate part of the operation is to get the proper tension on the sinew backing. If too tight the wood crimps or splinters when the bow is strung, and a lack of proper tension leaves the bow weak and worthless. When the bow is seasoned it has a reverse curve of about 3 inches.

The sinew for the backing and bow-string is taken from the back and the hind leg of the deer at the time of killing, and dried for future use. When required it is soaked until pliable, stripped into fine shreds and laid on by commencing at each end and terminating at the center of the bow. The sinew is slightly twisted and dried before it is placed on

the bow.

The glue used to fix the backing is obtained by boiling the gland of the lower jaw and the nose of the sturgeon. This is dried in balls and preserved for use, and is prepared by simply dipping it in warm water

and rubbing it on the wood.

The arrow-shafts are usually made from the wood of the wild currant and are worked to shape with a knife and tried by the eye. After roughing they are allowed to season and are then finished. Any curves are taken out with a straightener, made of a piece of hard wood, spindle-shaped and perforated in the middle. The arrow-heads used for

war and for big game are usually made from flint and obsidian, and more recently of iron and steel. The flakes for the stone heads are knocked off by means of a pitching tool of deer antler. The stoneheads are made with a chipper composed of a crooked handle to which is lashed a short piece of antler percisely similar to those which I collected at Pt. Barrow. The work is held in the left hand on a pad and flaked off by pressure with the tool in the right hand in exactly the same manner as I found the Innuits doing in Northern Alaska.

The bows made by these people are effective for game up to 50 or 75 yards, and would inflict a serious would at 100 yards. At 50 yards the arrows will penetrate a deer from five to ten inches. I never heard of one passing entirely through a deer. The elk-skin armor which I send

to the Museum, Fig. 105, is proof against any arrow.

The eye is formed in the middle of the bow-string, by a running knot, the bow-string is then twisted, the right length measured off, and the noose formed by making a half hitch so as to bring the string in the middle of the belly side of the nock. The rest of the string is wrapped around the nock and fastened off by gluing and tucking.

The ornamentation of these bows is done in red and blue paint, the forms being chiefly the triangle omnipresent in the Hupa decorator's imagination.

I shall speak more fully of the development of the sinew back in a paper on savage archery now preparing, and will merely draw attention here to the perfect success which has been achieved in converting the breaking strain upon a brittle wood into the tensile strain upon the toughest fiber in the world.

Another point noticed by Mr. John Murdoch is the similarity of these bows to those of some Tinnéh tribes in the elliptical shape of the limbs. The Eskimo have in some localities this form in the sinew-backed bow.

For a quiver (Fig. 104) the Yurok takes the skin of a raccoon or martin, turns it wrong side out, sews it up, and suspends it behind him by a string passed over one shoulder and under the other, while the striped tail flutters gaily in the air at his shoulder.

In the animal's head he stuffs a quantity of moss, as a cushion for the arrow-heads to rest in, to prevent breakage.

The Hupas employ the skin of the coon, martin, deer, fox, and otter for making their quivers.

The Hupas and Klamath Indians no longer use the stone club of the meri or patoo pattern. The specimen described by Lieutenant Ray was found in a grave; it is made of chloritic schist, and measures 12 inches long. The old men informed Lieutenant Ray that they were in common use before the advent of the white man. The meri form occurs here and there in the new world, but never so graceful in ontline, so beautifully polished, nor in such hard material as the typical weapon which reached its perfection in New Zealand.

The function of weapons belonging to this class in our day is the killing of large fish, like the halibut of the Pacific coast. The National Museum contains several fish-killing clubs, somewhat resembling this

weapon. It is also proper to say that forms as rude as ours occur in New Zealand. The elk skin armor (Fig. 105) worn by warriors in battle as protection from arrows is now nearly obsolete. These suits have been worn by several generations, and in some of the modern battles with the whites. The cusps and triangular figures are intended to denote the number of enemies slain and captives taken. It is worn so as to cover the left side, with the left arm through the slit, the head through the opening, and the tie on the right shoulder, and it is also tied below the right arm. The arrow cuts and bullet marks were received in battle.

There is another kind of armor made of wattles and twine, woven and bound with buckskin. (Fig. 106.) This is worn in battle to protect the body; it is tied across the breast from left to right. The red lines denote the number of enemies slain or captives taken, also the rank of the wearer.

This class of armor was in common use among the Natano and Kenuck Indians before the introduction of fire-arms, but it is now nearly obsolete. This is the only complete suit which Lieutenant Ray was able to obtain.

## BOAT BUILDING.

As the redwood grows only along the Lower Klamath the Yurok have a monopoly of making canoes; and they sell many to the Karok. A canoe on the Klamath is not pointed like the Chippewa canoe, but the width at either end is equal to the tree's diameter. (Figs. 107, 108.) On the great bar across the mouth of the river, and all along the coast for 80 miles, there are tens of thousands of mighty redwoods cast up on the strand, having been either floated down by the rivers or grubbed down by the surf; hence the Indians are not obliged to fell any trees, and have only to burn them into suitable lengths. In making the canoe they spread pitch on whatever place they wish to reduce, and when it has burned deep enough they clap on a piece of raw bark and extinguish the fire. By this means they round them out with wonderful symmetry and elegance, leaving the sides and ends very thin and as smooth as if they had been sand-papered. At the stern they burn and polish out a neat little bracket, which serves as a seat for the boatman. They spend an infinity of puddering on these canoes, two Indians sometimes working on one five or six months, burning, scraping, and polishing with stones (nowadays they use iron tools and dispatch the work in a few days). When completed they are sold for various sums, ranging from \$10 to \$30, or even more. They are not as handsome as the Smith River or the T-sin-ūk canoes, but quite as serviceable.

A large are will carry 5 tons of merchandise, and in early days they used to take many cargoes of fish from the Klamath, shooting the dangerous rapids and surf at the mouth with consummate skill, going boldly to sea in heavy weather, and reaching Crescent City, 22 miles distant, whence they returned with merchandise. When they are not

using these canoes they turn them bottom side up on the sandy beach and bream them, or haul them into damp and shady coves, or cover them thickly with leaves and brushwood to prevent the thin ends from suncracking. When they do become thus cracked, they bore holes through with bucks-horn and bind the ends together with withes, twisting the same tight with sticks—a kind of rude tourniquet, which closes up the cracks better than calking would do. (Cf. Powers, Contr. N. A. Ethnol. III.)

## MONEY AND ITS USES.

The money-box is made from a section of antler (Fig. 109), probably elk. The rough outer portion has been removed and the white substance ent to resemble a flat column with banded ends. There are in this case rings at either end. Between these bands, on the concave portion, a slit 2½ inches long and about ½ of an inch wide is cut down to the core; the latter is carefully scraped out to form a box or pocket. Into this dentalium shells or Indian currency are put (Fig. 110), a little plate of antler laid over the month, and a long strip of buckskin wrapped many times around the whole and tucked in. (Fig. 109a.) In this particular specimen the tail of some fur-bearing animal did service, in addition to the mouth cover, in keeping the money from rattling around in the box.

A more elaborate money-box is made of a large section of elk horn;  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick. The central column is 4 inches; the remaining space forms two bands at the ends, each ornamented with three deeply cut lines and the etched triangles which constitute the chief element of a carver's ornament among the Hupas. The mouth of the box is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. On either side of the mouth a rectangular space is etched in triangles, leaving plain rhombs, no two of which are of the same proportions. The covering of the mouth in this case was the ivory scale of a centigrade thermometer—ominous comment upon the fate of some former prospector. Around the cover was wrapped more than a yard and a half of buckskin, about three-fourths of an inch in width. The contents of this box were most interesting. Six dentalium shells, which we shall number from 1 to 6, were thus characterized:

- 1.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, wrapped with red fish skin.
- 2. Same length, wrapped with red fish skin.
- 3. 2 inches, wrapped around the top with woody fibers.
- 4. 2 inches, wrapped only in upper portion with snake skin.
- 5.  $1\frac{15}{16}$  inches, wrapped with maiden's-hair-fern stalk.
- 6.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, wrapped with woody fiber, dyed red.

Other shells are wrapped with skin and fern and tipped with woodpecker feathers.

The Karok, says Mr. Powers, use the red scalp of the woodpecker for money, which rates at \$2.50 to \$5 apiece, and the dentalium shell, of which they grind off the tip and string it on strings. The shortest pieces are worth 25 cents; the largest about \$2; the value increasing rapidly

with the length. The strings are made about as long as a man's arm. It is called allikochik (Yurok "Indian money"). Formerly it was valued at \$40 to \$50 a string, but now the value has fallen. Shell and feather money are demanded as fines from those who in any way transgress the boundaries of religious rule, fines of \$20, \$30, \$40, being required of one who profanely looks upon the smoke of the propitiatory fire.

Spies were often employed to visit the enemy's camp, and were paid for this dangerous service as high as ten strings of allikochik, or \$100, contributed by the leading men.

Hupa allikochik is rated a little differently from the Karok. The standard of measurement is a string of five shells. Nearly every man has ten lines tattooed across the inside of his left arm about half way between the wrist and elbow, and in measuring shell money he takes the string in his right hand, draws one end over his left thumb-nail, and if the other end reaches to the uppermost of the tattoo lines the five shells are worth \$25 in gold, or \$5 a shell. Of course it is only one in ten thousand that is long enough to reach this high value. The longest ones usually seen are worth about \$2—that is, \$10 to the string. Single shells are also measured on the creases on the inside of the left middle finger, a \$5 shell being one which will reach between the two extreme creases. No shell is treated as money at all, unless it is long enough to rate at 25 cents. Below that it degenerates into "squaw money," and goes to form a part of a woman's necklace. Real money is ornamented with little scratchings or carvings, and with very narrow strips of thin, fine fish-skin wrapped spirally around the shells, and sometimes a tiny tuft of searlet woodpecker's down is pasted on the base of the shell.\*

The shell money of the Round Valley Indians is made of a shell found on this coast, something like that of an oyster, only it has a smooth surface. (Fig. 111.) Similar disk money is from the shell of the olivella, the disks being cut from the lip or the shells being strung after grinding away the apex. This is broken into pieces about the size of a dime; the Indians then drill a small hole through the center of each with a sharp-pointed flint (Fig. 112), by means of the pump-drill with fly-wheel attachment. Thirty or forty of these are strung on a tough piece of wood about the size of a knitting-needle. They are then rubbed earefully on a smooth-surfaced stone until they become perfectly round. Eighty of these pieces are equal to a dollar. This description of the manufacture of flat-shell money is extremely valuable, since strings of this same character are collected as far south as Panama, and in some of the Polynesian groups. Another form of money described by Mr. Purcell has long been noted in California collections, especially that of Captain Wilkes, but its significance has not been appreciated.

<sup>\*</sup> The money of No Britain, called Dawarra, is made of small, rare shells perforated and strung on fiber. It is counted by measuring.

have another money much more valuable. It is a very pretty stone and looks like a fine piece of meerschaum. It is found in the mountains and is very scarce. They do not cut it into small pieces as they do the shells, but work it into cylinders from 1 to 3 inches long, which are made round and polished by the same processes applied to the shell money.

A piece of this stone 2 inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick is worth \$10. They wear this money around their necks, and when one dies they often put \$500 or \$600 worth in the grave.

One sees among the Wailakki very pretty strings of shell money called to-kal-li, consisting of thin circular disks about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and resembling somewhat the Catholic rosaries, in having one larger button or "Gloria Patri" to every ten "Ave Marias." Mr. Powers speaks of a Wailakki squaw with ear-drops or pendants carved from the ear-shell (Haliotis) in the shape of fish and exhibiting the glinting tints of that beautiful shell to great advantage, and he says it is the only instance of fancy shell or bone carving aside from the common shell money that he has ever noticed.

Their mode of settling difficulties is to kill their enemies at the first favorable opportunity, and then if they wish to avoid a similar fate, a settlement is made with the relatives of the deceased, and the dead Indian is paid for according to rank and station. This payment is made in Indian money, or perhaps in white deer-skins or woodpeckers' heads. Then all are supposed to be friendly and they have their appropriate dance over it.

The murder of a man's dearest relative may be compounded for by the payment of money, the price of an ordinary Indian's life being one string. If the money is paid without higgling the slayer and the avenger become at once boon companions. If not, the avenger must have the murderer's blood, and a system of retaliation is initiated, which, however, may at any moment be arrested by the payment of money.

Among the Patawat of Humboldt Bay the fine for the murder of a man is ten strings of allikochik, each string consisting of ten pieces; for the murder of a woman it is five strings, or one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars, respectively. A man's life with this tribe is valued at six canoes, each one occupying in its manufacture three months' time of two Indians, or the labor of one man for three years.

A wife is purchased at prices varying from two to fifteen strings.

Judge Roseborough states that with the Hupas these payments are not demanded until the first full moon after the murder. Then the demand is presented by a third party. If the money is paid at once, the affair is amicably settled and is never alluded to again.

If they have a quarrel and it is not settled on the spot, they refuse to speak to each other; but if after awhile one desires to open friendly relations, he offers to pay the other man a certain amount of shell

money. If this offer is accepted they exchange moneys (not necessarily in equal amounts) and harmony is at once restored.

Courtship is also conducted by means of money among the Klamath and Trinity River tribes. A wife seldom brings less than half a string, and when she belongs to an aristocratic family, is pretty and skillful in making acorn bread and weaving baskets, she sometimes costs as high as two strings, say \$80 or \$100.

No marriage is legal or binding unless preceded by the payment of money, and that family is most aristocratic which pays the highest price for the wife. So far is this shell aristocracy carried that the children of a woman for whom no money was paid are accounted no better than bastards, and the whole family is contemned.

In Placer County, Cal., the Nishinam Indians dun their debtors with a device called sanchest, which is thrown into the wigwam of the tardy individual. (Fig. 113.) A number of sticks 4 inches long and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick are arranged on a string like a rope ladder. These sticks are painted with streaks of black and red, and represent the amount and character of the debt.

## GAMBLING AND MEDICINE.

For gambling they have a bunch of small wands, one of which has a black band around the center. The game is played by any number that wish to engage in betting. Two dealers sit opposite each other on a blanket, each backed by two or more singers and a drummer, and the game commences by one of the dealers taking the sticks in both hands, about equally divided, and holding them behind his back, shuffling them from hand to hand, after which he brings them in front of his body with both hands extended and the sticks grasped so the players can not see the centers. The opposite dealer clasps his hands together two or three times and points towards the hand which he thinks holds the stick with the black center. Should he guess correctly he takes the deal, and holds it until his opponent wins it back in like manner. For each failure a forfeit is paid, and one is also demanded when the dealer loses the deal.

Friends of each party make outside bets on the dealers, and each dealer's band plays and sings as long as he holds the deal.

There is another game, essentially the same as the one above described, except that they use a smaller number of sticks, and the joker is blackened only in the center and the others at both ends and centers. Both games are called *kiu*.

Rattles employed by medicine men and in gambling are composed of many hoofs and hooflets of the black-tail deer. Each piece is pierced through the apex and suspended on a short thread upon which four white beads are also strung. These pendants are then fastened to a long belt of cloth or leather and worn around the waist or held in the hand. The hoofs striking together produce a sharp rattling sound. A small

graceful lens-shaped rattle mounted on a stick is held in the hand of the dancer. (Fig. 115.)

The Hupa drum is a rectangular box covered with leather and has little merit as a musical instrument. (Fig. 119.)

The Hupa make tolerably agreeable music on a small bone whistle made either single or double. (Figs. 115-118.) Dr. Abbott describes and figures a collection of prehistoric whistles of bone from southwestern California so similar to those of the Hupa that the continuity of music in prehistoric and recent times is made out. (Wheeler, Vol. VII, 23.)

It is an important principle which archæologists sometimes overlook that arts may survive and obey the laws of technic evolution even though the men through whose instrumentality they live and have their being have had no immediate blood relationship.

Among the Karoks of California there are two kinds of Shamans—the root doctors and the barking doctors. The latter (women mostly) squat like a dog before the patient and bark for hours. The root doctor with potions, poultices, etc., medicate the parts where the ailment is discovered. They believe that witches cause a snake, frog, lizard, or other reptile to fasten to the body and to grow through the skin into the viscera. The barking doctor first discovers the seat of the disease and then sucks until the blood flows. She then takes an emetic and vomits up a frog, which she pretends came from the patient.

## ABORIGINAL BOTANY.

The following-named plants enter in some manner into the daily life and experience of the northern California Indians. The list is far from exhaustive, but an effort in the right direction, which it is hoped may be followed up and corrected with reference to all aboriginal peoples. Most of the information is drawn from Mr. Powers, Dr. Watson, and the Wheeler Report, Vol. VI:

AESCULUS CALIFORNICA, Nutt. Buckeye. The shoots used for arrowshafts and the pounded nuts used in stupefying fish, also eaten in times of searcity.

ALLIUM CEPA, Lunkup, in Yokuts. Eaten as food.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. Eaten raw or roasted.

ALLIT. A kind of salt used for seasoning greens. The Indians pull up the grass in low alkaline grounds when the dew is on, and soak off the salt, or they sweep a stick through the grass and wash it to procure the salt, which is strongly impregnated with alum.

ALNUS. Alder.

AMENOPSIS CALIFORNICA, Hooker. Yerba Mansa, Lipits, in Yokuts.

A piperaceous plant whose root is soaked in water and the infusion drank for a bad stomach.

Angelica. Chehinkinku, in Huchnom, Muhachakolen, in Hupa. The root is used as medicine and also as a charm by many tribes. The tender shoots are eaten as greens in spring.

- Anticlea nuttallii, or Zygadenus venenosus. Black-bulb grass, or by some tribes, death camass. The nut is considered poisonous by Indians of California.
- ARCEUTHOBIUM DIVARICATUM, Engelm. Mistletoe which grows on the pinus edulis monophylla. This as well as the pitch of the same trees good for coughs, colds, and rheumatism. Making a fire with it the Indians fumigate themselves therein.
- ARCTOSTAPHYLOS GLAUCA, Lindl. Great berried manzanita. Leaves smoked with native tobacco. The dried berries worn in necklaces.
- A. TOMENTOSA, Dougl. and A. PUNGENS. Fruit eaten largely by all California Indians, raw or pounded into flour and made into mush or stored for winter. An agreeable cider is made by soaking the flour and drawing off the liquor.
- ASCLEPIAS. Lowland milk-weed. Potter Valley and South Eel River Indians make strings, cords, and nets of the inner bark of this plant. They crush the dry stalk with their teeth or between two stones. They then strip off the outer bark and twist the bast into threads.
- ATROPIS TENUIFOLIA, Watson. One of the "bunch grasses;" an excellent forage; the seeds eaten by the natives.
- BIGELOVIA. Used as medicine by the Indians of Walker Lake, Nevada. BLEMOSPERMA CALIFORNICUM, Torrey and Gray. Seeds gathered with the fanning tray and seed basket and made into mush or bread.
- Brodiea congesta, Smith. Purple flowered grass. A liliaceous plant; the nut eaten raw or roasted.
- B. VOLUBILIS, Baker; STROPHOLIRION CALIFORNICUM, Torr. Climbing grass. A liliaceous plant; the nut eaten raw or roasted. Used for ornament by whites.
- Bromus virens, Buckl; Ceratochloa Grandiflora, Hook. Wild grass. Fiber used in making cord and netting by Hupa.
- Calliproa Lutea, Lindl.; Brodiæa ixioides, Smith. Yellow blossom grass. A liliaceous plant; the nut eaten raw or roasted.
- CASTILLEIA. Potal'-lu-kai-u-in, in Yokuts painted cup. Use not given. CERCIS OCCIDENTALIS, Torrey. Sakattu, in Yokuts. Wood split fine and used as sewing material in the coiled basketry, the basis of the coil being willow twig.
- Chlorogalum pomeridianum, Kunth. Trokot, in Yokuts. Soap plant. Root eaten in times of scarcity. Soaked in hot water it is used in removing tar worn by widows in mourning. The pounded root mixed in water is employed in stupefying fish. Heated and laid on old sores it cleanses and heals them. The fiber is also made into brooms and household brushes.
- CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA, Don. Wild lettuce. Used for food. Mr. Powers says that Indians near Anburn lay quantities of the lettuce near red-ant nests for the insects to circulate through it; afterwards the ants are shaken out and the Indians eat the plant with relish, averring that a sour taste has been imparted to it.

- Composite, Lâ'chun, in Yokuts. The seeds of many species used for pinole and highly esteemed.
- CRUCIFERÆ, Kéyetsah, in Yokuts. Seeds of several species used in making panada or mush.
- CYCLOBOTHRA, Benth.; CALOCHORTUS. Beaver-tail grass. Genus of liliaceous plants with many species. Nut eaten raw or roasted.
- DATURA METELOIDES, D. C. Tannaikh, in Yokuts. Jimson weed. Pounded roots good for cuts and bruises. Decoction drank as opiate, especially by shamans, who are sometimes killed by it.
- ECHIVERIA LANCEOLATA, Nutt.; COTYLEDON LANCEOLATA, Benth. and Hook. Rock lettuce. One of the crassulaceae. Eaten raw.
- EREMOCARPUS SETIGERUS, Benth. Little mullein. Euphorbiaceous plant; decoction used as cure for ague.
- ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. Poh'keuts, in Yokuts. Pin clover, pin grass. One of the geraniacce; eaten raw when tender or boiled for greens. An excellent forage plant, reputed to impart an excellent flavor to milk and butter.
- ERIODYCTION GLUTINOSUM, Benth. Kitnüsil, in Yokuts. Yerba Santa. Decoction drank for fever and bad blood.
- ESCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA, Cham. Wa-trá-ko, in Yokuts. California poppy. Either boiled or roasted with hot stones and then laid in water.
- Frangula Californica, Gray; Rhamnus Californicus, Eschholtz.

  Buckthorn. Root heated hot and placed on aching tooth.
- GALIUM. Used by the Nishinam as an ague medicine. The leaves and stems are heated and placed on affected parts for rheumatism.
- GRASS NUTS. Large number of species of bulbons plants under this general name are pried out of the ground with the primitive digging stick and eaten raw or roasted.
- GRASS SEEDS. Almost every edible seed in California has been discovered by the Indians, who apply to them the general term of grass seeds. These are parched and ground and eaten uncooked, or made into mush or cakes.
- GREENS. The list of plants eaten in the spring as salad is very extensive.
- Hesperoscordium lacteum, Lindl. = Brodlæa lacta, Watson. White-flowered grass. A liliaceous plant, the nut eaten raw or roasted.
- Juncus. Mr. Powers tells us that the small bulrush is hatcheled with flints or finger-nails, bleached, and woven into breech cloths, etc.
- LABIATÆ. Several species of mints are drunk in a tea or decoction for coughs and colds.
- MADARIA DISSITIFLORA, Gray. One of the compositæ; seeds said to be as rich as butter.
- MELICA. Eaten raw or boiled for greens.

MIMULUS LUTEUS. Mask flower. One of the Scrophulariaciæ. Used for greens in the spring.

Mushroom. Eaten raw or roasted.

NICOTIANA QUADRIVALVIS, Gray, N. PLUMBAGINIFOLIA, Bolander. Lógon, in Yokuts. Wild tobacco. Smoked alone or mixed with manzanita leaves. Has a pungent, peppery taste. Said to have been rudely cultivated or protected by the Indians by keeping down inimical weeds. This primitive agriculture is probable, since the Pimos of Southern California have a planting festival in the spring, when they climb the mountains and insert gourd seeds into congenial crevices of the rocks, leaving them to grow. In autumn they return to gather the harvest of gourds, which enter largely into their domestic economy. The Yokuts dry their tobacco, beat it very fine, then wet and compress it into large, solid lumps. It is used frequently as a poultice on cuts. Professor Watson thinks the Nicotiana bigelovii is the original of the quadrivalvis.

PARMELIA SAXICOLA. A greenish-gray lichen, from which a tea is made as a remedy for colic.

Pellea Breweri, Eaton. A kind of fern used as tea.

PHACELIA. There are thirty-five species of this Hydrophyllaceous plant. Mr. Powers mentions Phacelia in the Indian botany, but does not give the use.

PHORADENDRON VILLOSUM, Engelm. Oak mistletoe. Smoked by Chimariko as a substitute for tobacco.

PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA, Lindl., HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA, Roemer. California Holly. Berries eaten with relish.

PINUS EDULIS, Engelm. Nut or silver pine. The piñon pine, the most useful tree to northern California Indians. Nuts for food, poultice, dress, and jewelry. Inner bark, buds, and cone cores used for food when tender in the spring. Pitch placed on sores, arrow wounds, etc. Cone core and bunch-grass boiled together for hair-dye.

PINUS LAMBERTIANA, Dougl., P. FLEXILIS, James, P. SABINIANA, Dougl. All furnish nuts for food and the shells are worked into necklaces and other ornaments.

QUERCUS AGRIFOLIUS, Née. Nishinam eat the acorns.

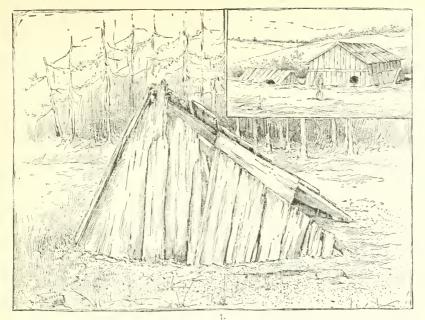
QUERCUS GAMBELII. Esin, in Yokuts. White oak. Acorns used most commonly for food.

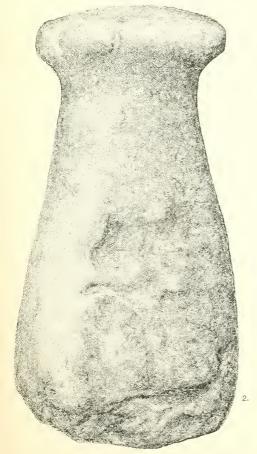
Q. LOBATA, Née. Q. Breweri, Engelm. Kin'min, in Yokuts. Burroak. Staple food, but inferior to Q. Gambellii.

Q. DENSIFLORA. Chestnut oak. For food.

Q. Sonomensis, Benth. Q. Kellogii, Newberry. The black oak. Acorns eaten when no others are procurable.

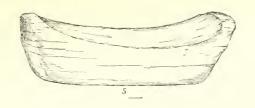
Q. WISLIZENIA, A. H. The live-oak. The Nishinam eat the acorns when they can procure no other.

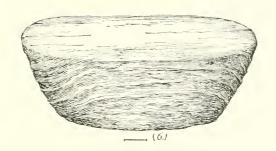


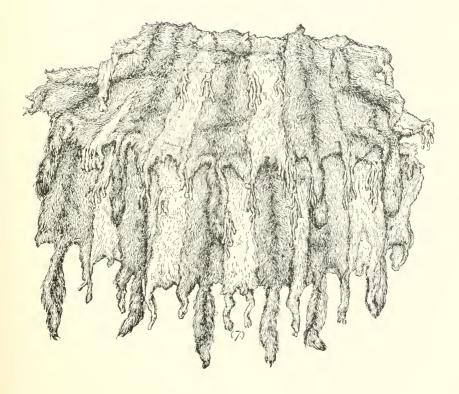


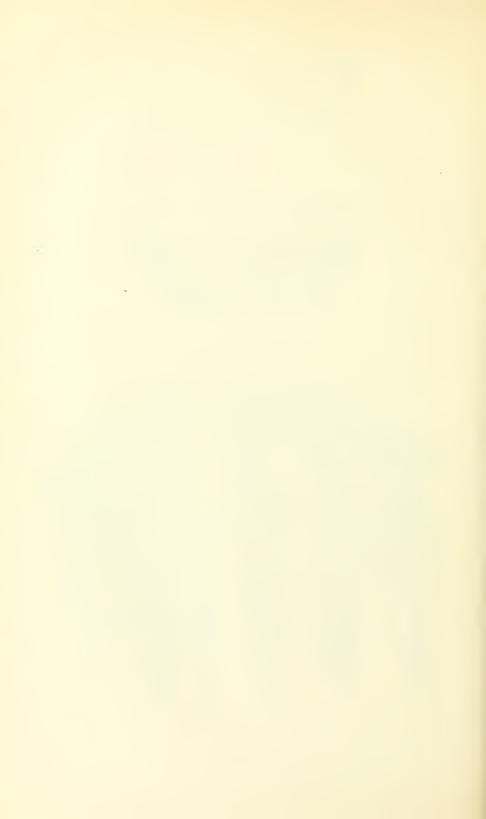


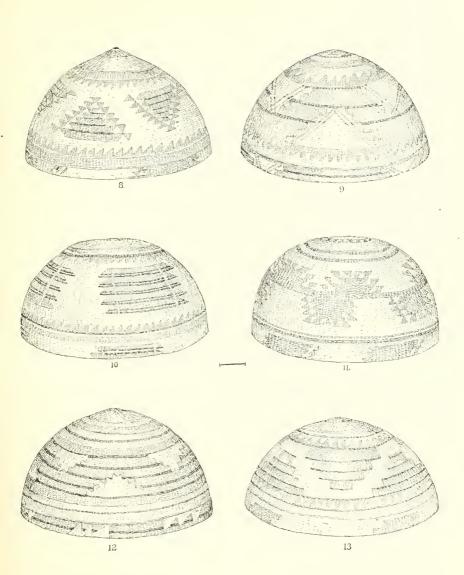


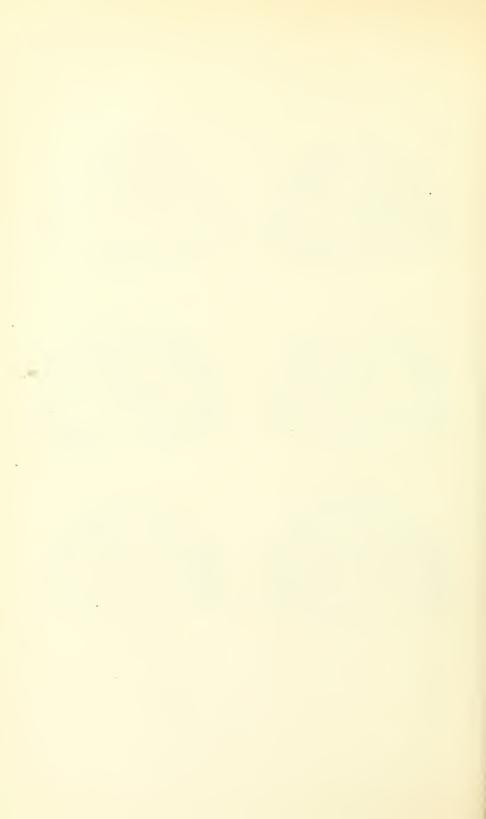


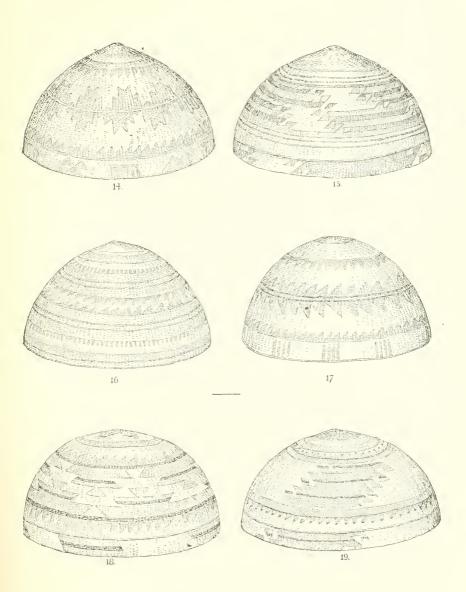


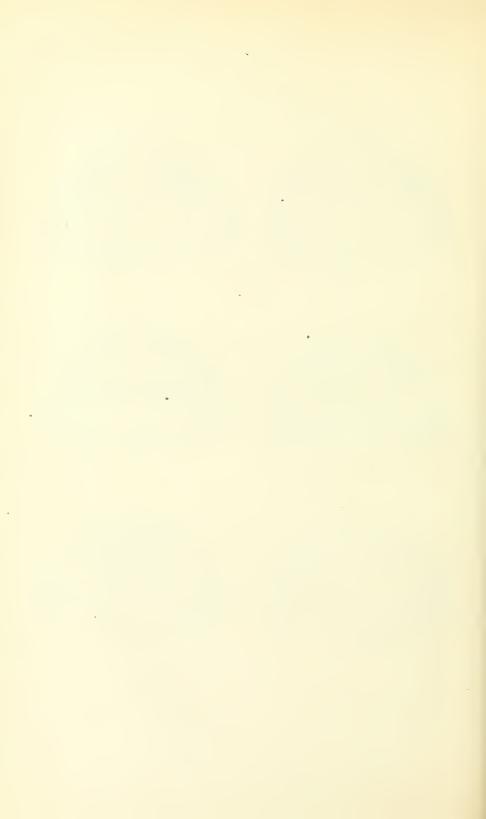


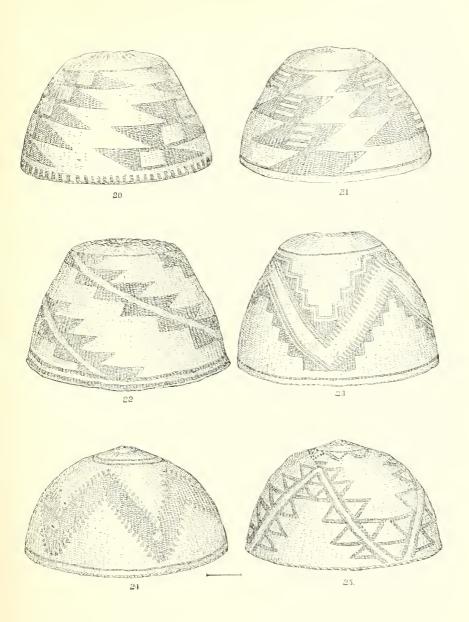




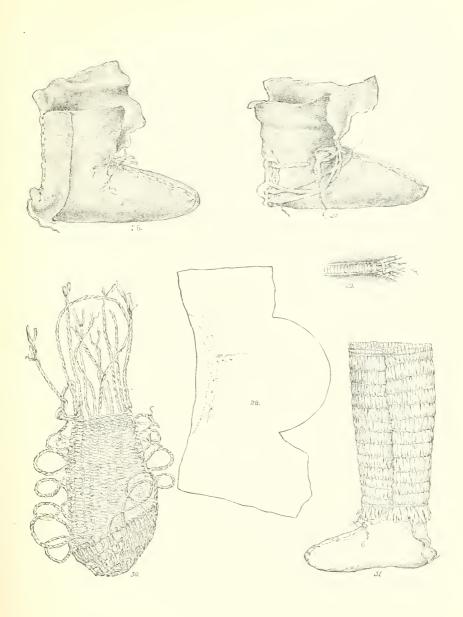


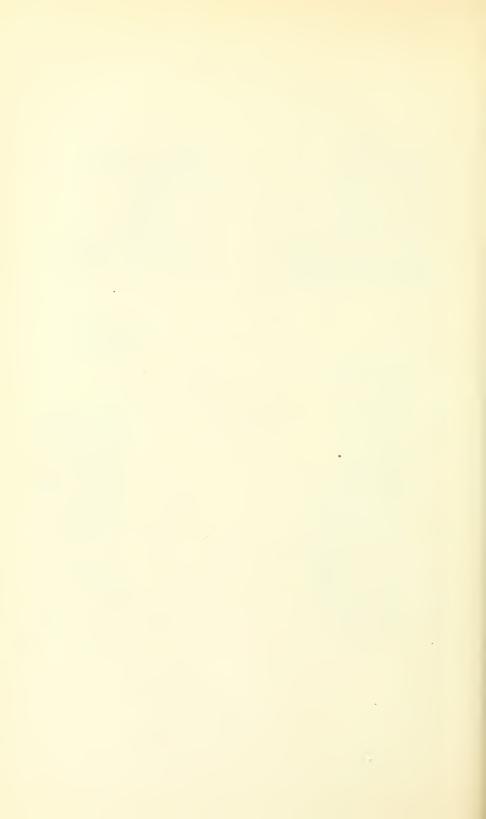


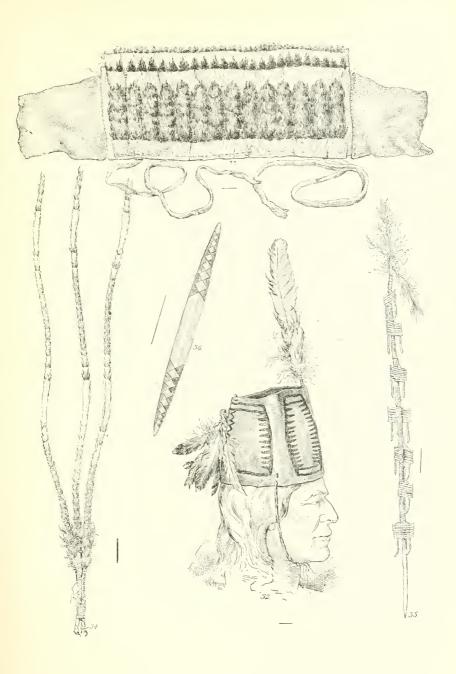




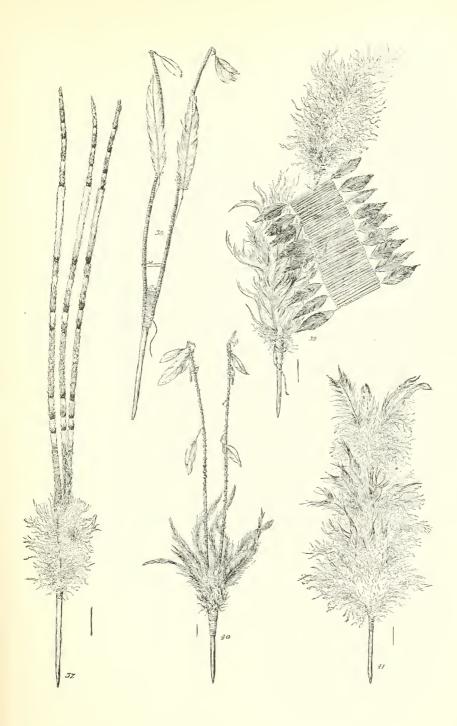




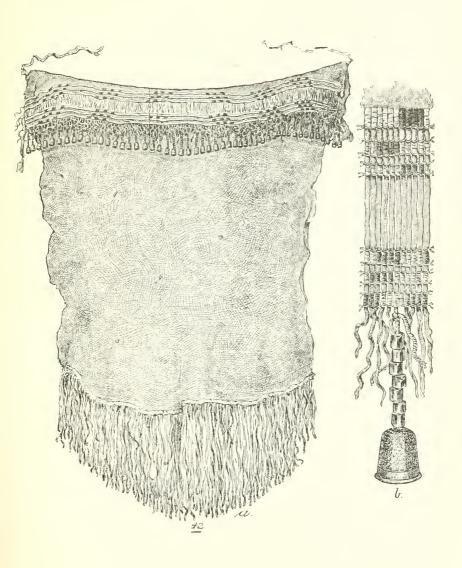




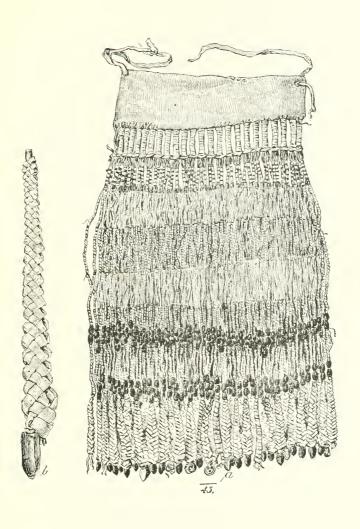




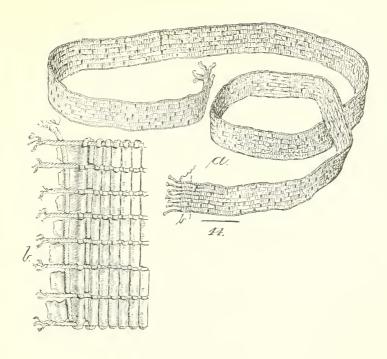


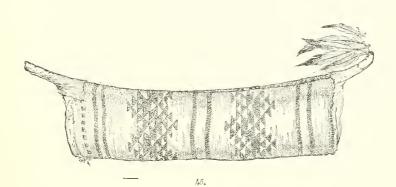




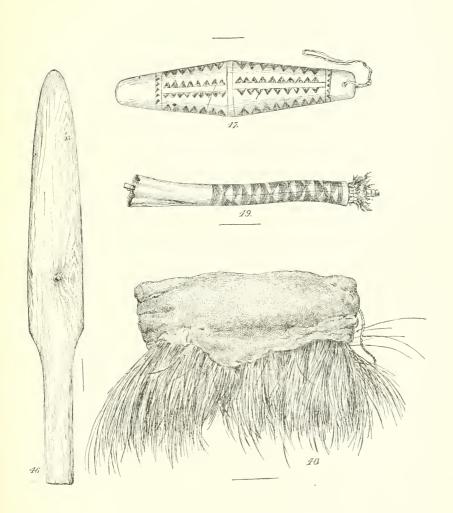






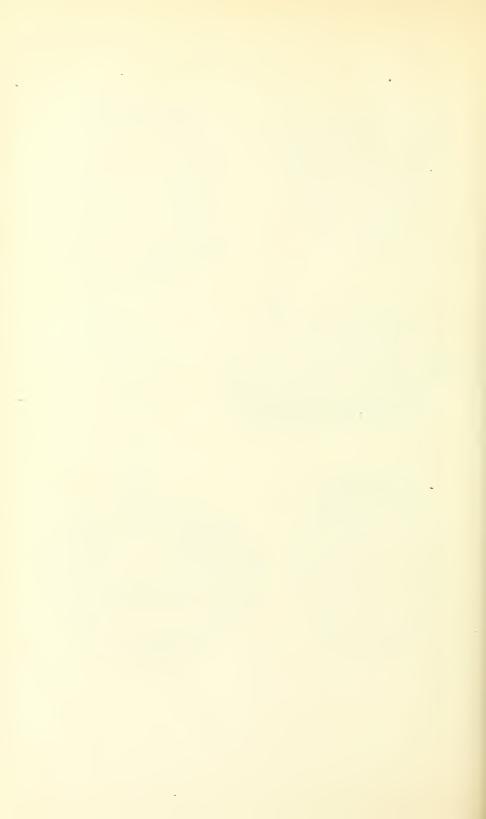


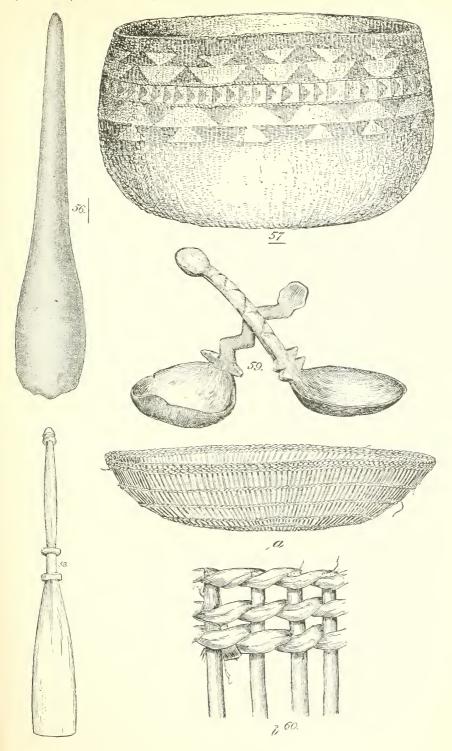




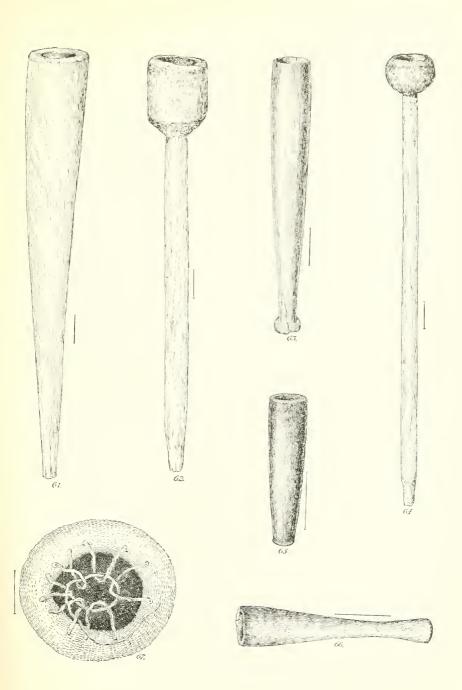




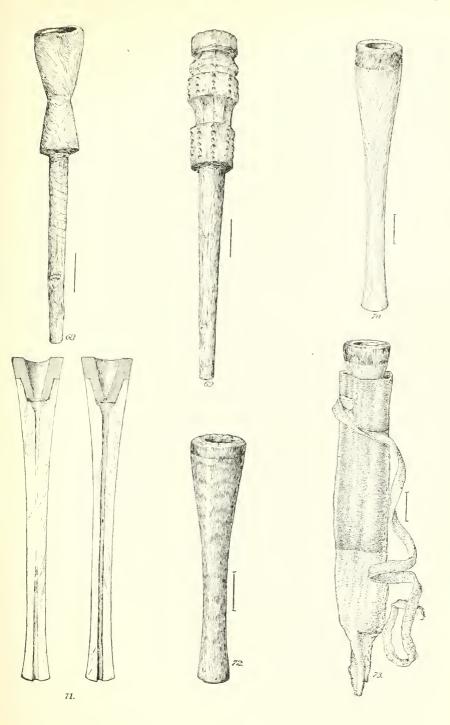


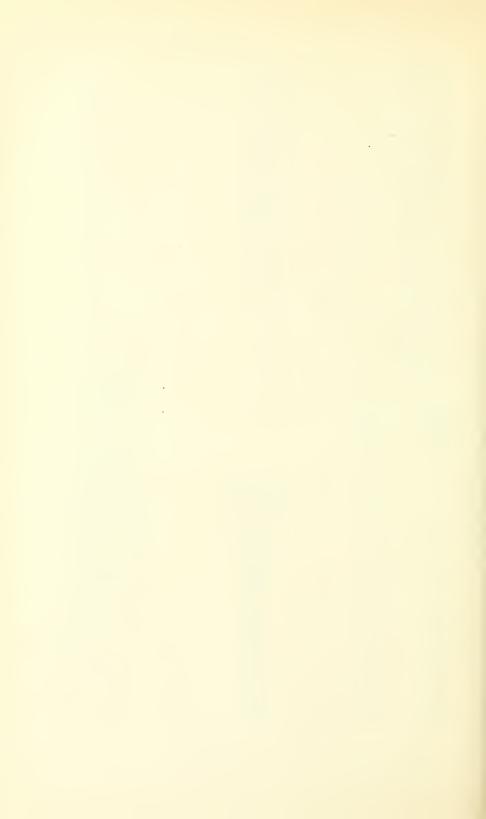


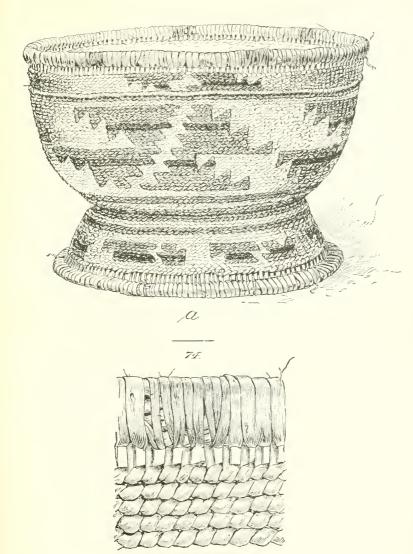




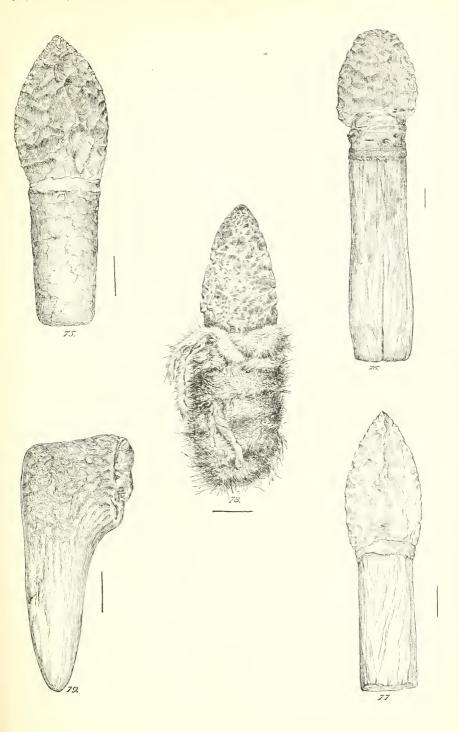




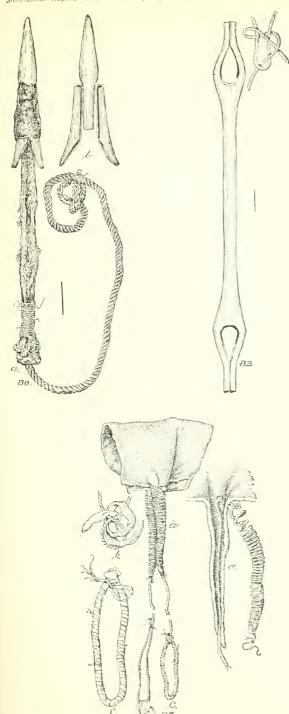




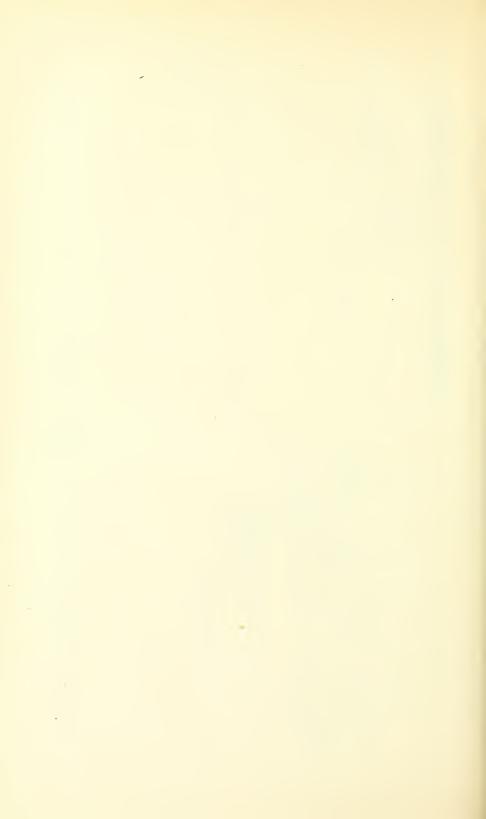


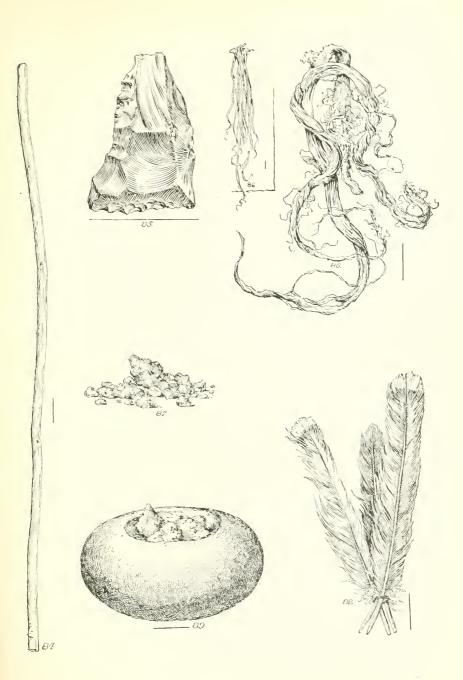




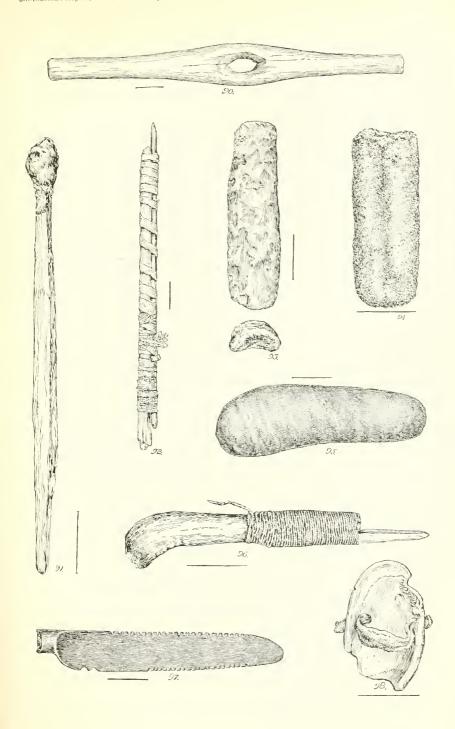


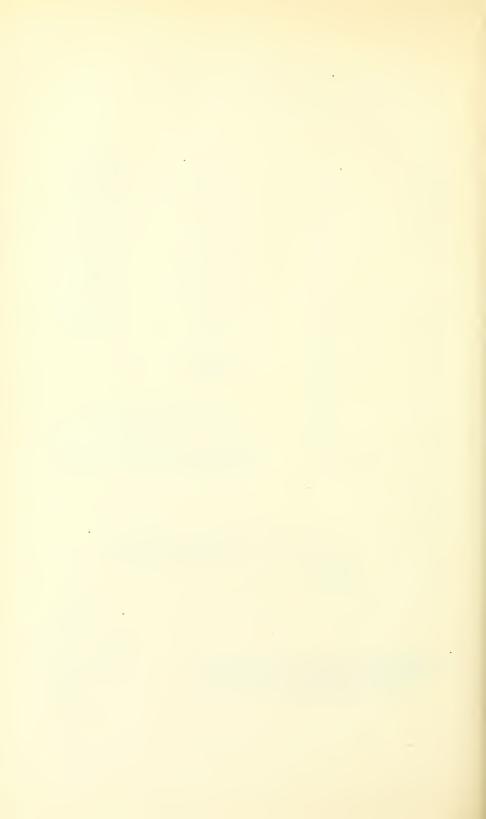


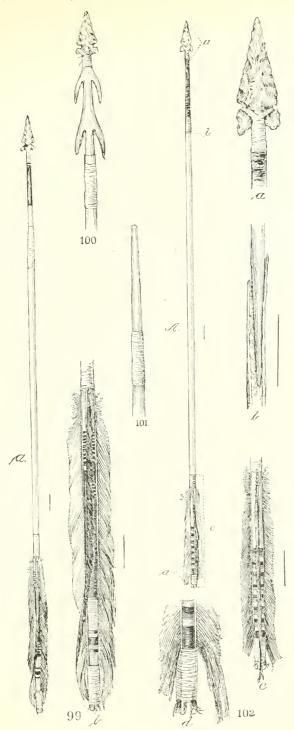




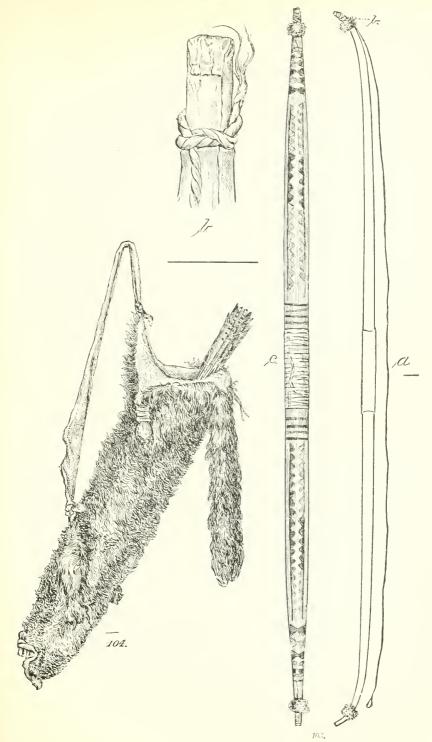




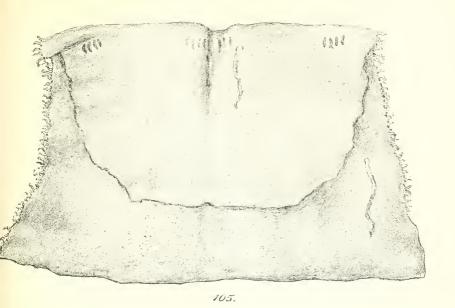


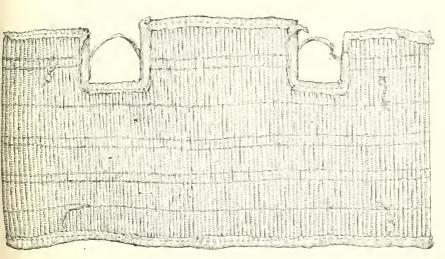




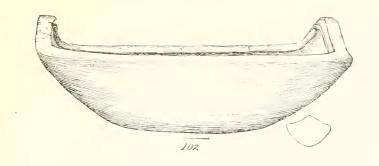


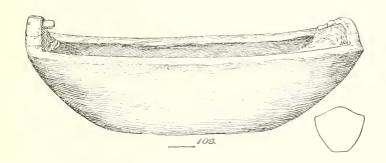


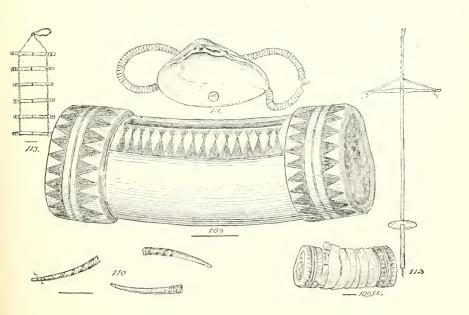




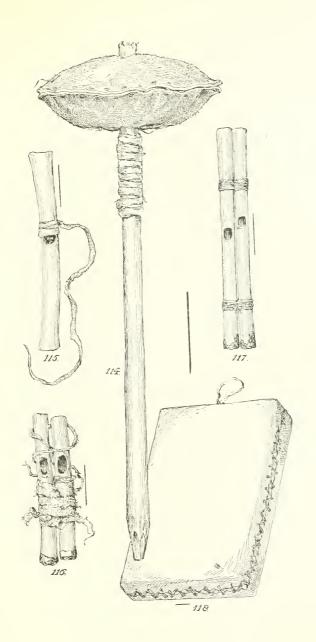














RANUNCULUS CALIFORNICUS, Benth. Yellow blossom or crow-foot. The seeds are gathered by sweeping through the plants a long-handled basket or a gourd. The dry, parched flour has the taste of parched corn.

Rhus aromatica, var. triloba, Gray. The fruit is said to be pleasantly acid and the slender twigs make beautiful coiled basketry.

R. DIVERSILOBA, Torr. and Gray. Poison oak. Indians less poisoned by it. Leaves eaten as antidote to poison. Women use the leaves freely in cooking. They lay them on a pile of roots or a batch of corn bread over which are placed hot stones and earth.

RUMEX. Yellow dock. Leaves eaten in spring. Root heated and applied as a poultice for acute pain.

SALIX. Willow. Twigs made into arrow-shafts and form the body of the coiled basketry.

SALVIA COLUMBINA. Seeds roasted and ground by Southern Californians and Mexicans. Seed-like nutlets infused in water form a pleasant, mucilaginous drink, which is largely consumed.

SAMBUCUS. Elder. Berries eaten.

SANIGULA TUBEROSA. Torrey. The turkey pea. An umbelliferous food plant.

Scirpus Lacustris, Linn. Tule plant. Pollen used for food. It is beaten off in a cloth and made into pinole or mush. The bulbons roots are eaten and the stalks are exceedingly useful in matting and basketry.

Sporobolus asperifolius. *Tsuk-kus*, in Yokuts. A coarse grass, whose leaves are extensively used in basketry.

TRIFOLIUM. Clover. Takornes, in Yokuts. Boiled with dock and other herbs for greens. Also eaten raw.

VITIS CALIFORNICA, Benth. Wild grape. The fruit universally eaten. XEROPHYLLUM TENAX, Nutt. Used by Hupa in making ornamental basketry.

## A NAVAJO ARTIST AND HIS NOTIONS OF MECHANICAL DRAWING.

## BY R. W. SHUFELDT.

One of the best known sub-chiefs of the Navajo Indians in north-western New Mexico is Mariano. This man controls a camp of his people some 20 miles from the military station of Fort Wingate, which latter place he frequently visits. His father was a notable chief before him, and Mariano is highly respected for his sagacity and wise ruling among the remnant of the tribe now under his sway.

An elder sister of his, known among the Navajos be the name of Esta-yeshi, lives in one of the crudely constructed habitations built by these people on the hill-sides close to the Government buildings of Fort Wingate. Esta-yeshi, of whom we present an admirable portrait, is exceedingly masculine in her tastes and instincts, even for a Navajo woman, and when she came to have her picture taken she insisted upon holding her revolver in one hand and steadying her favorite Winchester beside her with the other. The Navajos say that this woman is one of the best, if not the best, blanket weaver in the tribe, and many a time have I watched her skillful weaving, with interest. Nor does she lack intelligence in other respects, for she is often consulted in matters of no little import in the tribe.

Esta-yeshi has a grown son of about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, whom the Navajos call "Choh," which means some kind of a bird, I believe.

Choh had an unfortunate accident happen to him as an infant. He was strapped up, in the manner of all Navajo papooses, to his little board in a thoroughly confined manner, and had been placed near a smoldering camp-fire by his mother. Something or other tipped him over, face downwards in the hot ashes, and before any one could reach him his face all about his mouth had become frightfully burned. The scar from this has never left him, and his nose is nearly as flat as his face to day.

This Indian is one of the ever-to-be-seen characters about the garrison of Wingate. Usually he is extremely untidy in his appearance and awkward in his carriage. Indeed, with his eccentric movements and great moppish head of hair and highly revolting features, many of the children stand in great awe of the poor, disfigured fellow.

He is by no means the stupid clown we would take him to be, however, upon first sight, as we will very soon see.

Long before I knew Choh had any claims to being one of the artists of the tribe I had been struck on several occasions, when closely studying the peculiar expressions of his face, unknown to him, by certain lights of intelligence that would come into it in spite of its pitiful deformity; these were much enhanced by his overflowing good humor, for he is a warm-hearted, happy type of an Indian, in spite of his repulsive exterior.

It is wonderful to see the affection that Esta-yeshi has for this scarred and half-crippled son of hers. She is never so happy as when he is about; has taught him all that lies within her power to teach; does everything for him, and is pleased to the last degree when he will allow her to decorate his person with all those trappings so impressive in the eyes of the Indian and in which we see him decked out in the accompanying engraving. The two eagle feathers at the side of his head denote his claim to royal blood.

Fort Wincote, in common with all United States military stations on the frontier, as its building known as the trader's store, though the post-office at other minor establishments are included under the same roof. This building is a great resort for the idle ones among the Navajos, who, during most of the time on week days, lounge about on its veranda, incessantly smoking their cigarettes, or if it be cold they practice the same around the stove in the center of the main room within.

Choh forms no exception to this almost general failing, but is, indeed, reckoned among the most inveterate of the regular habitnés. When he comes, however, his time is rarely spent in idleness, for, after rapidly puffing through one or two cigarettes, he will sannter over to the distant end of one of the long counters of the salesroom, where he is soon at work on some of the sheets of wrapping-paper there to be found with his bit of illy sharpened pencil. It is a curious sight to see this Indian at his drawing. He is obliged to bring his face almost down in contact with the paper on account of his eyes, which were permanently injured by the burn I have already alluded to above. In this position the great mat of coarse hair which covers his head tumbles all over, so as almost to hide the subject which engages him, from the observer at his side.

The first time I overlooked Choh to see what he was about he was laboring away at a gandily dressed chief riding at full tilt upon his Indian steed. His work was rather above that of the average Indian artist, but as I had seen many of their productions before and watched many of them while they executed them, I paid no special attention to this additional example of an old story.

Choh has been presented at various times with one of those red and blue pencils, when the results of his handiwork exhibit a striking appearance indeed. Flaming red frogs with blue stripes adown their backs and sides, with still more pretentions birds, will be found on every piece of paper that comes beneath the hand of this untutored artist.

His figures of Indian men and women are particularly worthy of notice, and one in watching him carefully can gain some idea of the relative importance that he attaches to the various parts of their war and ordinary trappings through the emphasis with which he depicts some of them.

But Choli is not much of a naturalist, as his woful delineations of birds and animals will testify, and it was not until a week or more ago that I accidentally discovered the true channel in which his talents lay. I was passing through the salesroom with my budget of mail when I noticed this Indian as usual bent over his paper and more than ordinarily absorbed in the design he was engaged upon, beneath the great disheveled mat of a winter's growth of the blackest of hair that hung down from every part of his head.

The glance I was enabled to get at his paper satisfied me in an instant as to the cause of his increased interest. He was at work upon a locomotive, with its tender and a couple of baggage cars, and was just then giving the finishing touches to his design. The effort attracted my attention at once, because an Indian's idea of a locomotive, drawn by himself without the object before him, was to me something certainly worthy of examination. The drawing of birds, and frogs, and lizards, in their crude way is a thing we somehow naturally look for, and as it has been a fact for so long a time before us, perhaps we take it, too, as a matter of course that such people would make endeavor to depict objects which were constantly before their eyes in their common environment. A moment's consideration would also convince us that among these very Indians, as it is with more highly civilized races, there would be different degrees of merit exhibited even among those who laid claim to being proficient in the same branch. I saw this well exemplified nearly a year ago, among the Zuñi women, as they fashioned and painted their pottery at the Pueblo, and no doubt it holds good everywhere and in all paths of human activity. It was very prettily brought before my mind in the case of the Zuñi women, for one of the group that I was watching on the occasion referred to was painting a jar for me, when I got her to understand that it was my wish that she should incorporate an animal and a few birds in her design. At this she despondingly shook her head and pointed, with rather an envious gesture, I thought, to one of her companions who sat opposite as the one who was skilled in that part of the work.

Another thing I have noticed is that the majority of these Indian artists are great mimics, and there is much to lead us to believe that many of their designs, both in pottery and in art, have become quite stereotyped. Not long ago I pointed out this fact in an article which I contributed to Science, wherein I showed how the Zuñis had clung, perhaps for ages, to a common model for the owl.

But to draw a locomotive at all well is a vastly different thing, and particularly so when it is done from memory alone. This is a great,

complicated thing, crowded with detail, and an object which the majority of the Navajos have only had the opportunity of seeing for a few years. The question possesses no little interest from an educational point of view; for if one full-blooded Navajo Indian can, of his own volition, thus step out of the archaic aboriginal rut and make a passable picture of a steam-engine, are there not hidden sparks and abilities in other directions, and how would this one thrive if it were properly guided and nourished?

Choh presented me with his drawing, and during the course of the day made me two others upon some rather common drawing paper, which I gave him for the purpose. The last two efforts were even better than the one he had made for his own amusement, and each possesses points of interest that they do not have in common.

I selected the one I considered the best of all, and present it here as one of the illustrations of this paper, it having been reduced rather more than one-third for the purpose.

In one of the others he drew the telegraph poles and wires alongside the track, and placed a bird on top of each pole—a very common sight in this prairie country; but the birds are entirely out of proportion with the rest of the picture, being fully ten times too large.

In the third he has attempted to represent the rays of light as they issue from the headlight, and the steam in this one is blowing off. His powers of observation have served him well here, for he has drawn the white steam simply in outline, and has tried to show how it cuts through the smoke, which is drawn black, as it comes from the stack.

One of the most interesting things to me was to observe the great care he took to show the "bright line" on the smokestack. Not only that, but he was familiar with the fact that it did not show on the under side of the upper enlarged portion of this part of the engine. He has likewise represented it upon the brass steam-chest and elsewhere, and there is an evident attempt to properly shade the body of the engine itself, or boiler. Now, surely this is good work for an untaught Indian, and I can attest it is far above anything that I have ever seen one of them attempt before, much less accomplish.

Again, the detail about the engine is by no means bad, and, moreover, each of these locomotives is upon a somewhat different model, as in one he has the bell in a frame in front of the sand-box, in another it is belted to it, while finally, in the third, it is in the middle, between sand-box and steam-chest. The driving-gear is not as well shown in the figure as he is wont to make it sometimes, and one has to but watch him draw these parts to become satisfied that the man is ignorant of the principle involved.

He invariably places two men within the cab, and takes evident pains to always draw the top of this part perfectly flat.

For the tender he usually adopts one model, from which he rarely departs, though sometimes be fills it heaping full of coal, while at others,

as in the illustration, he neglects to put any in at all. He has examined the method of coupling, for it is carefully shown in one of the figures, though in another a thickened line indicates this arrangement.

It is an extraordinary thing to watch him put the letters on the tender and baggage cars. He must make these entirely from memory, yet he never strikes it as they should be, for it is quite evident that his combinations do not agree with the actual abbreviations used by the railway companies; yet Choh writes these on precisely as if he were positive as to their correctness, and we must own that the form of the majority of his capitals is not bad. He invariably, however, makes his great J's after this fashion, I., and nearly always turns his capital W's upside down. Often he places the oblique bar across the door of the baggage car, with a window above it, and I see in one of the drawings, he has adopted the elevated plan of brakes seen in this class of cars. Here, again, however, it is quite clear that he has not mastered the use of this contrivance, perhaps one of the simplest in use of all the gearing employed upon a train of cars. The perspective for the wheels, and the proper way of drawing them upon the opposite rails, is another weak point, which he endeavors to conceal by filling it in with the shadow.

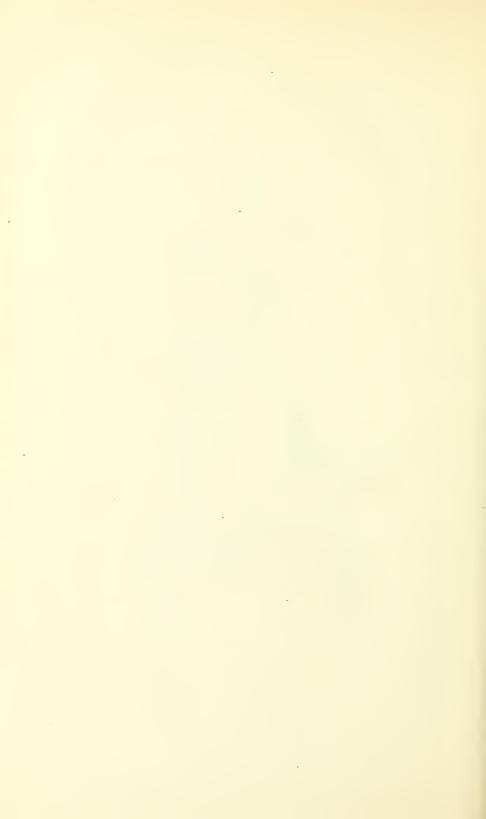
These are the leading points which occur to me for criticism in this drawing, that, taken as a whole, is truly a wonderful piece of work for one of these people. When we come to consider really how low they are in the scale of civilization, it is an astounding production. About Wingate, here, the majority of these savages live more like bears than men, sheltered as they are, summer and winter, in the low, rude "shacks," which they build of limbs and twigs of trees on the hill-sides.

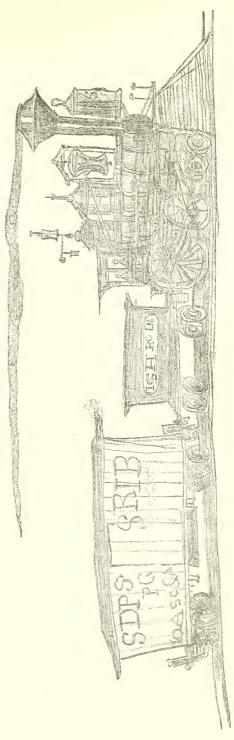
Moreover, it is not as if this man had the opportunity of studying a locomotive every day of his life, for the railway station is fully three miles from his Indian home, and there is nothing else to induce him to go there.



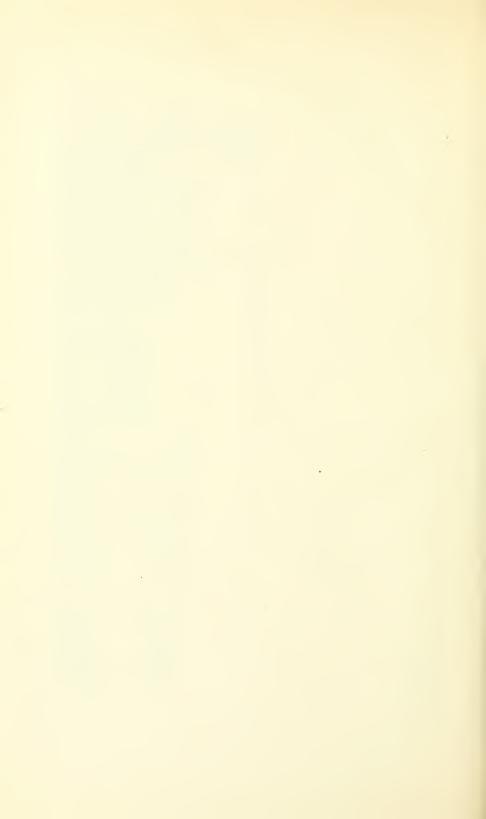












# NOTES ON CUSTOMS OF THE DAKOTAHS.

# By Paul Beckwith.

The Dakotahs or Sioux now scattered over the great Northwest are divided into seven bands and many sub-bands, as follows:

- (1) Sis si-ton-wans, or Village of the Marsh. The major portion of this band are now at Devil's Lake Agency, Dak. The I san-ties, a sub-band who take their name from a former residence at I-san-tine-di, or Knife Lake.
- (2) Wah-pe-kn-tes, or Leaf Shooters, a wandering band scattered over the prairies of the Northwest.
- (3) Wah-pe-ton-wans, or Village of the Leaves, from their homes in the woods.
  - (4) I-hank-ton-wans, End Village of the Lake.
- (5) 1-hank-ton-wan-na. This band and the preceding, having united, are now known by the name of Yank-tons, and are found on the prairies and agencies of the Northwest. The sub-bands of this confederation are Pa-bak-sa, or Cut Heads; Wa-zi-ku-tes, or Pine Shooters; Ki-guk-sa, or Breakers of Law; and the Hunk-pa-di-dan. From the Wazikutes branch of this band the As-sin-na-boines are said to have sprung.
- (6) Te-ton-wans, or Prairie Village, number over one-half of the entire Sioux nation, and comprise those bands most opposed to cultivating the soil. General Custer was defeated and annihilated by this band. The sub-bands are as follows: Si cau-gu, or Burnt Thighs; I-ta-zi-pa, or Bow Pith; Si-ha-sa-pa, or Black Feet; Min-ni-kau-ye-wo-zu-pi, or They who plant by the water; O-o-he-non-pa, or Two Boilings; O-gla-la, and Hunk-pa-pa.
- (7) Mdi-wa-kan-ton-wans, or Village of the Spirit Lake, from a former residence at Mille Lacs.

Da-ko-tah is to say the leagued or the allied, and they speak of themselves as the O-ce-ti Sa-ko-wi, or Seven Conneil Fires.

## DANCES OF THE DAKOTAHS.

Wi-cas-ta-wa-kan, holy or medicine man, the high-priest in the religious ceremonies of the Dakotahs, invariably a chief, who through these dances or religious ceremonies retains his influence in the tribe, understands thoroughly the medicinal properties of the various herbs used by them, and often performs cures acknowledged by Army surgeons as remarkable. An Indian staggering into camp many hours

after being bit by a venomous snake, his leg swollen horribly, was cured in a short time; the late Dr. De Wolf (U.S. Army surgeon killed in the Custer massacre) and the writer saw the man. The doctor said there was no cure for him, yet he was cured by a medicine man. Another cure, a cataract of the eye, was effected by the insertion within the lids of brass filings. To impress upon the mind of the patient the divine nature of his medicine the medicine man adds to the efficacy of his remedies, mysterions incantations, contortions of feature and body, accompanied always by the drum, often placing upon the ground a paper or bark figure, and while the friends are holding the patient over it, shoots it with his gnn. As the patient is held over the figure the sickness falls to the ground, enters the figure, and as he kills it with his incantations and his gun, it will not re-enter the patient. All this power is received, they say, through the Great Spirit, who confers upon them a spiritual medicine so powerful that they can kill at will, resuscitate the dead, and cure the sick. The spiritual medicine is represented by a bunch of feathers, a claw, a bird or animal head, a pebble; anything, in fact, that strikes their fancy. To keep their medicine from the gaze of the profane a medicine-bag is prepared from the skin of birds or small animals, decorated with beads and porcupine quills, and in this bag the medicine is placed, and is carried with them always, as long as they are followers of the Wau-kan Wa-ci-pi, holy or medicine dance, and as its name implies, the religion or worship of the medicine of the Dakotahs, their manner of worshiping the multiplicity of gods through their medicine. A council is held by the head-men of the order, who appoint to act as soldiers ten members of the order, who, selecting a suitable spot, erect a 3-foot barricade, in form an ellipse, at each end a tent, one for the high-priests to hold their councils, and in which to keep their Pa-zu-hi-ta-wau-kan, the other for the soldiers, who preserve order, wait upon the dancers, prevent spectators from leaning upon the barricade, and attend to a large cauldron of meat and wild turnips cooking over a fire immediately in front of their tent, often replenished during the ceremonies.

The high-priests entering the circle from their tent, and the soldiers taking their places, the members are admitted by families or groups, who, standing in line, face the east, or medicine tent, in unison throw up their hands and shout, "Brothers, have mercy upon me." The head of the family or spokesman relates where and when each one was initiated into the order, chanting a refrain to the high-priest and holding the medicine-bags in the left hand, tightly pressed against the heart, the right arm raised as if in the act of affirming, trots around the circle crying, "Friend and brother, have mercy upon me;" when reaching the starting place he chants again, this time in praise of the Wau kan Tan-ta, or Great Spirit, and takes a seat upon the ground, leaning against the barricade. All the members as they enter go through with the same programme.

The high-priest, taking his seat in the medicine tent, appoints four assistants; to one is given a small drum, to the next a pillow and stick, to the third a rattle, and the last assists in granting. The big drum in the center of the circle, has several drammers, who add without cessation, to the din. The high-priest now speaks to them of this, the holy dance, founded centuries ago, relating how powerful was the medicine of their ancestors, and advising unbelievers not to scoff at them or their medicine, as they have the power to thrust a claw or a stone through the body of any one at will, causing instant death. To show them how strong his medicine is, he calls up one of his assistants, and pointing his medicinebag at him, gives a puff with his lips, whereupon the assistant falls apparently senseless upon the ground. The high-priest prays the Great Spirit to aid him, bowing to the north, south, east, and west, asks the assistance of the members in bringing their dead brother to life. All the instruments are pounded, accompanied by frantic gesticulations and sonorous grunts, the lifeless man gradually returning to consciousness, and spitting into his hand a mass of froth and blood, in which is a claw or a stone. The high-priest now dances around the circle, showing his medicine-bag, and imitating the animal from which it is taken. Advancing rapidly towards one of the members, he holds his medicine-bag to his mouth and blows over it towards the one selected, who, giving a yell, falls to the ground. The chief continues, and the "dead men" reviving, assist in shooting others, until the ring is full of howling savages, dancing, yelling, and shooting each other. A signal is given, all congregate around the big drum, raising one foot, then the other, alternately, keeping time with a lateral swing of the body, the men chanting in a sepulchral tone, seeming to die out in the pit of their stomachs, and the women on the outside of the group, raising themselves on the ball of their feet, imitate the peculiar call of the female swan. The hoarse guttural sounds of the men, and the clear swan-like notes of the women, the two blending together, were very musical. During the ceremonies the assistants of the high-priest, in performing their office and upon their instruments, trot around the ring faster and faster, grunting at each step, form into jine in front of those selected, advance and retreat several times, then rushing forward, thrust their instruments into the hands of their successors, take the seats just vacated, and now represent the gods of the north, south, east, and the west, the high-priest representing the Wau-kan Tan-ka or Great Spirit. When a candidate is initiated he is first taken into the council-tent for instructions, which are secret, stripped of his elothing, excepting an apron or cloth and moccasins, painted black from head to foot, a red spot about the size of a nickel painted between his shoulders. The candidate is exhorted to remain good, and his medicine will be strong, and that he must give a feast once a year; if not, he will be unfortunate, and meet with sickness and death; if good, the Great Spirit will make his heart strong. The candidate now receives the holy claw or stone; the high-priest approaching from the east with

his medicine-bag describes the course of the sun, bowing to the four quarters, says to the candidate, "Now prepare yourself, I am going to transfer to you what I have in my medicine-bag," and thrusting his bag torward the candidate, says, "There goes the spirit." At these words the candidate, kneeling on a blanket, falls upon the ground. All those that wish now come forward and, as offerings, throw over the prostrate figure robes, blankets, skins, and ornaments. By the power of the high-priest the candidate recovers, as described before, is presented with a medicine-bag, and is a recognized member of the order. He must attend the three following meetings in the same costume, painted black, after which he appears as he may wish. Women are members of this order. Dead Indians, men and women, are initiated into this order, through the same performance over a lock of hair of the deceased, wrapped in skin or cloth, laid upon the ground, with robes, blankets, etc., piled as an offering upon it, and afterwards distributed among the members. They say the spirit by this initiation is set on the right road, straight to his or her destination. After the eeremonies the soldiers distribute the food, and the feast commences, constituting the principal attraction to the multitude. The dance, commencing at daylight, lasts until daylight the following morning, and as these dances are given, even in mid-winter, many degrees below zero, one can readily imagine the agony the candidates must undergo, clothed only in a coat of paint. It is generally supposed that the members of the order have secrets and signs, but the penalty is so sure and swift that no exposures have ever been made. Well-known instances have occurred, where indiscretion of members have been punished by their mysterious disappearance, attributed to the medicine men.

Pa gi-mi-hi-na-ka-Wa-ci-pi.—The circling crow dance, also called the straw or grass dance, is controlled by three men, the most influential of the tribe, who wear a peculiar insignia, a tunic of crow and eagle feath. ers attached to a belt ornamented with beads and quills; over the small of the back project two sticks several inches long; at the ends are jingling bells, every motion of the wearer eausing the sticks to vibrate and the bells to jingle. These tunics are held sacred, and no profane hand allowed to touch them. The next officers of the order are the four drummers, each provided with a baton of office, a stick wrapped with porcupine quills and strings of beads, the four sticks being used to suspend the drum, and a large wash-tub or cheese-box, covered with skin, the sides draped with fine cloth, ornamented with feathers, beads, and quills. The duties of the drummers are to strike the drum with full force and to keep up an incessant singing. Stewards are appointed to collect provisions, which are rarely refused. When sufficient is collected to last several days the three leading men are notified, who, calling the lodge, make arrangements for the dance. The crier then goes through the camp announcing when and where the dance will be held.

The three chiefs appear in their feathered tunics and the members

in their most brilliant paint. Seating themselves upon the ground, wrapped in their blankets up to the eyes, the drummers open the ball, the dancers throw their blankets aside, and springing to their feet brandish their tomahawks or knives with violent gestures and an occasional whoop, chant and dance for a tew moments, resume their blankets and their seats, leaving one in the ring, who, fiercely gesturing, and wildly waving tomahawk or knife, will brag unmercifully over some exploit in war or chase; again all jump up, dance, and yell. A repetition of the same performances is gone through with again and again for several days or until the provisions are consumed. They will imitate animals, taking raw meat or a fish, snarl, growl, and snap over it, tearing it with their teeth like the wild beast they are so well imitating. All questions are first discussed by the head-men in conneil, pro and con, and are then put to vote, the votes in the affirmative represented by a stone, those in the negative by a piece of wood. No decision is arrived at until after many pow-wows; even then another lodge will be called in to participate. A question of importance once decided, the head chief of the band will be called in, whether a member of the lodge or not, and he must perform the mission they have intrusted him with, and as their influence is largely kept up through these orders the chiefs are glad of these commissions. There are no signs or pass-words, and with the exception of the skunk-skin garter, elaborately ornamented with beads, there is nothing to designate the members from the outside world. Though this order is of late date it is the most powerful among the Indians. During this dance, if a member wishes a divorce from one or more of his wives (they generally add one or two just before the dance for this purpose), he proclaims that he (naming himself) throws away (naming her), and she is no longer his wife. An outsider, by payment, can deputize a member to act for him. No member will act as spokesman for any one not a member unless paid a retainer's fee, generally a gun or a horse; the more influential gain fifty to one hundred horses during the year, but have to give away as many to retain their influence.

There are no ceremonies of initiation; they generally give a horse, starting him off with a cut of the whip, for any one who chooses to catch him. The order is a charitable one. An old woman called on the order, stated her poverty; immediately the crier was sent around the camp, and in a few hours the members were all present, as they will drop any work or pleasure when called. The leader stated the cause of the meeting; the result was flour and pork, thirteen blankets, calico, fine cloth, and skins. Another instance: An Iudian, wishing to build a house, invited the order to a feast; as he was not a member, one stated his wants. After the feast the building was soon completed. Though a charitable and social society, it is one very much feared; and there exist lodges among all the different tribes and bands throughout the great Northwest.

Hi-wau-gag Wa-ci-pi.—The sun dance.—The Sioux are superstitious, and firm believers in dreams, signs, and omens. This dance is given to avoid sickness or any misfortune that may have been foretold by a dream, sign, or omen, it is a self-inflicted punishment the Indian undergoes to propitiate the Great Spirit.

A circle is formed of green branches stuck into the ground; in the center, forming a triangle, are planted three poles or saplings, one much longer than the other two, the trunks cleared of branches excepting a tuft at the tops, a piece of white calico is fastened on one and a piece of red cloth on the other, both burnt after the dance, as they are then considered sacred. To each of the poles is fastened a stout thong, as high as a man's head from the ground. The dancer takes his place in the center of the triangle, and making incisions through the flesh on shoulders and breast, ties the ends of though the incisions, and places between his lips a small quill whistle through which he breathes, at each respiration giving a shrill whistle. He is clothed only in a shawl tied around his waist falling to his knees, his body painted black, hair loose and hanging upon his shoulders, and with rings of white rabbit-skins tied in his flesh on shoulders and legs. As the sun sinks below the horizon this dance of torture is commenced by a slow sidewise motion of the body, as each foot is raised and lowered, their eyes following the course of the sun as it revolves around the earth, and as it rises above the horizon their eyes are kept fastened upon it. This is kept up until sunset, if the dancer has not succumbed through weakness before this; he tugs and strains in his efforts to pull the thongs through the flesh, and finally falling with his whole weight tears the thongs through, generally rendering himself insensible.

The dance, as its name indicates, is in honor of the sun (typical of the Great Spirit), and the great object is to keep their gaze upon it, the object of their adoration, or cease to follow its course, whether beneath or above them, in whose honor they are suffering these tortures. The drummers and a regular band of singers keep up a chant of "The Great Spirit keep us." In dancing, the arms to the elbows are held pressed to their sides and from elbows straight out to the front, hands clinched, the feet raised alternately from the ground, the body moving from side to side and backward and forward, stretching the gashes to their fullest extent. To see one undergoing this fearful torture called dancing, naked, painted black, hair streaming, blood trickling from their gashes, the shrill whistle at each breath, the hoarse gutteral singing, the dull thud of the drum, is a dreadful sight indeed.

I-wa-hi-ci-pi.—The scalp dance.—This dance follows the bringing home of scalps. A circle is formed, on one side stand the warriors, their bodies painted red, the feathers in their head-dress denoting the number of scalps taken, tomahawks, knives, and guns, in their hands; on the other side stand the young women in their best attire, carrying the scalps stretched on hoops and dangling at the ends of long poles. The

musicians, drummers, and singers, squat upon the ground near by. The men commence the war song, sometimes forming a circle, dance around the women holding the scalps, who join in the refrain, as it were, then again forming in two lines facing each other, all dance forwards and backwards. If the scalps have been captured during the winter the dance is kept up at intervals until the leaves grow in the spring. If taken in the summer, they dance and rejoice over them until the leaves fall off. Painted red four times, then they are buried. Each time the scalps are painted the warriors are expected to give away their blankets and their clothes, as their hearts are strong.

Ce-ki-ti-pi.—The virgins' lodge.—This feast or ceremony is only partieipated in by those who are virgins. If reports are circulated in the camp derogatory the girl immediately gets up a "Virgins' Lodge." An old man is selected, who arranges the tipi or lodge, in which the feast is to take place, by smoothing the ground two or three yards in diameter in the center of the lodge. In the middle of the cleared space is placed a round stone, near it a knife is planted, blade up. The crier goes through the camp, specifying where and when the feast will be held. When all are assembled the girl enters, places her hand on the point of the knife blade, typical of the god of war, that he may pierce her through with this sharp blade if she is not pure; then on the stone, typical of the god of the mountains, that he may crush her; then placing her head against the earth, typical of the god of the earth, that he may open the earth and ingulf her if she is not truthful; she then takes her seat, her accuser is brought forward and goes through the same ceremony, and then openly accuses her; if his accusation is not substantiated, he is led from the lodge amid the jeers and laughter of the spectators. After the trial the feast commences, and the girl goes forth with unblemished character. This feast excites a beneficial effect morally upon the Indian women, and serves to make an extremely immoral nation very circumspect in their actions.

The Dakotas have several ceremonies of adulation or praise.

A-do-wan, to sing in praise of the Great Spirit, as the Dakotas do before going into battle, or upon a raid into the enemy's country, that he may render the hearts of the enemy weak, so they may be killed and their scalps captured without danger to themselves.

Wi-cas-ta a-do-wan.—(To sing the praises of a man.)—The singer, taking the heads of several woodpeckers, goes to the lodge or tipi of some particular individual, will sing over these heads in his praise, reciting his deeds in war and at the council fire, or exploits of the chase, receiving in return a valuable present.

A-do-wan.—The pipe or praise dance.—Two persons, the singer and dancer, go to a mourning lodge, and taking the bundle of cloth in which the hair or the medicine of the deceased is kept, hang it on four sticks driven into the ground. The singer then takes the pipe, the stem elaborately decorated with feathers, beads, and quills, invites the spec-

tators to join with him in his song of praise to the spirit of the departed, slowly waving the pipe over the bundle extols the virtues of the deceased. As the mourners are generally very liberal in their presents, the singers make a profitable business at these a-do-wans. The pipe-stem is a peculiar one; a flat stem worked with porcupine quills and beads, in the middle an eagle tail spread so each feather stands out by itself, and attached to the center of each feather are small bundles of horse-hair, wrapped with ribbons and quills. Those who have seen the dance describe it as being very graceful and beautiful.

Yum-ni-wa-ci pi—The circle dance.—A social gathering where those of both sexes meet and dance around a pole planted in the ground.

Han-wa ci-pi—Night dance.—Many gather together, men and women, with drums and singers, by moonlight, to dance and sing. Forming two lines quite a distance apart, the men take up the refrain for a few words; then the women answer. As a rule the Indians are too superstitious to leave their tipis after dark, so this dance is but rarely indulged in. The Dakotah can hardly be said to know anything about poetry, as the ho-ho-ho, ugh-ugh-ugh, or hi-hi-hi of their songs is only now and then interrupted by the enunciation of words. Their language is so figurative that the meaning is generally the opposite to what the expressions used would naturally convey.

## ORNAMENTS.

There are but few now in use with any meaning. The number of eagle feathers worn denote the number of enemies killed, the wing feathers of the bald-headed eagle denoting male, and the black-eagle feathers denoting women. If they scalped the enemy, a broad red streak is painted across the feather; if shot, a round red spot is painted upon it; if the person killed was of prominence or reputation, the feathers are dyed red. The above is also applied to the killing of a grizzly bear. Small sticks arrayed with porcupine quills are sometimes attached to the quill of the feather, and small pieces of white fur glued to the ends. No one will wear an eagle feather unless entitled to it, as they believe it will fly away from their heads if worn unlawfully.

Many of the so-called civilized Indians still retain the custom of arranging the scalp-lock. The scalp-lock proper is a perfectly round circle on the center of the head where the hair grows to a point. Around this lock they tie very firmly a bead band an inch wide; the hair is then braided, an otter skin twisted around it spirally, forming a braid 2 and even 4 feet long; this is kept oiled and nice for the enemy to capture if they get a chance; the part is dyed vermilion. If an Indian has the time and the person killed is of importance, they will take the entire scalp, including the eyebrows and ears. The scalps are stretched on hoops and dried; sometimes a picture will be painted upon the skin representing the history of its capture. The Indians have many ornaments; none, however, are of any particular significance. It is not to

be believed that the grizzly-bear claws worn as a necklace are marks of distinction; but as they are costly it is merely a matter of wealth and not a symbol of chieftainship. In former days it may have been so used, but not within the recollection of those now living.

## RELIGION.

The Dakotahs have many gods; their visible and invisible world is peopled with spiritual beings, inhabiting everything in nature; consequently almost everything is an object of worship. He renders homage to the sun and moon, sacrificing as often to the bad as to the great or good spirit. His gods are of air, water, and of the prairies; their religious ceremonies consist of dances. The god of the waters, Un-kte-hi, a fabled monster of the deep, probably a whale, the tradition handed down from their ancestors who may have lived near the great waters. Wa-zi-ya, the ice god, or god of winter, he who approaches the hannts of men in winfer and returns to the land of ice in summer. Can-o te-dan, or forest god, as it is said to resemble a man; it may have been a monkey. He-yo ka, god of the prairies, whose home is supposed to be in the little hills upon the prairies. He wraps his ermine robes around him in summer and goes naked in winter. Wa-kin-yan, the god of thunder, a fabled giant who rides upon the clouds, whose thundering voice they hear. He causes the lightning flashes by rubbing two sticks together.

### MORTUARY CUSTOMS.

Upon the decease of a member of a family the survivors allow their friends, relatives, and the medicine men to take away the best they have of everything. Their hair is allowed to grow unkempt; they besmear their faces and bodies with earth, and wear old and ragged clothes; the women gash themselves with knives. The body is draped in the best of everything-robes, blankets, and fine cloth-and placed upon a scaffold, until, in the course of time, the bones fall to the ground; they are then taken and buried. The mourning is kept up one year, amidst dirt and ragged garments; then they wash themselves, put on clean clothes, and never mention the name or allude to the dead person, and it is considered a deadly insult that the name of the departed should be mentioned in their presence. Immediately after a death they leave their homes and can not be induced to return to them. They have been known to leave the corpse in the house for months, erecting a tent near In either case when the corpse is removed a new opening is made, through which it is carried. Gray Thunder, a noted Dakotah chief, died in 1874—a man said to have been over 7 feet in height. The army surgeon then stationed at Fort Totten, Dak., offered the widow quite a large sum of money for the corpse, in order to articulate the skeleton. offer was refused. The widow had a stout box made at the agency, and every year up to 1877, in her migratory visits to the Mission River Agency, loaded the remains upon a sung-wa-kin-i-hu-pa and carried it there and back twice a year, a distance of over 100 miles, for fear the skeleton should fall into the hands of the white doctor.

## SUNG-WA-KIN-I-HU-PA.

The apparatus for packing on a horse or dog. It is made by placing the ends of two long tent poles together at an angle of about 40 degrees, the ends fastened together and placed on the back of horse or dog, the other dragging upon the ground; behind the horse's tail crosspieces are tied, on which loads are packed. The Sissitonwans and the Hanktonwans of the prairies train large dogs for the purpose.

# I GUS-KA (UNTYING THE BUNDLE).

This is a Dakotah custom. A bundle of tobacco is sent to seal the bond of friendship between bands or villages; if it is untied, blankets, guns, kettles, and articles of finery are sent in return. If they have nothing to give or refuse to accept the overtures of peace the bundle is returned untied.

#### I-ZU-YA-PL

Carried by the Dakotahs when going to war, as the palladium of the Romans. Sometimes it is a pipe, sometimes the skin of an animal.

## DAKOTAH MENU.

Pemmican, the flesh of ox, buffalo, deer, or other wild meat, cut in long thin strips, and dried in the snn, "jerked;" as soon as cured it is beaten by the squaws with stones until in shreds, collected and placed in skin bags; then bones are pounded and the marrow extracted, melted, and ponred into the bags with the shredded meat, to which has been added quantities of hau-tas-ka, a small red berry, very aromatic and indigenous to the praries. Pemmican is used on long marches or journeys, as it is compact, and a small quantity serves for many meals. There are many wealthy white people of Minnesota who are regularly supplied with permican for home consumption, as when properly made it is not unlike pâte defoie gras. Accompanied by a dish of wild rice from the rice lakes of Minnesota, it is a repast so toothsome that even those without an appetite can enjoy. Throughout Minnesota are many shallow lakes, from which quantities of wild rice are gathered by the Indians, until it has become a business with many of them; it is in fact superior to cultivated rice. Tip-sin-na, wild turnip, is nature's most precious gift to the Indians, who in the fall of the year desert their villages and roam the prairies turnip hunting; it is no unusual sight to see the hillsides of the rolling prairies dotted with men, women, and children, each with a long heavy pole, sharpened at one end, digging turnips. are agreeable in taste, raw or dried; the Dakotahs dry them for win-

ter's use. It is a bulbous root, growing deep in the ground, and very nutritious; raw and dried it forms the principal item in the Dakotah menn. Some years ago experiments were made by French savants, and it was found that a nutritious substitute for wheat flour could be made from the dried turnips. The following bulbous esculent roots are also eaten: a-sin-na, growing in the marshes, about the size of a walnut; pun-cinna, about the size of hens' eggs, grows on the margins of lakes and rivers; ni-do, in taste resembles a sweet potato; hu-ba, a large water grass, the stalks of which are eaten; ou-mni-ca, beans growing wild in the valleys and low lands, having a vine-like top the pod growing at the roots being dug up in spring and fall of the year; wild hop-vine, as it sprouts from the ground, the fac-simile of the asparagus, but superior in delicacy and flavor, and it is no uncommon sight on the frontier to see officers of the Army (who are generally epicurean in their tastes) digging wild hop sprouts for their own table; ta-to (Anglice evidently), a root with a long branching stalk, dried for winter use; ce-he-ca, a small root the size of a hazel-nut, collected by the groundsquirrels and prairie-mice, and deposited in large quantities in their subterranean homes. In the fall the Dakotahs collect from these supplies for their winter's use. The taste is rather agreeable, resembling somewhat that of a green pea. Shun ka, or dog, last but not least of the edibles that please the savage palate, can not be called a domestic dish; it is not eaten, except in cases of dire necessity, as it is considered too delicate for ordinary consumption; but is usually eaten at a special feast in honor of warriors of renown, to whom, as the highest mark of courtesy, the head is given. All the birds of the air, excepting the eagle and the turkey, are eaten by the Dakotahs, and all the beasts of the earth, and all the denizens of the water. Capable of containing quantities that would surfeit several white men, the Dakotah will in days of scarcity tighten his belt in order to prevent a vacuum, and go on his way uncomplaining.

#### MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

As soon as the young couple have concluded to east their lot in common and are engaged, the young man calls his brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins together, and tells them that it is his desire to take such and such a one for his wife. After eating the repast spread before them they separate for their respective lodges. The following day as many as wish return, each bringing some object as a present—a gun, horse, blanket, anything they may have, and of the best (a bridle represents a horse, and is redeemed on demand). All these things they make into a bundle, carried by the mother of the young man upon her back, who lays it in front of the lodge of the expectant bride and returns home. Now, the girl's mother or other member of her family brings the bundle into the lodge and prepares a feast, inviting all the relatives of the young girl, who, after participating in the good things spread

out before them, and learning the particulars of the case, discuss the character of the young brave, after coming to a conclusion in favor of or against the approaching unptials. If favorable they return next day with their bundle of presents. Then the bundle of the bridegroom elect is opened and the articles are distributed among the bride's family. They, in their turn, take the bundle brought by them, give it to the girl's mother, who takes it upon her back and the girl by the hand and deposits both at the door of the expectant husband. The groom's mother comes out, takes the girl and bundle into the lodge, where all the family are congregated, seated around the fire, leaving the place of honor (opposite the entrance) vacant. In the center of this space is a dish with two spoons in it. The young man and girl sit one on each side, eat a few spoonfuls from the dish, and then pass the dish around. The bride's bundle is then opened and distributed among those present. This constitutes one form of marriage among the Dakotahs. As will be seen, the parents have no voice in the matter, leaving it entirely to the brothers, etc. In making up the bundles those wishing to give a horse throw in a bridle, marked with their totem. This represents a horse, and is always redeemed. Often an old squaw will be seen trudging along, bent double, with a sack on her back containing guns, swords, pistols, knives, blankets, beads, and articles too numerous to mention, bent on a matrimonial pilgrimage such as described above.

In different sections, even among the same tribe, they have other ceremonies: when they purchase their wives, by tying a horse at her parents' tloor; if, on returning the following day, they find the horse still there, they will add another, keeping this up until their limit is reached; if the horses are taken away he will then enter the lodge and take his bride home; if it requires more horses than he is willing to give he takes his horses away and tries elsewhere. Often when the relatives of the young girl refuse all overtures of the young man he will, through a friend, entice the young girl into the woods, where, joining them, he runs off with her. This is also recognized as a marriage. The Dakotah is a polygamist, having as many as five wives. The marital tie is not very binding, and divorces are not sought after in the courts; but in the straw dance they will "throw away" those wives they no longer wish to retain; in many instances they will take "unto themselves" several wives in order to throw them away at this dance, believing it will add to their importance to have so strong a heart. When a young man throws away his wife he becomes a "young man" again and seeks other wives. The woman is soon married again. The courting is always done in the evening and in the lodge. If the attentions of the young man are disagreeable to the young woman, she will get up and blow up the fire. The young man takes the hint and retires. If, on the contrary, she should be willing, she lets the fire alone.

A husband will never speak to his wife's mother or father, and if it should be an absolute necessity it is done through a third person: the

same with the bride, and though all may be living in the same lodge they never speak except in cases of absolute necessity, and then only through a third party. When the husband meets his wives' parents in the woods he turns his head aside and passes by without noticing them.

When a child is sick the father will take the child's name, believing it will cause others of the family to die if the name should die. The grandparents as a rule take care of the children and are called father and mother. Uncles and aunts are always addressed as father and mother.

H. Mis. 170-17

# ATNATANAS; NATIVES OF COPPER RIVER, ALASKA.

By Lieut. HENRY T. ALLEN, U. S. Army.

Upon examination of the natives of Copper River it is found that they are as a rule between 5 feet 6 and 5 feet 8 inches high, though occasionally a man fully 6 feet is seen, and weigh about 140 pounds; that the color of their skin is a brown, tinged with copper, and much darker than that of their nearest coast neighbors; that their hair is generally straight, exceptionally wavy, and that their eyes are invariably black, or nearly so. A great difference in mobility of countenance was noticed, the faces of some being nearly as capable of indicating emotions as those of civilized people, whilst those of others are almost entirely devoid of expression under any circumstances.

Their muscular strength is not so remarkable as their ability to travel great distances in a short time on scanty rations. Ample opportunity was given for measuring their strength and endurance with those of our party. The result of the first day's work was favorable to them, but ever afterwards to us. It is true, however, that our party was selected with special view to physical strength.

It is an unusual occurrence to see a father and mother with more than three children. Whether this small size of family be due to the hardships incident to the gaining of a livelihood or to malpractice in some of its forms, I am unable to say. It is a fact that with them, too, poverty may be blessed with children. I will instance, that one of the most destitute families I met consisted of father, mother, and four children, some of whom were sadly emaciated by hunger. The nature of their food causes so much wearing of the teeth that children are found with the first set worn almost to the gams. Sometimes in the case of adults the teeth are worn to the gams while the body is yet in its prime.

The faces show the result of subjection to hardships long before the hair begins to turn gray. Owing to their ignorance of methods of computing time, the ages could not be determined with any degree of definiteness. Messala, however, who lives on left bank of Copper, one day's march from Tarál, and, presumably, led the party of Massaon against the Russians in 1848, must then have been a man of mature years.

The only sickness noticed among them other than result of hunger was due to costiveness, which doubtless disappears during the run of salmon. But one natural deformity—a shriveled leg—was seen, though the toes of nearly all are abnormally crooked from snow-shoe travel.

Their sagacity in following trails and lunnting game is probably not

greater than that of others of the Tinneh family, but would astonish one not accustomed to the skill of natives in this respect.

All the people of Copper River region were called by the Russians Meduráskies (more properly Mednévtsi) and all, excepting those at the mouth, belong to the great Tinneh family which peoples the interior of Alaska. Those below the Tezliná River, from their association with Russians, have adopted some abbreviated form of the same, such as Minisky, Muoósky, etc., whilst those above style themselves Tatlatans. I think the name Atnatána, the Indian name for an inhabitant of Atna (Copper) River region, would be a fitting term for the people of both tribes, which differ very little from each other. To particularize, however, I have used the term Midnoosky for the people south of the Tezliná, including those living on the Chittyná, and Tatlatan for those living north of the Tezliná and south of the Alaskan Mountains.

The entire number of natives on the river and its tributaries is about 366, divided as follows: Men, 128; women, 98; children, 140.

Between Alagánik and Woods Cañon, a distance of 110 miles, there are no settlements, yet an occasional party goes down to Bremner River to hunt moose. On the Chittyná and its tributaries are about thirty souls; on the headwaters of Tezliná and Lake Plaveznie, probably twenty. The Tatlatans, including the settlement at Lake Susláta, number 117. On the Copper, between Tarál and the Tezliná, are 209, the total number of Midnooskies.

Nicotai is autocrat of the Chittyná and the fishing rendezvous Tarál, whilst between the latter place and the Tezliná this privilege is held by Lisbigstag and Coneguanta, the former controlling the lower part, the latter, with the largest following of any Atnátana, the upper. The chief native among the Tatlatáns is Babzulnéta, who is a shaman.

As far as I am able to judge from the scanty records of the Russians and my own observations, I should say that the change in number of these people has been very slight for many years. Their history, so far as their records are concerned, will always be a sealed book. On both banks of the river between Chittyná and the Klawahsina River, more especially on the left bank, are frequent excavations 2 to 4 feet deep, indicating the sites of houses. The more recent of these show signs of the attached bath-houses. In some older excavations spraces of largest size are growing.

The territory of the Atnatánas is included between the one hundred and forty-second and one hundred and forty-seventh meridians and between the sixty and half and sixty-third parallels, representing an approximate area of 25,000 square miles, all of which is drained by the Copper and its tributaries. Practically excluded from the rest of the world, it is but natural that they should be a conservative people. With mountains on all sides, their routes of travel are chiefly confined to the water courses winter and summer. Were it practicable to pass-from Tarál to the upper waters of the Copper by going nearly due north,

one-half the distance over the river route, which is and must be followed, would be avoided. Between these localities are some of the highest mountains of the northern continent, and certainly the highest volcano (Wrangell); below are huge glaciers (Mileó and Child's), which hem in the river, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. Besides these geographical considerations, the climate, which is practically seven months severe, affects in a large measure the customs of the people.

Their vegetable products are limited in variety and scanty in quantity. Besides the berries, including cranberries, blue-berries, a small red berry (called by them giness), a small blackberry (called by them gizneh), quite similar to the red one, is a fruit called tōmbá, that grows on a bush several feet high. It hangs on the bushes all the winter, and may be eaten in the spring, even to summer, when it is very dry and nearly tasteless. The shape and nature of the fruit is very similar to the black haw, though it is of a yellowish-white color. The natives fry it in moose or other fat, at the same time mashing it well with a stick or spoon, thus making of it a palatable dish. Their chief vegetable food, however, is a peculiar parsnip-shaped root, but longer, which they call ehass. The portion of it above ground is not more than 6 to 12 inches high and not unlike a bunch of small willows, while the root is frequently several feet long. It is never cured, but is eaten raw, boiled, or roasted, and especially during the spring.

Fish, rabbit, moose, sheep, caribou, bear, goat, porcupine, beaver, lynx, muskrat, goose, duck, and grouse constitute the mass of their food. Of these fish is decidedly the most important, with rabbits next in order. They have no process of curing save that by drying in the snn. The fat of the moose is melted and run into the guts, while the blood is saved in the paunch. It is of little importance to them whether or not their meat be cooked, and in boiling it is seldom allowed to become done The entire entrails of rabbits are boiled sometimes with the bodies from which they were taken, and again with other meat; and form one of the most potent antiscorbutics used by them. Good or special food is always cooked by the men and the refuse of all is given to the A boy five or six years old has precedence at meals over his There seems to be almost no limit to the amount of food a hungry native can consume. A single kind of food must be abundant to furnish in sufficient quantities the necessary elements required by the system. A much less quantity of mixed food satisfies. Like most other Indians, they seem to eat when hungry, without regard to fixed intervals.

The only drink that I saw used by them, excepting tea, of which they are passionately fond, and the liquors in which the food is boiled, was from the plant lamkill, used by nearly all the Tinnch of Alaska and by the inhabitants of the Hudson Bay country and Labrador. No special preparation of this is required, not even drying being necessary before using.

If they possess any medicinal preparations or medicines of any description they are in the hands of the shamans, who keep them carefully concealed. Their contact with the Russians and Americans, though very slight, has taught them the benefits of more civilized medicine, and they will take any dose given them by a white man.

The houses of the Atnatánas are of two kinds, viz, permanent and temporary. The former are intended for winter use and are annually occupied during that season, while the latter are extemporized at any place where game may be found. In plan it is about 18 feet square, is built of spruce poles and slabs in a loose style, and is covered in with spruce bark. In some places moss is used to help to make it close. The walls under the caves are nearly 4 feet high, and about 3 feet from the ground around the inside is built a shelf 4 or 5 feet wide, which serves the double purpose of a seat during the day, and a bed at night, the space under this being boxed in with vertical slabs and used as a store-room and sleeping apartments for women, children, and pups. The roof is provided with a large hole in the middle, to permit the escape of smoke from the open fire on the floor. The entrance is through a small "stormshed," about 2 by 3 feet, protected at the outer end by an undressed sheep or goat skin. Opposite this, at the other end, near the floor, is a round hole about 15 inches in diameter, which is the entrance to the sleeping-room and bath-house. This is 10 or 12 feet square, 4 or 5 feet in height, nearly all of which is underground, and is lighted by a small aperture, over which the intestines of the bear are stretched. The sweatbath is so highly prized that every permanent house of the Midnooskies and most of those of the Tatlatáns are supplied with the necessary room, the heating of which is quite simple. A large pile of stones placed on a close frame of logs in the main room, after the manner of an old-fashioned limekiln, are heated, then transferred to the sweat-room by means of two sticks used as tongs. The circular aperture is closed with a kind of tompion, and water is then poured on until the necessary amount of heated vapor is obtained. The idea of building this adjunct to the houses came through contact with the Russians, with whom it is a religions as well as a hygienic measure, and is practiced as far north as the Alaskan range. Beyond this it is not seen until the Lower Yukon is reached. The temporary or hunting house, always built of poles and boughs of spruce, cottonwood, etc., is rectangular in plan, with a passage-way through the center. Two sides only are used, and in consequence the ends and upper part are scantily covered. A log placed on the fire extends sometimes several feet beyond each end. A moose or caribou skin, in lieu of cotton cloth used by their more civilized brethren, is occasionally used to help make it water proof directly over the sleeping places. Tents are not as yet part of their possessions, nor is metal of any kind employed in assembling the different parts of the houses, willow withes and rawhide thongs answering their present requirements for this purpose. In general the winter house, being on the river, may be said to

be occupied during the salmon season, and until February, when the occupants depart for the headwaters of streams, where they hunt and trap, occupying the summer houses.

Never have I seen Indians more devoid of luxuries than are the Atnatánas. The wealthiest count only the following vessels and utensils in their subsistence department: One to three large kettles, one tea-kettle, one frying-pan, several wooden trays (native), several knives (generally home manufacture), horn spoons, and two or three cups. In but one place did I see any pretense of furniture, and that was a peculiar-made box to put the tea-cups on. The average head of a family dispenses with all the above save one kettle, one or two wooden trays, a knife or two, and possibly a small cup, which he invariably carries whilst traveling. I found no vessels for boiling or holding water that had been used prior to the introduction of modern ones.

Their clothing consists ordinarily of two garments, trousers and boots forming one, coat or parkee the other. In the winter this is sometimes supplemented by a shirt made of rabbit skin. The coat is usually without a hood attachment, differing in this respect from that of the Eskimos, the head-dress being made from marmot or squirrel skins. The principal decoration of the wearing apparel is of beads, of which those one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in diameter are especially chosen. Very seldom are porcupine quills utilized for ornamentation.

The men have both ears and nose pierced, the women the former only. In the nose, rings made of shell or metal are worn, some of which are one and one-half inches in diameter. Sinew suspends the ear ornaments, which are made of elongated beads. To be thoroughly en regle a little red paint must be applied to the face. This applies more particularly to the women and children than to the men. The beaded knife scabbard attached to the neck is considered indispensable to the wellequipped Atnatána, who does not take it off day or night. In addition to this, the tyones and wealthy men wear a beaded ammunition pouch. Bracelets and finger-rings, likewise tattooing, are almost unknown to them. Combs made of the hoofs of the moose are owned by some, while many keep the hair in condition by dexterous use of the hands. They are very fastidious with respect to the hair, which, be it said to their credit, nearly always appears neat, a shaman's excepted. That of the women and shamans is worn long, while many of the men in early summer cut it straight around at the height of the middle of the neck.

The unit of measurement with them is the distance between the tips of the fingers, the arms horizontally outstretched. I have frequently seen them measuring timber for a baidárra or the length of rope or though with this unit.

Beads and ammunition are the mediums of exchange used by the intermediate men in obtaining the furs that are carried to the trading station. Nicolai leaves at his house on the Chittystone River, during

his absence at Taral, beads, caps, and powder for the Calcharnies,\* who arrive and deposit an equivalent in furs,—a fact tending to show how definite is the relation between articles of commodity and prices paid for them, and also the mutual confidence amongst themselves.

Their bows and arrows are quite similar to those formerly much used by the Yukon natives, though perhaps they are a little better finished. The material for both is birch, which is subjected to a peculiar process of seasoning which might be called tempering. A rough slab about 5 feet long is blocked out of green birch with the small ax in possession of nearly all; then the knife is used to bring it down to dimensions not exceeding an inch or an inch and one-half in cross section. This rod is alternately put in the fire for a few seconds, and then worked awhile with the knife until it has nearly attained its final dimensions, when it is placed where the smoke can envelop it. It may remain at this stage of the process several weeks, being again subjected to the fire and the knife. When finally tempered a bow one inch by one-half inch in cross-section requires a strong arm to string it. I have seen splendid ramrods made of very crooked timber in the same manner.

Bows and arrows are yet largely used by them, though they are rapidly superseded by the small-bore double-barrel muzzle-loading shot-guns, of which there are two grades, one very inferior, the other good, with laminated steel barrels. Neither of them exceed five or six pounds in weight. They fire out of these guns pebbles and bullets of lead or copper. The copper bullets are claimed by them to be superior to the lead ones for large game, such as moose and bear, for the reason, they say, that the copper ones will always break the bones while the lead ones will not. The copper bullets in use on the Chittyna River are formed by hammering.

Judging from the weapons owned by these natives and from their doeile and mirthful characteristics, I should not consider them a specially warlike people.†

In building their houses the only implements used, besides the ax and knife, is an adze, made by securing to an elbowed stick, with rawhide strings, a flat piece of iron, tempered by themselves.

They are by no means of an inventive turn, many of them obtaining their snow-shoes from the Calcharnies; nevertheless they make their toboggans and sleds, which possess the valuable qualities of lightness and durability.

As before stated, their routes of travel are chiefly on or near water-courses. When a long journey down the river is contemplated or a trip to Nuchek is decided upon, a skin boat is built, but if the distance be short a raft, made of four logs fastened with willow withes, is constructed.

<sup>\*</sup>The term Calcharny, or Kolshina, is of Russian origin, and is applied by the Midnoskies to all people not belonging to their tribe.

t Since writing this the only white man nearer than Kodiak, Mr. Holt, the trader at Nuchek Island, has been murdered by them.

In ascending the river with a boat only one method can be used, that of "cordelling." A party of Tatlatáns were passed above the Chitsletchia, en route to Tarál, in a baidárra for the fishing season. The skins of their boat were to be dressed at the destination and made into clothing, and the return trip was not contemplated until the ice had formed on the river, thus enabling them to sledge back. There is a trail along the river from Tarál to the mouth of Stana River, though not always on the same bank of it, and in some cases 2 or 3 miles from the river.

To every member of a family belongs on an average three dogs, which are used for lunting moose and bear and other game, and for carrying packs. They are a source of great annoyance in the vicinity of rabbit snares, unless kept at the house—usually by shoving one or both front feet through a string tied around the neck. As pack animals they are exceedingly valuable to people situated as their masters are. They do not average more than 18 to 20 inches in height, yet they can carry for short distances 20 to 33 pounds, and day after day 25 pounds. I can heartily recommend a pack train of these animals for journeys where the greatest transporting power consuming the least quantity of food is desirable. These dogs are never harnessed to the sleds, which the natives haul and push, but transport their burdens directly on the back. The men very seldom carry packs other than their arms and bedding, the work of transportation being assigned to the women, who pack themselves and manage the pack train of dogs. Canoe transportation in none of its forms is attempted on the Copper or any of its tributaries, nor is it probable that it ever will be, owing to the remarkably rapid current produced by the unusual fall in the river of 3,160 feet in 330 miles.

The chief amusement of these people other than eating, and the one they always resort to when hunger is satisfied, is singing. Unassisted by any musical instrument, not even any form of the tuntum, nearly all join in the songs, usually led by the young men and boys.

These are numerous and varied in character, those intended for courtship being much less exciting than the more epic ones. Singing is frequently indulged in whilst enjoying a meal, and all the bodies may be seen keeping perfect time to it—The children are taught to sing almost as soon as to talk. When dancing accompanies its violence is in direct proportion to the stress of voice.

The spoken language is markedly accented and seldom are more than three consecutive words uttered with the same intonation. Most dissyllable nouns and many adjectives are accented on the last syllable. The practice of delivering orations is as frequent amongst them as among the Sioux and Cheyennes. The following limited vocabulary may serve to give a faint idea of the nature of the language. The annexed numerals of the White Mountain Apaches, as obtained from Lieut. Y. B. Dugan, U. S. Army, who was ten months on the San Carlos Reservation, shows an astonishing similarity to the same of the Atnatánas,

which, I trust, may lead to a more thorough investigation of the matter.\* On further comparison of our respective limited vocabularies a few norms almost identical in sound and meaning were found to exist.

Man	. Keek.	House	. Hoonák.
Woman	- Sekái.	Sweat house	Savzill.
Child		Grease	
Dog.		To-day	
Silver salmon (small)		To-morrow	
King salmon (large)		1	
Moose		You	
Caribou		None, nothing, few	
Slicep		Far, a long distance	
(foat		A long time	
Wolf		A short distance	
Fox		Good	
Lynx	Nowitáne	Bad	
Martin			
		Large	
Black bear		Small	
Brown bear		Plenty	
Rabbit		Hot	
Marmot		Cold	
Smooth ground		Tired	
Mountains		Hungry	
Wood		To go:	
Ice	. Tiu.	To come	Almy.
Lake	. Biu.	To sleep	Nastatá.
Water	. To.	How many	Dónnakeclan.
River	.Na.	Give me some water	To unto.
Sun		Mount Wrangell	
Food			

	Midnoosky.	Apache.
One	Suskát Naytáyky Tágy Dinky Alitzanny Kistáu Konsátry	Duschlái. Nakée, Tágy. Dingy. Schlái. Goosélty.
Eight Nine Ten	Klahinky Zutlakwálo Lahzún	Saybeć, Goostát, Goonezmín

Notwithstanding the fact that women are decidedly in the minority among the Atnatána, polygamy is practiced to a limited extent. How far they observe the laws of consanguinity in their marriages I do not know, but that an occasional Midnoosky marries a Tatlatán is a fact brought about, possibly, by that desire to avoid marriages of relations. The wives are treated with very little consideration and are valued in proportion to their ability to pack and do general work. They and their children are always left in destitute circumstances at the death of the husband, however wealthy he may have been. This arises from the custom of distributing among the tribe at his death the property, the accumulation of which seems to be a great pride, because the demon-

<sup>\*</sup>Since writing this I have learned from Dr. O. T. Mason, director of the ethnological department of the Smithsonian, that the relationship of the Tinneh family to the Southern Indians was discovered by Prof. Turner many years since.

stration at the obsequies will be in proportion to the wealth of the deceased. The oldest son, however young, becomes the head of the family at the death of the father. The treatment of adopted children is not different from that of the natural heirs. Very small children are carried in a kind of birch chair or eradle, the legs hanging over, while older ones sit on the pack with a leg passing on each side of the mother.

The social organization seems to be divided into the following classes: Tyones, skillies (near relations of a tyone), shamans, or medicine men, and vassals of varying degrees of servitude. In all assemblies seats are rigidly assigned according to rank, which is well established among them. The tyones would rarely condescend to consider any of us their equals, nor did they fail to express disgust at seeing the head of our party carrying a pack or pulling on its rope.

Among the Midnooskies the influence of the shamans is much less than with the Tatlatáns, a fact due, I suppose, to contact with the Russians. Nicolai, an influential chief, would not tolerate them, though he himself claimed to be able to perform wonderful cures; certainly many natives far and near believed him. His power is supposed to come from the church (Greek), of which he was an apostle. He wears on his hat a Greek cross as talisman, and has a small quantity of paper and pencil, with which he pretends to keep a record of all matters of importance to his people. It is not strange that with his unusually keen perceptive faculties he deceives his neighbors, as shown by the following at Khilvats, about 350 miles from Tarál: As we traveled was seen a native earrying a highly valued brass cross and some hieroglyphics, both made by Nicolai, who doubtless had received a liberal allowance in furs for them. Some have such confidence in his healing power as to send the garment of a sick child many miles to him in order that he may sleep on it. Liebigstag, a tyone, who has several shamans in his following, caused all to absent themselves from his camp on hearing of our near approach. Farther up the river, however, they are comparatively numerous, and are detected by the uncovered, uncut condition of their hair. They are non-producers, whose missions are those of priest and prophet of the most primitive style.

The skillies are necessarily many, and not a few of them have vassals at their beck and call. I have seen one of fourteen or fifteen years of age, sitting within a few feet of the river, order a man 6 feet high, a vassal, to bring him water. These menials are used for all kinds of work, and are as completely under control of their masters as they possibly could be, yet 1 never heard of corporal punishment being administered to them. It is but natural to suppose that a threat of depriving them of food or shelter in their poverty-stricken condition would be sufficient incentive to arge them to any length of obedience.

The dead are put under the ground and the site marked by a square frame, about 2 by 5 in plan, placed above. There seems to be no special ceremony attending marriage; a man possessing a few kettles, etc., is always eligible, and when he meets his fate takes her.

# INDIANS OF THE QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

By C. Willoughby.

The Indians now on the Quinaielt Agency are of the Salishan stock, and consist of the following bands: Ayhut, 36: Chehalis, 5; Ilohs, 61: Humptulip, 16: Hoquiano, 16; Montesano, 16; Georgetown, 69; mixed bloods, 3; Quilts, 85; Quinaielts, 107; Satsop, 12. In all there are males, 213; females, 210.

In point of intelligence they do not compare favorably with other tribes of Washington Territory. They are indolent, uncleanly, wanting in ambition, and for the most part unable to understand any enterprise that would benefit them financially. They are not satisfied to look forward to a grop in the fall as a result of sowing in the spring-time. An abandoned cannery at this place was never operated, because of the exorbitant price demanded for their fish by the Indians. Their dwellings vary from those patterned after the white man's house, where stoves, chairs, bedsteads, etc., may be found, to the old smoke-blackened lodges of a former day. The latter are built of boards hewn out by hand from slabs split from the sprace tree by means of yew wedges and stone mands, and dressed with an adz. In former times when iron was unknown the adz was made from the ribs of the whale. The modern adz, with iron blades and elk-horn handles, are very effective implements. The boards are from 12 to 14 inches in width, some times 24 inches wide. These squarely built lodges have a pitched roof, while those of the Mahaks are flat. A latch-string opens the rude door, the lower part of which is about a foot below the level of the ground outside. An earth floor in the middle of the lodge is bordered on each side by a platform of boards a foot high and about 34 feet wide. On these platforms the women sit to weave their mats and baskets, and behind the platforms next the wall and on both sides of the lodge are ranged their beds of matting and blankets, raised 3 feet from the ground, and extending the whole length of the building. The sleeping mats are from 7 to 8 feet in length, 3 and 4 feet wide, and are made of rushes found in the neighborhood. They are used for bedding, and also as a lining to the walls of their lodges. A bed consists of five or six of these rugs piled up to form a mattress. The rug rolled at the end

forms the pillow. These rugs are made by sewing through the rushes, just as if stringing them together on a hempen twine. The needle is made from the ulna of the albatross's wing. A wooden creaser is used to rub down the seams of the mat. The beds are protected from the weather by rush or flag matting fastened upon the wall. Each family living in a lodge has its own separate fire, built upon the ground. Dishes were formerly kept in baskets or boxes, but may now be seen in rude cupboards near the fire.

The winter supply of fish is smoked and dried in the lodge, which is used at the same time as a dwelling, and the atmosphere is always redolent of smoke, old fish, and "ripe" fish eggs. Drift-wood, of which their beach furnishes an unusually large supply, is brought to the lodge by the women. Before the introduction of matches fire was procured by friction from very dry dead cotton-wood. A stick of this was pointed and placed in a small cavity made in another piece of wood, the hands rapidly moving the upright stick as if drilling.\*

The sticks with three cavities were placed upon the ground, the Indian kneeling and placing a knee upon each end. He placed one end of the smaller stick in one of the cavities, and, holding the other end between the palms of his hands, kept up a rapid half-rotary motion, causing an amount of friction sufficient to produce fire. With this he lighted the end of the braided slow-match of cedar bark. This was often carried for weeks thus ignited and held carefully beneath the blanket to protect it from wind and rain.



Fig. 1. Quinaielt woman in dress of cedar bark.

In former times clothing was made from seal, elk, bear, and rabbit skins; also of rushes and cedar bark, the plumage of ducks and other fowl being sometimes woven into the latter. In the olden time the skin of the woodchuck was much prized, blankets made therefrom being used only by chiefs. Large basket-work hats were formerly worn. At present grass hats resembling those of white people in shape. The fur garments once worn by the Quinaielts are no longer in existence. On great occasions, when Indians belonging to other tribes are visiting the Quinaielt, the dress of the latter varies from civilized garb by the wearing of their newest and most gaily colored blankets. A new patchwork calico quilt has been seen distinguishing the tall form of the chief, and bright head-feathers are in demand for caps and hats. Then the women wear their most gaudy calico dresses, don their ear and nose rings, sprinkle their hair with down, and paint

the face a flaming red, a combination of black and red seeming to be pre-

<sup>\*</sup> The fire-sticks collected by Mr. Willoughby are just as rude as this device could well be, and may stand for the lowest type of the fire-making tools.—O. T. M.

ferred by the men. I have seen an old woman, the lobe of whose ear was cut into five or six deep scallops, where her ear-rings had been form out during quarrels with others of her sex. When she drew down the carfilage of her nose to insert its ring she was a grotesque-looking object. The

skirt of cedar bark was formerly the only garment reaching from the waist that was worn by Indian women. The strips of bark were laid over a rude frame set in the ground, consisting of a thin, flat piece of wood about 2 feet long set edgewise into a support at each end made of two sticks tied together. The bark was then bent over the frame and creased and bruised by the instrument made from the skull of the whale. The bark was then made still softer and more pliable by rubbing with the hands.

Many varieties of salmon taken from the Quinaielt River form the principal food of this tribe. When fresh it is eaten boiled, or roasted by fastening to a stick set firmly in the ground and slanting to-





Fig. 2. Cedar bark cincture, and apparatus for making.

wards the fire. The Indians also dry and salt their salmon. Salmon eggs, from the large "steel-head" are taken from the fish and packed without salt or cleansing in boxes or barrels until the latter are filled. They are then left to ferment and swell, in many cases bursting the packages. The eggs become indescribably putrid and at last solidify, so that they may be cut like cheese. They are thus considered deliciously "ripe" and fit for food.

Their ancient dishes were made of yew and their spoons of horn. Buffalo-skull dishes, with large handles, came originally from the headwaters of the Columbia River. The Atona or Chinook Indians, wishing to procure slaves, invaded a village of the Columbia River Indians and destroyed about half their houses. Those of the Columbia River Indians who were not killed ran away and hid in the forests, except a woman and child, who were captured and carried away. The Skokomish Indians took away with them also many articles of house hold furniture, including dishes made of the skulls of buffaloes. These were bought from the Chinooks by the Quinaielt Indians, who paid for them with canoes and blankets. The dishes are said to be very old, and only to be found among the descendants of the chiefs. These heir-

looms were unexpectedly discovered by the curious white man among heaps of old rags, basket grass, strips of dried fish, and lumps of fermented cheese-like fish eggs that had accumulated in dark and grimy corners of the lodges. Still they are much prized and no poor family can afford to own them. The Quinaielts are not inclined to take an interest in agriculture, on account of the abundance of fish to be obtained. They also use the tender shoots of rushes, young salmon-berry sprouts, and other succulent growths of the spring-time. The salmon-berry sprouts are very freely eaten in the early spring, and their use is always followed by an eruption of the skin and by inflamed eyes, rendering many of the Indians sightless for a time. I have seen the same effect produced among the Makahs when I was in charge of that agency, but to a far less extent.

A plentiful supply of bulbons roots, as those of the la-kamas and fern roots, are made available for food by this people. Strawberries, the wild currant, and gooseberry, thimble berries, blackberries, crabapples, sal-lal, and cranberries, huckleberries, and other small fruits are found in large quantities. Sal-lal berries are mashed, dried, and smoked in large cakes for winter use. Bear, whale, and seal oil are largely drank at their feasts. Berries are also served upon such occasions, floating in these oils. Sometimes, but rarely, a deer, bear, or elk is secured, and the flesh of seal and otter is eaten. Any putrid flesh that floats ashore is eagerly devoured. The beaching of a whale creates the greatest excitement, and the largest amount possible of the decaying blubber is secured to be eaten or dried for future use. Seagulls, ducks, geese, and other fowl, eggs of sea-birds, sea-weeds, crabs, clams, and other shell-fish complete their bill of fare.

The drag-net is used for fishing in narrow streams of water; for using it two canoes are necessary, with strut from 6 to 8 feet apart and bows diverging. An Indian sits in the stern of each canoe, each Indian holding one pole of the net in one hand, while the other hand holds tight the string that keeps the mouth of the net open. The string always remains fastened to the pole, but when the Indian relaxes his hold on the string, as he does in hauling up the net, the mouth of the net closes, preventing the fish from escaping. The two canoes go up the river until 200 or 300 yards from the mouth; the net is then placed, as in illustration, and one Indian in each canoe paddles, while another throws stones to frighten the fish. Then they paddle down the river with the current into the narrow passage near the bar. Thus while catching salmon in the drag-net, as they proceeded down stream, they are at the same time driving the fish towards the Indians, who are standing in the shallow water on the bar, ready to spear them. Then from fifteen to twenty Indians stand on the bar, from 8 to 10 feet apart, and throwing stones, drive the salmon towards the bar, where, at low fide, the water is from 8 to 12 inches deep. The shaft of the salmon spear is

made of cedar, the fork, of the wood of the salmon berry; the barbs, of wood or metal. The loop of cord, which is 16 feet long, is for the left hand, as shown in sketch. The length of the spear is nearly 16 fete. This spear is used on the bar of the river at low water.

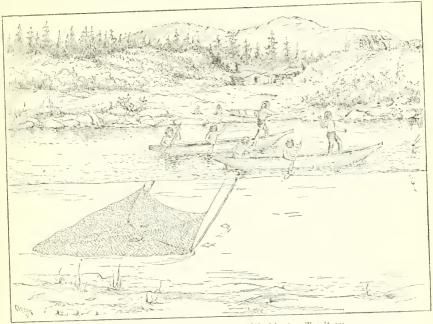


Fig. 3.—Fishing with a drag-net in Washington Territory.

The handle of the surf net is commonly made of yew wood. Formerly the twine of the net was made by the Indians from the fiber of the common nettle, which in some localities here has a very luxnriant growth



Fig. 4.—Barbed salmon spear, and the mode of use

and is a good substitute for flax. All the fish nets of these Indians were once made of this material; at present seine twine is used.

The surf net is used in eatching the eulachon, or candle fish, and smelt. As the surf rolls in, the Indian runs rapidly forward, and bending down, passes the net under the comb of the breaker, often capturing at once as many as an ordinary water bucket will hold. The handle of the surf net is 6 feet long, mouth of the net 4 feet by 18 inches; depth of the net about 3 feet. The Indians hold the bottom of the net drawn back underneath the handle until they thrust the net in the water when they let the point fall.



Fig. 5.—Poles of net 10 or 12 feet; mouth of net 6 or 8 feet wide; net about 12 feet long,

The river net is used as in the accompanying illustration, the Indian running a little faster than the current. Length of handle, 14 feet; net's mouth, 1 by 5 feet; depth of net, 4 feet. They are made of the same material as the other nets. They are all rudely put together, and are used in catching the small Quinaielt salmon, pronounced to be the finest species of this family. Their superior quality is no doubt owing to their peculiar feeding grounds in this locality. Their average weight is about 4 pounds, nneommonly deep and rich in color.

Their method of forming the knot in their nets is the same as that of the whites. Their nets are now made of twine, but were formerly made from nettles, rotted as previously described. The strands were twisted singly across the naked thigh until the required length was obtained; then two strands were twisted together on the thigh, the ends being held by the left hand while the two strands were rolled together by a slow forward and quick backward motion of the right hand.

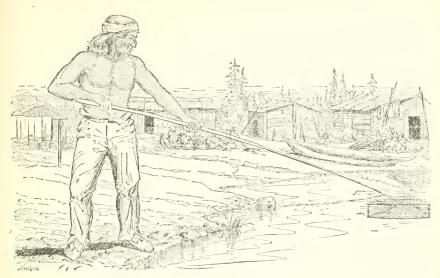


Fig. 6.—Small net used for catching small river salmon.

These Indians have several unwritten laws regarding the beach. If a seal or otter is found by an Indian the profits must be divided by any companions who are with him. Formerly different parts of the beach belonged to different factions. An Indian of one faction could not claim property found on the beach of another faction. This rule is not as firmly adhered to as formerly. Drift-wood, when chopped and left piled against a log on the beach, is never disturbed by others in search of fuel; but any lost article is considered as belonging to the finder, though the owner be known to him. It is difficult to change their ideas in the latter respect. If they give up the article to the owner they expect to be paid its full value.

Basketry.—The Quinaielts excel in textile industry as distinguished from the tanning of furs. They have the cedar bark for the foundation of basketry and strips of the pine root for rigid work, hemp rushes and grass for the weft and ornamentation. The grass used in strengthening the borders of mats, rain cloaks, etc., grows on flat places. It is prepared like flax, by soaking in water until the outer portion decays, when it is beaten with sticks until only the fiber remains. The yellow fiber or grass used by Indians for the outside of baskets is a great source of traffic among these Indians, as it is only found in this locality. The basket grass is gathered very carefully, one blade at a time, to secure that part of the stalk that reaches about 6 inches under the ground before it meets the root. To prepare the grass for drying

it is woven together at the ends with fibers of cedar bark. It is then spread upon the ground or upon roofs in the sun. When to be used it is moistened with water and split with two small knife-blades, set in a stick in such a manner as to make the strips of the same width, the smaller portion being thrown away. The grass is kept moist with water while being made into baskets. The colored grasses are prepared by using aniline dyes. They were formerly colored by steeping the roots of plants that yielded a yellow coloring. A red dye was made from the bark of alder, and a paint was made of blue clay.

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

In their domestic relations chastity seems to be almost unknown. These people are among the most, if not the most, degraded and diseased tribes of this coast. The parents usually manifest great affection for their children, although the animal instinct seems to predominate in this trait. The manner of the Indian boy toward his mother is almost uniformly disrespectful. The condition of the wife is one of degradation. She is expected to bring all the wood used for household purposes, as it is considered a disgrace for a man to be seen doing such work. The woman is expected to dig all the clams and roots and to pick all the berries used by the family, the husband supplying fish and game.

The foreheads of the children are compressed (with few exceptions) soon after birth by laying a small bag containing feathers or the fine beaten fiber of cedar bark on the forehead. Infants are kept constantly in small wooden trays, so tightly wrapped as to permit no use of the limbs, until they are six months old.

When a girl is married after the Indian style, the father of the girl receives compensation in the shape of horses, blankets, and money. Even when the marriage ceremony is performed by the agent this part of the old customs is often retained.

Still "women's rights" are sometimes asserted, as in the case of the woman with scalloped ears, who fought a desperate fight with another squaw to decide which should marry a medicine man, who appeared to have no voice in the matter. Another instance is that of a school girl, who throws large sticks of wood at her husband when he displeases her. He respects, though, her superior education, and when asked why he does not retaliate, replied: "Because I do not like to strike a lady!"

The aged people were formerly neglected, and their death hastened by starvation and abuse; but fear of punishment now restrains the Indians from this cruelty.

The native idea of a Supreme Being finds an embodiment, as with the Makahs, in the Soc-ca-li, Tyee Bird, who is not as awe-inspiring, however, as the Makah Thunder Bird, for, according to a Quinaielt legend, he finds two panthers, brought to him at his request "to play with," more than he can manage, and he entreats "the man," his servant and

companion, to take them away. Looking down upon the earth from his house on a high mountain, and seeing a great many Indians playing ball, he covets the ball and sends the man to steal it for him! Such is the childishness of their religious ideas!

The me satch-ies, or evil spirits, who take possession of sick people, and whom the doctors are employed to drive out, seem to occupy their thoughts to the exclusion of the great bird. With loud beating of the Indian drum and of sticks, accompanied by their own voices and the contortions and guttural howls and wails of their doctors, they seek to drive out the unwelcome guest. The lips of the medicine man are often applied to the body to draw out the evil spirit. An Indian school girl was lately dangerously sick; her friends wishelt to have her removed to "the ranch" for treatment by Indian doctors. As she expressed no wish in the matter, she was kept in the school and received treatment from the reservation doctor. She recovered, but the credit of her recovery was not given to the white physician. One of her shoes and some of her clothing had been taken to the ranch and had been doctored by the medicine men; hence her recovery!

The Quinaielts have no large figures of idols. The little tamanautas sticks, with faces rudely carved upon them, are the only objects at all resembling idols. The doctors place these sticks in an upright position around the patient, to assist in conquering the disease. The Indians stand in great fear of the medicine man. They believe if they disobey him that he has the power of casting an evil spell upon them; that he will cause them to sicken and die. It seems to be impossible to eradicate this feeling from their minds. Little can be expected from the older and middle-aged people with regard to laying aside their ancient superstitions. Some of the latter, who profess to do so, practically retain their old faith in the medicine man.

While in school and listening to the advice and explanations of white people, the Indian children, as a rule, are not unwilling to take medicine as prescribed; but if their friends visit and talk to them their old prejudices seem to be revived. In one case an Indian girl resisted all efforts to give her suitable remedies, declaring she would rather die than take the white doctor's medicine. She died in a day or two after. Although sick with an incurable disease, her life might have been greatly prolonged if she had consented to receive the medicine required.

Many of the adult Indians seem not only willing but anxious to use the medicines of the white man, but prefer to use them in combination with the efforts of their own doctors, any good resulting from taking the medicines being always attributed to the power of the medicine man.

Recent circumstances have developed the fact that poison is used by these Indian doctors to hasten the death of patients considered incurable. I have been told that a poison made from toadstools was formerly used. At present strong poisons are obtained from unprincipled white men,

who sell a small bottle of poison to the Indians for a very high price. Parents of Indian children have been known to ask the agency physician for poison with which to end the sufferings of the sick son or daughter. They say they do not like to see their friends linger when they can not recover. The sudden death of those who have been long sick, but are in no immediate danger, is no doubt owing to the use of poison by the medicine men.

A common river or marsh moss is used for heart disease, and is eaten fresh from the water. Fern is used for the same purpose, eaten raw. The water of boiled crab-apple leaves is used as a drink for spitting blood. Leaves of a tree bearing yellow flowers and black berries (Lonicera involucrata) are chewed for sore mouth, or they are chewed and rubbed on sores.

Wood moss is applied to sores. A common weed (Geum macrophyllum) is a universal remedy, "good for everything." The leaves are eaten raw. Fungus is chewed and rubbed on sore neck. The roots of Maianthemum bifolium are chewed and applied to sore eyes. Having given these uses of the few specimens brought, the squaw suddenly crushed them all up together in her hand and carried them off. She said there were many more herbs used here, but that they grew far away. She promised to bring me some, but thus far has failed to do so.

Among the forest trees on the bank of the river their graves are made conspicuous by the quantity of white cloth or colored fabrics inclosing or floating above them. At present, as formerly, all the personal property of the Indian is buried with him or decorates his grave. With the last Indian woman who died here a large quantity of good clothing and a nice sewing-machine were buried. In old times the animals belonging to an Indian, his horses, eattle, etc., were killed upon the grave, but through the influence of the agents this practice is discontinued. A recent exception to the usual custom is the case of a sick Indian who believes he will soon die, and who has made his will, leaving his personal effects, as well as his house, to his brother. These Indians have not the same fear of handling a dead body as is shown by the Makahs, who hurry it away while still warm, although the Quinaielt bury the body in the earth or lay it in a sheltered canoe very soon after death. In putting the body of a dead Indian into its coffin or box, the body is suffered to lie just as it is first placed. If in the haste consequent upon the dislike of these Indians to handling a dead person it is put face down it is suffered to remain so, and in carrying the dreaded burden the box or coffin is tipped and handled with a roughness and disrespect distressing to civilized men.

Mention has been made of the houses inclosing the dead.

The coffin of an Indian who died last spring was placed in a box, with rounded end, raised high on posts. The box was covered with red cloth, and cloth was stretched around and covered the posts. Over it

waves a large American flag, the property of the deceased, in place of the usual gaily colored or white streamers of calico or other cloth.

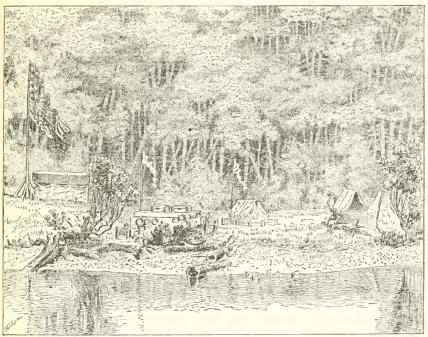


Fig. 7. Example of Quinaelt burial.

The body of an Indian girl who died about a month ago rests in a large ocean canoe, raised on posts, to which it is tied, a white roof covering the coffin.

Between these two is a grave, to which are nailed rusty pans and crockery, and near by a small one resembling a house, covered with white cloth. These graves with others are on the river bank just across from the village and very near the river's month. Others are scattered along at short intervals on the way up the river. When articles such as shawls are placed in the coffin, a narrow strip 2 or 3 inches wide is torn off by some friend probably to render the shawl useless and to prevent its being stolen. The house in which an Indian dies is sometimes torn down; recent orders forbid this practice now. Instead, a tamanawas is often kept up in the house for three days after death to drive away the spirit supposed to be still haunting the place.

They are superstitious concerning owls, believing them to be dead Indians. The idea of eating a robin is regarded with horror, not from any humane feeling, as I have yet to see an Indian child of this tribe who does not take pleasure in torturing birds and small animals. To eat while passing an Indian grave is to cause the month to grow awry and so remain; to use any clothing that belonged to a dead person would be speedy death. Their dances seem to have no special meaning,

except, perhaps, the elk dance, which they perform dressed in the skins of the elk, just before going on a hunting expedition.

Se-guan, meaning a mole, is the name of the wooden image used by one of the medicine men, "Sammy," and is called by him, in English, "my doctor." The medicine man professes to believe that this image is animated by a spirit that tells the medicine man if any one is sick or dying at a distance. If, as the medicine man says, any one dies, the se-guan disappears from the house and goes down into the ground. It travels underground from one place to another.

The image has small eyes and mouth, and, resembling a mole, can not see much, but has great will-power.

In doctoring, the se-guan always sings; but no one can hear it except its medicine man. If the patient is going to die, the image warns the doctor. In the night, the se-guan stands in the middle of Sammy's floor and sings, and is the guardian angel of the household. As the mole is Sammy's protector, Sammy never kills a mole. The se-guan goes to the grave-yard and looks after the dead; but none of the dead speak to him when he goes there.

In traveling, if the se-guan sees a fire, he never goes near it. If the image should get burned, his medicine man, Sammy, would immediately die; and if Sammy's "doctor" should meet that of another medicine man, both medicine men would soon expire. If Sammy travels, the se-guan follows him, even if unsummoned, and is to be seen by Sammy wherever he goes.

About six years ago Sammy had the vision that made him a doctor. Then he heard all kinds of noises proceeding from the earth, and saw spirits and tamanaws (images) "and their little bones were rattling." Sammy had power given him by the Soccali Tyee Bird (the ruling bird spirit) to make and to have in his possession fire images, or "doctors," at once. In order to give or sell one of these images to a white man, the Indian doctor must make a new image like the one to be disposed of, and must place it for a while beside the old one to absorb its spirit. If a new one should not be made, the Soccali Tyee Bird would be angry.

The image tells the doctor when contagious diseases will prevail, and whether they will make the medicine man sick or not; also, how many Indians will be sick, and how many will die. He tells the doctor what to do "to take the sickness out." If any one is about to have sore eyes, the medicine man sees the mole coming from the direction of the water. Its "rattling bones" are deer's toe-nails.

A second image in Sammy's possession is a brother of the mole and exactly resembles the se-guan in appearance. When Sammy's brother, Henry, died, the mole's brother conducted Henry to his new abode in the land of spirits, remained there two months and returned to Sammy with a favorable account of the condition and happiness of Henry. Sammy says that the other world is just the same as this, except that everything is better. There are to be found all kinds of fish, elk, and

deer. Of late years, horses also. There are no white men there. This is the most definite account of their superstitions obtainable from the present medicine men of this tribe, as they are usually unwilling to speak on this subject to white people.

A third image belonging to Sammy is made of cedar bark and seal blubber, painted. This one tells Sammy to wash his face and bathe with oil before he begins to doctor. The cedar-bark image regulates the wind currents, is the "doctor of the setting sun," and makes the ocean smooth. He tells Sammy what to do when fishing or whaling, and whether he will be successful or not. This image has been lately manufactured. Sammy says he will try it, and if it proves to be a deceitful adviser he will burn it up.

The Soc-cā-li Tyee Bird.—The Soccali Tyee Bird lives in a mountain. A man wanted to marry the Soccali Tyee Bird's daughter, and the Soceali Tyee said, "No;" he did not want to marry that girl to that man. And that girl wanted to marry very bad with that man, and her father would not let her go and marry with that man. And the Soccali Tyee Bird told the man to get him some bears to play with. And the man told the Soccali Tyee that he would fetch the bear to play with. And that man fetch two bears with a string to take it in the house and give it to that Soccali Tyee. And the Soccali Tyee Bird went to that two bears to play with, and the bears tried to fight the Soccali Tyee Bird. And the Soccali Tyee Bird told that man to take it out; that he was too much afraid for him. And the Soccali Tyee Bird told that man to bring two panthers in that house to play with. And he brought it in the house with a string. And that Soccali Tyee Bird went in to play with the panthers, and that Soccali Tyee Bird afraid for the panthers. And the panthers take the stick to him like everything. And the Soccali Tyee Bird tried to go to the two panthers and tried to fight him, and the Soccali Tyee Bird tried to go away from him and go in his bed; and the two panthers tried to go on the Soccali Tyee and torn his shirt like everything. And the Soccali Tyee Bird told the man that wanted to marry that girl to take the panthers away from the house. And the Soccali Tyee Bird told that man to go and fetch him snow—great lots of snow on the mountain. And that man brought just little bit of snow like a ball. And that Soccali Tyee got mad about it, because he did not brought lots of snow for him. And that Soccali Tyee Bird tried to eat that snow; and that snow did not all go in his mouth. And that Soccali Tyee sat down on his bed and he get cold, and he tried and go and sit down at the fire to make himself warm, and that Soccali Tyee almost dead, because he eat lots of snow. And he throwed it away on the house, and the house full of snow. And the Soccali Tyee told that man that wanted to marry to take that snow away from the house.

And the Soccali Tyee told that man to go and fetch some wood.

And that man that wanted to marry brought him great lots of wood. And that Soccali Tyee tried to cut that wood in two pieces. And the Soccali Tyee told that man to get right in the wood (like a hollow log). The Soccali Tyee took an ax away from that stick, and that man was in the stick, and that Soccali Tyee tried to go away from that stick, and that man was in that stick. Because that Soccali Tyee think that man was dead. And that Soccali Tyee stay in the house as long as he can. And that man get in the house with the wood. And that Soccali man get mad about that man because he thought he was dead, and he is alive now.

And that Soceali Tyee tried to go out from the house. And that Soceali Tyee saw lots of people on the end of the land. And the Soceali Tyee saw lots of people to play in the Indian land. And the lots of people play with a ball and they throw it. They throw it and it get burnt. And that Soceali Tyee tried to go in the house. And the Soceali Tyee told that man to go in the people to steal that ball for him.

And that man tried to go and take that ball away from the people. And that man that wanted to marry tried to stand between the people and watch the ball. And the people throw the ball away, and he take it. Tried to run as fast as he could. And the people cried like everything. And they took the pitchwood and tried to burn it, because the land was too dark like everything to see the man. And the people tried to take the ball away from that man, and the land is raining like everything, and the light is gone out. And the people go back again. They did not take the ball from that man. He run like everything. And that man that wanted to marry gave that ball to the Soccali Tyce Bird. And the Soccali Tyce Bird was glad, and that man married the daughter of the Soccali Tyce Bird.

A story of men and animals.—A lady was married to a man a few days, and she went into the woods to pick some berries; and she was there in the woods as long as she can to pick some berries, and then she came back in the house. Next morning, then again, she will go to the woods and pick some berries; and the lady was stay in the woods as long as she can; and her husband tried to sell her dress and clothes and everything away from her. And the lady came back to the house and tried to find her dress and everything to change her things. And she get mad, because she never find her things in the house; and she didn't want her husband any more. And the man was mad, and told his wife to go to the woods to pick some berries as fast as she could. And the man tried to put his wife on his back, and tried to put her in a high tree, and the man told his wife to sit down in the tree; and he leave his wife in the tree and go home again.

And the woman cried as loud as she could, because her three brothers was fishing in the river. The woman she get three brothers. One of

the woman's brother's back was broken, and he heard the crying, and he said that it just looked like his sister crying; that he hear it. And the three boys went back again. And those three boys told his father and mother that it just looked like his sister was crying in the woods; and this man and woman came down the river to see the woman; and that father tried to ask that man where his wife go to. And that man said that woman had gone to the woods to pick some berries; that she was on the tree. And the man and woman tried to go back up the river again; and those three boys tried to go fishing up the river again, and they saw his sister in the high tree, and they heard that woman say: "Oh, that is my brother that was fishing in the river!" And those three boys went back and tried to tell his father and mother that it was his sister in the high tree.

And the man and woman went in the woods and tell all the animals—bear, wolf, fox, whale, blue-jay—every animal. And those animals go with that man and woman to take that woman that was in that tree away from that tree.

And the whale tried to stand up and to take that woman that was in that tree, and he stand just a few minutes and fall down.

And the sea-lion tried to go and fetch that woman that was in the tree. He stand up and he fall down.

And the blue jay scolded the whale because he couldn't fetch the woman. And the whale tried to scold the blue-jay, and the whale told the blue-jay to go on the high tree and take the woman away from the tree himself. And the blue-jay tried to go and take the woman away from the tree. And the jay tried, and then he will fall down. And the blue-jay fall down. Hurts him—dead! And the bear tried to doctor him, and he get well now. And as soon as he get well, he tried to scold again at the whale. And the whale scolded the bear, because he doctored the blue-jay. He didn't want him to get well, because he scold too much to everybody. And the whale told the bear, "Why didn't he let him to dead?" because nobody like him.

And this woman—one of her brothers had his back broken—every-body scold him, because he never think he was going to fetch his sister. And that boy tried to go up in the high tree and fetch his sister, and the boy was singing, and the people was singing, and the animals was singing, and everybody was singing. The blue-jay scolded the whale, because he never helped the animals to sing!

And the boy brought his sister away from the tree and put her on his back and all the animals felt joyful now. And the blue-jay scolded, scolded. He never get joyful with the other animals. And the blue-jay was getting mad to the whale. And all of them were going home now. And that husband want his wife again. And the animals didn't want hum to take his wife again. And the blue-jay scolded that husband man, because he don't want that woman to have that man now. And the woman went home with her father and mother.

Capture of wives.—The Indians living at the mouth of the Quinaielt River were formerly hostile to those tribes living further up the stream. towards its source, a lake. Two S'Kokomish Indians came over the mountains to the lake hunting elk. Two Quinaielt Indians were hunting near by and found the fire of the S'Kokomish Indians; also a squaw left in camp, whom the Quinaielts captured and carried home with them. As they journeyed, the woman tore her blanket and scattered pieces along the way. These were found by her two friends, who returned to their tribe and brought a large number of S'Kokomish Indians back with them to the lake. The S'Kokomish were on one side of the lake, the Quinaielts on the other. S'Kokomish Indians sent one of their number for canoes. A lake Indian, who was fishing, discovered the S'Kokomish crossing in a canoe and informed others of the Quinaielts, who captured the S'Kokomish. Two of the lake Indians then crossed to see where the rest of their enemies were concealed. They were found in the woods, gambling by a fire, while awaiting the return of their messenger. Consequently, the S'Kokomish Indians were surprised at night when asleep, and were killed by the Quinaielts with flint knives and hammers.

The Quinaielts took with them to their village the S'Kokomish who was captured while crossing the lake. He was bound to a stake in the middle of the village. A council was held to decide his fate, and he was pierced by a great number of arrows and left to die. The woman first captured became one of the numerous wives of the Quinaielt chief.

## THE STONE AGE OF OREGON.

BY REV. M. EELLS.

The stone age of Oregon, like that of Washington, is mainly recent. It was evidently fully alive a hundred years ago, and a little of the outeropping may still be seen, though it is probably more nearly buried than that of Washington.

A comparison of the articles which I have seen, with those on Puget Sound, shows a considerable difference. This is partly accounted for because the Puget Sound Indians gained the largest share of their living from the waters of the sound, while the natives of Oregon, although gaining considerable of their living from the Columbia, Willamette, and other rivers, yet lived more from the products of the land. The Puget Sounder traveled, too, mainly by water, while the Oregonian used horses largely for locomotion. Another reason for the difference between the article used by the inhabitants of the two regions was probably because of the slight intercourse and trade between them.

The distance by water was too great out of the sound by the Straits of Fuea to the mouth of the Columbia, and the sailing on the ocean too dangerous for canoe traveling, while the heavy forests for the 90 miles which lay between the headwaters of Puget Sound and the Columbia River was a great obstacle to both foot and horseback travel, so that the people of each region had mainly to manufacture their own implements during the stone age. There was a little travel and trade from the Columbia up the Cowlitz River, and then through the forests to Puget Sound, and a little from Puget Sound across to the head of the Chehalis, and down it to Gray's Harbor, thence to Astoria; but this That great forest was a dividing line between the people of the two sections.

The Indians of British Columbia often came in canoes to the Indians of Puget Sound, who thus obtained articles from that far off region, and the people of the Willamette Valley went to the Columbia and up the Columbia for fish, where numerous Indians congregated, and these in turn traded with the people of eastern Oregon, who by horseback went over the vast plains, the buffalo country east of the Rocky Mountains, and occasionally to California, Nevada, and Utah.

Authorities.—For private collections of Oregon implements: Dr. D. Rafferty, East Portland; H. C. Stevens, Oregon City; Mrs. Helen A. Kunzie, Umatilla.

G. M. Powers, of Shedd's station, has examined mounds in that region (American Antiquarian, May, 1886). See also J. L. Hill, in Lang's History of the Willamette Valley, page 487; Capt. C. Bendire, annual report of Bureau of Ethnology 1881-'82; Paul Schumacher, in Hayden's Bulletin, 1877.

Scattering references also are to be found in Lewis and Clarke; Irving's Astoria; Ross Cox's Adventures; Alexander Ross's Adventures; Franchere's Narrative; Parker's Exploring Expedition; Townsend's Narrative; Lee and Frost's Ten Years in Oregon; Mission Sketches.

Mounds, Earthworks, and Skeletons.—On the farm of Mr. Ira E. Purdin, in Washington County, in the northwestern part of the State, are some old works which look like a fort, and Indian tradition gives them that name. It is part way up a hill in front of which is the West Tualatin plain, and back of which is timber. There is a spring at the bottom of the hill; the hill faces the east. On the north side the line and ditch are plain, about 63 feet long; on the east side they are also plain, 75 feet long; on the west side towards the timber is no line. A curious fact is that inside the fort, and parallel with the line on the north side, are other lines, and ditches and mounds, first a ridge as large as the northern one, then a smaller one, then two rows of mounds, another row, mainly a ridge, another small ridge, and then irregular mounds which bound the fort on the south side; but there is no line on that side. internal lines run back to the west further than the north line, some of them 60 feet further, and they extend south further than the end of the eastern line 50 or 60 feet. The ridges and mounds are generally from 2 to 3 feet high, and the largest are about 12 feet in diameter. Mr. Purdin's son and I dug into two of the largest for three or four feet until we reached the native clay (which is quite hard), but found nothing. It is about 470 feet around it.

In Linn County are some mounds already referred to, which the history of the Willamette Valley says (p. 487) are 7 miles southwest of Albany, and were discovered by Dr. J. L. Hill, of Albany. There are quite a number of them and they are probably of Indian origin.

Mr. G. M. Powers, of Shedd's station, Linn County, states that he discovered them in 1883, nine months before Dr. Hill claims to have discovered; and also states that he opened several at that time, and has opened twelve in all. He says they are from 50 to 150 feet in diameter, and from 3 to 8 feet high. Within them have been found several skeletons, some, at least, of which were buried with care, and various implements, as flints, rudimentary arrow-heads, beaver tusks, bone awls, a pipe, a spoon, a necklace of copper rolls, white beads of bone and shell, matting, solid copper rings for arms, green glass beads, stone beads, flat-headed square brass nails, with sharp points, a curious bone implement for weaving, a spatula-like bone similar to a paper-knife, minute glass bells for ornaments, stone mortars and pestles, knives, drills, arrow and spear-heads, bone charms, and implements whose use is unknown. No other mounds similar to these are known in the State. The skeletons are said to be in a good state of preservation and to be

somewhat unlike the ordinary frame-works of the Indians of to-day, being without the frontal ridge and having a peculiarly receding forehead, so that the explorer thought that they belonged to a tribe anterior to the Calapooias, who lived there when the first whites came to the region.

Mr. H. A. Chase, in the American Journal of Science and Arts, describes some mounds on the coast of southern Oregon. Their position and ruins show them to have been forts; their ruins likewise show them to have been houses, and the skeletons which they yield show them to be graves. They are often 25 or 30 feet high. With the skeletons are found numerous articles as knives or swords of blueish or black obsidian. Pipes of slate and sandstone with straight tubes. Whistles of thigh-bones of birds, pestles and mortars of dark green stone, arrow and heads of Jasper, flint and obsidian and ivory (whale's teeth), stone adze-handles, and one brass hatchet or adze which must have been more than thirty years old.

In Patton's Valley, Washington County, are a number of interesting carvings on rocks. They are in sandstones, and face the south. The most noticeable figures are of four persons. The distance across the largest face is 9 inches, and it is about 12 inches long. The smallest is about two-thirds that size. The mouth, eyes, nose, and hair, of three are very plainly seen, the hair standing out straight all around; the hands of two are plain, and also the ribs of one. A line from the head downward in each of three terminates at the heart, which is also plainly visible. One figure is almost obliterated by time. A number of other lines are on the rock, which look as if they might have been numbers. The outlines of two fishes, with the ribs, can also be seen on the same rock. On other rocks near by are other marks, two of which also seem to be fishes; one a bow and arrow, another a lodge, and some are unknown. There are also many straight irregular marks.

Some eight years ago, while summering at a sea-side house, we noticed skulls amongst the débris used to macadamize the roads in that locality, and visiting the spot whence this material was obtained, we found the side of a wall left by the workmen, which was at least 8 or 10 feet above, showing the great depth of deposit. Bones of fish and fowl, deer, and animals we could not identify, were also found. What we wish most particularly to notice was the frequent presence of human bones of children, as well as adults. These bones were often broken, suggestive of cannibalism.

Graves and cemeteries.—As far as I know these have been the most prolific places where stone and bone implements have been found. Coffin Rock, on the Columbia, received its name because it was an Indian cemetery. From it, and from another cemetery on Sauvie's Island north of Portland, Dr. Rafferty obtained a large number of his specimens. The mounds in Linn County and in southern Oregon described by Messrs. Chase and Schumacher were also places of interment, while

near the Umatilla landing is another from which Mrs. Kunzie has obtained many valuable articles.

*Implements.*—We come next to the articles found in various places. They are of various descriptions.

Stone hammers.—These are very different from those on Puget Sound, the latter being in the form of a pestle, while the former have a groove. and occasionally two or three grooves, or even four, around them, where a wooden handle of some length was fastened. They look somewhat like a Puget Sound sinker for fishing, but are very much larger, while the testimony of the old Indians and the battered ends testify that most of them were hammers. They vary in weight from 9 ounces to 83 pounds, in length from 4 to 6 inches, in width from 2½ to 5½ inches, and in thickness from 13 to 4 inches. Occasionally they are found without battered ends, either having been unused or used as sinkers in fishing. They are rough like beach stones, and were probably originally such stones. Some are of sandstone, others of volcanic origin, with some other kinds such as might be picked up anywhere. Only one of this kind have I ever seen on Puget Sound, and that was longer in proportion to its size than those of Oregon. The Oregon ones are very abundant, being seen in almost every cabinet of implements, and being found in Washington, Clackamas, Multnomah, and Linn Counties, and probably in others. Some of the heavier of these fastened to the end of a stick would strike a heavy blow either as an implement of common use or as a war club. A solitary one is peculiar in that, while it has a single groove running around it crosswise, it has also a large number running lengthwise of it on three sides, about a half an inch wide, and from one-fourth to threefourths of an inch apart.

Pestles and mortars.—These are not found on the sound, for here are no acorns to pound up. In Oregon they are abundant. Our hammers are much like some of their pestles, but some of the latter are quite different. A very smooth one, well polished, is of jasper, S<sub>4</sub> inches long and 4 inches thick at the base, with a good handle, and quite symmetrical. The end of the handle of one has a place for two fingers; the handle of another is in the shape of a seal head, with an eye raised, while that of the third looks like a bear, which is large in the middle, and said by the Indians to be with young. Another is flat on two sides, though the ends are round and the handle end is crooked a little like a bow. Another is flat only on one side. Still another seems to have been a pestle at the handle end, and a blunt edge at the other. Two or three very small ones were probably used to grind their paint, the smallest of which is 33 inches long, and seven eighths of an inch thick. Generally the others vary in length from 5½ to 11½ inches, in thickness from 2 to 4 inches, and in weight from 1 pound and 6 ounces to 61 pounds. They are generally cylindrical, though a few are a little flattened. Some are almost straight from one end to the other, with no special place for a handle, tapering a little towards the upper end. I

saw some forty-five or fifty in all, some of which are of granite, some of basalt, and others of volcanic rocks. The smooth and the rough ones are about evenly divided, a few being polished. Most of them are from the three counties above named. One from California looks almost exactly like those of Oregon; a few as if they were common stones from the beach of about the right shape, but generally they are worked into good shape, some with great labor.

Those collected by Captain Bendire from John Day's River were cylindrical and mostly of compact eruptive rock. Those from the mounds of Linn County are described as being from 5 to 13 inches long, some being nicely polished. They are of a blue, hard gravel. The mortars were evidently used both for grinding food and paint, the smaller ones for the latter; but they grow in size so gradually as to make it impossible to determine accurately the dividing line between the two. There were many of them of tufa, basalt, and trachyte. The upper surface of the bowl is generally round and regular, but sometimes oblong. Among the round ones the distance across the bowl varies from 1½ to 7 inches, and the depth from a quarter of an inch to 7 inches. The upper surface of the bowl of an oblong one is 7 by 13 inches. The whole distance across the upper surface of the stone among the round ones varies from 15 to 101 inches, though an irregular one is 9 by 174 inches. The whole height of the stone varies from seven eighths to 7 inches, though I once saw one in Patton's Valley, Washington County, which was 123 inches deep. Its bowl had only a depth of 6 inches. Their weight varies from 3½ ounces to 60 pounds. Generally the outside is plain, but a few have some unmeaning lines on them, and one oblong one has the head of a turtle at one end, with an arm and ten ribs on its side. Sometimes the bottoms are quite flat, and sometimes rounding. If any stone mortars are found on the sound they are scarce. Those from the mounds of Linn County are of various sizes and shapes, one being large enough to hold a half gallon. They are the same kind of stone as the pestles—a hard, blue gravel. Those from southern Oregon, found by Mr. Chase, were of a dark green stone.

Stone ladles.—Mr. Stevens has one of light-red porous tufa, which was never used much. The handle is 3 inches long and 1½ inches thick, and the bowl of it is 4 inches long.

Another beautiful ladle of stone was found by Mr. Schumaker in the southwestern part of the State. He also found a boat-shaped vessel about 9 inches long, of magnesian mica, which showed strong marks of having been exposed to the fire, seemingly for the purpose of cooking food in it. A metate, owned by Mrs. Kunzie, is 19 inches long, 13 inches wide, weight 53 pounds, and has three legs.

Knives.—Those on the sound are of slate, with one edge and small, only 2 or 3 inches long; but some have been found in a cache at Oregon City of black and striped obsidian, the largest of which was 10½ inches long and 2½ wide, and a half inch thick, with double serrated edges.

sharp at both ends, and very irregular. As this kind of stone is not found in the region, they must have imported it, probably from a long distance. They had, from appearances, never been used.

Similar ones were described by Mr. Chase as being found in southern Oregon, too brittle to have been of much practical use, some being nearly in the shape of a Greek sword, the largest being 14\frac{3}{4} inches long, 2 inches broad near one end and 1\frac{3}{4} inches near the other, tapering to a point at each end, and a quarter of an inch thick.

Those from the mounds of Linn County are of flint or jasper, and only from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Those obtained by Captain Bendire are from graves on John Day's River, and are of obsidian.

Axes, adzes, and celts.—These are generally small compared with those on the sound, or about the same as our smaller sizes. They vary in weight from half an ounce to 4 ounces (the largest one on the sound which I have seen weighs 12 ounces, and is 7\frac{3}{5} inches long); in length from five-eights to 2\frac{1}{2} inches, and in width from one-half to 2\frac{1}{5} inches. There were eleven of these, most of which were believed to have come from near Oregon City. They are all smooth and of metamorphic rock, the same material as those on the sound. In Oregon they are quite scarce; Captain Bendire has, however, found a few on the John Day River, in eastern Oregon. Handles from whale's teeth for these adzes were found by Mr. Chase in the mounds of southwestern Oregon.

Chisels and wedges.—I have only seen one on the sound of stone, and am doubtful of that one, though an old Indian says they were once used here. But Dr. Rafferty has nine whole ones, or parts, about which there is no doubt. They mostly come from Sauvie's Island, and are generally of hard volcanic rock. They vary in weight from 2 pounds 14 onnces to 5 pounds 11 ounces; in length from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in width from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and in thickness from  $2\frac{1}{3}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The edges are sharp, but the stone is thick a short distance from the edge. I know of none from other parts of Cregon.

War clubs and swords.—There are three of these, two of which are owned by Dr. Rafferty, and one by Mrs. Kunzie. One of Dr. Rafferty's was found at Fosters, in Clackamas County; is of serpentine; 21½ inches long, 4 inches wide from the club end, tapering towards the handle, and rounding towards the other end; half an inch thick. It weighs 2 pounds and 9 ounces. It is supposed by some to have been a badge of honor. The other came from Vancouver, Wash., is 17 inches long, 23 inches wide, 1½ thick, and weighs 6 pounds and 14 ounces. The handle is shaped into the head of some animal. The other end looks as if it might have been used for a pestle.

Mrs. Kunzie's was found at the Umatilla Landing, and is 22 inches long and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide at the handle, tapering gradually to a point at the other end. Like the first one mentioned, it has a hole through the handle, through which a string was passed to assist in holding it. I have but little doubt that these were used in war, as Lewis and Clarke

speak of seeing such of wood and iron, while Ross, Cox, and Franchere speak of similar articles, but do not describe the material. I have a similar one of stone, and another of copper, obtained on Puget Sound, which Indians now living remember as having been used in war. Those of stone, however, are now very scarce.

Stone spear and arrow heads.—These are very scarce on the sound; I only saw nine in eight years. The Indians say they did not make them. They generally used those of bone. At Oregon City, about half a mile below the falls, is a perfect mine of them, which the high water, as it washed away the bank, unearthed.

Mr. Stephens has about thirty-two hundred in his cabinet, and many hundred on hand for exchange, besides having sent off very many, and other persons have obtained many. The lance and arrow heads run into each other, so that it is very difficult to draw the dividing line. Some are very small, a half inch long and a quarter wide. In one drawer, 22½ by 16½ inches, he has eighteen hundred and thirty-five of the smaller ones well arranged so that all can be seen. The longest which he has is 6½ and the widest 2¼ inches. They are of obsidian, chalcedony, jasper, and some other varieties of stone, and many are very regular and very beautiful. They are all patterns, some being double serrated.

Another manufactory was at the Umatilla Landing, where Mrs. Kunzie has obtained many, some of them being as beautiful, seemingly, as can be made. The chips are now seen all around, though the stone of which they were made—much the same as that used at Oregon City—must have been brought to both places from a long distance. Others have been found in the mounds of Linn County, very fine, from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch long, mainly of obsidian, but some are of carnelian, chalcedony, and jasper.

In the graves on John Day's River similar ones have also been found by Captain Bendire and by Messrs. Chase and Schumaker in southwestern Oregon.

Stone sinkers.—Those for fishing are generally very different from ours on the sound. Ours being oval, about 2 by 3 inches, around them is fastened bark, to which the lines are tied, but the Oregon sinkers are generally flat, more the shape of a small grind stone, with the edge rounding, as a beach stone. All are evidently water-worn, some being smooth as water will make them and some being rough. There are three kinds of the first style; some are quite circular and some oblong, and each has a hole through it, either in the middle or towards one side, from five-sixteenths to five-eighths of an inch in diameter, through which the string passed that fastened them to the fishing apparatus. Usually this is all the work put upon them, but one has four grooves at the edges and another groove from the hole to the edge where strings were also tied. These sinkers vary in length from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 inches, in

width from 13 to 6 inches, in thickness from three-quarters to 13 inches, and in weight from 6 ounces to 5 pounds. Some of the smaller ones with very perfect holes are said by an old Indian to have been used for drawing the shaft of an arrow through so as to make it a uniform size, but all could not have been used for this purpose, as the holes are too large and irregular. These generally belong to northwestern Oregon, in the country of the Willamette and Lower Columbia Rivers, and are quite common.

Of the second kind I have seen only two in Mr. Stevens's cabinet, the smallest of which was 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches by 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches, has no hole in it, but is made more after the style of those on the sound, having two grooves around it, one lengthwise and the other crosswise, in which the bark string was placed to which the line was fastened.

The third style belongs to eastern Oregon, and have been mainly found about the Dalles and Umatilla Landing. They are water-worm stones, flat, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches long, from 2 to 3 inches wide, and from a half to three-fourths of an inch thick, weighing from 4 to 8 ounces. A groove about three-fourths of an inch thick and a quarter of an inch deep is made in each end, and by means of this the string wound around the sinker was kept in its place, to which this line was fastened.

Arrow targets.—Of a somewhat similar shape to the first kind of sinkers, but far more regular, are two targets in Dr. Rafferty's cabinet. They are made round as a grindstone, with a hole in the center nearly an inch in diameter. They are from  $1\frac{5}{8}$  to  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches thick, and weigh from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds 1 ounce. There are none of these on the sound as far as I know.

Arrow polisher.—Another new article is a stone, now broken at the base,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, 2 inches in diameter at the base, cylindrical but not rounding at the top, and weighing 7 ounces. It is of tufa, and came from the Cascades. Around it run six grooves lengthwise, through which the old Indians say arrows were drawn so as to polish them. Dr. Rafferty likewise owns this. Mr. Stevens also has a stone which perhaps may have been used for a similar purpose. It is oblong, 3 inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  wide, and three-fourths of an inch thick. One side is round, the other flat, with a groove one-eighth of an inch deep on the flat side, running lengthwise of the stone.

Hide dressers.—Most of these came from Dalles and eastern Oregon, and are very small and much more worked than those of the sound. A Puget-sounder picks up almost any stone of 2 or 3 pounds weight, splits a stick for a handle, puts the stone in it, and ties it there. But none of those from Dalles weigh over 4 ounces, and the largest is 3¾ inches long. Two found were three-eighths of an inch wide and three-fourths thick, and the smallest is more than an inch shorter and a half inch narrower. They are smooth, and the edge all around is ground somewhat sharp.

Stone scrapers have also been found in the mounds of Linn County.

Mr. Stevens has also a hide dresser, made from a walrus tusk, about 15 inches long. It came from the Malheur country, in eastern Oregon, but evidently made a western tour before it reached that region.

Pipes.—Dr. Rafferty has two of these, and both are of patterns similar to those on the sound. One is like the common American pipe of claystone, 2½ inches long, weighing 1¾ ounces, and came from Sanvie's Island, or Oregen City. The other is of the same weight, from The Dalles, of light basaltic rock, and of the grindstone shape, with the bowl and place for the pipe-stem at right angles to each other. It is 2 inches in diameter, with lines and dots on the side.

Mrs. Kunzie, however, has obtained the most valuable collection of these, some being straight, with carvings on them. They are from 3 to 6 inches long, and the heaviest were about 8 onnees. Some of the most valuable of these were found near her residence.

Captain Bendire also found one of these straight ones, which was obtained from an Indian grave on John Day's River. It is of gray sandstone, shaped much like an ordinary straight eigar-holder, 3 inches long and 1 inch in diameter at the larger end. I have not seen a straight pipe in the Willamette Valley or on Puget Sound.

Dr. Hill found a single pipe in one of the mounds in Linn County, but I do not know its shape. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  wide at the top, and I inch at the bottom. Mr. Chase also found some pipes of slate and sandstone in the mounds of southwestern Oregon with straight tubes.

Plates.—Dr. Rafferty has two of these and Mr. Stevens one, but I have seen none on Puget Sound. One of the former came from Sauvie's Island. It was used for baking bread upon, is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 10 inches wide, and varies in thickness from  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to 2 inches. It is of light sandstone, and weighs 5 pounds 7 ounces. The depth of depression between the ends is three-fourths of an inch, but there is no depression between the sides.

His other is irregular, but somewhat diamond-shaped,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with a depression of about one-half an inch.

The one belonging to Mr. Stevens is circular, about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, the dish being one-fourth of an inch deep. I do not feel certain, however, that this is a plate, as it is hollowed out on both sides and is quite thick,  $1\frac{5}{2}$  inches. It came from Dalles.

Aids and drills.—These are of two kinds, bone and stone. Bone ones were common on Puget Sound, but I have not seen any stone one from that region. Those of bone are about the same size as those on the Sound, 2 or 3 inches long. Those of stone have been found at Oregon City, Umatilla Landing, and in the mounds of Linn County. They are flint, jasper, or some very hard rock, and are usually from I to 2½ inches long. Some of them have a handle, not far from an inch long, at right angles with the drill; some have none.

Needles.—Like the drills and awls, these are of both stone and bone. Those of bone were the most common. Mr. Stevens has two, 3 and 5

inches long, with eyes one-fourth and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Those found by Mr. Powers in the mounds of Linn County are about the same size, some of which are highly polished. A stone needle for making nets does not belong to the Sound. A single one was found at Sanvie's Island about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 1 inch thick, cylindrical, smooth, of volcanic rock, weighing  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, blunt at both ends, with a hole nearly the fourth of an inch in diameter, about an inch from one end to receive the twine. It belongs to Dr. Rafferty.

Game stones.—These also do not belong to the Sound. There are seven in all in Dr. Rafferty's collection, two of which are almost perfect spheres, one of which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and weighs 2 pounds  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and the other is 13 inches in diameter, weighs about 70 pounds, and came from Cascades. Both of these have dots or holes in them, which are said to be the owner's one. The others are smaller and less perfect, with no marks on them, the smallest weighing only  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. They were thrown and rolled into certain holes, but it is difficult now to determine certainly all the rules of the game.

Calendar stone.—Mrs. Kunzie has a calendar stone, which is 3 feet long and weighs 30 pounds. On one side of it are marks which show the number of months in the year, and on the other those which show the number of days in the month.

Whistlers, of the thigh bones of birds, were found by Mr. Chase in the mounds of southwestern Oregon.

A bone spatula was found by Dr. Hill in a mound in Linn County.

A weaving implement of bone was also found by the same person at the same place.

Money or wampum of various kinds has been found in considerable quantities. Mrs. Kunzie has several strings of these, most of which were found near her home. They are composed of shells of various kinds, some of them being the dentalia and antelope teeth.

Beads.—Mrs. Kunzie has several necklaces of stone beads, which are well polished and of various symmetrical shapes—round, oblong, cylindrical, and square—some of them weighing 2 ounces each and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. A few have also been found by Mr. Powers in the mounds of Linn County, but they are scarce. They are made of a kind of bluestone which much resembles glass. There is a ledge of this kind of stone near Mount Jefferson, from which it is supposed the Indians obtained that from which they manufactured these articles. Bone beads were also found at the same place, which were made of the leg and wing bones of birds. They were only found on the skeletons, around the neck and hips, and sometimes in the hands.

Beads of Venetian glass have also been found by Mrs. Kunzie, but they were probably introduced by the early traders, as were also the glass beads, brass bells, necklace of copper rolls, and coppers rings for the arms, found in the mounds in Linn County by Dr. Hill.

Animals, etc.—Stones in the shape of animals seem to be peculiar

likewise to Oregon—some for use and others apparently with no function. One from Vancouver in the shape of a bear and another from Sauvie's Island with a seal head have been referred to among the pestles.

A turtle from East Portland has been mentioned among the mortars, and the heads of some animals undetermined among the war clubs.

There is also a squirrel head broken off from the body, or whatever implement it was attached to, from Vancouver, now 2½ inches long, 2 inches thick, and weighing half a pound. Dr. Rafferty owns this, and Mr. Stevens has another, which came from Eagle Creek. Like the last, it is broken off from whatever it was attached to, but a good share of the body still remains. The body is about 3 inches thick one way by 2½ inches the other, the neck being 2 by 1¾ inches.

Birds.—Dr. Rafferty has a bird from the Cascades, of basaltic rock, 6½ inches long, 3½ wide from tip of one wing to tip of the other, about 2 inches thick, and weighing 1 pound 10 onnces. Mr. Stevens has a bird head which came from near the Dalles. It was broken off from something, perhaps a hammer, and is quite perfect. It is now about 3½ inches long and 2 inches thick.

Mrs. Kunzie has a stone eagle which came from the Dalles. It is  $S_2^1$  inches high when standing on its feet.

Feet.—Dr. Rafferty has two human feet, or moccasins, in stone, one from Oregon City,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches long,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  high, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  thick, weighing  $5\frac{3}{4}$  pounds; the other, an inch less in length,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches high,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  wide, weighing  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.

Baboons.—He also has a baboon with the eyes, forehead, and nostrils plainly marked; it is 6½ inches long, 4 inches high, weighs 6 pounds 10 onnces, and is of volcanic rock. Mr. Steel, of Portland, has another well-made baboon, which is 7¾ inches long, 17½ inches around the body, and weighs 13½ pounds. The eyes are an inch in diameter; it is 2¾ inches between the center of the two eyes, 4 inches from the eyes to the end of the nose, and 2 inches across the nose. He obtained it from the Dalles and has traced it some distance further east of the Cascade Mountains. Mrs. Kunzie has another of these stone baboons which likewise came from eastern Oregon, and Mr. Stevens has a fourth, very nearly the samé size as that of Dr. Rafferty's, and all of them seem to be of similar stone. Where the Indians of this region obtained the idea of such perfect baboons is a mystery; or were the stones, in their present shape, imported?

Horse head.—Mr. Stevens has the head and neck of a horse, the head being not far from 15 inches long and the neck of proportionate length, but both are slim. He has also a small one. The metate already mentioned as belonging to Mrs. Kunzie is thus described by Mr. S. A. Clarke in the Oregon and Washington Farmer. "Upon first examination it strikes one as an Assyrian or Egyptian carving, the feature and style of ornament being much nearer those wonderful Oriental relics of an-

tiquity than our Northwestern Indians would be thought capable of. The use of this interesting relic was probably for a grinding bowl, though its grand sphinx-like form suggests a nobler use. This great curiosity is cut from reddish-gray granite, and would require a block a foot square for its dimensions. Its front is a human face, distinct, dignified, and in some respects even grand in outline. It is carved with a skill which could have copied nature, yet there is no point of resemblance between the face and that of any modern Indians. Its brow is broad and low, and the wide-curving eyebrows suggest the resemblance to rams' horns, which Assyrian images have also. The nose is almost Grecian, except that the nostrils are wider and the chin and lower jaw are the reverse of Indian physiognomy. Only the mouth bears any resemblance to our Indian carving. In this respect there is a slight leaning towards the style of some of the Alaska totem faces. On each side, above and behind the ear, is a protuberance like the fold over the old Egyptian statues, and a claw, like an arm, extends from the edge of the bowl to the side of the throat, its claws being nearly under the chin of the figure. The hair is not ent in detail. It seems to be in a straight mass without braiding or ornament. The whole head is well proportioned, and is about life size." This was found in the Indian cemetery at the Umatilla landing.

Idols.—Images in stone and shell have also been found which were probably made for religious purposes and not as a mere work of art, as I have seen the Indians on Puget Sound within twelve years actually worshiping an idol made from wood in the shape of the upper part of a man. Mrs. Kunzie has one splendid one which came from near the Dalles. It represents the head, neck, and most of the body of a man, is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 27 inches in circumference, and weighs 64 pounds.

She has another which is also in the image of the upper part of a person, and came from the same region, which is 6 inches high and 3 inches in diameter, and she has found near her residence most of the pieces of an idol of shell, which is well carved, and a totem post of black stone, 21 inches long, and which weighs 11 pounds.

Dr. Rafferty has another which was unburied at Sanvie's Island. It is 16 inches long, 8 inches wide, while the eyes are about 2 inches in diameter, and it has a mouth and other lines on it.

Mr. Stevens has the head of a small one, which seems to be the face of a person, but broken off from whatever it was attached to; the neek shows that it was some four-legged animal. The face is very regular. He has also some small circular stones from 1 to 2 inches in diameter with various markings on them—lines, diamonds, angles, and parts of circles; one has a human face on it—which I presume were intended for religious purposes.

Unknown implements.—Dr. Rafferty has three of these; one, an egg-shaped stone of quartz, but rather sharp at the ends, very regular and well worked, 7 inches long,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and  $2\frac{\pi}{5}$  thick, weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

Mr. Stevens has one similar to it, which is 8½ inches long and 3½ in diameter. Dr. Rafferty has another 2½ inches long and five-eighths inch thick, weighing half an ounce, with three small holes through it, and another which looks a little like a great arrow-head, only cylindrical, one end looking as if it had been fastened into a stick, the other being somewhat sharp. It is 8½ inches long, and 2¼ inches thick near its base.

Mr. Stevens has another which is some what egg-shaped, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the largest place. It is quite regular in its form, and there are two small grooves around it. It came from the Columbia River near the Dalles.

## CHARM STONES.

## NOTES ON THE SO-CALLED "PLUMMETS" OR SINKERS.

## BY DR. L. G. YATES.

Several years ago an article appeared in the American Naturalist (November, 1872), by J. G. Henderson, on the subject of "plummets," in which, after describing and figuring several specimens found at various places, he offered some conjectures as to their uses, six of which uses he enumerates as probable.

- (1) As slung-shots.
- (2) As sinkers for fishing tackle.
- (3) In playing some game.
- (4) As sacred implements in performing some religious ceremonies.
- (5) As personal ornaments.
- (6) As plummets and levels.

After giving his reasons at some length in each of these supposed uses he dismisses all except the last, which he decides were the uses to which they were put. In a note appended to the article, Prof. F. W. Putnam states that "he has considered the implements generally classed under the names plummets and sinkers to represent to a greater or less extent, according to size, material, shape, and finish, first, pestles; second, sinkers; third, spinning weights; fourth, ornaments."

Mr. Henderson gives a number of localities where these implements have been found. My attention was particularly attracted by the statement that "about ten years ago one of these implements was found under remarkable circumstances in Woodbridge County, Cal.;" there being no such county in California.

I commenced an article on this subject at that time, but press of other matters and a desire to obtain as much reliable information as possible have prevented its completion.

During the years that have elapsed since the inception of this article I have noted the various theories advanced by different writers as to the uses of these singular implements.

A great many have written on the subject, and all have accepted some one or more of the various theories projected.

Foster, in his Prehistoric Races of the United States, classes the plummet-shaped stones under the head of "weights which may have been used in the process of weaving," and figures three varieties of them (see Figs. 31, a, b, c, p. 230), Prehistoric Races, as "weights to keep the threads taut."

Thomas Ewbank, in his Lifein Brazil, published in 1856, figures two implements which might be classed with those under consideration. I have copied from his illustration on page 451 of his appendix (see Fig. A). He says: "It resembles an egg in shape, is of black, hard, smoothly polished stone, used for working metal."

On page 464 of the same appendix is figured an implement exactly like some of our so called plummets (see Fig. B), of which he says: "Which, from the notch cut round its pointed end, may have been used as a plumb-line or as a spindle." In the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, by J. W. Powell, director, published in 1884, on pages 509 and 510, are descriptions of implements in a collection from Peru, "neatly made sinkers wrapped in corn husks and sinkers of gray slate, shaped somewhat like a eigar, with one or more grooves partially encircling the end. These were wrapped in corn husks."

The figure given on page 510 represents the ordinary so-called plummets, except that there are two grooves on the smaller end and one on the larger. These grooves only partially encircle the implement and are all on the same side.

Abbott, in his Primitive Industry, very properly separates the plummets and sinkers, devoting one chapter to each.

In the chapter on plummets he gives illustrations of several implements found in Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Maine. These are nearly identical in general form and outline with those found on the Pacific coast. He says: "While the general name given to the group is convenient, and in a measure descriptive of their appearance, it has but little reference to their uses. It has been remarked that their principal use as plummets may be questioned, as there are far too many of them found and of too great variation in size to lead us to infer that they were used mainly for that purpose."

He remarks of Fig. 216, which he states "is a characteristic specimen of the New England plummet of about the maximum size: Whether it should be classed as a pestle or not can not be readily determined, but from the fact that unquestionable pestles are by no means infrequent in the same localities, and also for the reason that the larger plummet-shaped implements are of too soft a material and seldom exhibit signs of use at their rounded end."

In his chapter on sinkers, he seems to be very uncertain as to whether the Indians were acquainted with the methods of catching fish with nets, and the probabilities are that the Europeans first taught the use of nets to the aborigines. If such is the case, then the "plummets" were certainly not net sinkers.

As for the great size of the larger ones being no objection to their use as sinkers, it may be doubted if they (the Indians) knew how or cared to fish with nets.

They had their certain seasons for fishing, when they knew where to find them and how to eatch them. At other times they would be in other localities, hunting other food materials in their season.

A few of the grooved stones and notched pebbles classed as undoubted net sinkers have been found in California. Fig. 22 represents one from Bodega, Cal. Might not some of them have been used as wardlubs or hammers? And were not the grooves made for the purpose of attaching handles of withes? Their shape would indicate their use in some of their manufactures, whereas a "net sinker" would not require to be made after any particular pattern; anything possessing the requisite weight, and of any form that could be attached to the net, would have answered the purpose.

If the Indians did not fish with nets, these "undoubted net sinkers" were not "net sinkers," and if used in fishing at all they were line sinkers. The Indian Rafael, who will be referred to hereafter, when shown the implement represented by Fig. 22, said that it was used as a line sinker for fishing.

In Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee, by Joseph Jones, M. D., published by the Smithsonian Institution under the head of "Stones employed for mechanical purposes," is a figure and description of a plummet of black magnetic iron, highly polished, with a hole through the upper end; and he supposes that this, together with a number of similar implements which have been found in Middle Tennessee in the cultivated soil, and also in the stone graves, were used in spinning threads and in weaving. He says: "It has been suggested that they may also have been employed as weights in fishing."

Had they been used in spinning and weaving, as Dr. Jones suggests, they would probably have been made of uniform size and shape.

Dr. Charles Rau, in The Archæological Collection of the United States National Museum, published by the Smithsonian Institution, illustrates a variety of stone implements under the name of "pendants and sinkers," which name, he says, have been given to a class of symmetrically-shaped and well-finished objects, which were evidently designed for suspension, though it is not quite certain for what special purpose they were used. On account of their shape and the pains bestowed upon their production they have been classed among aboriginal ornaments. Yet the former inhabitants of this country devoted much time and labor to the manufacture of objects of a useful character, and hence it appears not improbable that the articles in question were, in part at least, weights for fishing lines.

After a short description of a number of the implements figured, ascribing to them several uses, such as net sinkers or weights, ornaments or amulets and perforated net sinkers, he says, in reference to net weights (page 27): "Some are roundish stones of various sizes, either worked or left in their natural state, and grooved around the middle for fastening the strings or thongs by which they were connected with the nets. - - - It is not always easy to distinguish specimens of this description from grooved hammer heads." C. C. Abbott, in Vol. VII, Reports of U. S. Geological Survey west of the one

hundredth Meridian, suggests the possibility of some of the so-called "plummets" having been encased in skin and fastened to a flexible handle, thereby making a war club that, properly wielded, would have been a formidable weapon.

In the absence of all information that might throw light on its use, we consider it best to class this specimen (referring to his Fig. 66), although wanting the all-important groove, with the preceding plummetshaped stones. On page 195, of the same report, a photograph of a series of "weights" collected by Mr. Schumacher in various localities of California is mentioned. The specimens are all labelled "spindle-whorls" or "weights for distention of thread." On the same page is figured a specimen of a roughly ground implement made from a fragment of coral rock, apparently pecked or hammered into shape. This is also called a "weight."

In a note by F. W. Putnam, on pages 196 and 197 of same report, mention is made of numerous articles of stone, which there seems to be little doubt were used as sinkers, and by their shape are allied to the implements Dr. Abbott has described on the preceding pages.

Two of these are of great interest, as they still show the method by which they were fastened to fishing-nets or lines - - - by means of asphaltum. This asphaltum has preserved a portion of the twine which was around each end of the stone, and it is evident that in this way the string was held in place on the sinker, which was thus easily attached to the line or net.

The most recent article on this subject, and which probably comes the nearest to giving the explanation of the uses of these implements, is by H. W. Henshaw, published in the American Journal of Archaeology, in which article, besides giving a synopsis of the various theories advanced by different writers, he gives as he claims "a direct and circumstantial account of their use," which he obtained from the Santa Barbara Indians.

Mr. Henshaw, in commenting upon Mr. Henderson's article in the American Naturalist, says: "In reference to the fourth possible use given in said article, (viz, sacred implements), that it is only a possibility, there being no evidence whatever from which to draw such an inference." Though admitted to be but a guess, it is remarkable how accurate it proves to be, for in this paragraph we have exactly the use of these plummet-like stones as explained by the Santa Barbara Indians.

The moment these stones were shown to these Indians I was told that they were medicine or soreery stones.

"The soreerer arranged twenty of these stones, the proper number, in a circle, pushed them violently together, sprinkled water over them and smoke issued from them. - - At San Buenaventura substantially the same account was received. Here it was said twelve was the number required by the medicine men, exclusive of a center stone of different character. The center stone shown to me, called Tu-cait, is

a flattish round, beach-worn pebble of quartzite, unworked, and stained black with iron. It was, as I was told, a peculiar power in rain making, and as an evidence of its power, the Indian held it for a few moments tightly grasped in his hands, when moisture was visible on it, caused by contact with the moist hand."

The moisture was pointed to as visible evidence of its rain-making power.

The use of the medicine stones among the San Buenaventura Indians was as follows:

The twelve sorcery stones were arranged in a circle close together; in the center was arranged the *Tu-cait*; *Chia*, the generic name for seed-meal, together with down from the breast of the white goose, was then spread over the stones, and then red ochre spread over the whole. Around this a dance was held, while three old men sang, keeping time with rattles.

This or similar ceremonies were observed for curing the sick, bringing rain, putting out fires in the mountains, calling fish up the streams, and when war was to be made.

Several other stones of various shapes were shown to me, some in their natural condition; one a piece of iron-pyrites, another resembling a natural concretion.

Those of the third class were fashioned with care and were about 4 inches long, somewhat tapering in shape and encircled with several rings; to all of these mysterious properties were assigned, and it is probable that many other kinds were formerly in use. As nearly as could be gathered, the pear-shaped "sinker" variety was considered the most efficient in sorcery.

Why the sorcery stones were given their peculiar shape it is not easy to understand, and the solution of this problem must be left to the final consideration of those more ingenious in such speculations than the writer.

J. P. McLean, in the Mound Builders on page 163, figures an implement of hematite which he classes under the head "pendants," and remarks: "It may have been used as a plummet or net sinker."

In the year 1885 Mrs. Packard, a visitor to Santa Barbara, discovered an interesting relic in the old Indian burial-ground at Dos Pueblos, about 18 miles west from Santa Barbara, near the coast. This relic, one of the so called "plummets," is made of specular iron ore. (See Fig. 29.) This, so far as my observation goes, is the first of the kind found on this coast; it resembles a specimen of the same material found near Quincy, Ill., figured on page 232 of Abbott's Primitive Industry.

I know of no ore of this character having been found in this part of the country, and it is my opinion that the greater portion of the *charm stones* found on or near the coast were manufactured by tribes living in the interior, and were articles of barter obtained from tribes who excelled in making the finest and most potent charms.

Fig. 8 represents an implement found in Napa County, Cal., and is made of auriferous slate containing a streak of free gold; it had probably been brought from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and I had noticed that the greater portion of the charm-stones found appear to be made of rocks not found in the localities where the implements were used; and the fact that many of them are of fine workmanship and rare material would go to show that they were not used for ordinary purposes.

During the past twenty years the writer has at various times endeavored to ascertain from the aborigines the uses to which the so-called plummets or sinkers were originally put.

Most of the investigations in this line have been made in the central and northern portions of California, and the conclusions arrived at are that in *those* localities they were not used as sinkers or plummets.

Mr. Henshaw says: "On calling the attention of an Indian to the ring pecked near the extremity of one of the medicine stones, he said he did not know its purpose, but that the stones so encircled were considered to be more potent than the others. In reply to my question, 'Why such a stone could not be used as a sinker to a fishing-line?' a Santa Barbara Indian replied that he never saw one used in this way, and added, of his own accord, 'Why should we make stones like that, when the beach supplies sinkers in abundance? Our sinkers were beach stones, and when we lost one we picked up another.'"

In Hios, City and Country of the Trojans, by Dr. Henry Schliemann in 1880, which I have just been reading, page 436, is figured a "perforated object of green gabbro rock, probably a weight, which closely resembles some of our perforated charm-stones," and on page 437 several "sling-bullets of hematite or loadstone," which the author remarks, "are all well polished, and, with the rude implements which the Trojans had at their disposal, it must have been tremendous work to cut and smooth hard stone into the cylindroid shape of the pellets before us."

In fact, labor must have had very little or no value at that time, for otherwise it is impossible to imagine that whole months should have been wasted on the manufacture of one bullet which was lost as soon as it was slung. It will be seen that Dr. Schliemann uses the same argument in relation to the uses of these implements that the writer used in the first writing of this article, several years ago, relative to the use of charm stones as "sling-shots or weights for fishing nets or lines."

He also refers to several such bullets in the British Museum from Assyria and Camirus, made of hematite, loadstone, and granite.

Having given the various theories which have been advanced by different writers on this subject, we will proceed to take up and consider the six different uses which might have been made of these implements.

(1) As sling-shots.—It is not probable that the Indians would have spent so much time and labor in the manufacture of these implements for such purposes when the beds and streams and other places would furnish abundance of water-worn pebbles.

The Indians of Lake County, Cal., now manufacture balls of clay, sundried, which as sling-stones furnish very effective missiles for killing ducks and other small game.

Stones intended for use as sling-stones would probably have been made of more uniform size and shape, whereas the so-called plummets are remarkably variable in these particulars, for in this state the artists seem to have taxed their ingenuity in making each and every one different in form from all the others, as scarcely any two are exactly alike, as may be seen in Fig. 13, which shows the spheroid shape of one extreme and Fig. 6 the spindle shape of the other extreme, between which all imaginable forms and variations occur.

Figs. 1 or 6 would not be convenient or, in any case, practical implements for such purposes.

- (2) As sinkers for fishing tackle.—The arguments used against the probable use of these implements as sling-stones will apply with the same force against their use as sinkers. Stones which would answer the purpose equally well can be picked up when wanted for use, and it is not probable that they would have burdened themselves with extra weight while traveling from place to place.
- (3) For playing some game.—The varied forms of these implements preclude the probability of their having been used for such purpose, as all games requires pieces of more or less similarity of form and size, while, as before stated, it is rare to find two of the same size or shape, and the localities in which they are usually found are not places where games would have been played.
- (4) As sacred implements in the performance of some religious ceremony.— This theory is the nearest approach to the true use of these implements.
- (5) As personal ornaments.—This theory is unreasonable and requires no further refutation than that their weight and size would preclude such uses. They were sometimes suspended about the person for purposes to be shown hereafter.
- (6) As plummets and levels.—This theory is still more far-fetched and untenable than the last, so far as California Indians are concerned. Tribes that build no dwellings other than temporary buts, and hastily constructed at that, would certainly have no more occasion to use plummets and levels than a wild Hottentot. These so-called plummets are nearly always found in low, marshy places near creeks, along the sea shore, and among the wild, rocky recesses of the mountains.

These localities would hardly be selected as places to erect permanent buildings, even if they had ever had the knowledge of such. Again, these so-called plummets would not have been used for the purpose some have claimed, that is, suspended by a string and used to determine perpendicular lines. They are not the form most convenient for this purpose, and if suspended by a string would not hang perpendicularly.

Implements like Figs. 1, 8, and 10 might have been used for such a purpose, providing the lower ends had been pointed, which they are

not. One like Fig. 9 would have answered the purpose had it been perforated at the top.

In reference to Prof. F. W. Putnam's note to Mr. Henderson's article, I am sorry to differ with so learned an antiquarian writer as my esteemed friend, but certainly none of his theories will fit our California Indian habits and customs.

He accepts some theories which we have already discussed, with the additional one that they were used as spinning weights. This we can easily dispose of, as the Indians of this locality used no textile fabrics that required spinning or weaving, their toilet being less elaborate than that of the Georgia militia colonel, which consisted of epaulets and a paper collar.

When not nude, the Indians used skins of wild animals for clothing, or tules tied in rows on strings of sinew or bark, worn as aprons or skirts.

As to these implements being used as pestles, there are very few of the so-called plummets that could have been used for such a purpose. It is generally an easy matter to distinguish between the two, and reference to Figs, 5, 6, 7, etc., will show that they could not be mistaken for pestles, as the lower end is generally pointed.

Fig. 1 is perhaps the oldest known specimen of this class of implements. It was found with several other curious and unique implements under Table Mountain, in this State, and under some 200 feet of basalt. It was made of a translucent carbonate of lime finely finished.

In a catalogue of A Collection of Minerals of A. Dohrmann, published by S. H. & H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, 1886, we find No. 1134, slung shot or sinker, described as an oval stone, with deep groove around the edge; limestone, found 30 feet below the surface in a gravel bed, Camptonville, Yuba County, Cal. No. 1135, plumb-bob; shape same as those used by masons, pierced and grooved at end; serpentine; perfect and very rare; found in Alameda County, 40 feet below the surface.

Having endeavored to show what these implements were not used for, we will try to show what their real use was.

The majority of surviving Indians do not seem to know anything about this. One reason for this is that they had superstitious notions that these stones were dangerous and the sight of them would cause death. Another weighty reason was, that the missionaries used their utmost endeavors to eradicate the use and knowledge of all their traditions and religious ceremonies.

Several years ago the writer had an opportunity to interview a very old Indian chief of the Napa tribe, and one of the two sole survivors, making most of the opportunity by laying in a supply of eatables, tobacco, and sweet eider. He stated to me that the plummet-shaped implements were used as charm stones; that they were used by being suspended by a cord from the end of a pole, one end of which was stuck into the bank of a creek in such a manner as to leave the stone suspended over the

water where the Indians intended to fish. At other places they were suspended at points in the mountains favorable for hunting.

This will account for the asphaltum and string on the implements, which, Professor Putnam says, "show the method by which they were fastened to fishing nets or lines."

The Napa Indians also stated that they were sometimes laid upon ledges of rocks on high peaks, with the belief that, owing to their peculiar form and some occult power which they possessed, they traveled in the night through the water to drive the fish up the creeks to favorite fishing places, or through the air to drive the land game up towards certain peaks and favorite hunting grounds.

The peculiar pear-shaped form was given them to enable them to cleave through the air and water. He also stated they were used in time of war, as they were supposed to travel about at night for the purpose of worrying the enemies of their tribe.

In a recent interview with one Rafael Solaris, the last male representative of the Tsa-ma-la tribe, who occupied a village called Tsok-to-no Ha-moo, near the Santa Ynez Mission, Santa Barbara County, I obtained direct information which substantiates my views as to the uses of these implements. Rafael at first disclaimed any knowledge of the use of the so-called plummets; but when shown a perforated one he recognized it and said it was worn suspended from the neek for defense, and to make the wearer impervious to arrows, and that in time of war any one biting this implement was rendered invisible to his enemies, and enabled to travel with safety.

The medicine men, after fasting one month and abstaining from the use of fatty substances, after drinking several cups of the decoction of a herb which they called Tol-wach-ie, were in proper condition to make use of the charm stones. This herb is common in our mountains, and has a profusion of white flowers and spiny seed-pods. The whole plant—root, leaf, and flower—is poisonous, producing an abnormal condition in the person using it.

In a still more recent interview with the host of the Tchú-mah Indians I obtained the words and translation of a song which refers to this subject.

The meter and music are Schú-may (or Chuma); the words are in the Mish-khon-a-ká, or language of the Ventura Indians. It is called Suto-wen-cush.

SONG.

Ká-yu-wa-will-le
I am going to tell
Le-le-ni-mu-stu me-sip-posh
Uneasy my heart
Sn-mus-il. Ka-teush-wen
Charm stone I have not.
Lá-li-o-li-o lwen-new
I am sad.

In relation to Figs. 32 and 33, Juan de Jesus, a Ventura Indian, stated that the implements which these figures represent were *idols*. Feathers were tied on each end, the idol placed in a basket or similar receptacle in the house of the medicine man, when the people who were desirons of obtaining favors from the spirit or power attributed to the idol threw in seeds and other offerings to the receptacle until the idol was covered up. It is needless to say the offerings were appropriated by the medicine man.

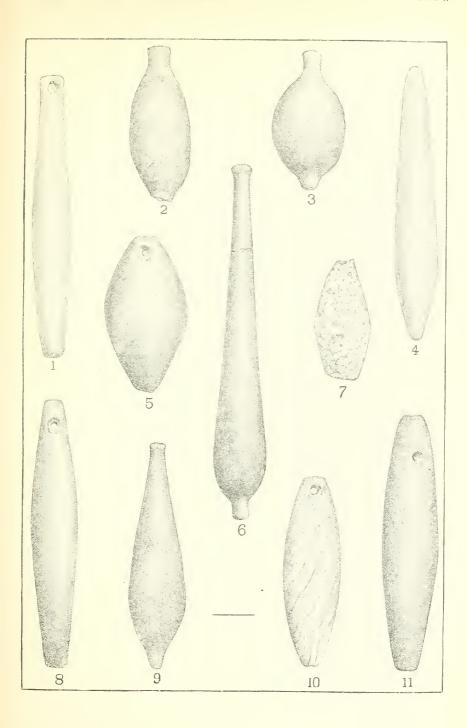
Justo, a Santa Barbara Indian, stated that the charm stones were sometimes arranged or scattered in various places; those without perforations were covered up, while the perforated stones were placed on the surface of the ground, and during the dance, upon the approach of the individuals who had been made holy by the ceremonies before mentioned, the perforated charm stones would elevate themselves on one end, to be grasped by the fortunate individuals, who thereby obtained their desire in relation to having a good year. These stones were suspended upon the person of the medicine man only during the sacred dances, except in the case of a warrior, who would haug them upon his person to render him arrow-proof. In this connection I learned that the peculiar stone implement figured in Vol. VII, Wheeler's Report, on page 215, the uses of which have been heretofore unknown, was used in the following manner:

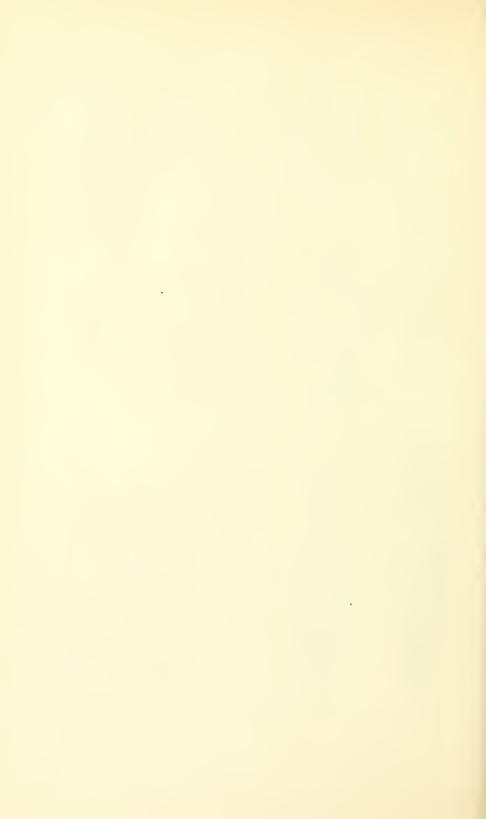
Twenty of them were arranged in a square, five on each side; in the center was a bowl of water, beside which stood the medicine-man, with a long stone pipe shaped like a cigar, in which an a herb, called *pispirate* by the Mexicans, resembling southern wood, was smoked. The smoke was first directed toward the bowl of water, then toward the stones. The people came and moistened their faces with the water in the bowl, which had been made holy by the previous ceremonies. This ceremony brought rain, caused death to enemies, and various other things.

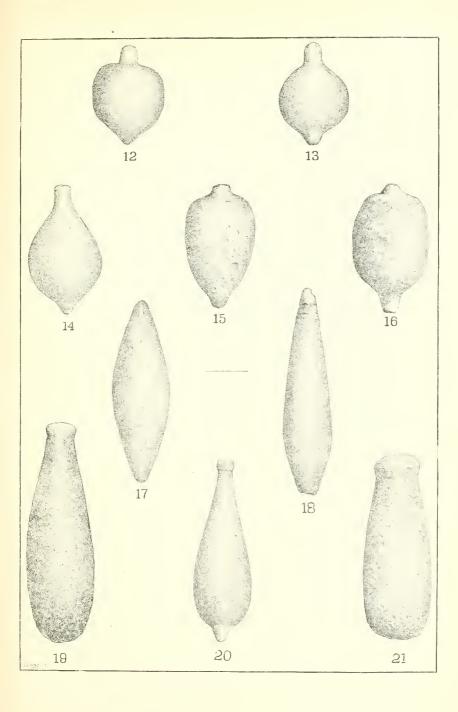
In conclusion, the evidence which I have obtained directly from the aborigines, the localities in which the implements have been found, the materials of which they are composed, the care and labor necessary in their manufacture, the evident superstitions ideas connected with them, and the ignorance of their uses (pretended or real), favor the conclusion that these implements were objects highly prized and religiously venerated. Had they been intended to be used for any ordinary purpose or purposes as assigned to them, the Indians would not have been in ignorance of it, nor would they have hesitated to give information concerning them.

H. Mis. 170——20

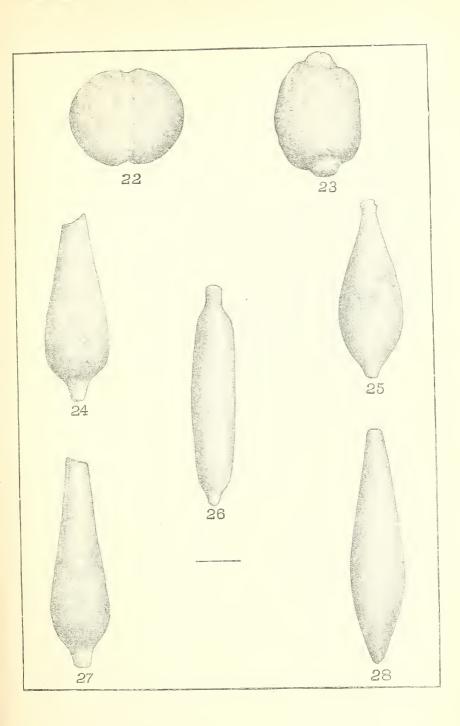




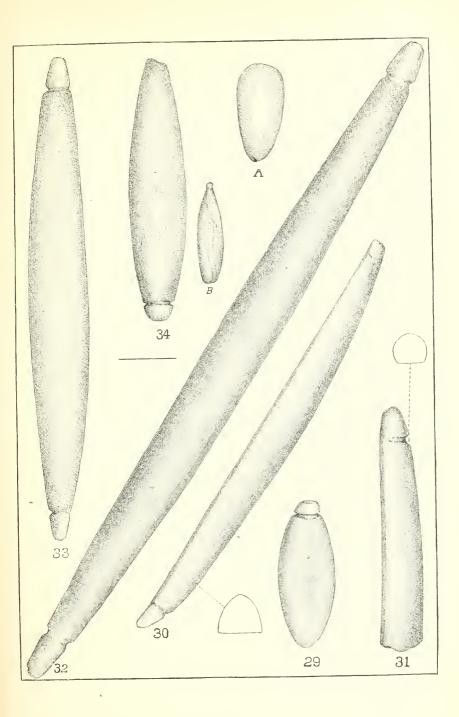


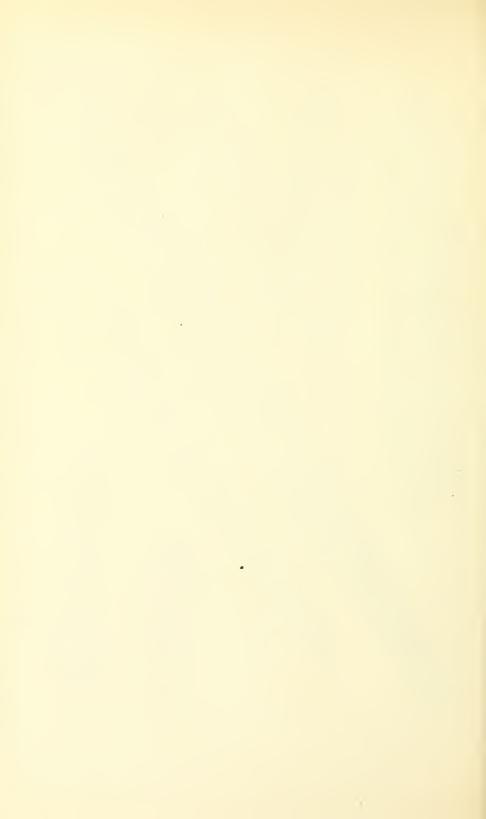












### STUDIES ON THE ARCHLEOLOGY OF MICHOACAN (MEXICO).

By Dr. Nicholas Leon.

THE "LIENZO" (DRAWING ON LINEN) OF TUCUTACATO.

In the district of Uruapan (Michoacan) and distant one league south of this city, is situated the ancient Tarascan Indian village called Tucutacate (Xnentacate). In this village our industrious friend and companion, Dr. Don Crescencio Garcia de Cotija, found some years ago the precious original of the painting which forms the subject of these lines. This gentleman succeeded with great difficulty in obtaining it from the natives, and exhibited it at the first exposition of Michoacan, held in the year 1877. From that time it strongly attracted our attention, and we endeavor to make a study of it. The colors in which it is drawn are undoubtedly of vegetable origin, for they have not lost their intensity in the least; on seeing them one would say that they were recent and not from remote times. The fiber of the cloth is brilliant and very smooth, much resembling that of cotton (Gossypium herbaceum), and identical with that of Eriodendron anfractuosum. As it is not possible to subject the latter to permanent spinning, we must suppose either that it is not of this material, or that the "Taraseos" understood some peculiar method, now lost, of preparing it so as to use it to advantage. Two colors appear in the drawing, black and red. The latter is used only for the line which indicates on the pictures the road followed, and for the species of shirt or jacket worn by the individuals who appear to be chiefs or priests. The original measures 2 meters 63 centimeters in length by 2 meters 3 centimeters in breadth. The annexed photograph is an exact copy of it.

Let us see now its explanation. In the very rare "Chronicle of the Order of our Angelic Father St. Francis, Province of San Pedro and San Pablo de Mechoacan, in New Spain, by the professor of theology, Fray Alonso de la Rea, etc., 1639, in Mexico by the widow of Bernardo Calderon, 1643, I Vol.," in Book I, Chapter v (On the people who inhabited this province, whence they came, and the cause of their coming), we read the following: "And according to the paintings and traditions preserved in the archives of the times, these Indians, in order to come to these regions, passed a small arm of the sea, viz: the Strait of Anian, which bounds this land on the north. Although this is not certainly known, we must accept it as true, for all the region inhabited by the divisions which remain in their first condition is an island. I per-

snade myself of its truth, because in depicting their first migrations on an ancient linen preserved in the village of Cucutacato, a league distant from Uruapan, the 'Taraseos' represented these nine nations as setting out from the seven caves of the west, and as passing the narrow arm of the sea or large river, which passes from north to south, on wooden rafts or hurdles made of large canes fastened together. see from this that these Tarascos are of those nine families who came with the Mexicans conducted by that fabulous bird; and although it may be a fable, it is certain that they came moved by some hidden impulse which urged them on. They marched in a troop from this place Aztlan (for thus it was called) to another place where there was a very large tree. The devil, as oracle of this people, made them stop in the shade of this tree, in the trunk of which they erected an alter to the idol Huitzilolvehtli, whence the idolatry of these people took its origin. They sat down to eat with the mistrust excited by a novelty experienced for the first time, and when they were more at ease the tree began creaking and split in the middle. The heads of families and chiefs of bands took this event as a bad omen, and, leaving off eating, they consulted their god. He then called the Mexicans aside and said to them: 'Dismiss those eight families and tell them to go, to follow whatever road and to stop wherever they please; you remain.' This was done, some remaining, the others setting out and following the road towards the east. Some peopled one place, the others another." There is no doubt that this is the linen or painting to which the chronicler refers, but it may be easily inferred that he knew it only by report, for he changes some things and omits others. He does not say, for example, that the burdles or rafts have the form of turtles (Testudo), and he does not explain the rest. Let us now try to do it.

Let us take as a starting point the upper right-hand corner of the photograph, and for the sake of more clearness let us number the pictures progressively.

No. 1. Here is seen the cave from which go forth the chiefs of the nine tribes. One of them wears the red jacket and carries in his right hand a circle or disk with a handle, and appears to be conferring with another, dressed in like manner, who carries a large walking-stick, apparently with the "fabulous bird" spoken of by La Rea resting on its upper extremity. Between the two is seen a censer, identical in form with one in our possession taken from a "yacata" in Zamora. At the feet of both persons are playing some cornet or clarion players, over one of whom is a kind of flourish, the signification of which we do not know. The remaining chiefs are in a reverential attitude; the others are already embarked on their turtle-shaped rafts, indicating perhaps that the navigation or march has begun. Others look as if they wished to throw themselves in to swim. We do not know what is meant by the two stooping figures and the eight heads, nor by the one riding an animal resembling a dog. The vessel placed above him reminds us of nothing.

In those persons with the trumpets we think we recognize the priests, who, according to the "Narration of Mechoacan," page 22, "play trumpets and cornets;" and from numerous graves we have dug up in the neighborhood of our native village Quiroga (Cucupa), near Tzintzuntzan, and various other reasons, we are certain that the one with the disk is the chief priest. Further on we see the priest seated, with the disk in his right hand crossed by various lines like diameters. The trumpeters, the man with the staff, the bird, the dog, and the eight heads are all present, and we see besides a species of herbaceous plant which might be the flame of a bon fire or a column of air. Here only is the chief priest represented with a red jacket. This part of the square has an undulating line, which crosses its whole extent and denotes the road followed. The inscription, which, as well as the others, was evidently added to the linen at the time of the conquest, appears to be in the Tarascan idiom. Aided by intelligent Indians, we have read, as we believe, the following: evalenivihtlahpazco, place where one sets out; cuale, place; niniht, where; lahpazco, one sets out.

No. 2. The chief priest resting, chatting apparently with another who is on foot; his disk without diametrical lines; the staff thrust into the ground before him; the bird, censer, water vessel, the two trumpeters playing, and only seven heads; two groups of individuals separated by a little eminence, pyramid, or "yacata," apparently in conference. Near the water vessel we meet with an object resembling a porringer. The "yacata" is perhaps a sepulcher or temple, or the two combined, as we are led to believe by the things found in those still existing. The inscription reads nuinualco, which is not Tarascan, but appears rather to be Mexican. We do not understand it. The line indicating the road passes over the picture. The figure resembling a flourish which we see in No. 1 is wanting.

No. 3. The chief priest in the same attitude, but not addressing anybody; in front of him the censer; further on the figure like a flourish, with the bird to all appearance perched on it; at his feet the water vessel and the porringer; at his sides the two trumpeters and the seven heads. A short distance from the individual is an elevated beam driven in the ground, and on top of it is seen a puppet. Further on is seen the pyramid or "yacata," and an individual in the attitude of haranguing a group of six persons seated on the ground in an attitude which indicates both weariness and grief. The line indicating the road is not wanting. The inscription reads teyenahean, and is to all appearance of Mexican origin.

No. 4. The chief in the attitude of No. 2; the censer nearer to him, and then the staff; the disk with diametrical lines; four heads; the bird; the vessel; and the porriager. The trumpeters are wanting. The tlourish at the feet of the chief priest; the pyramid, and eight individuals in the same posture as in No. 2. No inscription.

No. 5. The priest, on foot, always with the disk in his right hand, ap

pears to be addressing those about him; the censer is within reach of his hand; the staff is not to be seen; at his feet are the water jng, porringer, and flourish; at his sides the two trumpeters; there are only two heads; four individuals are advancing toward the pyramid, and the bird is seen perched on a nopal (cactus) a short distance away; it has no inscription.

No. 6. The attitude of the priest, the incensory, vessels, porringers, flourishes, and trumpeters are as in the preceding; the staff is driven in the ground, the bird resting likewise on the ground; there are four individuals in a squatting posture and four on foot; the pyramid is present and five heads are seen; the inscription reads *xiquipileo*, a word of Mexican origin.

No. 7. Priest, trumpeters, incensory, staff, flourish, vessels, and bird as in preceding; near the pyramid are four individuals standing and one seated; there are only two heads; we have also a new personage, with a disk in the right hand, and clothed exactly like the first priest, but smaller of stature and apparently younger, standing behind the first. Perhaps it is the son of some one of the heads of families or of the priest, who is initiating him in his ministry, seeking, perhaps, a successor. The inscription, which is a Mexican word, reads, ayutzinco.

No. 8. The old priest seated and the new one standing in his presence. The trumpeters, incensory, vessels, and bird as before. Seven figures are scattered about in the picture and the pyramid in the background. The staff and flourish are wanting. The latter is not again seen in any of the remaining pictures. We notice, also, two foot-prints which look as if they were made by a person wearing the now popular huarache. The inscription, the first genuine Tarasean we have met with, reads tracapo, and signifies "stony place," from tracapu, stone in general, and o, which indicates "place of." This village exists now. We forgot to observe that the priest holds in his left hand, supported on his knees and shoulder, the staff, which is perhaps a mark of temporal power as the disk is of spiritual. It appears that in this place he assumed alone the authority which before he divided with the chiefs of the tribes or families. The heads, separated from their bodies, are wanting.

No. 9. The chief is seated, with the staff in his presence but not the disk. We see the bird, the incensory, two porringers, and the prints of two feet. Three persons are advancing towards the pyramids. Everything else which appeared in the other pictures is wanting. The inscription, in Tarasean, reads *phatsingo*. We do not know what it signifies.

No. 10. We see here only the priest seated with the disk in his right hand, the staff in his left. In his presence is the incensory and three heads. We see, also, one of the trumpeters, apparently on foot, and an object like a torch, of which we know not the signification. The inscription reads cupaquaro, place of meeting; from cupani or cumtani, to meet; aro, place of.

No. 11. Here appears to be the place where, according to the chronicler, they rested at the foot of a tree, which appears in the center, with a "fabulous bird" at its foot. Towards the bottom the priest is seated, with the censer in front of him and a trumpeter at his feet. On the same side, but higher up, is seen the same figure of a priest in an identical position. At his feet two individuals are seated as if in conference. A trumpeter standing at his side is playing his instrument, while two persons in front of him are reverently talking to him. One head also is seen near him. In the middle two figures, with blow-pipes, are stirring up the fire of a brazier, and at their sides are six objects probably representing molds, into which they pour the melted metal, which is undoubtedly copper. In the form of these moulds we recognize various cutting instruments used by the present Indians; and in our archaelogical collection we have two of them, taken from a tomb, both of copper. Again we see the priest, who appears to be directing this operation, and behind him three persons who appear to be making the molds. Various figures of men are seen in the background, some standing, some sitting; two of them hold in their hands the cutting instruments already determined. The semi-circular one is the one called coa (Mexican Coatl.) and the other is called by the Tarascos thiamu.\* The color of these objects is red. The pyramid is present, and we see also a foot-print and a porringer. The line indicating the road, which has reached this point undivided, here divides into two; the most focal soon terminates, the other extends farther. For the first time we see two houses, of construction similar to the present ones, and from which issue the lines mentioned. These constructions appear to us to be by the same person who wrote the inscriptions, and were intended to show that in this place the Taraseos first fixed their residence. We are confirmed in this opinion by the two figures seen on the roof of the smaller; for, taking away the house, they appear to be occupied in extracting some heavy object from the ground. On the house, they indicate nothing to us. The inscription reads: Vnacico, nicanymuhtenenaxinhqui lan, yuix || quich nauatlacatl mucemtemacomican. In this inscription we have Tarascan and Mexican words, and others unknown to us. This is what we make of it: Vnacico, a or the palm; ni, goes or walks; ca, there; nymultene, the others; naxinhqui (properly written it should be naxaqui), sit down, or rest, or remain here; lan. ynix (properly canihuex), they set out or march; quich, we do not know the meaning or whether it is Tarascan or Mexican; navatlacatl, a Mexican word of which we know not the meaning; mucemte, we know neither the origin nor signification: macomican, jointly, at the same time.

No. 12. The central line takes us to this picture. Here we see a house,

This instrument serves them as an ax, chisel, adz. paring chisel, and hammer. When used as an ax, it is placed in a special handle; also when used as an adz. The word thiamu is equivalent to our metal. Here the name "iron" is vulgarly given to every metallic instrument; for example, a carpenter, in complaining of the want of tools useful in his profession will say, "I do not work for want of 'irons."

a head, the chief priest seated, and in his presence the small priest (seen in Nos. 7 and 8), holding in his hand the disk, which is wanting to the chief priest. Near the small priest is seen standing a single figure. The inscription reads mataguaran, place where they danced a second time, from matero, for the second time; varhani, to dance; and an, place in which or place of.

No. 13. The two priests are seen in the same position as in the preceding. The one sitting down has a head at his feet, and the one standing has an individual at his left. In the background of the square is seen a small house. No inscription.

No. 14. In the background of this square we see some edifices of a more complicated construction than the preceding, since we observe a tower on one of them. We may therefore affirm that this group was added to the picture after the time of Columbus. There are two figures on foot, one seated, and one head. The line indicating the road turns to the right, forming a right angle. The inscription reads uruuapan. Various etymologies have been proposed to explain this name. Lejarza says it is derived from urani, and signifies gourd tree (Xicara). Ruiz says it is from urupani, a verb which expresses the germinating of shoots of plants. In Gilberti we meet with this verb, vrahpeni, to command to do something, but where does it come from? Some have told us (and this is the most probable derivation) that it is from uruu, cherimolia (Anona Hum boldti?), pa, imperative of the verb pani, to carry, and an, a particle, signifying place from or in which; and thus it is vruuapan, place from which they brought cherimolias.

No. 15. In this large square we have three villages, Tezcatlan, Michoacan, and Patzcuaro. The first shows five individuals who look as if they were about to throw themselves into the water, the presence of which is indicated by the interruption of the line indicating the road and by the presence of a canoe occupied by five figures—perhaps the same five. At the opposite end of the lake, which we suppose is Lake Patzenaro, the road continues and ends at a honse, at the side of which is seen a "yacata." On the shore of the lake stands an individual with a porringer in his right hand and in an attitude which shows that he is speaking to those coming in the canoe. Further on is seen an individual advancing towards the house. On the border of the lake is seen a stranded canoe with only its oar. Our attention is attracted by a group of eleven individuals and three heads on the shores of the same lake and occupying the middle of the picture. Two of them, undoubtedly chiefs, are seated on little stools like those of the individuals in the preceding squares whom we called chief and priest. The dress of one of them, apparently the principal, is very similar to that of the present mountebanks. He wears a hat similar in form to those worn by the Chinese mandarins, as we see them drawn on fans and porcelains. His left hand grasps a staff. Face to face with this one is the other priest, with the dress in which we have seen him in the former pictures. At

the sides of both are seen large cups or receivers, which three of the figures, in reverential attitude, are presenting to them. Near these are five copper instruments similar in shape to those which we see them casting in picture No. 11. Of the other figures, some are standing, others sitting on the ground. There is no doubt that this represents the payment of some fribute to the "Yrecha," and that the tributaries, after having passed the lake in their canoes, are paying their respects to the chief and the priest. The inscription corresponding to this part is michuacan, a name which, like tezcatlan, is of Mexican origin and signifies place of fishermen; from michua, fisherman, and the possessive can, place of. For many years after the conquest the city of Tzintzuntzan was called by this name, and this fact shows that this place is Tzintzuntzan, the capital of the Tarascos.

In the right-hand angle are four figures standing as if in conversation, and near them is an edifice which appears to be a foreign temple. The inscription reads pazquaro. Various etymologies have been proposed to explain this word. Some say that it signifies place of rejoicing; others, place where something is kept (Gilberti), from patzani, to keep. Lagunas says that it signifies place where they dye blackish, from phatzani, to dye blackish. To us none of this appears certain. In our humble opinion the key is to be found in the "Relacion de Mechuacan:" "How they found the place for their houses, and how they fought with the inhabitants of Curingüaro."

"As they found their place of abode in the district of Pazquaro called Tarimichundira, so also they found the site of their dwellings called Petezequaque. There were some lofty rocks, on the summit of which they built their houses, etc. They said one to another, 'Come hither, here is the place which your gods say is called Zacapuhamucatin pazquaro,' etc. They admired the waters in this place, and when they saw them all they said, 'This is without doubt pazquaro. Let us go and see the sites we have found for our houses.' And they went to that place where the cathedral is to be built, and found there the said rocks called petazequa, which means building site," etc., pages 150 and 151.

No. 16. Following the other fork of the road in picture No. 11, we come to No. 16, whose inscription reads tamaqua, and signifies orchard, according to Gilberty. Lagunas says: "The lands through which he passed are muddy or slimy. He passed by them, consequently, as worthless on this account. This was not regretted by those who wished to sow in them melons and other such things." We give it the meaning fertile land, which is justified by the large leaves we see pictured and which appear to be those of "uinfaceas" or some plants like "ciperáceas" (cyperus or sedge?), essentially aquatic or flourishing in damp places. In the background is the pyramid, and three human figures are seen advancing hastily toward it.

No. 17. The pyramid in the background, and the same three figures round about it in an attitude as if holding a conversation with refer-

ence to it. The inscription is *xucupan* and signifies place of hump or humped, from *xucupa* or *cutupa*, the hump, and *n*, place of. This place is now called the town of Luinga (?).

No. 18. In this square is seen only a withered tree, an indication, perhaps, of sterile land, with two individuals at its side speaking about it. No inscription.

No. 19. A house in the background with one person seated near it, and two others standing in his presence speaking with him. The inscription, which is Tarascan, reads *Vacanan*. We have not been able to decipher its meaning. The village still exists.

No. 20. We have here two large hills and at the side of one of them a honse, towards which two individuals, descending from the hill, are advancing loaded with bundles. Behind them is seen a bundle with a head under it, which may, perhaps, denote that its bearer perished with fatigue under its weight. The priest on his little stool appears to be watching over them, as well as over another individual who is advancing towards those descending the hill. In the same picture, but at its lower part, is seen the same priest in an identical position. Behind him is a head. Before him stands an individual with the staff raised in his two hands, as if representing the authority of him who is seated, or looking at two individuals, who, each provided with large bags, are squatting down, apparently waiting orders. In the corner, opposite to and facing the priest, is seen another head. The inscription is tepulan, and although of Tarascan origin, we have not been able to decipher it.

No. 21. The topography of this place is identical with that of the preceding. Two individuals, one of them with a burden on his back, are descending the mountain. At the foot of these heights is the house, and near it the priest or chief seated on his bench of peculiar shape, with an individual standing before and behind him. The Tarascan inscription is *churumneuo*. We do not know its meaning. This village still exists.

No. 22. The house appears to be high up; near it an individual on foot. Towards the bottom two individuals are seen advancing towards a third. The lines forming the square are interrupted in the lower right-hand corner, which we suppose indicates that the Lake Patzeuaro reaches this place. The inscription reads metztlan. We do not know its meaning.

No. 23. We see only an elevated hill, with two individuals descending one of its sides. At its foot are three heads, and the lower line which completes the square is wanting. It has the inscription *xantfiquiyo*, place of few flowers; from *xan*, few; *tsitsiqui*, flower; and *yo*, a particle joined to the noun to indicate place of.

No. 24. Here is a house, and near it an individual on foot. Three others are seen a short distance from the house, apparently conversing. The left-hand angle of the square is interrupted, and there is seen a

head. The line which we have followed from picture No. 11 terminates in this place, which is inscribed with the word tecumatla, of doubtful Tarascan origin and unknown meaning.

No. 25. Returning to square No. 11, we will see to the right two other lines, which leave it for other squares. No. 25 shows a hill, and two human figures who are apparently descending from its summit. On the plain are two shrubs with large leaves, which, perhaps, indicate the fertility of the place, and it has the name purnuato written, which signifies place of calabashes (Cucumis), from puruna, calabash (Cucumis pepo), and the particle tio, small place of.

No. 26. Again we have a hill with three individuals about its foot. In the plain is seen a vegetable identical with that of the preceding picture, and a human figure at its foot. Two heads are also seen, and the inscription reads *tsichahpeto*, a Tarasean word which we have not been able to make out.

No. 27. Here also we meet with a hill. On its left side are two large trees in foliage, and on its right two human figures on foot, apparently advancing towards it. In the field are two individuals, who are evidently conversing with great animation. It has the inscription chunenco, which we do not understand, although it is Tarascan.

No. 28. Here are two hills, one small and the other large. Two men loaded with great burdens are descending the latter, and another is going up towards them or pointing out the right road. On the small hill are seen two figures on foot, and at one side two dead trees. A road goes from the base of the small hill to that of the large one, and in the valley between the two we read the inscription xicalvatica. We do not know its etymology. This village has disappeared completely; only its site is known. Remains of houses and some mounds or pyramids (yácatas) are the only things which recall it to mind. In some excavations made here vessels of singular construction and design have been found. We have inspected them and compared them with those described by George Ebers in his great work on Egypt. They appeared to us similar. Axes of copper and darts of obsidian, and the skeleton of the buried person complete and in the horizontal position—an attitude which corresponds to the third class and to the more modern mode of burial, which we have discovered and classified in our archæological investigations in Michoacan. A short distance from this place exists the new Jicalan. Above the larger hill we read the inscription Minas, so that those descending it are miners, bearing the products of their industry. That the Tarascans were skillful miners is proved by the great number of shafts, galleries, and caves met with in Michuacan, and all bear evidence of having been worked in primitive times. Frequently large mallets, anvils, and caves, with the remains of minerals, are found there, and the walls of these excavations show undoubted evidence of having been worked with these rude instruments. Their knowledge of minerals was extensive, and their idiom itself proves

it to us. The word tiyamu, or tiamu, corresponds to the generic word metal. Thus they call iron phácapeti tiamu; silver, tayacata; copper, tiamu charapeti, or red metal; tin, hog tagacata, watered silver or water of silver; lead, pahca peti ytsi tayacata; and gold, tiripi. It may be seen from from this that the Tarascans almost equalled the Europeans of their epoch in metallurgic knowledge. The other peoples of the greater part of America supplied themselves with metals from Michoacan, and if we are to heed the light afforded us by some objects found in the capital of the Tarascan kingdom, the Michoacans carried their commerce as far as Nicaragua. In the second session of the international congress of special students of America, held at Luxemburg in the year 1877, Dr. Sanchez, with bold reasoning, refuted some theories put forth by M. de Hellwald regarding native copper. A short time ago a plate of native copper, weighing 6 arrobas (150 pounds), was extracted from a mine, and frequently pieces of different sizes are found in almost all the numerous mines of this metal in Michoacan. In addition to the objects of wrought copper in our possession extracted from ancient tombs, we preserve a fragment of native copper, found in a tomb, carefully wrapped in cotton and covered with small fragments of carbon. From what we have investigated regarding the mineral wealth of Michoaean, we dare to affirm that it is in this branch the richest State of the whole Republic. Finally, we will state that in an ancient sepulcher we find a small vessel full of native cinnabar.

No. 29. As in the preceding ones, the hill is seen in its middle part. Two men are advancing towards it and ascending. On the opposite side is another human figure stooping over, as if examining the ground and searching for something, perhaps some metal. At the base of the hill are three heads, and the inscription reads *Apahtsingan*, the name of a village which still exists and of unknown etymology.

No. 30. In this square without an inscription we see only two human figures walking at a distance and in different directions, and some withered trees—a sign of vegetable sterility and perhaps of mineral wealth

No. 31. Cuindo, place of the bird; from cuin, bird, and do, place of. In this square is depicted a hill divided by a large ravine, made by the water which descends from its brow. Towards this ravine are advancing two men, who appear to be examining it attentively. It was the custom among the ancient Tarascans to examine these ravines, either to search the sand brought down by the water and to separate the gold dust from it or to see if the flood had uncovered any mine. At the foot of the hill are three heads, and another figure is seen on the side opposite to the two above mentioned.

No. 32. On some hills are two human figures, one of whom is introducing his hand into the ground hunting for something; the other has the right hand raised and is attentively examining something contained in it. In the background are two heads. The inscription is temexic.

No. 33. We see here a hill, and two figures in exactly the position as

in square No. 31; the third is found scated, and the three heads are likewise in the same position. It has no inscription.

No. 34. Here also is a hill, and at its left is seen an individual advancing on foot towards two others walking in an opposite direction.

The inscription reads *xucutia*, a word of Tarascan origin, but of inscrutable signification.

No. 35 This last square appears very interesting to us, for it clearly shows the occupation of the Tarascans as miners. The two hills seen here evidently contain the beginning or entrance of two mines. On the opposite side a human figure is digging with an instrument after the manner of a crow-bar, and another party is already loaded from the same point with a bundle, which perhaps contains metals. In front of him is seen a person on foot, and in a very strange attitude. Another individual is walking rapidly towards him or the mine. This square has no inscription.

The above must not be considered strictly as an explanation, but simply a statement of the ideas which our Michuacan studies have suggested to us on examining the painting. Against the prehistoric antiquity of the painting has been urged, First, the presence of the inscriptions; second, the construction of the houses and churches which are painted in some of the squares. With regard to the first we have replied, and shall add here, that the same thing is seen in genuine Aztec hieroglyphics, and of the second we said that the houses were sometimes drawn by the same person who wrote the inscriptions. There is no doubt that these are both posterior to the Conquest, for, according to a manuscript in possession of our learned and distinguished friend Señor Don Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, entitled "Description of Tiripitio by its corregidor, Pedro de Monterdeoca, September 15, 1580," (original 21 pp., text illustrated by two small figures), we know that the dwellings of the Tarascans had a very different form from those drawn in the map or linen of Jucutacato.

The third observation is touching the relative correctness of the figures and touching certain shades seen in some of them quite superior to those of native origin. We know little of native Mexican painting, for, at a distance from the capital, we have searcely learned the names of the "Eodice Vaticano," of Kinsborong, of Aubin, etc. We have seen something of the Mendocino, of the "Tira del Museo," of the "Peregrinacion del Vaile," and the atlas of Padre Duran, and we note the superiority of execution in the linen of Juentacato.

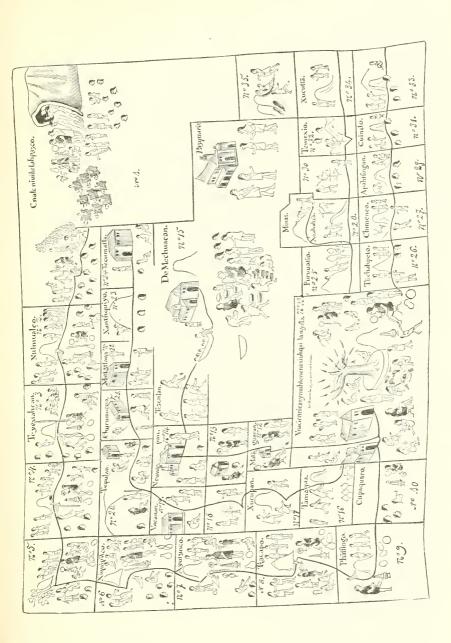
This prejudiced us for some time, but we remember what Acosta La Rea and Beaumont say about the great ability of the Tarascans for manufacturing mosaics of feather; and, according to those who saw them, there is a choice of colors and consequently middle tints, shades, etc. If they made these in a masterly manner, why can we not believe that in their paintings they tried to imitate in some degree what nature taught them and obliged them to perform?

We notice that Beaumont, a diligent investigator of the Michoacan antiquities, notwithstanding that he was well acquainted with the chronicle of Padre La Rea, makes no reference to this painting.

Having the second part of the original manuscript of the chronicle of Michoacan in our possession, we have compared what he calls maps with the original of the Jucutacato drawing, and have always found the latter superior in execution. To give any value to such comparison it would have been necessary to have the originals from which Beaumont copied, for he confesses that those in his original manuscript are transcribed, and perhaps not very faithfully, according to our view.

Our friend the learned Señor Chavero, referring to this painting in the appendix to the work of Padre Duran (vol. 11, p. 101), and before he knew of our photograph of it, says: "Larrea, in his Chronicle of Michoacan, an extremely rare book, says that the Tarascans preserved in the town of Cucutacato a hieroglyphic drawing of their journey." Señor Arozeo y Berra, judging Beaumont's geographical drawings, assures us that "they are material representations of the deeds, drawings and not writing, probably the exclusive work of painters after the conquest. (Vol. 11, page 596, of his Ancient History and History of the Conquest of Mexico.) Señor Riva Palacio, in the second volume of "Mexico across the Centuries," (p. 31, note), concludes that "these pictures were made some years, though very few, after the arrival of Cristobal de Olid," etc. We wished to anticipate the earlier opinions, in order to judge if this is properly a hieroglyphic. Señor Orozco y Berra and Riva Palacio neither know nor refer to this linen. Señor Chavero was actually acquainted with it, and already calls it hieroglyphic in anticipation. Does it then merit this name? We believe that it does. Sup. posing that it does, how shall we distinguish it from the others? With the name Kiriologic or figurative.\* With regard to the opinions of Señors Riva Palacio and Orozco y Berra, leaving out the houses and inscriptions, we consider them inapplicable to this line drawing.

 $<sup>\,^{\</sup>circ}$  According to Bescherelle  $\mathit{Kiriologic}$  is a painting of ideas solely by the images of visible objects.





# ON SOME SPURIOUS MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES AND THEIR RELATION TO ANCIENT ART.

By WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

In order to place archaeology in America upon an entirely safe basis, there should be a most searching scrutiny of the art materials upon which the work is based. It has been rather too enstomary in the past to lump archaeologic materials together without much attempt at discrimination. Pure indigenous art has not been carefully distinguished from mixed art, ancient from modern art, and real from fraudulent art. To be sure, distinctions are not always easily drawn, and it is not at all surprising that on some pages of our pioneer work we find many incongruous elements intermingled and employed to illustrate indigenous culture. In many parts of Spanish America the conditions are exceedingly mixed, as three hundred years of miscegenation have passed by almost unobserved by science, and in the districts settled by the French and the English, the confusion, if not so great, is hardly less perplexing.

In undertaking a discussion of this subject we need to distinguish at least four classes of archæologic materials: First, native art, the ontgrowth of aboriginal effort and adapted to aboriginal ends; it may be either pre Columbian or post Columbian. Second, mixed art, in which native and foreign elements are combined in the legitimate practice of art; such art results from the close association or actual intermixture of distinct races, and being perfectly normal, and illustrating an oftrepeated phase of the development of culture, it repays careful study. Third, exotic art, examples of which become associated with the native art through trade or other accidents of contact, and which, owing to our lack of knowledge, are liable to be taken for native work, thus leading to error. Fourth, a most pernicious group of products executed purely for commercial purposes, which are imitations more or less perfect of interesting or valued classes of art products. They are made by Europeans for trade with the natives, by the natives for trade with the whites, or either by Europeans or natives for the purpose of deceiving collectors. They are absolutely without value to science, and if not carefully distinguished from genuine work are capable of doing great injury. Passing by for the present the abundant materials of the three first-mentioned classes, I shall in this paper present some remarkable examples of the fourth class encountered in my studies of ancient Mexican art.

Spurious objects are executed in wood, stone, and metal, and experts of no mean order of talent ply their trade within the valley of Mexico. One reproduces ancient instruments of music, the curious teponaztli, for example, in worm-eaten wood and with surprising eleverness; another forges articles of bronze and copper in divers well-known, as well perhaps as heretofore unknown, forms; whilst many carve in stone, rivaling the ancient lapidaries in shaping even the harder forms of quartz. Names of a number of makers could be given and illustrations of their work could be obtained from scores of collections. Three-fourths of the objects of copper and perhaps one-third of those of stone now found an American collections are frauds.

Of all the materials, however, clay is the most extensively used, and on account of the ease with which it is manipulated some very curious and remarkable developments have taken place. The enterprising potters have not confined themselves to the copying of actual antiquities, but, following the natural bent of their genius, new forms have been invented and repeated until a family of frauds exhibiting a separate life and development has come into existence.

In Science, of February 19, 1886, I called attention to some examples of this class of work, but not wishing to hart the feelings of those who had given it a place in their collections, or who had published specimens under the belief that they were important relics of ancient art, I did not trim closely; but the hint did not make the impression I had intended, and I propose now to push the matter a little further, and to extend the range of illustrations of dangerons specimens. This work is not undertaken in the spirit of a mere critic. On the contrary, facts have been suppressed and statements and forms of expression have been modified in order that, in the correction of rapidly growing errors, all personal friction should be avoided.

In classifying the ceramic products of Mexico in the U.S. National Museum, I found it necessary at the outset to eliminate this class of excrescences, but not caring to make innovations about which there remained a doubt, I concluded to wait until I could pay a visit to Mexico, and in 1883 I had the good fortune to spend a short time in that country. I found the class of works here referred to given an important place in the National Museum there, and I was much perplexed thereby. not surprising that the archaelogists in the United States or in Europe should make mistakes in interpreting this work, as they have to take the word of unscientific collectors who rely upon the statements of native dealers; but it is strange that Mexican scholars should so long have passed the work by without remark. Professor Mendoza is said to have expressed the opinion that it should be classed as ordinary domestic Aztec ware,\* thus implying that it probably constituted a normal feature of Mexican art originating in the distant past, and extending down to the present. This was a rather easy way of dealing with

<sup>\*</sup> Brocklehurst, Mexico To-day. London, 1883, page 178.

the matter, but it was not all that science demanded, and I undertook to examine into the subject more closely.

In the first place, let me call attention to one of the fundamental principles of art growth—a principle which must be understood by the archæologist who would test the anthenticity of unidentified relics of primitive art, and draw the line between the normal and the abnormal. Every proper product of the shaping arts is intended for some normal use. In indigenous work, vessels made for use in the domestic arts are suitable to that end; those made for ceremonial purposes are adapted to that end, and are embellished with symbols suitable to their office. They are in all cases exactly what a natural indigenous growth makes them. Forms are not interchangeable and embellishments, especially those of an ideographic character, are not used indiscriminately as long as the art is in a normal condition. The Aztec race, and each native race as well, had distinct groups of ware devoted to the peculiar ceremonics in which they were employed. As soon as the religious observances were interfered with by the conquerors, the particular function of each class was lost, and in a short time forgotten. The art of vessel-making went on, but under very changed conditions. All symbolic forms and embellishments fell into disuse. Indigenes, who still secretly held to their old beliefs, understood symbolic forms, and perhaps understandingly repeated them, but with the great mass, vessels ceased to be more than meaningless utensils. Now many of the modern vases which I class as spurious products are remarkable in shape, and are profusely bedecked with strange figures or devices, such as are, in a normal primitive state of art, universally and exclusively symbolic; but the modern Aztee of the valley of Mexico does not understand the ancient mythology. It is not to be supposed that he attaches any significance whatever to the forms of vases or to the symbolic figures and ornaments of ancient times, and if he reproduces them they can not be more than mere copies. But why should be copy them? Not for use, for neither vases nor symbols are adapted to any use. The simple truth is, that the manufacture is exclusively for trade, and the objects have a market because they are thought by foreigners to be old, or to be copies of the ancient, and for no other reason.

Antique objects began many years ago to have a value in money and the Aztec potter was equal to the occasion.\* He has filled the museums of two continents with works which are not legitimate products of Aztec art. The pottery utilized by his people—the modern Mexicans—is a very different affair indeed, as a glance at the water-bottles,

<sup>\*</sup>Désiré Charnay, who learned, through rather unpleasant experience, the true nature of this ware, writes as follows in his recent work, Les Anciennes Villes du noreau monde, page 36: "The fabrication of these pieces goes back as far as 1820 or 1826. This grand hoax was conceived in Thateloco street, and the fortunate inventor must have made his fortune thereby, to judge from the immense number of vases dispersed by him. Most of the museums are infested by them, to say nothing of private collections."

the chocolate sets, and the multitude of homely but useful forms will amply show.

But the remarkable fact is that the vessels of which I speak are generally not copies of antique forms. It is possible that the manufacture began by the copying of actual specimens, but few originals can now be identified. The resemblances to the antique are slight and vanish under closer scrutiny. A careful study of the array of examples at hand shows that the makers are fancy free and that little attention is paid to antiquity save in the semblance of age so skillfully given. In consequence there is a lack of any fixed style of ware or range of forms; each generation and each maker produces distinct classes of results based in a measure upon what has gone before.

It is stated by persons who have had occasion to try the experiment that all kinds of ware are imitated with equal ease, that one has but to go to these obliging artisans and say what he wants and how much, and it is done. I observe, however, that there are decided limitations, that brilliantly polished and colored work is rarely attempted and that decoration in the refined colors and enamel-like slips of the ancients is guite beyond the reach of the moderns. The great body of the spurious ware is unpainted and is either finished in black or dark brownish hues or is of the natural tints of the baked clay. The walls of vases are heavy and the whole effect is rather clumsy. The entire surface is usually covered with ornamentation consisting of figures and devices in relief, or in the round, or of intaglio patterns. The latter are made by incising the soft clay, or by the application of stamps. The attached figures are usually formed separately in molds and afterwards set into their places and neatly joined to the body of the vase. The molds, an assortment of which forms an essential part of the potter's outfit, are in many cases made from antique specimens. After finishing, the vases are prepared for market by burial for a short time in the moist earth, or more frequently perhaps, by simply washing them with a thin solution of clay. The clay is afterwards partially wiped off, leaving the incised lines and depressions filled with the light-colored deposit.

I am speaking mainly of vases, but it should be observed that all classes of objects are produced and reproduced, vases, statuettes, pipes, whistles, spindle-whorls, calendar-disks, stamps, etc. Large statuettes are treated as are the vases, and examples are given farther on. Works of the latter class rarely appear in ancient art independently of vases. They are usually executed in stone. Less important objects, small and simple pieces, are very generally formed by pressing the clay into shallow molds, because apparently this is the easier method of fabrication. The molds are made from original pieces recovered from ancient sites and the copies are often excellent and very difficult to distinguish from originals. It is those classes of objects produced chiefly by free-hand modeling that call for attention here as they alone display the tendencies of modern genius as applied to this novel branch of art.

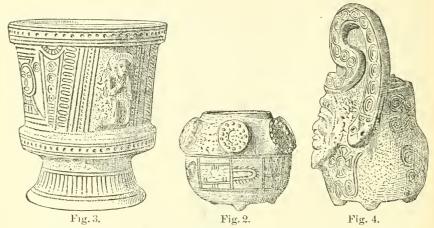
Vases of a variety much affected at the period of my visit by leading makers at San Juan Teotihuacan consist of an npright cylindrical body mounted upon three legs and surmounted by a conical lid. They are modeled without a wheel, in dark clay, and bristle with a superabundance of figures in high relief which give a castellated effect. Plain or flat portions of the surface are rudely polished and are generally well covered with incised or indented ornaments. This ware may be purchased at any of the relic shops in the City of Mexico, but can be had at much lower rates at San Juan. In passing back and forth by rail, I found that each train was met at San Juan by one or more of the venders, who were careful to expose but a limited number of pieces. Wishing to secure an example, I waited until the train was moving off, when I held out a silver dollar and the vase shown in Fig. 1 was quickly in my possession. The price asked at San Juan was \$5, and in the City of Mexico



Fig. 1.—Dark vase with lid, made at San Juan Teotihuacan; height, 11 inches.

it would have been three times that amount. The dealers do not hesitate to assign definite localities to the "relies" and to give circumstantial accounts of their discovery, notwithstanding the fact that no such ware is ever found in the locality. One of the National Museum pieces is said to have been discovered by workmen in digging a well, 52 feet be-

neath the surface of the ground, and another, a lithograph of which appears in the Zeitschrift für Ethnologie for 1882, is reported to have been found in an ancient cavern near or beneath one of the great pyramids. Two of the most clever workmen, as I am credibly informed, have their shops just outside of the ancient city. Examples of other varieties are



Figs. 2, 3, and 4.—Vases in dark clay, made at San Juan Teotihuaean.

presented in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The form shown in Fig. 2 is a favorite, and with slight modifications is produced in numbers. Figs. 3 and 4 are more rare. In the latter a serpent with flattish body forms the head-



Fig. 5.—Vase in brown clay, made at San Juan Teotihnacan.

dress of a personage whose strongly modeled visage appears upon the front of the vase. The lid of this piece which is hidden by the head-dress is surmounted by a coiled serpent. These coiled-serpent lids are

found in many collections, and being separated from the vases to which they belonged are esteemed as valuable relics.

A characteristic specimen, decorated with interlocked serpents and with heads of men and birds, is shown in Fig. 5. It is rudely made of brownish clay and is rather recent work of the San Juan makers.

I must not omit mention of the manufacture of calendar disks in clay, although I cannot say positively that they are made at San Juan. These objects are often used as lids of vases, as in the example presented in Fig. 6. They are generally made to resemble more or less closely

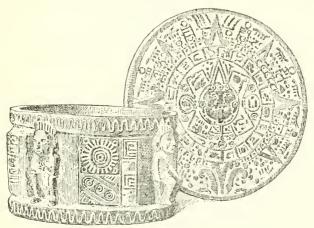


Fig. 6.—Small cylindrical vase in black clay with calendar lid.

the well known stone calendars and are executed in dark clay. The conventional figure seen upon this vase is the impression of one of the well-known stamps found plentifully in Mexico, and supposed by the modern potters to have been used by the ancients in a similar way. But a careful examination of the ancient ware indicates that there is little warrant for this assumption. A curious piece—a clay calendar about 15 inches in diameter and evidently quite new—was recently brought by Dr. E. Palmer from Guadalajara, Mexico. It is of a species wholly distinct from specimens found in the valley of Mexico. This discovery indicates that the business is extending. Whether or not the State of Jalisco, in which Guadalajara is situated, has furnished any example of ancient calendar peculiar to the region I can not say.

A great variety of statuettes are made at San Juan, and copies of the peculiar little antique heads, for which the locality is noted, are reproduced in great numbers.

Vases and other articles of somewhat different and often remarkable styles are more frequently met with in or near the City of Mexico. They also may be made at San Juan and elsewhere, but since the potter is, to some extent, migratory, the exact locality is of little consequence. They are of a brownish uncolored clay, or are finished in strong glistening

black. In form and detail they are often novel, and notwithstanding the fact that no such models have come down to us from antiquity, hawkers and dealers find a ready sale for them. The vases are generally large and upright, and are covered with embellishments pretty much as those known to have been made at San Juan, but the intaglio figures are more frequently indented or stamped than incised. One variety is distinguished by a series of whistles which encircle the rim or are attached to the neck or body. The mouths of the whistles are sometimes obscure and are ranged about the rim, often in places difficult to reach with the lips. The whistles are modeled roughly after ancient forms, and usually the bulbous body, which contains the air chamber, is modeled to resemble a human face with distended cheeks. I present a typical but rude example in Fig. 7.

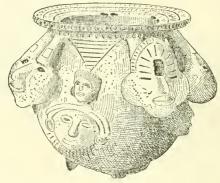


Fig. 7.—Rude vase in brown clay, with whistles attached.

Some pieces are very much superior to this, and belong to a better period of the manufacture or are the work of superior artists. It is possible that such vases may not all have been made with the idea of deceiving, and that their intrinsic beauty was sufficient to secure them a market. No satisfactory estimate of their age can be formed, yet I believe that very few persons having any knowledge of such matters will venture to call any of them antique.

The piece shown in Fig. 8 is preserved in the Mexican Museum, and is not only very pretentious, but has many points worthy of admiration. It is unusually elaborate, and is unique in having both a lid and a pedestal or stand. The lid is bell-shaped and the neck is encircled by a series of whistles; the mouth-pieces of these appear as narrow slits on the upper surface of the rim of the vessel and the sound holes are in the eyes or mouths of the faces which form the body of the whistles. Detailed description is unnecessary, as the cut conveys a very complete idea of the work. The color is that of ordinary burnt clay and the surface is hardly tarnished by age. An illustration of this piece was published by Charnay in the North American Review. He expresses the opinion that it is not ancient. In some of its charac-

ters it recalls the art of the period of degeneracy in Aztec art that followed the conquest, and which is shown to good advantage in some of the codexes published by Kingsborough.



FIG. 8.—A large elaborately embellished whistle-vase in brownish clay. Whole height about 3 feet.



Fig. 9.—A pitcher-shaped vase in light-brownish clay.

Many of the more recent examples are very poorly constructed and fall to pieces in handling. As a result it is readily discovered that partially hidden portions of the surface are quite new, being wholly unaffected by time or by the artificial aging given to the exposed parts. This group furnishes many pieces copied from, or rudely imitating, modern European products, such as pitchers, soup-tureens, etc.—forms not known to the pre-Spanish aborigines. An example owned by the Mexican Museum is illustrated in Fig. 9.

A similar piece representing another variety of ware is given farther on.

Statuettes are numerous, but are generally rude. So coarse are the more recent ones, and so unlike Aztec art in every essential character,

that no one having a wide knowledge of antiquities could be deceived. They are the work of children or of extremely ignorant persons. Notwithstanding this fact, hundreds of pieces are found in our museums. They are not worth reproducing here. In past years some better work was done so far as execution is concerned, and it would appear that considerable attention was paid to the imitation of antique forms. A few examples sent from Mexico several years ago are now in the Museum at Washington. Characteristic forms are given in Figs. 10 and 11. These are types of forms most frequently imitated.



Figs. 10 and 11.—Statuettes in brown clay.

An unusually pretentions piece having close affinities with the specimens considered above is found in the Mexican Museum. It is a heavy-set human figure, about half the size of life, and was in 1884 catalogued as the God of War, Huitzilopoxtli. It may seem that I venture too much in associating such a piece with fraudulent antiquities. I am convinced, however, that it is not ancient, and that it was not made to satisfy the normal demands of aboriginal art. It is shown in Fig. 12.

Another noteworthy piece, Fig. 13, also in the Mexican Museum, should be placed in the category of modern fabrications, if not of frauds. The personage represented appears to be an American edition of the dying gladiator. He has received a fatal wound; his macana or toothed club, has fallen from his hand and his head falls backward in death.

The work, although for a rude people pretty well done, is extremely meretricious, and in conception and execution has but a very distant relation to pre-Columbian Aztec art.



Fig. 12.—Large figure in dark brownish clay. Height, 39 inches.

One variety of this suspected ware, as already mentioned, is finished in a jet black, highly polished surface, and furnishes some quite pleasing



Fig. 13.—Figure of a dying warrior, in brown clay.

pieces. The best example in the Mexican Museum is shown in Fig. 14. The same hands have modeled the heavy pitcher-shaped vase illustrated in Fig. 15.

These pieces, although certainly comparatively modern, are less meretricious than the palpable frauds.

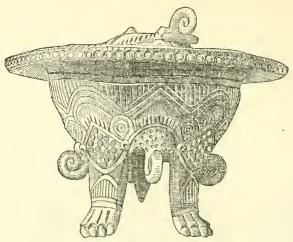


Fig. 14.—Black, well-finished vase, with lid.



Fig.-15. Pitcher-shaped vase of black ware.

That this ware does not all belong to the immediate present is clear. Much of that now in the Mexican Museum has been there for many years, and an American officer engaged in the Mexican war brought

back a number of showy pieces, now in the U.S. National Museum, but so far as I can learn we are left in uncertainty as to whether this officer actually saw them exhumed or whether he took the word of some native collector. Dr. Charles Rau, relying upon the statements furnished by the collector, published cuts of some of them in his "Collections of the National Museum."

By reference to Fig. 16 it will be seen that these pieces are highly ornate and that although they are somewhat clumsy, they show considerable skill in construction and finish. The plastic ornamentation consists of a heterogeneous collection of figures and ornamental elements thrown together apparently without reference to origin or signif-

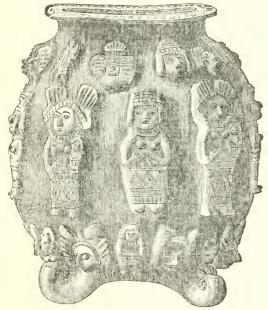


Fig. 16.—Large ornate vase in black clay.

icance, and by artists wholly ignorant of the true nature of ancient art. The maker has had in his outfit an assortment of molds made from little figures, picked up here and there throughout Mexico. By pressing bits of clay into these, casts are made which were afterwards attached to the body of the vase in such positions as fancy happened to dictate. A serpent was added here and a bird or a lizard there and the work was finished by polishing with pebbles and indenting with little stamps. These vases have been attributed to the Zopotecs, but they bear but slight resemblance to the well-authenticated work of that people. In Zopotec art, a vase is embellished with the figure of a single personage and the symbols proper to him, but in this bastard art, images and symbols of the whole Mexican pantheon are crowded upon a single piece.

A multitude of figureens of greatly varying sizes are made in this variety of ware and are sold at from a penny apiece up. The head is often made into a whistle, the mouth-piece being in the top of the head and the sound hole in the mouth. Fig. 17 represents one of the very worst examples of this class. It is quite recent.



Fig. 17.—Figurine in black clay with a whistle in the head.

Some very pretentious pieces in black, well-polished ware come down from past years, but in all cases they lack authentication. A rather remarkable example, reproduced in Fig. 18, is figured in "Collections of the National Museum." It is a sitting figure, purporting to represent some great personage or deity. It is fifteen inches in height, and is preserved in the U. S. National Museum.

Ancient carvings of the serpent, especially of the rattlesnake, are very common in Mexico, and the subject is a popular one with modern imitators. It is true that antique examples in clay are preserved to us, but they are quite rare, whereas the spurious ones are to be found everywhere. I could point out several other classes of frauds, but I confine my efforts for the present to the illustration of the one great family.

Fraudulent work in wood, stone, and metal, although assuming considerable importance, is limited for the most part to the copying of actual originals. In neither of these materials does a group of new forms appear to have risen with sufficient individuality and consistency to perpetuate itself independently of legitimate art.

I have not even attempted to identify the thousands of copies in clay of genuine relies now spread broadcast over the world, but my illustrations are, I believe, sufficient in number and variety to enable archaologists to identify many of the most dangerous classes of objects, and my declarations are, I hope, sufficiently strong to put all collectors upon their guard.



Fig. 18.-Large image in black clay.

And now let me recapitulate briefly some of the arguments brought against the genuineness of the great body of the wares described as antiquities and as products of legitimate art. As a class they are post-Spanish and comparatively recent. That they are extensively made today is easily proved. A critical examination of the internal evidence of many specimens reputed to be antique demonstrates their newness beyoud a doubt. A few pieces only can stand the ordeal of a thorough examination. In regard to these there is an absence of sufficient positive information to condemn them as frauds, but an inquiry into the nature of the negative evidence is instructive. In the first place, no single piece has a pedigree, no one has a well-authenticated locality or is known to have been found, so far as I can learn, in a position to lead us to suspect it of any considerable antiquity. Again, no ware of its class, whole or in fragments, is, to my knowledge, found upon any ancient site in Mexico or elsewhere. It has therefore absolutely no place among antiquities, and has but slight affinities with any known class of antiquities. It is not Zapotec pottery, as the land of the Zapotecs yields none such. It is not Toltee, as the sites of Toltee cities furnish only their own fine wares. It is not ancient Aztee, for I have shown\* that on the site of the Aztee capital, the ancient Tenochtitlan, a series of deposits filled with relics of all ages contains no such ware. It is not modern Aztee, as it is not used by the Atzee people; and finally I may say, without fear of controversion, that no matter where or by whom made, it was as a rule not intended to be used at all, excepting as abait for the gullible collector.

The decoration is in the main un-American in character and in execution, it is incongruous and wholly meaningless. The greater part of these products have absolutely no place in legitimate art and should be nameless in the discussion of archæology, save in so far as naming is necessary in branding them as spurious.

Arguments which seem sufficient to me may not be strong enough to convince others of the correctness of my position, but there is such pressing need of clearing away much useless and harmful débris that I make these strong assertions hoping, if I am wrong, that some ambitions student may be spurred on to a closer definition of the true line between the normal and the abnormal phases of Mexican art.

<sup>\*</sup> Transactions of the Anthropological Society, Vol. III, p. 68.

### EARTHWORKS AT FORT ANCIENT, OHIO.

By W. M. Thompson, F. R. A. S.

These earthworks are supposed to have been constructed long before the red man obtained possession of the country. They are situated on the east bank of the Little Miami River on the top of the hill and about one-fourth of a mile east of the little railroad station, by the name of Fort Ancient. It is the strongest, largest, and most important of the defensive works of the extinct races of the continent, and is probably better known than any other in southern Ohio.

To all appearances the long mounds were used during some ancient war for breastworks, while the conical-shaped ones m, m, m, were probably the ones used for picket or signal stations.

In the vicinity of these earthworks, known as the Old Fort, there are several groups, all of which are well worth a visit.

A few of these mounds have been dug into, and bones, various stone implements, some pottery, and bronze or copper axes, etc., found.

While some workmen were digging a cellar near these mounds, they came to a pavement of brick or pottery about 8 feet under ground. That these mounds were built at a remote period is evident, for ou many of them trees more than 7 feet in circumference are found growing, and how many more have attained their full size and then fallen to decay, it is impossible to say.

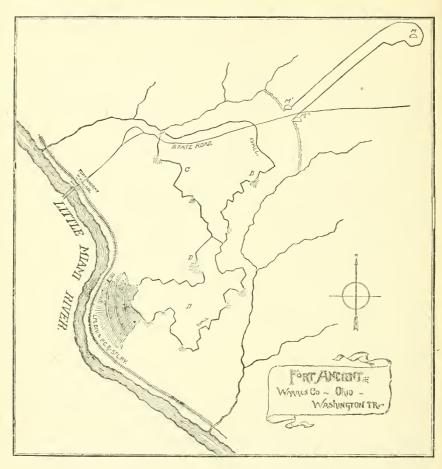
The extreme length of these works in a direct line is quite 3 miles, but by following the various angles of the wall they would no doubt reach (in a direct line) the length of 6 miles or more.

Both tumuli and mural remains of these extinct races of moundbuilders (probably) are found in almost every portion of this county (Warren). Several skeletons have been unearthed from various mounds in this (Warren) county. Five were unearthed two years ago from one mound.

The following description of this remarkable work is from Archaelogiae Americanae: "The fortification stands on a plain nearly horizontal, about 236 feet above the level of the river, between two branches with very steep and very deep banks. The openings in the walls are gate-ways, B, C, D, etc., the plain extends eastward along the State road, nearly level, about a half mile. The fortification on all sides, except the east and west where the road runs, is surrounded with precipices nearly in the shape of the wall. The wall on the inside varies in its height according to the shape of the ground. The outside being generally from 8 to 10 feet, but on the plain it is nearly 19½ feet high."

335

In a few places B, D, the openings appear to be washed away in gutters. At about 20 poles east from the gate through which the State road runs are two mounds, M' M'', about 10 feet 8 inches in height, the road running through them nearly equidistant from each other.



From these mounds are gutters running nearly north and south, that appear to be artificial, and made to communicate with the branches on each side. Northeast from the mound, on the plain, are two roads, about 1 pole wide, elevated about 3 feet, and which run nearly parallel about one-fourth of a mile, and then form an irregular semicircle round a small mound, M. Near the southwest end of the fortification are three circular roads, between 30 and 40 poles in length, cut out of the precipice between the wall and the river; the wall is made of earth.

Several of these openings have evidently been occasioned by the water which had collected on the inside until it overflowed the walls and wore itself a passage.

In several other places the walls might never have been completed,

as at b. The three parallel roads A, near the southwest end of the fortification appear to have been designed for persons to stand on and annoy those who were passing up and down the river. The Indians, as I have been informed, made this use of these roads in their war with each other and with the whites.

Whether these works all belong to the same era and the same people I can not say, though the general opinion is that they do. The two parallel roads ontside the fortifications running from two mounds northwest are very similar to modern turnpikes, and are made to suit the nature of the soil and make of the ground.

If the roads were for foot-races, the goals from which the pedestrians started or around which they ran and the area which these parallel walls inclose, smoothed by art, might have been the place where games were celebrated.

As another proof of the great antiquity of these formations, we would call attention to the fact that the depth of the soil is the same on the mounds as it is 20 rods distant. This is one of the strongest evidences of the age of the remains. These works are located in a populous district and are very accessible, being almost within a stone's throw of the station on the Little Miami Railroad. They have been less obscured by cultivation and occupancy than most works of this class.

A thorough and systematic exploration of these works is, however, a desideratum. Recent examinations go to show that such explorations would be rewarded by discoveries which would give to theories of origin and use a much better foundation than they have hitherto had.

Note.—On earth-works at Fort Ancient. The enduring parapet still tracing the brink of the precipice presents only a broken outline of ruined strength. The location of this work in its details proves it to have been one of the most perfect in the world. An immense tree which grew upon the parapet fell where it grew; the rings which indicated its growth were counted some years ago, and showed it to be five hundred years old. It is about 230 feet above the level of the river (Little Miami).

H. Mis. 170——22



## ON CERTAIN PARASITES, COMMENSALS, AND DOMICILIARS IN THE PEARL OYSTERS MELEAGRINZE.

By Robert E. C. Stearns.

The presence of nodules or tubercles on the interior surface of the shells or valves of lamellibranch (bivalve) mollusks is of frequent occurrence. These excrescences are nacreous or otherwise, according to the character, in this respect, of the shell in which or upon which they occur. They are found alike in fresh-water and marine species. In the pond and river mussels (Unionidae), they are chiefly due to interior causes; in marine forms, like the cockles (Cardium), mussels (Mytilus), the scallops (Peeten), etc., these formations are generally traceable to exterior causes. It is often the case that specimens of the large scallop of the New England coast (P. tenuicostatus), are so burrowed into by a species of sponge (Cliona sulphurea) that nearly the entire inside surface of the valves will be roughened with sharp, thickly-set pustulæ.

So, too, with the beautiful pecten of the west coast, *P. hastatus*, common in certain localities in Puget Sound. Fully one-half of the specimens obtained by the dredge are so defaced by the ravages of a similar species of sponge as to be of no value.

We sometimes meet with these nodulæ in the shells of marine gastropods, notably the *Haliotidæ*, popularly known as Abalones, or earshells. In all of the marine species in which these nodules occur it will usually be found that the substance of the shell has been bored into from the outside by either a species of pholad or lithodomus.

Neither of these forms are, properly speaking, either parasites or commensals.

They are, more definitely, domiciliares, and excavate their burrows, not for the purpose of getting at the softer parts of the mollusk upon whose shell they have "squatted" in order to use said softer parts as food, after the manner of the predaceous Naticas and Purpuras, but solely for the purpose of a residence or domicile.

The lithodomi, especially, burrow into many species of shells, and the pholad, so often found in the heavy shells of old individuals of the *Haliotida*, I am inclined to believe as a differentiated and dwarfed variety of a widely distributed rock-borer. A related form (Martesia cunciformis Gray) is common on the Atlantic coast of North America, and may often be seen in situ in the shells of the common oyster (O. virginica).

The burrows of these shell-boring pholads and lithodomi are at first quite small, increasing in size in the same ratio as the burrower in-

creases in age or in growth. After a while the depth of the borng is equal to the thickness of the shell in which it has been made, and the occupant of the latter, in order to keep his own shell intact and maintain the integrity of his own domicile, commences depositing layer upon layer of nacreous or porcellaneous matter, as the case may be. In keeping pace with the continued encroachments of the domiciliary squatter upon the outside, this deposit finally becomes a more or less conspicuous protuberance.

In one of the mother-of-pearl shells which illustrate this paper (Plate I, which exhibits, as do all the figures, the *inner* side of the shell), the exterior has been perforated in both directions; that is to say, transversely, or at right angles to the growth-layers of the shell also between the growth-layers, the first class of perforations leading to the separate rounded nodules and the latter to the elongated form. If the reader had the shell in his hand, so that he could turn it over and examine the exterior perforations, he would at once perceive that the site of each of the nodules or tubercles exactly corresponds with the site of an exterior perforation or burrow.

In the *Haliotis* shell, the domiciliarcs are a species of pholad (*Penitella parva* Tryon), and the site of each may be seen on the outside of the shell and the corresponding nodosity on the inside.

Plate I represents an adult abalone or ear-shell, *Haliotis rufescens* Swainson (Mus. No. 74877), a Californian species. The figures 1, 2, and 3 indicate the rounded elevations of nodules caused by *Penitella*, and figures 4, 5, and 6 show the ends or edges of the pholad shells, the surface of the ear-shell having been bored through or otherwise removed.

Sometimes these nodules or tubercles are due to some foreign inorganic matter, a particle getting in between the mantle of the mollusk and the inner surface of its shell. In such cases it is, we may say, at once plastered over, and thus fixed upon the surface of the valve.

Free concretions, i. e., unattached or non-adherent nodules, are, as is well understood, caused by some particle, organic or inorganic, becoming in some way lodged exclusively in the soft parts of the body of the mollusk, and so far away from the surface of the shell as not to admit of its being cemented to it.

No doubt many of the mollusca, both gastropod and lamellibranch, contain or are inhabited by true parasites. In certain species of freshwater mussels (*Anodonta cygnea* of Europe, and *Anodonta thuviatilis* of America) a species of water mite (*Atax*) has been detected, and sometimes *Filaria* (thread worms) and other forms occur.

#### CRUSTACEAN PARASITES.

A small species of crab (*Pinnotheres*), an epicurean no doubt, finds a salubrious habitation in the common oyster, but parasites of *any considerable size* appear to be rather rare.

Besides Pinnotheres ostreum Say, the name of the species above referred

to, another small crab (*Pinnotheres maculatus* Say) is sometimes found in the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and the large scallop (*Pecten tenuicostatus*) before mentioned. It is doubtful, however, whether these crabs are really parasites or only commensals, though probably the former.

Before the Zoological Society (London, April 6, 1866), Dr. II. Woodward exhibited specimens of animals, commensal or parasitic, in the pearl mussels of Australia. Among these was "a specimen of Pinnotheres which has been entombed in a cyst of pearl by a living pearl-mussel," etc.

He further remarked: "It seems extraordinary and beyond belief that the *Meleagrina* should of all the Conchifera be the one to resent the commensalism of the pea-crab, which has been known since the days of Cicero, Pliny, Oppian, and Aristotle, to inhabit the shell of the *Pinna* and the oyster, and has been recorded from *Astarte*, *Peetuneulus*, and at least some half-dozen other bivalves, with whom it appears to live on the most friendly terms.

"It is the females, however, which constantly reside within the shells of the Conchifera, whilst the males are said to avail themselves of favorable opportunities to visit the females in their retirement.

"Whether or not in this case the unlucky male intruded himself upon *Meleagrina* at an unfavorable period, and, finding no female *Pinnotheres*, penetrated so far beneath the mantle of the pearl-mussel as to be unable to retreat, one thing is quite clear, namely, that the *Meleagrina* entombed the intruder in a cyst of pearl from which the clever pearl-button maker alone liberated him."

### FISH PARASITES.

We have, however, evidence of the occurrence of fishes of two species as parasites in the true pearl oyster, or mother of pearl shell *Mcleagrina*, not by the presence of the living fish, or even by dead specimens of "fish in the flesh," if we may use so convenient a paradox, but by their entombed remains in the form of nacreous nodulæ or tubercles on the shells or valves of the said mollusk.

At a subsequent meeting of the Zoological Society (June 1, 1886), Dr. Günther exhibited a specimen of a small fish of the genus *Ficrasfer* embedded in a pearl oyster, and said:

"The specimen which is represented in the accompanying wood-cut of the natural size has been in my possession for many years. It is an old shell of Margarita margaritifera,\* in which there is imbedded, behind the impression of the attractor muscle, a perfect individual of a fish belonging to the genus Fierasfer. The fish is covered by a thin layer of pearl substance, through which not only the general outlines of the body but even the eye and the mouth can be seen. The parasitic habits

of Fierasfer are well known, and Putnam describes, in the 'Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History,' Vol. xvi, 1874, p. 344, a species, Fierasfer dubius, which is found on both coasts of Central America, but inhabits holothurians on the Atlantic and pearl oysters on the Pacific side; and he further mentions, in a foot-note, an example belonging to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, in which also a Fierasfer has been imbedded in the substance of the shell. In this case, as well as in ours, the fish, instead of introducing itself into the cavity between the two halves of the mantle, penetrated between the mantle and the shell, causing irritation to the mollusk, which the latter resented by immediately secreting the substance with which the intruder is now covered. It is remarkable to note that the secretion must have taken place in a very short time, at any rate before the fish could be destroyed by decomposition."

Soon after the close of the New Orleans Exposition Prof. F. Ferrari Perez and Señor J. G. Agnilera, of the Mexican Geographical Commission, visited Washington and remained here for several weeks for the purpose of comparing and identifying various natural history material with the assistance of the curators in different departments of the National Museum.

The collections in charge of these gentlemen, so far as molluscan forms are considered, were rather meager, though many interesting points pertaining to geographical distribution were derived from the examination.

The collection included a hundred or more valves of the common pearl oyster of the Pacific coast of Mexico, Meleagrina fimbriata Dkr., of which two or three species have been made by as many authors. Upon examining these last winter I found a single valve (see Plate II, Fig. C), the right half of a rather young individual in which was imbedded, in very nearly the same region as in the specimen mentioned by Dr. Günther, a small fish of rather a long and slender form, probably of the same genus and perhaps the same species as that inclosed in his (Günther's) pearl-oyster valve, and previously described by Putnam, as quoted by Günther. The Mexican collection contained but a single specimen of this special character.

## ANOTHER SPECIES OF FISH DETECTED.

Among the lot, however, were two or three valves, in each of which, inclosed in nacreous splendor, was a specimen of a small fish, apparently a species of *Oligocottus*.\* In each instance the fish had worked its way between the interior face or surface of the valve and the mantle towards and near to the adductor muscle, as can be seen by examining the shell close by the muscular scar.

The squarish, chunky head of the little intruder, also the somewhat

<sup>\*</sup>Submitted to Dr. Bean, curator of ichthyology, who, though not p fieldly refers it to this group.

prominent spines of the head, are easily discerned, though covered and partially obscured by the coating of nacre. (See Plate III, Fig. D.)

The single specimen containing the inclosed *Fierasfer* was retained by the commission, but one of the others (Plate III, Fig. E) was kindly presented to the National Museum. (No. 73934a.)

I am not aware that the occurrence of *Oligocottus* in this way has heretofore been observed or made known.

This determination is not positive. The specimen (73934a) represented in Plate III, Fig. E, is not as favorably presented for this purpose as in the others in the possession of the commission.

The genus Oligocottus Girard includes certain small fishes inhabiting rock pools between tide marks on the Pacific coast of North America. The species described, and their distribution as given in Jordan and Gilbert's Synopsis of the Fishes of North America (Bulletin of the U. S. National Museum, No. 16), is as follows:

- O. analis Grd., coast of California; abundant in rock pools, from Monterey southward to Lower California.
- O. maculosus, Grd., San Luis Obispo to Alaska, exceedingly abundant northward.
- O, globiceps, Grd., Pacific coast northward to Kodiak, in rock pools; rather rare.

Assuming that Dr. Bean is correct in placing the above in this group, it will be observed that whether it belongs to the more southern species of the three (O. analis) or otherwise, the geographical disribution is evidently considerably extended, as the pearl-oysters in which our specimens are inclosed came from the Gulf of California, where the fishery of these shells is carried on.

After entering the shell, which of course must be at such time as the valves are partially open or gaping, these fishes find no obstruction to their course as they push their way towards the interior between the mantle and the smooth inner surface of the valves until they approach the adductor muscle, and here they find a barrier which most likely causes them to expend somewhat greater activity or energy and consequently in a correspondingly increased degree disturb the serenity if not the structural economy of the oyster.

Having reached thus far, the invader is in the immediate vicinity of—if not the seat of intellect, then—the center of sensitiveness. The deposit of nacre in such instances must be very rapid, and it is quite possible that the unwelcome explorer is not only enshrouded and entombed in pearl, but previously drowned in a pearlaceous flood, for it may be reasonably presumed that the annoyance caused by its presence must be exceedingly great, and likely to induce a copious flow of nacreous lymph at the point and in the region of greatest irritation.

It is evident that the deposition and induration are sufficiently rapid to inclose the parasite before decomposition has taken place.

DECEMBER 15, 1886.

### PLATE I.

## (Fig. A.)

Haliotis rufescens Swainson (Museum No. 74877), the red-backed ear-shell or abalone of California and elsewhere, on the west coast of America (somewhat reduced).

The figures 1, 2, and 3 indicate nodules caused by the burrowing of a *pholad*, *Penitella parva*, and 4, 5, and 6 show other nodules, the nacreous coating removed by accident or otherwise, exposing the edges of the pholad shells, etc.

From nature, by W. H. Chandlee.

# (PLATE II.)

## Fig. B.

Right valve of the pearl-oyster, mother-of-pearl shell *Meleagrina fimbriata* Dnuker, two-thirds natural size (a West Mexican species) showing rounded and elongated tubercles or nodulæ caused by perpendicular and inter lamellar perforations of *lithodomi*.

From nature, by W. H. Chandlee.

Specimen belongs to U. S. Nat. Museum, No. 73934b.

## (Fig. C.)

Right valve (two-thirds natural size) of Meleagrina fimbriata Dkr., mother-of-pearl shell from west coast of Mexico with parasitic fish Fierasfer inclosed in same.

From nature, by A. Z. Shindler.

Specimen belongs to the Mexican Geographical Commission.

#### PLATE III.

## (Fig. D.)

Right valve (two-thirds natural size) of Meleagrina fimbriata Dkr., mother-of-pearl shell from west coast of Mexico with parasitic fish Oligocottus sp. inclosed in same.

From nature, by A. Z. Shindler.

Specimen belongs to the Mexican Geographical Commission

### (Fig. E.)

Left valve (two-thirds natural size) of Meleagrina fimbriata Dkr., from west coast of Mexico, with parasitic fish Oligoeottus sp. inclosed in same.

From nature, by W. H. Chandlee.

Specimen belongs to the U.S. Nat. Museum, No. 73934a.

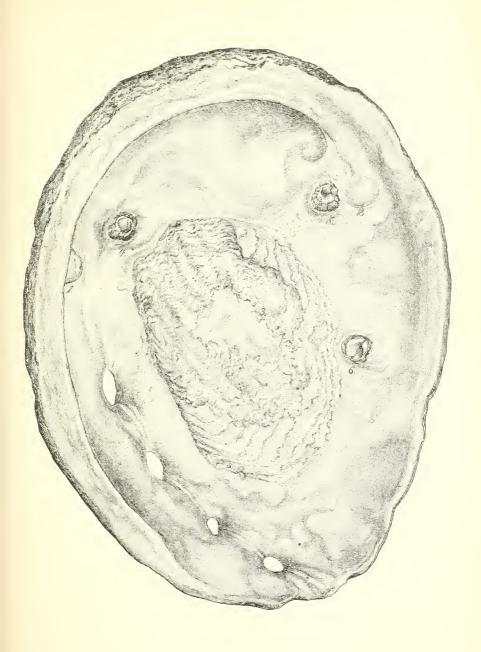


Fig. A.—Haliotis rufescens. (Nearly natural size.)



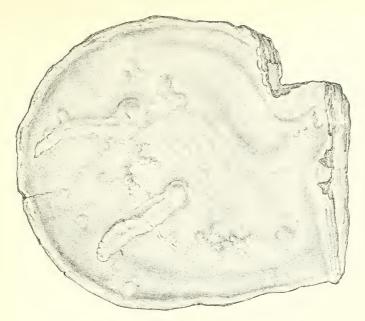


Fig. B.—Right valve of Meleagrina fimbriata. (3 natural size.)

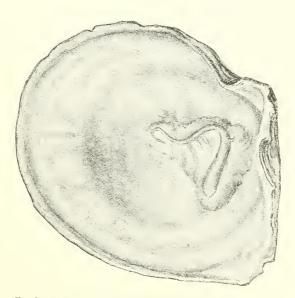
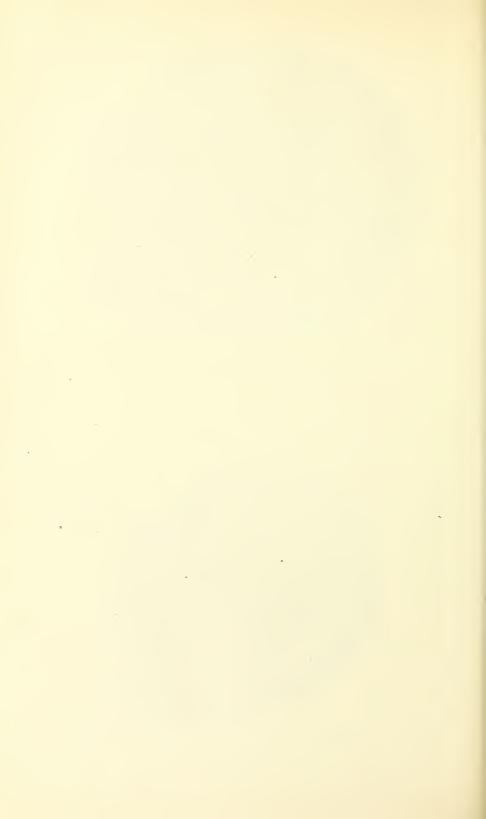


Fig. C.—Right valve of Meleagrina fimbriata, († natural size.)



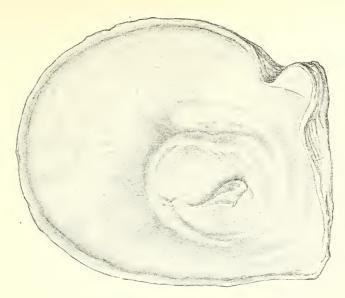


Fig. D.—Right valve of Meleagrina fimbriata. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  natural size.)

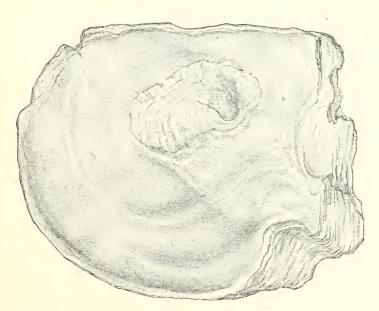


Fig. E.—Left valve of  $Meleagrina\ fimbriata$ , ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size.)



## TIME-RECKONING FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By SANFORD FLEMING, C. M. G., LL. D., C. E., ETC.

During the early historical ages much chronological confusion prevailed, and it is largely owing to this cause that the annals of the centuries which preceded the Christian era are involved in obscurity. The attempt to end this general disorder was made by Julius Cæsar, who established regulations with respect to the divisions of time and the mode of reckoning to be followed. The Julian Calendar was introduced forty-six years before Christ. It continued unchanged until the sixteenth century. In 1582 recognition was obtained of the errors and defects which the circumstances of the period had made manifest and which demanded correction. Pope Gregory XIII accordingly directed the reformation of the calendar and established new rules of intercalation. These two epochs are certainly the most important in the history of our chronology.

Three centuries have passed since the reform of Pope Gregory. New continents have been opened to civilization and immense regions then wholly unknown to Europe have been peopled by races busied in commerce and skilled in the arts, and characterized by unwearied energy and determination. In these three hundred years a marvellous succession of inventions bearing upon human activity and progress has been introduced, and the character of nearly every requirement of life has undergone change. The discoveries and inventions which have marked this period have produced new conditions of society; and our minds have received an impulse which leads to investigation wherever need of improvement appears to be demanded. It is within the last half century more especially that the bounds of human knowledge have been so wonderfully extended; perhaps in the whole world's annals no fifty years have witnessed such a marvellous revolution. The triumphs of applied science in facilitating intercourse between men and nations have given an extraordinary impulse to general progress, but in so doing they have developed imperfections in our system of time-notation which previously were unknown, and it is no longer possible to escape the conviction that we have reached a stage when further reform is demanded as a requirement of our condition. The necessity for a reform in time-reckoning is recognized by the highest authority, and has obtained a hold of public opinion. The President of the United States, General Arthur, at the request of Congress, authoritatively took proceedings to bring the subject prominently to the attention of the world. After prolonged diplomatic correspondence with the Governments of

foreign powers, he invited delegates from all nations to a scientific conference at Washington in which the subject should be fully considered.

The conference met in the autumn of 1884. Twenty-five nationalities were represented. The proceedings extended over the month of October, and they resulted in the almost unanimous adoption of seven resolutions bearing upon time-reckoning.

As no records can be in accord unless a common starting point be agreed upon from which computations are to be made, the first resolutions had reference to the determination of an initial meridian. The meridian passing through Greenwich was selected.

In the fourth and fifth resolutions the conference laid down the following important principles:

IV. "That the conference proposes the adoption of a universal day for all purposes for which it may be found convenient and which shall not interfere with the use of local or other standard time where desirable."

V. "That the universal day is to be a mean solar day; is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero to twenty-four hours."

The opening of the national Congress at Washington shortly followed the international conference. The President regarded the importance of the proceedings to be such as to call for special mention of them in his annual message. General Arthur thus expressed himself on the subject: "The conference concluded its labors on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed through one hundred and eighty degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption, for all purposes for which it may be found convenient, of a universal day, which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four."

There was no exaggerated importance in these allusions, for the conclusions of the conference are productive of most important results. They make provision for terminating all ambiguity in hours and dates and for establishing throughout the world, free from national susceptibility and caprice, perfect uniformity in reckoning time. Some years may elapse before the new notation becomes the one recognized mode of reckoning; but when it shall have been generally accepted in the practice of daily life, it is calculated to sweep away the difficulties now experienced, and it will add greatly to the general convenience of civilized man.

One of the first practical efforts to direct public attention to the rapidly growing necessity for a comprehensive reform in time-reckoning can be found in a paper published in the Transactions of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, for the session of 1878-79.\* This paper adduces in

<sup>\*</sup> Time-reckoning and the selection of a prime meridian to be common to all nations. By Sandford Fleming.

support of its argument many pertinent facts, and points out that the gigantic systems of railways and telegraphs which in modern times have been established in both continents have developed social and commercial conditions which never previously existed. These conditions have so affected the relations of time and distance as to establish the fact that our inherited system of notation is defective; that it is inconvenient to men of business; that it produces confusion and frequently results in loss of life, and leads to other difficulties; that under the circumstances which have followed the substitution of steam for animals as a motive power, the ancient usages as retained in our notation of hours and dates are generally inappropriate. Moreover, the use of the telegraph in our daily lives practically subjects the whole surface of the globe to the observation of civilized communities in each individnal locality. It leaves no interval of time between widely separated places proportionate to their distances apart. It practically brings into close contact the opposite sides of the earth where daylight and darkness prevail at the same period. By this agency noon, midnight, sunrise, sunset, and the whole range of intermediate gradations of the day, are all observed and recognized at the same moment. Thus in matters out of the domain of local importance confusion is developed and all count of time is thrown into multiplied disorder.

Again, under the usages now observed, a day is assumed to begin twelve hours before—and end twelve hours after—the sun passes the meridian of any place. As the globe is constantly revolving on its axis, a fresh meridian is every moment coming under the sun; as a consequence a day is always beginning somewhere and always ending somewhere. Each meridian around the circumference of the sphere has its own day, and therefore it results that there are, during every dinrnal revolution of the earth, an infinite number of local days all beginning within a space of twenty-four hours and each continuing twenty-four hours. These days overlap each other, but they are as perfectly distinct as they are infinite in number. While a day is nominally twenty-four hours in length, as a matter of fact forty-eight hours elapse between the first beginning and the last ending of every week day. Taking the whole globe into our view, Sunday actually commences in the middle of Saturday and lasts until the middle of Monday. Again, Saturday runs into the middle of Sunday, while Monday begins twenty four hours befere Sunday comes to an end and continues twenty-four hours after Tuesday commences. Similarly for all the days of the week, as time is now reckoned. Except those on the same meridian, there are no simultaneous days on the earth's surface, and as the different days are always in the various stages of advancement, discrepancies and errors must necessarily result in assigning the precise period when an event takes place. The telegraph may give the exact local time of an occurrence, but the time so given must be in disagreement with local time on every other meridian around the globe. An event occurring on any one day

may on the instant be announced in a locality where the time is that of the previous day, and in another locality where the time is that of the following day. About the period when the month or year passes into another month or year an occurrence may actually take place, according to our present system of reckoning, in two different months or in two different years; indeed, there can be no certainty whatever with regard to time, unless the precise geographical position be specified as an essential fact in connection with the event described. Under these circumstances it must be conceded that our present system of notation is most defective, certainly it is unscientific, and possesses every element of confusion; it produces a degree of ambiguity which, as railways and telegraphs become greatly multiplied, will lead to complications in social and commercial affairs, to errors in chronology, to litigation in connection with succession to property, insurance, contracts, and other matters; and, in view of individual and general relationships, it will undonbtedly act as a clog to the business of life and prove an increasing hindrance to human intercourse.

The problem to be mastered is to put an end to this confusion. In order to do so, it is important that we should endeavor to form correct ideas of time and its attributes.

According to the ordinary usages which we follow, the time of any particular locality depends upon its position on the earth's surface; in other words, upon its longitude. The principle followed is that there is a separate time on every meridian around the circumference of the globe. Let us carry this theory to its logical conclusion. Take, by way of example, a hundred or a thousand meridians, each with a distinct and separate time. It will be conceded that what is true of one point on a meridian must be true of every point. A meridian line runs due north and south on the earth's surface from pole to pole; hence it follows that at the point where every meridian must converge we have the time of every meridian. That is to say, at the earth's pole, a point common to every meridian, there are a hundred or a thousand different notations of time, each distinct and separate. The extreme absurdity of this hypothesis establishes beyond question that the premises are false; and it is in no way surprising that confusion and difficulty result from a system such as we possess, based on principles so erroneous.

We may here ask the question: "Why should time vary with every mile of longitude?" The answer comes, It is not possible to conceive more than a single unity of time in the whole universe. Time, which is "an infinite continuity in infinite space," resembles a mighty river, whose unvarying stream passes before us. Such a river is unchangeable, yet continually changing; volumes of water always advancing are replaced by new volumes in perpetual succession, and yet the river continues one and the same ever flowing unity. The passing stream of time is much the same, and the problem presented to us is to keep a proper record of its flow. It is perfectly obvious that the principles which

should govern should be such as to secure complete accord in the detail of its admeasurement independently of locality. All peoples are concerned in the attainment of harmonious results, and therefore it is important that they should acquiesce in the employment of the same unit of computation and in counting the measurements from one common zero.

We have not to look in vain for a convenient unit and the most perfect instrument for measuring the passage of time. The rotation of the earth on its axis is marked by complete uniformity of movement, and nothing is more certain than the recurrence of this diarnal phenomenon. Accordingly the earth itself supplies all our wants as a time-keeper; in it we have at our command a perpetual standard for the use and guidance of the entire family of man.

Before, however, we can attain this end it is essential that mankind should come to an agreement on the following points:

- 1. With respect to a zero from which the revolutions are to be counted.
- 2. The acceptance of a common subdivision and a common notation by which parts of revolutions will be known by all and receive universal recognition.

The importance of a definite understanding on these points is self-evident, for if each individual or group of individuals adheres to the practice of observing time from different zeros and each maintains separate reckonings of it, the outcome must be general confusion, such as we now experience.

If in imagination we place ourselves at one extremity of the earth's axis, we shall find ourselves in a peculiarly favorable position, free from all local influences, for observing the revolutions of the globe. At no other point in the northern hemisphere are the conditions the same. A spectator standing at the north pole would have neither east nor west; in whatever direction he might cast his eyes he would look towards the south; he would no longer see the daily return of sunrise and sunset: the sun when visible would move, or seem to move, in a horizontal line, and its path would encircle the earth parallel to and not far distant from the horizon. Under such circumstances it would not be possible to note the diurnal revolutions of the earth by the rising or setting of the sun, or by the sun's greatest altitude at mid-day, or by his southern position in the heavens. As the passage of time can only be marked by events, what course could be followed? Obviously it would be neeessary to take special means to observe the earth's diurnal rotation, and the method most readily to suggest itself would be to select a conspicnons object near the horizon and according to this object observe the sun's passage over it. The object so selected would become the zero of time, and the interval between two successive solar passages would be the period occupied by a revolution of the earth. If from zero the horizon be divided into a series of arcs of 15° each the whole circle around will consist of twenty-four divisions. If each of the division points be numbered from zero in the direction contrary to the motion of the earth or towards the right, and in imagination the numbers be placed in a conspicuous manner against the sky, the spectator will have within his range of vision a great dial-plate on which as it revolves the vertical sun will continually point to the passing hours. With the twenty-four division points so numbered around the circle of the horizon, it is obvious that every hour in the day, and equally the smaller divisions of time, will invariably be manifested by the solar passage.

As the imaginary point of observation, the north pole, is common to every meridian, the hours and minutes indicated by the great polar chronometer will be equally common to every locality on the surface of the globe. Whatever the longitude, the solar passage will be the index of time. Two successive passages at zero will complete an interval of twenty-four hours; but it will not be a day in the ordinary sense, as an ordinary day is a local phenomenon in no two longitudes identical.\* To distinguish this new interval of time common to the whole world from the infinite number of local days at present recognized it has been suggested to term it the "Cosmic Day," or some distinctive appellation by which it may be known.

Necessarily the zero point must be arbitrarily selected according to convenience, and any zero whatever, other things being equal, would serve the purpose which we have in view. We have only to assume the zero so selected to coincide with the Antiprime Meridian determined by the Washington Conference, and the Cosmic Day will be identical with the Universal Day, established under the same authority. A Universal or Cosmic Day may therefore be defined as the interval of time between two succeeding solar passages at the Antiprime Meridian common to all nations.

In his recent discourse on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, the astronomer royal for Great Britain, Mr. Christie, expressed a preference for the term "World Time" to designate this new measure of duration. It has been termed "Cosmic Time" by various societies and individuals; but the name is of secondary importance, if it be understood that the new measure of time is equally related to every locality. By its very nature, Cosmic Time, or by whatever name it may be known, must coincide with some one of the multiplicity of existing times. decision of the Washington Conference caused it to correspond with Greenwich Civil Time. Greenwich time is the local time of Greenwich. Cosmic Time is a new and an entirely different conception; it is the time of the world common to every nation. "Cosmic" and "Greenwich" time are identical fortuitously, but the expressions imply two totally different ideas, and a proper deference to national sensitiveness suggests the good taste and expediency of distinguishing the two ideas by different Some distinctive name is undoubtedly called for, until the

<sup>\*</sup>The Nautical Almanac defines an ordinary solar day to be the interval of time between the departure of any meridian from the sun and its succeeding return to it.

period arrives when the unification of time will be complete. In the not far distant future it may become equally as unnecessary to speak of "Solar," "Lunar," "Astronomical," "Civil," "Nautical," "Local," "Cosmic," or "World" time, as at present it is unnecessary to attach these or other distinctive appellations to "Space." The simple expression "Time" may then become sufficient for all purposes.

1	2	3	4
Longitude east and west from Greenwich.	west from	Longitude by hour meridians.	Cosmic Time at mean solar passage.
and the second s			
0	J	Number,	Hour.
180 antiprime meridian	*	0	Change of the day.
165 east	15	ī	1
150 east	30	2	2
135 east	45	3	3
120 east	60	4	4
105 east	75	5	5
90 east	90	6	6
75 east	105	7	7
60 east	120	9	8
45 east	135	9	9
30 east	150	10	10
15 east	165	11	11
0 the prime meridian	180	12	12
15 west	195	13	13
30 west	210	14	14
45 west	225	15	15
60 west	240	16	16
75 west	255	17	17
90 west	270	18	18
105 west	285	19	19
120 west	100	20	20
135 west	315	21	21
150 west	330	22	20
	345	23	23
165 west	360 and 0	0 and 24	
180 antiprime meridian	200 and 0	0 and 24	24 and change.

\* Zero of Cosmie Time and of Longitude.

The relation between time and longitude is important. If longitude be reckoned by hour meridians, as in the second and third columns of the table, that is to say, numbered continually westward from the Antiprime Meridian, which is the true time zero, the inhabitants of every individual locality in whatever longitude will daily have an opportunity of regulating time by the great natural standard of measurement. The longitude of the locality being known, at mean solar passage the time will invariably and precisely agree with the longitude. Conversely, the time being known, the longitude of the place will be in strict agreement with time at the moment of mean solar passage.

A reference to the following plate will make it clear that the solar passage will be the invariable index of Cosmic Time.

Fig. 1 shows the relative position of sun and earth at the initial instant of the Cosmic Day, that is, at the moment of mean solar passage on the Antiprime Meridian adopted by the Washington Conference.

Fig. 2 gives the position when the earth has made a sixth of a revolution and four hours have elapsed. The solar passage at this stage is on the four-hour meridian.

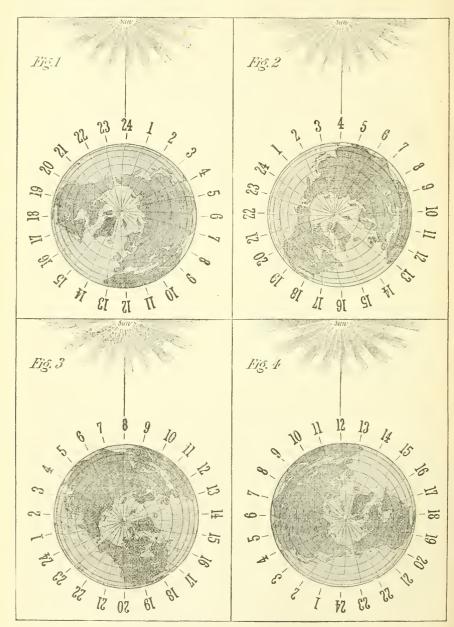


Fig. 3. When the earth has made a third of a revolution and occupied a period of eight hours, the solar passage occurs on the eight-hour meridian.

Fig. 4. When the earth has made half a revolution and twelve hours have elapsed, the solar passage is at this stage on twelve-hour or Prime Meridian.

Similarly for every other meridian, and thus the precise relation between Cosmic Time and longitude is definitely established.

It may be said that Cosmic or Universal Time is accepted in science. but its adoption in ordinary life can only be gradually and perhaps with difficulty effected. It is not to be looked for that a change so marked. involving a revolution of thought in some of our social customs, can be speedily introduced, however desirable it may be in the public interest. There is a class of men who habitually express their contempt for what they designate as "new-fangled notions," and who refuse to go out of sight of old land marks. The usages which we desire to supersede are certainly old, for they took their origin when our civilization was young. In those days it was a dogma that the earth had a flat surface, but as the belief that the earth is a plane is no longer invested with the authority of a truth, we may venture to call in question the theory that each locality on its surface possesses an independent stream of time and is called upon to defend and maintain it. The human race is no longer confined within a narrow area. It has overspread the surface of the earth; in the Old and New Worlds it has grown, in some portions of their extent it is still growing, from an infantile condition to a state of manhood. Are we not yet able to look beyond one individual horizon and enlarge our range of vision so as to include a system which will satisfy the requirements, not of a locality, but of the whole globe?

We are living in an age of intellectual and social progress, when men are less fettered than our fathers were by the restraints of custom. On the continent of North America extraordinary progress has already been made by an essentially practical people towards the adoption of a complete reform in time-reckoning. What is known as the Standard-hour system, in itself in complete harmony with the principles of Cosmic Time, has been in common use for nearly three years, and it is generally recognized as an incalculable benefit to the whole community.

Throughout the United States and Canada we have outgrown the notion of isolating each locality by compelling it to observe a separate time notation. The Continent is divided into zones, each zone having the same time throughout its extent, based on a meridian which is a multiple of fifteen degrees from the Prime Meridian. Consequently the time of each zone varies exactly one hour from that of the adjoining zones. Thus all the variations of time which formerly were limited only by the number of towns and cities and localities which observed their own local time are reduced to the five zones. Only at points where the zones come in contact is there any exception to the common satisfaction which has resulted from the change. These are the only localities where we find the old-time difficulties, now so happily removed from every other section of the Continent. At such localities the difficulties must con-

H. Mis. 170-23

tinue to be felt until Cosmie Time comes into general use, for it is the only one remedy which can satisfy every requirement.

The Standard-hour system is an effective preliminary means for the introduction of universal time, and it is not confined to North America. In Sweden, as well as Great Britain, the principle is in common use. The Standard Time of Sweden is based on the meridian fifteen degrees east of the prime meridian; consequently an hour in advance of the Prime Meridian time. The time of Great Britain is that of the prime meridian itself.

The scheme of hour meridians can only be regarded as a provisional arrangement. It greatly lessens the difficulties experienced, but it does not wholly remove them. It is, however, an important practical step towards the general unification of time, as it brings the minutes and seconds into complete agreement with the world's time wherever the system is adopted. The Astronomer Royal of Great Britain calls particular attention to the breadth of view evidenced by the managers of the American railways who were so largely instrumental in having this important step taken. "By adopting a national meridian as the basis of their time-system they might have rendered impracticable the idea of a universal time to be used by Europe as well as America. But they rose above national jealousies and decided to have their time-reckoning based on the meridian which was likely to suit the convenience of the greatest number, thus doing their utmost to promote uniformity of time throughout the world by setting an example of the sacrifice of human susceptibilities to general expediency."

There is one feature of time-reform alluded to by President Arthur in his message to Congress which promises before long to be accepted by the community. I refer to the proposal to count the hours from zero to twenty-four. The recent report of the special committee on Standard Time of the American Society of Civil Engineers (January, 1886) thus alludes to this branch of the subject:

"This feature has the authority of the International Conference for its introduction. In intelligent circles in Europe, particularly in England and in Russia, also at the antipodes in Australia, the proposal is reported to have been greeted with enthusiasm. The Astronomer Royal of England, Mr. Christie, has established at Greenwich Observatory a division of the great dial into twenty-four hours. In London and in other cities, public clocks have been also changed to accustom the English public to this division of the day. Some newspapers in all their announcements adopt the change, and scientific societies give notce of their meetings in the same manner as this Society, according to the twenty-four-hour system.

"On this Continent there has been no uncertain sound. In the last annual report of the Committee it was stated that one hundred and seventy-one managers of railways in the United States and Canada had declared their readiness to abandon the division of the day into half-days, known as ante and post meridian, and to accept the numeration of the hours in one series, from midnight to midnight, these managers having under their control some 60,000 miles of railway.

"During the past year the seed sown has been fructifying, and many who held back have been won over and have given their adhesion to the movement. Among the many important railways ready to co-operate, some appear to see no necessity for further delay, and desire to secure at once the advantages which will result from the change. At this date it is publicly announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have determined to adopt the 24-hour system, and are actually preparing to make the change at an early day.\* Such proceedings can be accepted as indicating a proper appreciation of the reform which the American Society of Civil Engineers has advocated, and equally shows the discernment of those who direct the management of the youngest of the transcontinental railways. This practical commencement will, without a doubt, be speedily followed by other railway companies, and before long we may look for the 24-hour system coming into general use.

There is undoubtedly a growing feeling in many quarters in favor of the 24-hour system. It is reported to be used with great advantage on the whole of the cables and other lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and its connections extending from England through Europe and the Mediterranean to Egypt, and from Egypt to South Africa, India, China, and Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

It is a pertinent question to ask, what influence these various changes will have in preparing the public mind for another, and it may be said a final, change—the adoption of one uniform time in every longitude? For it must be evident to the thoughtful observer that the movement

\*At midsummer, 1886, the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the 24-hour system went into force in running "through" trains. The example set by the railway company has been followed in the towns and villages along the line, and the inhabitants generally having experienced the advantages of the change, no desire is expressed in any quarter to return to the old usage.

†The following foot-note is added: "It is proposed to adapt clocks and watches now in use to the change, by having inscribed on the existing dials the new numbers of the afternoon hours—thirteen to twenty-four (13 to 24) inclusive. The only practical difficulty to be overcome is met by the simple expedient of placing on the face of the watch or clock a supplementary dial, showing the new afternoon hours in Arabic numerals within the present Roman figures. The supplementary dial must be of thin material, and it has been found that, by being made simply of paper and secured to its position by any gum which will adhere to an enammeled surface, the object is attained without any further alteration of the watch or clock. The committee is aware that these seem trifling matters to bring under the notice of the convention, but questions of great moment not seldom hinge on small details. It is evident, from what has been set forth, that every person in the community may, at the cost of a few cents in each case, adapt his watch to the 24-hour system. The committee accordingly repeat their conviction that, with the disappearance of the only practical difficulty at an insignificant cost, there is nothing to prevent the railway authorities and the community at large adopting the change as soon as they become alive to its advantages."-Report of the Buffalo Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

for reforming our time-system will not have attained its object until this end be accomplished.

Those persons who have been in the habit of finishing their daily work at 6 p. m. under the 24-hour system will end it at 18. Those who retired to rest at 10 or 11 p. m. will seek their beds at 22 or 23. The idea that solar noon and 12 o'clock are one and inseparable has already been set aside throughout the United States and Canada; only on five meridians—the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th—is it held to be 12 o'clock at the mean solar passage. In all other longitudes throughout North America the identity between solar noon and 12 o'clock has practically been swept away.

These modifications in the time reckoning must tend to remove the idea that there is some necessary connection between the numbers of the hours and the position of the sun in each local firmament. The force of habit has heretofore associated noon with 12 o'clock, but in due time it will become obvious to every one that the hour of the sun's passage at any one locality may with as much propriety be distinguished by any one of the twenty-four numbers as by the now generally received number 12. So soon as this new idea comes generally to be accepted, so soon as it is understood that the numbers of the hours are arbitrary and conventional, it will not be difficult to take the final step in time reform and entirely supersede the present system by a notation which will give to mankind throughout the world simultaneous dates and hours and minutes.

The final step may appear to involve serious changes in much which concerns every individual, but it is not to be supposed that it will in any way interfere with the periods for labor, sleep, meals, or any ordinary usage. The one chauge will be in the numbers of the hours. In social affairs the regulating influence of daylight and darkness will always, as now, be paramount. The terms "noon" and "midnight" will continue to preserve their present meaning, although the numbers of the hours at which these periods occur will vary in each case according to longitude. Each separate meridian will have its own midnight hour distinguished from the midnight hours of other meridians by a distinctive number. So also with the noon hour, which, as already stated, will invariably agree with the longitude of the place. It is the midnight hour in each locality which will constitute the initial timepoint to regulate the legal hours for opening and closing banks, registry, and other public offices. The midnight hour may be arbitrarily chosen and be established by statute as circumstances may demand. It will be held to be the local zero to govern the hours of business, working hours, the hours for attendance at church, at school, and at places of amusement, and generally to regulate all the social affairs of life. While the seven week days will practically remain unchanged in every longitude, the simple expedient of numbering the hours so that everywhere they will correspond with Cosmic Time will result in securing the general uniformity to be desired. Thus it will be obvious that in all matters relating to time, whether local or non-local, the same hours, minutes, and seconds will universally be observed at the same instant. In cases when business men separated by long distances make contracts by telegraph, the engagements will be free from all ambiguity as to time. Both parties will be bound absolutely by the same notation.

The Cosmic Day is a new measure of time entirely non-local. It will be held to be the date of the world, and the change of date will occur at the same instant in all longitudes. On the prime meridian the change of date will be at midnight; to the east it will occur after midnight; and to the west of the prime meridian it will come before midnight. It will be one hour before or after midnight for every fifteen degrees of west or east longitude. Fortunately, in nearly all the important countries on the surface of the globe, the change of date will occur out of ordinary business hours.

It will thus be seen that while the contemplated reform will interfere as little as possible with existing customs, it will result in giving to the human family around the globe concurrent dates and in making every division of time uniform the world over.

In the adoption of the new system, temporary inconvenience may arise, but it will be trifling in extent and not of long duration; and any momentary disadvantage should not be allowed to weigh against the benefits to be secured to mankind for all future ages.

On the night of November 18, 1883, a noiseless revolution was effected throughout the United States and Canada. The hands of the clocks of some fifty millions of people were for the most part moved forward or backward in order to indicate the time of one of the five hour zones. The time now observed from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific varies with Cosmic Time, according to situation, from four to eight whole hours. In North America, therefore, the portion of the problem yet to be adjusted is easy of solution. As the minutes and seconds are already everywhere in agreement, the transition to universal uniformity of reckoning can be effected simply and with ease. It will only be necessary to move forward the dial hands of the clocks an even number of hours, varying from four to eight, as each case may require, to bring the Continent into complete accord with the time of the world.

When eventually it may become necessary to bring the time throughout all parts of North America to the world's standard, the transition may be effected by adjusting the clocks as follows:

# I. Clocks in the hour zones, of the west meridians.

Meridian	west.	Hours.
6007		(4
750		5
900	will have to be moved forwar	$d \nmid 6$
1050	, and the second	j 7
1200	j	(8

Similarly wherever the scheme of hour meridians be adopted the common reckoning may with equal case be secured. To the west of the

prime meridian the clocks will require to be moved forward, to the east backward. In Europe, Asia, and Africa the change would thus be effected:

# II. Clocks in the hour zones of the east meridians.

Meridian (	east.					Hours.
15° 7 30°	}					$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases}$
450 600	 	be moved	backward {	$d \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$		
750				5		
900	)					6

Thus, for example, New Orleans, in the hour zone of the 90th meridian west, would have its clocks advanced six hours, while Calcutta, in the 90th meridian east, would have its clocks retarded six hours. By the same simple process of transition, every city and district on the surface of the globe may be brought to the one common time-reckoning.

It is a significant fact that at the Washington Conference the principle of Universal Time obtained unanimous recognition from the delegates of so many nationalities. It is a presage that the peoples whom they represent will before long be fully impressed with the belief that a system of reckoning time uniformly throughout the globe is really the one rational system by which it can be noted, and the only system which will meet the demands of the human family in coming years. It is only step by step that a reform so great can be carried out. Moreover, although the difficulties to be overcome are undoubtedly serious, this much may be said with confidence, that they are less formidable than those which have already been conquered. A few years back the very question of a universal time for all nations was a theory not only new in itself but it was held by many to be wild and Utopian, and so impracticable as to be unworthy of consideration. In 1878 the subject could not command a hearing at the British Association! Since 1878 the arguments advanced to point out the necessity of change have, however, obtained attention, and a general movement for reform has been inaugurated. Scientific and practical men and learned societies in both hemispheres have taken part in the consideration of the question. It has formed the subject of discussion at International Congresses at Venice and Rome. The President and Congress of the United States have been induced to take decisive action in connection with it. The governments of twenty-five civilized nations have aided in its development. The International Washington Conference itself has greatly promoted the solution of the problem by coming to an unanimous determination on the essential principles to be observed. In several countries the recommendations of the conference have already in part been acted on, and changes have been effected which a few years back were not even dreamed of.

If so much has been accomplished within the eight years since the scheme of reform was first promulgated, is it too much to expect that the public mind will be prepared in the more advanced communities to accept the final step in a like period?

In about a dozen years we pass into another century. Is it taking too sanguine a view to suggest that by that time all nations will be willing to accept the change, and that the first day of January in the Twentieth Century may appropriately be inaugurated by the adoption of one uniform system of reckoning time throughout the world?

I learn from the recent lecture of the Astronomer Royal that the Board of Visitors of Greenwich Observatory have unanimously recommended that, in accordance with the resolutions of the Washington Conference, the Astronomical day should in the English Nautical Almanae be arranged from the year 1891 (the earliest practicable date) to begin at Greenwich midnight, so as to agree with the civil reekoning, and further that steps have been taken to give effect to this recommendation; thus in a few years this source of confusion to sailors navigating ships using the Nautical Almanae-embracing at least 70 per cent. of the tonnage of the world—will be removed. The distinguished Russian Astronomer, Struve, has suggested that all astronomers throughout the world should simultaneously abandon Astronomical Time and bring their notation into harmony with the civil reckoning. He further suggests that this reform should be introduced into the publications of observatories at the initial day of the century. In reference to this the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich, says (October, 1885) "it would be intolerable to have a fundamental question of time-reckoning left open for fifteen years," and urges that the step be taken ten years earlier. Be that as it may with regard to the assimilation of the astronomical and civil notations no one can question that the change of the century is an appropriate period for effecting the complete unification of time, and doing away with all the errors of our present mode of reekoning. Every auxiliary circumstance points to the possibility of that result being attained. The proceedings of the Washington Conference have given the movement an immense impulse. Its members have authoritatively recognized the principles on which the new notation may be established. So unimpeachable and simple are these principles as to be within the grasp of the most limited comprehension. In their application we may have to contend against the prejudices engendered by habit and custom, but the principles of reckoning time adopted by the conference are based on truth and they commend themselves to every one of intelligence, as the proper means to meet the admitted emergency. The unanimity with which the standard hour system was brought into common use in North America is an evidence that the age is sufficiently intelligent to adopt a reform when its advantages are understood. It will doubtless require the lapse of some years to win over those who feel it to be a bounder duty to cling to old institutions and existing customs. Gradually, however, the minds of the great mass of men will become familiarized with the new ideas and in the end the new system of notation can not fail to prevail. The main obstacles to be overcome are the restraints which tradition imposes and the usages which our ancestors have transmitted to us. But prejudices of this character can be gradually and certainly surmounted, if the true principles of time-reckoning be taught in schools and colleges. In a few years the youth of to-day will be moving actors in life, to influence public opinion and so effect an easy escape from the thraldom of custom. We have therefore good grounds for the belief that, by the dawn of the coming century, the civilized nations may enjoy a system of notation limited to no locality; when the record of the events of history will be unmarked by doubt; when ambiguity in hours and dates will be at an end; when every division of time will be concurrent in all longitudes.

These expectations realized, the Washington Conference will have rendered a great service to mankind. If the reforms of B. C. 46 and A. D. 1582 owed their origin to the dominant necessity of removing confusion in connection with the notations which existed in the then conditions of the human race, in no less degree is another reform demanded by the new conditions which are presented in this age. Obviously the needed change could not be consummated at a more suitable period than at the beginning of the new century, but whether effected at that or an earlier date, a provision is made for the change in the conclusions and recommendations of the Washington Conference—a conference which, representing all civilized nations and having established the fundamental principles of the new notation, must be held by future generations to mark an epoch in the annals of the world not less important than those of the reforms of Julius Cæsar and Pope Gregory XIII.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

TIME RECKONING FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE 1878-79.

#### (Extract.)

Persons who inhabit different sections of the earth differ from each other in their reckoning of the day. At one place it is noon, at another it is midnight; at a third it is sunrise, at a fourth it is sunset. In consequence we have the elements of confusion, which involve in some cases the mistake of a whole day.

People even living in the same meridian may differ a day in their usual reckoning of time, according as the countries they inhabit have been colonized from the one side or the other of the globe. There are instances in the Pacific Ocean where islands almost adjacent reckon by different days of the month and week; a circumstance calculated to produce much confusion when intercourse becomes frequent.

In Alaska the days of the week and month were one day in advance of those in the adjacent colony of British Columbia, indeed of the whole of America. On the advent of citizens of the United States a few years ago, when that territory was transferred by Russia, the Saturday was found to be the Sunday of the old residents. For ordinary business purposes a change became necessary, and a dispensation was granted in 1871 by the dignitaries of the Greek Church in Russia, authorizing their

missionaries and adherents in Alaska to celebrate Sunday a day later, or on Monday, according to the old reckoning.

The reverse has been met in another quarter of the globe. The Philippine Islands, lying between Australia and Asia, and about 100 degrees of longitude to the west of Alaska, were discovered in 1521 by the illustrious Magellan in his memorable first circumnavigation of the globe. That navigator followed the sun in his path around the world. Legaspi succeeded him and took possession of these important islands in the name of Philip II, King of Spain. The Philippine Islands extend for a thousand miles from north to south, they embrace Manilla, one of the oldest cities of the Indies, and they contain a population of 5,000,000. They were colonized, as well as discovered, by Spaniards coming from the East, and as a consequence the reckoning of the inhabitants has for more than three centuries remained a day behind the day in British India and the neighboring countries in Asia.

Travelers who arrive at New Zealand or the Australian colonies by the San Francisco route meet the same difference, owing to the fact that the countries in the South Pacific were colonized from the West. The day of the week and of the mouth carried from San Francisco never agrees with the day and date reckoned by the inhabitants at the destination of the steamer.

All travelers who have made the voyage between America and Asia have experienced the difficulty in reckoning referred to. Those who have proceeded westward have lost, while those who have traveled eastward have gained a day. In Mrs. Brassey's Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam, this experience is recorded. The journal of that lady passes from Wednesday, January 10, directly to Friday, January 12—Thursday, January 11, having no existence with the travelers.

In sailing across the Pacific from west to east, one day has to be repeated before landing on the American coast. If, for example, the correction be made on Wednesday, 1st July, there will be two Wednesdays in the one week, and two days of the month dated July 1.

A journey round the world is now an everyday undertaking, and is accomplished with comparative ease. Suppose two travelers set out from a given place, one going eastwardly, the other westwardly. A singular circumstance will result when they both return to the common starting point, and the reason is obvious. One man will arrive, according to his reckoning, say on Tuesday, December 31, when in fact at that locality it is Wednesday, January 1. The other traveler, assuming that he has kept accurately a daily journal, will enter in his diary on precisely the same day, Thursday, January 2. This consequence has been brought out by Edgar Allen Poe, in his amusing story of "Three Sundays in one Week," but it no longer can be held to be an imaginary contingency, since steam communication by land and water is now affording extraordinary facilities for making the tour of the globe.

To illustrate the difficulty more particularly. First, let us select points in four quarters of the globe, each about 90 degrees apart, say in Japan, Arabia, Newfoundand, and Alaska. If we assume it to be Sunday midnight at the first-mentioned place, it must be noon at the opposite point, Newfoundland, but on what day is it noon? Arabia being to the west of Japan, the local time there will be 6 p. m., on Sunday, and Alaska, lying to the east of Japan, the time there will be 6 a. m. on Monday. Again, when the clock indicates 6 p. m. on Sunday in Arabia, it must be Sunday noon at a point 90 degrees farther west, or at Newfoundland; when it is 6 a. m. on Monday in Alaska, it must be noon on Monday 90 degrees farther east, also at Newfoundland. Thus, by tracing local time east and west from a given point to its antipodes, the clock on the one hand becomes twelve hours slower, on the other hand twelve hours faster. In the case in point, while it is midnight on Sunday in Japan, at precisely the same moment it is noon at Newfoundland on two distinct days, viz, on Sunday and on Monday.

Secondly, let us trace local time only in one direction around the earth. The day does not begin everywhere at the same moment. Its commencement travels from

east to west with the sun, as the earth revolves in the opposite direction, and it takes an entire revolution of the globe on its axis for the day everywhere to be entered on. Immediately on the completion of one revolution the inception of any one day ends, and at this moment the end of the day begins; and the globe must make another complete revolution before the end of the day entirely finishes. The globe must in fact make two entire revolutions before any one week day runs out, consequently each and every day of the week runs over forty-eight hours; and, taking the whole globe into account, two civil days always co-exist. The first twenty-four hours of one day co-exist with the last twenty-four hours of its predecessor, while the remaining twenty-four hours co-exist with the first twenty-four hours of the day which follows.

It is difficult to accept the fact that any one day lasts more than twenty-four hours; but it can be demonstrated that it is the case. Let us place together several maps of the world on Mercator's "Projection," so as to represent, in consecutive order, each part of the earth's surface as it passes the sun during several diurnal revolutions. (See plate).

 $AA^1$ ,  $A^1A^2$ , are intended to represent each a complete map of the world. Within each of these limits every place on the earth's surface is brought under the sun during a daily revolution.

The vertical lines  $E \ I \ N \ R \ V$  represent meridians, for the sake of simplicity selected 60 degrees apart, and the stars or dots at their intersection denote the beginning and end of a day on each of the six meridians. As the earth revolves, the sun passes successively the meridians of those localities, with an interval of four hours clapsing between each.

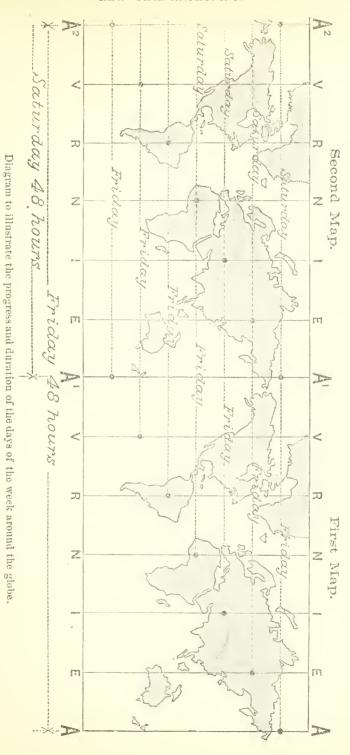
Let us assume it to be 12 o'clock midnight on Thursday at meridian A. At that moment and at that place Friday begins and runs for twenty-four hours, or on the diagram from A to  $A^1$ .

Four hours later Friday begins on meridian E, and runs four hours on the second map, or into the second revolution of the earth. Four hours still later Friday begins on meridian I and runs eight on the second map or into the second revolution. This goes on from spot to spot, until at last the commencement of Friday reaches the last meridian, and at that point Friday runs entirely across the second map to  $A^2$ . Thus Friday begins at A, runs during two complete revolutions of the earth, as shown on the map from A to  $A^2$ .

The diagram will thus illustrate the duration of every day in the week, and it becomes obvious, when we take a general view of the whole globe on any given day, say Saturday, that day begins in the middle of Friday and does not end until the middle of Snnday. Friday, on the other hand, beginning in the middle of Thursday, runs into the middle of Saturday, while Sunday commences at the moment Friday ends. To state the case differently: the same moment of absolute time which is part of Saturday in one place, is equally part of Friday and of Sunday in some other places east and west.

It is a preconceived idea with many that there is a simultaneous Sunday over the earth, and that Christians in every meridian keep the Lord's day at one and the same time. Facts, however, establish that this is a mistake. From its first commencement to its final ending, the Sunday extends over forty-eight hours. Indeed, if we take into account the remarkable circumstance mentioned with regard to Alaska and the Philippine Islands, Sunday has been discovered to run over some fifty-five hours. The same may be said of any day in the week; and as a consequence we have, taking the whole globe into view, Saturday and Monday running over the intervening Sunday to overlap each other about seven hours. We have, in fact as a constant occurrence, portions of three consecutive days co-existent.

From the fact that not only are the hours of the day different in every meridian, but that different days are constantly in progress on the face of the globe, it is a difficult matter under our present system of reckoning to assign relatively the hour and



day when events take place. We may learn of an occurrence, and the time assigned will be correct in the meridian of the locality. Everywhere else it will be inaccurate. Indeed, if the fact of the occurrence be transmitted over the world by telegraph, it may, in some places, be recorded on different days.\* If the incident occurs at the close of a month, or a year, it may actually take place in two different months, or two distinct years.

Under our present system it is quite possible for two events to take place several hours apart, the first and older occurring in the new year in one locality; the second, although the more recent in absolute time, falling, in another locality, within the old year. The same may be said of events that occur during the period which clapses when one century merges into another. In one part of the globe the same event may transpire in the nineteenth century, while in another it falls within the twentieth century.

Another difficulty, forced on the attention by the science of the century, is mainly due to the agency of electricity, employed as a means of telegraphy, and to steam applied to locomotives. These extraordinary sister agencies having revolutionized the relation of distance and time, having bridged space, and drawn into closer affinity portions of the earth's surface previously separated by long and, in some eases, inaccessible distances.

Let us take the case of a traveler in North America. He lands at Halifax in Nova Scotia, and starts by a railway to Chicago through the eastern portions of Canada. His route is over the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk, and other lines. He stops at St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, and Detroit. At the beginning of the journey he sets his watch by Halifax time. As he reaches each place in succession, he finds a considerable variation in the clocks by which the trains are run, and he discovers that at no two places is the same time used. Between Halifax and Chicago he finds the railways observing no less than seven different standards of time. If the traveller remains at any one of the cities referred to, he must alter his watch to avoid inconvenience, and perhaps not a few disappointments and annoyances to himself and others. If, however, he should not alter his watch, he would discover on reaching Chicago that it was an hour and thirty-five minutes faster than the clocks and watches in that city.

If his journey be made by one of the routes through the United States, the variation in time and its inconveniences will not be less. If he extends his journey west of Chicago, traveling from place to place until he reaches San Francisco, he will meet continual change, and finally discovers a loss in time of nearly four hours (3h. 56m.). Between the extreme points there are many standards of time, each city or place of importance generally being governed by its own meridian. Hence the discrepancies which perplex the traveler in moving from place to place.

On the continent of Europe, and indeed wherever lines of communication extend between points differing to any considerable extent in longitude, the same difficulty is experienced. On a journey from Paris to Vienna or to St. Petersburg, the standard time employed by the railways changes frequently, and the extreme difference in time between the first and last city is nearly two hours. As railways and telegraphs are extended in Russia, the inconveniences will become of serious importance in that country. Within the limits of Russia in Europe and Asia, the extreme variations of time is about twelve hours.

Suppose we take the case of a person traveling from London to India. He starts with Greenwich time, but he scarcely leaves the shores of England when he finds his watch no longer right. Paris time is used for the journey until that of Rome becomes the standard. At Brindisi there is another change. Up the Mediterranean ships' time is used. At Alexandria Egyptian time is the standard. At Suez, ships'

<sup>\*</sup>Time and the Telegraph.—A message dated Simla, 1.55 a. m. Wednesday, was received in London at 11.47 p. m. on Thesday. As the clerk said, with pardonable confusion, "Why, this message was sent off to-morrow."—Times.

time is resumed, and continues, with daily changes, until India is reached. Arriving at Bombay, the traveler will find two standards employed, local time and railway time, the latter being that of Madras. If he has not altered his watch since he left England, he will find it some five hours slow. Should he continue his journey to China, it will have fallen eight hours behind.

In the United Kingdom the difficulties due to longitude are only felt in a modified form. The greater island, embracing England and Scotland, is comparatively limited in width; one standard of time is therefore used. It is only in respect to the sister island, Ireland, that the difference in longitude calls for a difference in time. In the whole United Kingdom, consequently, there are practically only two standards, viz, Green wich time and Irish time, the difference being twenty-five minutes. No one, therefore, whose experience has been confined to the United Kingdom, can form an adequate idea of the extent of the inconvenience arising from the causes alluded to, where geographical circumstances render necessary the use of a multiplicity of standards.

The railway system is the principal agent in the developing of the difficulties referred to, and the still further extension of steam communications in great continental lines is forcing the subject on public attention. Canada supplies a good illustration of what is occurring. The railways built and projected will extend from the eastern coast of Newfoundland on the Atlantic to the western coast of British Columbia on the Pacific, embracing about 75° of longitude. Every Canadian city has its own time. Innumerable settlements are now being formed throughout the country ultimately to be traversed by railways; and in a few years scores of populous towns and cities will spring up in the now uninhabited territories between the two oceans. Each of these places will have its own local time, and the difference between the clocks at the two extremes of Canada will be fully to hours. The difficulties which will ultimately arise from this state of things are apparent. They are already in some degree felt, they are year by year increasing, and will at no distant day become seriously inconvenient. This is the case not in Canada alone, but all the world over.

The division of the day into two halves, each containing twelve hours, and each hambered from 1 to 12, is also a fertile source of error and inconvenience.

Travelers who have had occasion to consult railway guides and steam-boat time-tables will be familiar with the inconvenience resulting from this cause; none know better by experience how much the divisions ante meridian and post meridian have baffled their inquiries, and how often these arbitrary divisions have led to mistakes. Were it necessary, innumerable instances could be given. The evil, however, is one so familiar that it has come to be looked upon as unavoidable, and is, as a matter of course, silently endured.

The halving of the day has doubtless long been in use, but beyond its claim to antiquity, is a custom that confers not a single benefit, and is marked by nothing to recommend it.

#### SCHEME OF COSMIC OR UNIVERSAL TIME.

- 1. That a system of universal time be established, with the view of facilitating synchronous scientific observations, for chronological reckonings, for the purpose of trade and commerce by sea and land, and for all such uses to which it is applicable.
- 2. That the system be established for the common observance of all peoples, and of such a character that it may be adopted by each separate community, as may be found expedient.
- 3. That the system be based on the principle that for all terrestrial time-reckonings there be one recognized unit of measurement only, and that all measured intervals of time be directly related to the one-unit measure.
- 4. That the unit measure be the period occupied by the diurnal revolution of the earth, defined by the mean solar passage at the meridian twelve hours from the prime meridian established through Greenwich.

5. That the unit measure defined as above be held to be a day absolute, and designated a cosmic day.

6. That such cosmic day be held as the chronological date of the earth, changing with the mean solar passage at the anti-meridian of Greenwich.

7. That all divisions and multiples of the cosmic day be known as cosmic time.

8. That the cosmic day be divided into hours, numbered in a single series, one to twenty-four (1 to 24), and that the hours be subdivided, as ordinary hours, into minutes and seconds.

NOTE.—As an alternative means of distinguishing the cosmic hours from the hours in local reckonings, they may be denoted by the letters of the alphabet, which, omitting I and V, are twenty-four in number.

9. That until cosmic time be accepted as the recognized means of reckoning in the ordinary affairs of life, it is advisable to assimilate the system to present usages, and to provide for the casy translation of local reckonings into cosmic time, and vice versa; that, therefore, in theory, and as closely as possible in practice, local reckonings be based on a known interval in advance or behind cosmic time.

10. That the surface of the globe be divided by twenty-four equi-distant hour-meridians, corresponding with the hours of the cosmic day.

11. That, as far as practicable, the several hour-meridians be taken according to the longitude of the locality, to regulate local reckonings, in a manner similar to the system in use throughout North America.

12. That in all cases where an hour-meridian is adopted as the standard for regulating local reckonings in a particular section or district, the civil day shall be held to commence twelve hours before, and end twelve hours after, the mean solar passage of such hour meridian.

13. That the civil day, based on the prime meridian of Greenwich, shall coincide and be one with the cosmic day. That civil days on meridians east of Greenwich shall be (according to the longitude) a known number of hours, or hours and minutes, in advance of cosmic time, and to the west of Greenwich the contrary.

14. That the surface of the globe being divided by twenty-four equi-distant meridians (fifteen degrees apart) corresponding with the hours of the cosmic day, it is advisable that longitude be reckoned according to these hour-meridians.

15. That divisions of longitudo less than an hour (fifteen degrees) be reckoned in minutes and seconds and parts of seconds.

16. That longitude be reckoned continuously towards the west, beginning with zero at the anti-prime meridian, twelve hours from Greenwich.

17. That longitude generally be denoted by the same terms as those applied to cosmic time.

# REPORT ON ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.

By George H. Boehmer.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1879 Prof. E. S. Holden, then connected with the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, published a preliminary account of astronomical observatories, principally American, although reports of a few foreign observatories, translated from the "Vierteljahrsschrift der Astronomischen Gesellschaft," were incorporated.

In the beginning of 1880 a circular\* was sent to the directors of observatories, requesting their co-operation in the continuation of the work. Professor Holden, however, having accepted a call to Madison, Wis., as director of the Washburn Observatory, the editing of the notes received was entrusted to the writer, and the result was published in the Smithsonian Annual Report for 1880 (pp. 623-739).

Since then, by correspondence, a large amount of material has been collected, and this is now presented, classified under the two heads: I. American observatories, and H. Foreign observatories. Notwithstanding, however, the care given by comparison with other works on the subject, such as "A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et des Astronomes," "U. S. Nautical Almanac," "Connaissance des Temps," "Astronomische Nachrichten," etc., the report is not regarded as complete; and the directors of the observatories and astronomers generally into whose hands the paper may come are earnestly requested to freely criticise it and to furnish the corrections and additions necessary to secure, for another year, a more correct and complete account of their respective observatories.

## I. AMERICAN OBSERVATORIES

AKRON, OIHO.

Buchtel College Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ———.
Latitude, ———.
Director, ———.

# ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Dudley Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 13<sup>m</sup> 12.87<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42° 39′ 49.5″ N.

Directors: B. A. GOULD, 1854..

O. M. MITCHEL, 1859.

G. H. Hough, 1862.

L. Boss, 1875.

Founded in 1851, by subscription, the principal subscriber being Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY. Built in the form of a cross, with wings east and west for the meridian instruments. Finished in 1854, and inaugurated in 1856.

# ALFRED CENTER, NEW YORK.

Observatory of Alfred University.

Longitude from Washington, 2<sup>m</sup> 55° W.

Latitude, 42° 15′ 19.8" N.

Instructors: Prof. A. B. KENYON,

Prof. II. C. Coon.

The observatory has not been used for original research, but only for class instruction.

# ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 11<sup>m</sup> 50.84<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 40° 27′ 41.6″ N.

Director: S. P. LANGLEY.

Founded in 1860, enlarged in 1873, and further enlarged in 1881. Equipped in 1867, principally through the liberality of W. Thaw, of Pittsburgh, to whom its subsequent accessions are also largely due. The dome, 22 feet in diameter, contains the equatorial.

The observatory in 1870, under its present director, inaugurated and

carried into active operation the system of time service on a scale then, and probably still, as regards the systematic distribution of time to railroads, the most extensive in the country. The observatory is the standard of time for a large portion of the railroads connecting the Atlantic and the Mississippi. It is better known by its investigations in solar physics, to which the director has given his principal attention for the last ten years.

## INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instruments: Makers, Troughton & Simms; aperture, 4 inches; magnifying power, 150 diameters.
- (e) Equatorial instruments: Makers, Fitz, reworked by Clark; aperture of objective, 13 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 50 to 1,200; equatorial carries a 12-inch flat mirror by Clark at south end of its polar axis; also, position filar micrometer, polarizing solar eye-piece; apparatus for projecting solar image; eight other subsidiary pieces.
- (d) Spectroscopes: One employing large RUTHERFURD grating; one with small grating; one 2-prism spectroscope; apparatus for using large equatorial as collimator, etc.
- (e) Photometers and other subsidiary apparatus: A variety of thermopiles, used in connection with a Thompson reflecting galvanometer; large Bunsen photometer; small portable heliostat, etc.
  - (f) Chronographs: One of Bond's pattern, built by Hamblet.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time; two by Howard, both break-circuit: sidereal; one by Frodsham, break-circuit.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time; one by Frodsham: sidereal; one Frodsham, break-circuit.
- (i) Miscellaneous: One reflecting telescope of 6½-inch aperture, specially used for obtaining an image projected any size without the employment of any enlarging lenses; one Foucault siderostat and a large number of special pieces of apparatus for the study of radiant heat.

The observatory has never issued any regular series of annals; for abstracts of the results of its work reference must be made to the Comptes Rendus de l'Institut de France, to the Memoirs of the U. S. National Academy, to the pages of the American Journal of Science, of the Annales de Chimie et Physique, Wiedemann's Annalen, and to various foreign and domestic scientific journals.

Electric appliances for the distribution of exact time, automatically and continuously to points outside the observatory.

# AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Lawrence Observatory of Amherst College.

Longitude from Washington, 18<sup>m</sup> 4.8<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42° 22′ 15.6″ N.

Director: DAVID P. TODD.

H. Mis. 170——24

# ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

# Detroit Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 26<sup>m</sup> 43.1° W.

Latitude, 42° 16′ 48" N.

Directors: F. BRÜNNOW, 1854.

J. C. WATSON, 1858.

M. W. HARRINGTON, 1879.

Annex of the University of Michigan. Projected in 1852, commenced in 1853, completed in 1854. The principal structure is surmounted by a dome and has two wings. About thirty planetoids have been discovered here.

## Annapolis, Maryland.

# U. S. Naval Academy Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 2<sup>m</sup> 15.61<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 38° 58′ 53.48″ N.

Authority for longitude, U. S. Coast Survey; for latitude, Professor Chauvenet.

Director: Lieut. Commander P. F. HARRINGTON, head of department of astronomy, navigation, and surveying.

The officers attached to the observatory are occupied in duties of instruction in the department of astronomy, navigation, and surveying. The instruments are used in the course of instruction, but regular observations are not made for purposes of astronomical investigation.

### INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Meridian eirele: One; maker, Repsold, Germany; diameter of circles, 30 inches; divided to 2'; read by 4 microscopes to 2". Aperture of objective, 4 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, — inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 80 diameters.

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, Würdemann; aperture, 2

inches: magnifying power, 40 diameters.

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & Sons; aperture of objective, 7\(^3\) inches; magnifying power of eye-pieces, 40, 106, 553, and 966; micrometer eye-pieces, 89, 226, 673.
- (f) Chronographs: One Morse fillet; one Transit of Venus Commission.
  - (g) Clock: One sidereal; makers, ARNOLD, CHAS. FRODSHAM, London.
- (h) Chronometers: Five mean time; makers, Negus, Nos. 1030, 1088, 1260; Dent, 2,099; Hatton, 262: two sidereal; maker, Negus, Nos. 1520, 1527.
- (i) Miscellaneous: One Talcott's zenith telescope (Würdemann); one Transit of Venus telescope (Stackpole); portable transit (Würdemann).

# BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Denmore Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ——.
Latitude, ———.
Director: ——.
Barnesville, Ohio.
Olney Observatory.
Longitude from Washington (about), 16 <sup>m</sup> W. Latitude (about), 40° N.
Authority for longitude and latitude, A. von Steinwehr's map of Ohio Director: Charles E. Gause, Jr.
No systematic observations. Instruments used only for purpose oclass instruction.
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.
High School Observatory.
Longitude from Washington, ———. Latitude, ———.
Director: ARTHUR K. BARTLETT.
Instruments:
(a) Meridian circle: One; aperture of objective, 4 inches; for obser-
vations of the sun, aperture employed, 2 to 4 inches; magnifying power
ordinarily employed, 75 diameters.
(i) Miscellancous: The only instrument at present used in the observatory is a 4-inch achromatic telescope, which was purchased by the
board of education about nine years ago, for the use of students and teachers in the high school. It was manufactured by Pike, the New York optician, and is mounted upon a portable tripod stand, provided with all the necessary adjustments. For the general observations of astronomy it is regarded as one of the best telescopes in this State.
Beloit, Wisconsin.
Smith Observatory of Beloit College.
Longitude from Washington, ———.
Latitude, ——.
Director:
Brooklyn, New York.
I. Private Observatory of Mr. W. T. Gregg.
Latitude, ———,
Director: W. T. GREGG.
(c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, WILLIAM T. GREGG; aperture of

## II. Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ---Latitude. —— Director: G. P. SERVISS.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (e) Equatorial instruments: One telescope; maker, John Byrne, of New York: aperture of objective, 33 inches: magnifying powers of eyepieces, 50, 106, 160, 250, and 320.
- (i) Miscellaneous: The director remarks: "My telescope is mounted equatorially on a tripod stand. The objective is of excellent quality. I can see the companion of a Lyra and both the debilissima in ensilon Lyra with ease. It also easily separates double stars only 1.5" apart. Under favorable circumstances I have seen five of Saturn's moons. I have no observatory, and my observations are made from lofty windows having a southerly and westerly exposure, and occasionally from the roof of my residence on Brooklyn Heights. In observing Jupiter and Saturn I ordinarily employ powers of 160 and 250, and occasionally 320. Fer special purposes I have used a power of 480 with good effect."

## BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## 1. Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ——. Latitude, ----

Director: James W. Ward.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instrument.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, John Byrne, New York City; aperture of objective, 4 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 60, 80, 130, 200, 330, 400; useful with Barlow lens to 550.
  - (h) Chronometer: One mean time; maker, Samuels, Liverpool.
- (i) Miscellancous: Dollond, 13 inches, used roughly on alt azimuth swivel for southern transits, etc.

# II. Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 7<sup>m</sup> 21.65° W.

Latitude, 42° 54′ 9.5″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Report for 1862 of the regents of University of State of New York.

Director: HENRY MILLS.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(c) Telescope not equatorial; maker, BARDON; aperture of objective, 3 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 50 to 250.

## CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## I. Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 23<sup>m</sup> 41.26<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42° 22′ 58.8″ N.

Director: E. L. TROUVELOT.

II. The Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College.

Longitude from Washington, 23<sup>m</sup> 41.11<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42° 22′ 48.3″ N.

Directors: W. C. Bond, 1839.

G. P. BOND, 1859.

J. Winlock, 1866.

EDWARD C. PICKERING, 1876.

Annexed to Harvard College; projected in 1815; ground acquired in 1842; instruments set up in 1844-'48; a central tower and dome, two wings, with a small dome on the western wing. Here it was that G. P. Bond discovered in 1848 the seventh satellite of Saturn (Hyperion), and in 1850 the dusky interior ring inside the bright rings of that planet. Among the chronographs, this observatory possesses the original instrument of W. C. Bond, mounted in 1850.

- (a) Meridian circle: Makers, TROUGHTON & SIMMS (glasses by AL-VAN CLARK & SONS); diameter of circles, 36 inches; divided to 5'; each circle read by 4 microscopes to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 8½ inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 8½ inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 300 to 350 diameters. (a') East transit circle, by TROUGHTON & SIMMS; diameter of circles, 48 inches; divided to 5'; each circle read by 4 microscopes to 0.2"; aperture of objective, 4½ inches.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: One made by Herrst, of Pulkowa; aperture, 2\frac{3}{4} inches; magnifying power, up to 200 diameters. (b') Large photometer, mounted in the meridian, for comparing images of stars during transit.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One made by Merz; aperture of objective, 15 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 100 to 2,000. (c') West equatorial, by Alvan Clark & Sons; aperture, 54 inches.
- (d) Spectroscopes: Three, described in vol. viii of the Annals of the Observatory.
- (e) Photometers and other subsidiary apparatus: One Zöllner photometer, and several photometers of other kinds.
- (f) Chronographs: Two spring governors, by W. Bond & Son; one small barrel chronograph.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, Bond, 394; one sidereal; makers, FRODSHAM, 1327; Bond, 312.

- (h) Chronometers: Two sidereal; makers, Frodsham, 3451; Bond, 236; one thermometric chronometer, Frodsham, 3424.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Comet-seeker and other small telescopes and apparatus.

## CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 23<sup>m</sup> 49\* E. (approximately). Latitude, 42° 21′ 56″ N. (approximately). *Director:* E. F. SAWYER.

# CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Dearborn Observatory.

Longitude from Washington,  $42^{m}$   $14.69^{s}$  W. Latitude,  $41^{\circ}$  50' 1'' N.

Directors: T. H. SAFFORD, 1865.

ELIAS COLBERT, 1874.

G. W. Hough, 1879.

Annexed to the university. Founded by subscription in 1822.

INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian eircle: Makers, Repsold & Son; diameter of circle, 40 inches; divided to 2'; read by 4 microscopes to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 6 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 3 inches.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & Sons; aperture of objective, 18½ inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, positive, 120, 190, 287, 385, 900; negative, 135, 225, 450, 900.
  - (f) Chronograph: G. W. Hough; cylinder recording.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; makers, Howard & Co.; Graham escapement, mercury pendulum; one sidereal; makers, Charles Gortner & Co., London; Graham escapement, mercury pendulum.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; makers, Bond & Son.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Signal mean time clock for transmitting time signals.

CINCINNATI, OIIIO.

Cincinnati Observatory. (See Mount Lookout.)

CLINTON, NEW YORK.

Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College.

Longitude from Washington, 6<sup>m</sup> 34.65<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 3′ 17″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Longitude telegraphically determined from Cambridge, Mass. Latitude by stars in prime vertical.

Director: C. W. F. PETERS.

Founded in 1852 by subscription; completed in 1855; central edifice

with wings east and west. Forty-two planetoids have been discovered here.

### INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, W. Würdemann, Washington, D. C.; aperture  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; magnifying power, diameters.

  (c) Equatorial instrument: One made by Spencer & Eaton; aper-
- (c) Equatorial instrument: One made by Spencer & Eaton; aperture of objective, 13½ inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 80 to 1600. (c') One by Steinheil Sons; aperture, 4 inches. (c'') One by Hugo Schröder; aperture, 5 inches.
- (d) Spectroscope: One direct vision 5 prisms; attached to the 4-inch STEINHEIL refractor.
  - (f) Chronograph: By WM. Bond & Son, Boston, Mass.
  - (g) Clocks: Mean time; makers, WM. BOND & SON.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; makers, WM. BOND & SON.

## COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

The Laws Observatory, University of the State of Missouri.

Longitude from Washington, 1<sup>h</sup> 1<sup>m</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 56′ 51.5″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Joseph Ficklin and Thomas J. Lowry.

Director: Joseph Ficklin.

During February and March, 1880, the old observatory building, which stood a few feet west of the main university edifice, was moved and enlarged. It now stands on the beautiful eminence in the campus near the chalybeate spring. The meridian line of each pier now passes between the university building and the president's mansion. In this position a good horizon is secured. In the old position the horizon was obstructed on the north by the scientific building, and on the east by the university building.

The old dome was found to be too small for the equatorial recently purchased, and a brick addition was made at the east end for the accommodation of this instrument. The whole building is 63 feet long from east to west, and fronts east.

The present greatly improved condition of the observatory is due to the liberality of the president, Dr. S. S. Laws, who, for the advancement of astronomical science, has given to the university more than \$2,000, in order to procure the telescope and put it in complete working order, and to move and enlarge the observatory building.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Meridian circle: One; maker, Brunner, of Paris; diameter of circle,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; divided to 5'; read by two microscopes to 3"; aperture of objective,  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches; for observations of the sun, aperture

employed,  $2\frac{1}{16}$  inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 50 diameters.

- (c) Equatorial instruments: One made by Henry Fitz, of New York; aperture of objective,  $4\frac{1}{16}$  inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 30 to 240; one made by Merz & Son, of Munich; aperture of objective,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 80 to 1018. This instrument is furnished with a micrometer, reflecting prisms and sun-shades. It is driven by clock-work. The hour circle is 10 inches in diameter. It is graduated on silver to single minutes, and read by two verniers to 4 seconds of time. The declination circle is 15 inches in diameter. It is graduated on silver to 10 minutes, and read by two verniers to 10 seconds of arc. The finder was made by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass. It has an aperture of  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches and a focal length of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, Riggs, of Philadelphia: one sidereal; makers, Gregg & Rupp, of New York.
- (i) Miscellaneous: The instrumental equipment includes also a sextant made by E. & G. W. Blunt, of New York; the arc is graduated on silver, and reads by a vernier and miscroscope to 10 seconds. An altazimuth instrument, made by E. & G. W. Blunt; it has an aperture of 2½ inches; the circles are 12 inches in diameter and graduated to 10 minutes; the horizontal circle has four verniers with microscopes and the vertical circle two, and each reads to 10 seconds. A Transit theodolite, made by GREGG & RUPP, of New York.

# Columbus, Onio.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 23<sup>m</sup> 54<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 40° 0′ 1.5″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: U. S. Coast Survey for State-House dome, 2 miles distant.

Director: R. W. McFarland.

INSTRUMENTS:

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, Alvan Clark & Sons; aperture of objective, 5 inches.
  - (g) Clock: Mean time; makers, Parkinson & Frodsham.

# CRETE, NEBRASKA.

Boswell Observatory of Doane College.

Longitude from	Washington,	
Latitude, ——		
Director	_	

## DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Dubuque Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 54<sup>m</sup> 27.61<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 42° 29′ 38″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Boundary line between the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, projected through the city of Dubuque; and telegraphic record of star transits at Ann Arbor and Dubuque.

Director: Asa Horr, M. D. Under the supervision of Prof. J. C. Watson, in 1865.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, WM. WÜRDEMANN, Washington, D. C. Aperture, 1½ inches; magnifying power sufficient to note time by stars of the 10th magnitude. Finding circle, 4½ inches diameter, reading by verniers and lenses to half a minute of arc. The pier extends 17 feet into the ground, through clay to gravel; it is 7 feet 6 inches diameter at base, 3 feet at top, which is 4 feet above the surface; is surrounded by a brick wall, 8 inches from the stone shaft, the space between (at the surface of the ground) being stuffed with oakum. The Y's rest on thin brass supports on the top of stone pillars, instead of the iron frame which acme with the instrument.
- (g) Clock: Mean time; makers, Howard & Co., Boston. Tower clock, reliable to less than a second a day through all extremes of temperature.
- (h) Chronometer: Mean time; maker, K. ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, England.

# DUE WEST, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Astronomical Observatory of Erskine College.

Longitude from Washington, ——.
Latitude, ———.
Director: Rev. W. M. GRIER, D. D.
T D
Easton, Pennsylvania.
La Fayette College Observatory.
Longitude from Greenwich, ——.
Latitude, ——.
Director:

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 11<sup>m</sup> 22.2<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 40° 40′ 19″ N.

Authority for latitude and longitude: United States Coast Survey.

Director: Charles W. Plyer.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, John Bliss & Sons, New York; aperture, 1 inch; magnifying power, 10 diameters.

(c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, Henry G. Fitz; aperture of objective, 64 inches. Nine eye-pieces, from 50 to 630.

# FORDHAM, NEW YORK.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 40.47<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 40° 52′ 31.3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Coast Survey map of 1863 and American Ephemeris, 1879, assuming the longitude and latitude of New York, given in the Ephemeris, to be that of the city hall.

Director: WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

Observatory removed to Riverdale, New York.

## FORT DODGE, IOWA.

## Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 1<sup>h</sup> S<sup>m</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 42° 30' N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: F. HESS.

Director: F. HESS.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, J. Brown & Son, New York; aperture, 1 inch; magnifying power,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  diameters, with horizontal and vertical circle, each reading to 1.

(c) Equatorial instrument: Aperture of objective,  $2\S$  inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed,  $2\S$  inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 50 diameters.

(g) Clock: Mean time; maker, G. M. Wheeler, Elgin, Ill.

(i) Miscellancous: One TROUGHTON sextant and artificial horizon.

# GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

# Observatory of Georgetown College.

Longitude from Washington, 6.28 W.

Latitude, 38° 54′ 26.07″ N.

Directors: James Curley, S. J.

John G. Hagen, S. J.

The observatory was ready for use on January 1, 1846, and was built by means of a donation of the Rev. Meredith Jenkins, of Baltimore.

Miscellaneous observations were made first to determine the latitude and longitude with great accuracy. It is now used principally for instruction.

The plan of this observatory was made and the first instrument ordered in the year 1841. The excavations for the building were commenced in 1843, and three years later observations began. The building is situated on a hill, northwest of the college, commanding a free horizon. It is 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, comprising two wings on the east and west sides, and two rooms in the middle, viz: The clock-room and library, besides cellar and dome.

The west wing has a transit instrument by ERTEL & Son, 7 feet long and 43 inches aperture; the east wing a meridian circle by TROUGHTON & Simms, reading to fractions of a second by four microscopes, with an object-glass of 4 inches clear aperture. The equatorial was also made by Troughton & Simms, has 4.8 inches aperture with powers from 25 to 400, clockwork and micrometer, strong mounting and large circles. The dome measures 20 feet in diameter, and was intended for an 8-inch equatorial, which had been ordered in Paris, but had to be replaced by the present one. Two sidereal clocks, originally mounted in the east and west wings, and a meantime chronometer by Molyneaux, of London, a universal instrument by ERTEL & Son, a reflecting circle by TROUGHTON & SIMMS, and two 3-inch telescopes completed the original outfit of the observatory, which, together with the building, cost about \$13,000, a small sum compared to the prices of the present day. The expenses were defrayed for the most part by a donation of the Rev. THOMAS MEREDITH JENKINS, S. J., of Baltimore.

The building of the observatory and the mounting of the instruments was superintended by the first director, James Curley, S. J. The geographical position was determined by him in 1846, the longitude by corresponding observations of moon-culminations at Georgetown and Greenwich, the latitude by upper and lower culminations of circumpolar stars.

The revolution of 1847 brought several Italian professors to Georgetown, among whom were DE VICO, SECCHI, and SESTINI. The former had to leave a few weeks later for London on some important business, where he died of typhoid-fever on November 15, 1848, only forty-three years of age; but the gold medal is still preserved here, which he received from the King of Denmark for his discovery of six comets (I, 1844; II, 1847; I, V, VI, IX, 1846) while director of the observatory at the Roman College. He was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

F. SECCHI, then thirty years of age, taught physics for one year and then returned to Rome to enter upon his career in physical astronomy, but his first interest in this study dates from the observations he made with F. Curley at Georgetown.

F. Sestini began observations of star-colors in 1849, the manuscript

of which is preserved in the library of the observatory. The list of his stars was taken from Baily's Catalogue, and is the same which he had observed at Rome. The result was that in general there is no difference in color observed in Italy and in our sky. In 1850 he made drawings of sun-spots from September 20 till November 6, missing only six days out of forty-eight. The drawings were lithographed and, together with a journal and preface, published in the appendix of the Washington Astronomical Observations for 1847. A duplicate set of copies is still in the library of the observatory.

In 1852 a quarto volume of 215 pages, containing a description of the observatory, with eight plates and reduction tables for time observations, was published and distributed by the director. That nothing more has appeared from his pen finds sufficient explanation in the facts that he considered the observatory mainly as a means of education, and that he is now in the venerable age of ninety-three years.

As the centennial celebration of the foundation of the college drew near, the regents of the university placed the observatory in charge of a younger director and put a liberal allowance at his disposal. Almost a thousand dollars were expended for repairs of the building, drying and warming the cellar, roofing, painting, and so on. The problem of revolving the heavy dome was successfully solved by Mr. GARDNER, of the Naval Observatory. A spring which allows the vertical shaft of the gearing a horizontal play of 1 inch, so as to keep the pinion always in contact with the rack, and a large (vertical) steering wheel, with handles, enable a strong man to turn the dome half round in two minutes.

Nearly another thousand dollars were spent on old and new instruments. The equatorial received a helioscope, one of the 3-inch glasses was changed into a portable equatorial, with circles, the other into a comet-seeker; the clocks were cleaned and mounted in double glass cases on the large equatorial pier, one running on sidereal the other on mean time, both provided with the Gardner spring contact, and a new chronograph by FAUTH & Co., of Washington, placed between them. A triple electric-wire system is now being run to the switch-board in the clock-room, one making connection with the U. S. Naval Observatory, another connecting clocks and observing keys with the chronograph, and a third giving incandescent illumination to the field and reading microscopes of the equatorial and transit instruments. The arrangement of the switch-board has been made by Mr. WILLIAM C. WINLOCK, assistant observer at the U. S. Naval Observatory, and is the same as in the observatories of Harvard College and Mount Hamilton, Cal.

The transit instrument and meridian circle are still awaiting a thorough examination, and piers will have to be built for the smaller instruments and for collimators.

The equatorial is the only instrument now ready for use, and will be mainly employed for variable star work. All the known variables, from the equator down to the horizon, have been put on the observing list,

while the northern sky is left to the care of more northern observatories. Star occultations and comets will be taken in occasionally. If the staff of the observatory be raised, as is hoped, to three regular observers and one servant, the establishment will be able to produce useful results.

### GLASGOW, MISSOURI.

Morrison Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 1h 3m 5.93\* W.

Latitude, 39° 16′ 16.75″ N.

Authority for longitude: Exchange of clock-signals with the Naval Observatory in June and July, 1879, five nights; latitude, from circumpolar stars observed on meridian circle.

Director: C. W. PRITCHETT.

The observatory was founded, 1875-76, by the liberality of Miss Ber-ENICE MORRISON, of Saint Louis.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: One; makers, Troughton & Simms; diameter of circles, 24 inches; divided to 5'; read by 4 microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 6 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 4 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 200 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, Alvan Clark & Sons; aperture of objective, 124 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 50 to 1,200.
  - (f) Chronograph: One.
  - (g) Clock: Sidereal; maker, Charles Frodsham, London.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; maker, T. S. & J. D. NEGUS, New York.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Alt-azimuth, by L. P. Casella, London; cometseeker, by Alvan Clark & Sons.

# GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

McKim Observatory of De Pauw University.

Longitude from Washington, 14<sup>m</sup> 17.91<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 39° 37′ N.

Director: J. P. D. John.

# HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Shattuck Observatory of Dartmouth College.

Longitude from Washington, 19<sup>m</sup> 3.56\* E.

Latitude, 43° 42′ 15.2″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, Prof. C. A. Young.

Directors: C. A. Young, 1853.

CHARLES F. EMERSON, 1878.

Founded in 1853 through the liberality of Dr. G. S. Shattuck. Con-

sists of a west rotunda and three additions. It has double brick walls and an air chamber with a space of 6 inches (0.15m) between the walls

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: Makers, Troughton & Simms; diameter of circle, 30 inches; divided to 5'; read by reading microscopes to 1', and micrometers to single seconds; aperture of objective, 4 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 120 diameters.
- (e) Equatorial instrument: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & SONS; aperture of objective, 9.25 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 100 to 1,200, 20 in number.
- (d) Spectroscopes: Large 9-prism CLARK spectroscope; seven prism, double acting (equivalent to 13 prisms), fitting equatorial mentioned above.
  - (f) Chronograph: Bond's spring governor.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time: makers, UTZSCHNEIDER & FRAUENHOFER; connected with chronograph; one sidereal; makers, UTZSCHNEIDER & MAHLER, of Munich; connected with chronograph.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Comet-seeker, aperture 3.6 inches, mounted on large tripod; small portable telescope, aperture 3 inches; zenith sector, loaned by Coast Survey, aperture 4 inches; full set of common meteorological apparatus, including a recording barometer; sextant by HARDY, of Loudon.

## HASTINGS, NEW YORK.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 42.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 59′ 25″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, U. S. Coast Survey.

Director: HENRY DRAPER.

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, STACKPOLE & BROTHER; aperture, 2 inches; magnifying power, 45 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One reflector, 28 inches aperture, made by Henry Draper; (c') one refractor, 11 inches aperture, by Alvan Clark & Sons, with photographic corrector.
- (d) Spectroscopes: One diffraction, 1 stellar photographic, 1 automatic, etc.
  - (f) Chronograph: One made by HENRY DRAPER.
  - (q) Clock: One mean time; maker, Howard.
- (h) Chronometers: One mean time; maker, NEGUS: one sidereal; maker, NEGUS.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Altitude and azimuth reflector of 15½ inches aperture.

## HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Haverford College Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 6<sup>m</sup> 59.33<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 0′ 36.5″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Observations on moon, culminating stars, and with transit in the prime vertical in the years 1854-755. [The triangulations from U.S. Coast Survey stations give:

Longitude, 7<sup>m</sup> 0.47<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 40° 0′ 49.73″ N.

Director: ISAAC SHARPLESS.

INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian eirele: One; diameter of circles, 26 inches; divided to 15'; read by 4 microscopes to 2"; aperture of objective, 4 inches.
- (e) Equatorial instrument: Makers, HENRY FITZ, re-worked by CLARK; aperture of objective, 84 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 60 to 800.
  - (f) Chronograph: Bond's magnetic.
- (g) Clocks: One sidereal; maker, LUKENS: one sidereal; maker, HARPER; mercurial compensation.
- (i) Zenith instrument: Aperture, 24 inches; rejuvenated by FAUTH & Co., and to be set up as soon as addition is built to observatory, to determine our latitude.

# Hudson, Ohio.

Hudson Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 17<sup>m</sup> 32.06<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 41° 14′ 42.6″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS, LL. D. Director: CHARLES J. SMITH.

INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Meridian circle: One; maker, SIMMS, of London; diameter of circles, 18 inches; divided to 5'; read by 3 microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 3 inches.

Equatorial instrument: One; maker, SIMMS; aperture of objective, 4 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 50, 100, 150, 250, 350.

Clock: Sidereal; maker, Molineux; mercurial pendulum.

IOWA CITY, lowA.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 57<sup>m</sup> 52.5<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 41° 39′ 8″ N.

Director: C. W. IRISH.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instrument: A small one made by the director himself; aperture, one inch; magnifying power, 11 diameters.

(c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, Chevalier, Paris; aperture of

objective, 4 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 25 to 300.

(f) Chronograph: A Morse register.

(g) Clock: One mean time; beating three-quarter seconds; of German make.

## JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 11<sup>m</sup> 48.49<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 40° 42′ 50.30″ N.

Director: HENRY HARRISON.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

Equatorial: Refractor, new, by John Byrne; aperture, 44 inches; focal length, 39 inches; power of eye-pieces (with insertion of Barlow lens) from 20 to 400; Troughton position filar micrometer; apparatus for projecting solar image.

Spectroscope: With view telescope and collimator cabinet; length, 7 inches: RUTHERFURD diffraction grating 3 by 1 inch.

Clock: sidereal, Thomas.

# LANSING, MICHIGAN.

# State Agricultural College Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 29<sup>m</sup> 44<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 42° 43′ 54″ N.

Director: R. C. CARPENTER.

The observatory is rather for instruction than investigation.

# LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

# Observatory of the Kansas State University.

Longitude from Washington, 1<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> 47.9<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 57′ 15″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Fred W. Bradwell, late professor of astronomy, Kansas State University.

Director: II. J. S. SMITH.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, Stackpole Bros.; aperture, 24 inches.

(g) Clocks: One mean time; makers, E. Howard & Co., Boston (medium): one sidereal; maker, Brockbanks, London (old).

(h) Chronometer: Sidereal; makers, T. S. & J. D. NEGUS, New York (good).

(i) Miscellaneous: Sextant, by GAMBEY; comet-seeker, 6-inch object glass.

#### Linwood, Ohio.

## Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ——.

Latitude, ——.

Director: R. H. McClure.

Situated about one mile E. by S. from Cincinnati observatory.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

. (c) One equatorial silvered glass Newtonian reflector. Diameter of the concave reflecting objective, 5½ inches; magnifying powers of the eye-pices, 60, 100, and 200 diameters. The mirror, tube, and mounting all constructed by Mr. McClure himself.

### MADISON, WISCONSIN.

## The Washburn Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 49<sup>m</sup> 25.8<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 43° 4′ 36.7″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: a pier of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, about 500 feet from the observatory, has been connected by a triangulation with the transit room, and the position given refers to the center of the transit circle.

Directors: EDWARD S. HOLDEN, 1880. GEORGE C. COMSTOCK, 1885.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) A meridian circle: Maker, Repsold & Brother, Hamburg; diameter of circles, about 30 inches; divided to 2'; read by 4 microscopes to 1". Aperture of objective, 4.8 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, —inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, diameters.
- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, FAUTH & Co., Washington; aperture, 3 inches; magnifying power, 60 and 120 diameters; two 12-inch circles divided on the edges: one circle to 10", the other for setting only. The fine circle has a level for latitude.

(c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & Sons; aperture of objective, 15.5 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 145

to 1200.

(f) Chronograph: A chronograph by FAUTH & Co., with a conical pendulum.

H. Mis. 170—25

- (g) Clocks: One mean time; makers, SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY: one sidereal; maker, HOHWU, of Amsterdam.
- (h) Chronometers: One sidereal; maker, BLISS, No. 2786; one sidereal break-circuit, BLISS, No. 2791.

## MOUNT HAMILTON, CALIFORNIA.

Lick Observatory of the University of California.

Longitude from Washington, 2h 58m 14.6 W. Latitude, 37° 21′ 3″ N. Director: EDWARD S. HOLDEN, 1885.

The Lick Observatory of the University of California owes its origin to the bequest of the late James Lick, of California, who bequeathed to the University of California "a telescope of greater power than any yet made." As the site of his observatory he selected Mount Hamilton, in the Santa Clara Valley.

The following description of the establishment of the observatory is taken from the Scientific American (New York), March 17, 1888:

In administering their trust the custodians met with legal obstacles and suits brought by his relatives. These delayed the carrying ont of his plans, but eventually a settlement was reached. On June 30, 1883, the corner-stone of the observatory to which this article is devoted was laid, and to-day the work is practically complete. When Mount Hamilton was selected as the site for the Lick Observatory, in order to test its atmospheric conditions Prof. S. W. Burnham, the discoverer of many double stars, was invited to observe there in 1879. Owing to the dryness of the air and its excellent quality for astronomical work, his 6-inch telescope described many stars, catalogued by Prof. Otto STRUVE as double, into triple stars. Mr. Lick died in 1876, and the original plans for the observatory were determined by Capt. RICHARD S. FLOYD, president of the trustees, and Mr. T. E. FRASER, superintendent of construction, acting under the advice of Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN, and Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB, of the Naval Observatory, in Washington. Many noted astronomers have been interested in the work, and this will probably be the most famous observatory in the world. It owns about 1,550 acres of land, a portion of which will eventually be made into a public park, and the graded road of 26 miles leading to the summit of Mount Hamilton from San José may, perhaps, become a direct route to the Yosemite Valley. Since 1880, when the work was first begun, 7,000 tons of rock and earth have been removed to level a plateau upon which the buildings stand. They are constructed of solid masonry, and are of simple but effective architecture, and include the main building, 287 feet long, containing the directors' and secretary's offices, the library, clock-rooms, etc., with the large dome at its southern end for the large telescope, and a smaller dome for the 12-inch equatorial at the northwest corner, the meridian-circle house, the transit house, the photographic laboratory, and several temporary wooden workshops. The dwelling house of the astronomers, 63 by 60 feet, stands below the summit and is connected with the plateau by a bridge. The surrounding peaks have been named from several famous astronomers.

The large dome, built by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, is 75 feet in diameter and its moving parts weigh 100 tons. It revolves upon wheels which run on hardened steel balls. A man merely pushing against it can move the entire dome. The usual motive power is obtained from a water engine which can rotate the dome 360 degrees in less than nine minutes. Its diameter changes one-half inch in the extreme change of temperature, and its track is given a smooth and oiled surface to slide upon. The observing slit is 94 feet wide, and the pintle of the shutter is placed eccentrically. A practical device for carrying the observer to the eye piece of the telescope, which at times is far above the base of the dome, was planned by Sir Howard Grubb, of Dublin. This is an elevating floor 614 feet in diameter, weighing 50,000 pounds, and is moved up and down through a space of 16 feet. It is highly probable that the present system will not be sufficiently powerful to raise the flooring rapidly enough, but in this event the hydraulic system can be altered, or steam or electricity substituted. The actual speed required can only be determined after a series of experiments have

The dome for the 12-inch equatorial is 25 feet wide, weighs 8 tons, and its observing slit, which extends beyond the zenith, is 3 feet wide. The meridian-circle house is 43 by 38 feet. Its walls are double, the outer frame of galvanized iron, the inner one of California redwood. Between these is an air space 24 inches wide, which encircles the buildings. There is also an air space above the ceiling, which communicates with the room and with the air spaces of the walls, and on the west there is a ventilating tower two stories in height, which connects with the room of the meridian-transit instrument. By these means the temperature of the building is kept the same as that of the external air. The transit house, adjoining the meridian-circle house, is built of iron, with a wooden lining, and is arched by a curved shutter, which is controlled by levers, planned by Sir HOWARD GRUBB. The photographic observatory, north of the transit house, is a small wooden building, with brick The tube of the photoheliograph telescope enters this house, and a brick pier supports the photoheliograph. A room in the second floor of the main building is also fitted for photography.

The large telescope, which embodies the expressed object of the \$700,000 donation, was mounted by Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland. The tube is nearly cylindrical, and is 60 feet in length. There are three finders, 6, 4, and 3 inches in aperture, and in addition to these the 12inch equatorial can be quickly attached, as a pointer, for photographic work if the controlled driving clock does not work satisfactorily. The lensis 36 inches clear aperture, being the largest object glass in the world, and has a 678-inch focus. The flint disk was obtained from Fell, in April, 1882, and after nineteen failures the crown-glass disk was cast successfully in September, 1885. The third photographic crown lens was purchased from Feil in 1886, and broke while in the hands of the Clarks. The trustees of Yale University then offered their 27-inch flint glass to the Lick Observatory, but this was too yellow, and in 1887 Mr. Alvan G. CLARK bought in Paris, from Feil, the crown glass which is worked into a third lens. In addition to its magnifying power and its perfect definition, i. e., neatness, accuracy, etc., this telescope has great light gathering power, and stars may be seen through it which are thirty thousand times fainter than the faintest seen by the naked eye, and the moon will appear under the same conditions as if it were seen by the naked eye at about 200 miles from the earth.

The 12 inch refractor, which was originally made for Dr. HENRY

Draper's private observatory at Hastings, N. Y., by Alvan Clark & Sons, is of the finest construction. The object-glass of the 64-inch equatorial was also made by the CLARKS, and is provided with a portable mounting made by WARNER & SWASEY. The 4 inch comet-seeker. made by Alvan Clark & Sons, has a focal length of 33 inches. The rays fall on a reflecting prism, and are bent into a horizontal plane. The eye of the observer, moving in azimuth while the telescope is in altitude, can cover the whole sky. The motion is effected by turning a This was bought on Professor Newcomb's recommendation.

The photoheliograph is mounted south of the transit house. The transit instrument determines the axis of the photoheliograph, and this is also used as a collimator for the transit. The 6-inch REPSOLD meridian circle was delivered in 1884, after having been inspected by Professors Auwers and Krueger, of Berlin. The declinograph was made under the supervision of Dr. Johann Palisa, of Vienna, to fit either a 12-inch or a 6 inch equatorial. The universal instrument made by Repsold consists of a telescope containing a prism, into which the rays of light are reflected. Its aperture is 2.15 inch. The horizontal circle reads by two microscopes to two seconds, and the circles are 10 inches in diameter. This is a perfect geodetic instrument, and together with a 6-inch equatorial and a chronometer can be easily packed for astronomical expeditions. There are several chronometers made by NEGUS, and a thermometric chronometer by C. Frodsham. The most important of the minor instruments are the filar micrometer for the 36 inch telescope by FAUTH & Co., the duplex micrometer by GRUBB. and a star spectroscope made by Brashear from designs of Mr. Keeler. Plans for a large solar spectroscope are being worked out by Professors Holden and Langley. The other instruments are a delicate sphereometer by FAUTH & Co.; resistance coils; galvanometers; a disk photometer; spectroscopes; a lever trier of refined construction; and an engine for measuring photographs, scales, etc., made by STACKPOLE & BROS., from designs of Professor HARKNESS.

The meteorological instruments are: Self-registering rain-gauges. wind-gauges, barometers, and a number of thermometers. There is a complete set of apparatus for registering earthquakes, provided by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, consisting of a horizontal seismograph with clock and driving plate, the clock being started by an electric contact at the beginning of a shock, and the two rectangular components of the horizontal motion then registering on a moving plate; a vertical seismograph to register vertical motions on a dial plate; a duplex pendulum seismograph to give independent records on a dial plate, the pencil being free to move in any azimuth; and a chronograph, which is set in motion at the beginning of an earthquake and records its duration upon a clock. The staff of the observatory consists of Prof. EDWARD S. HOLDEN, director and chief astronomer; SAMUEL W. BURNHAM, JAMES E. KEELER, JOHN M. SCHAEBERLE, and EDWARD E. BARNARD, assistant astronomers; and C. B. Hill,

secretary, librarian, and occasional observer.

Early in 1886, Professor Holden made contracts with the Southern Pacific and other railroad companies for supplying time from the observatory by automatic electric signals. This regular time service, of which Mr. Keeler has charge, has been in operation since January, 1887. A great part of the apparatus used in this service forms an integral part of the observatory's equipment. The system which has thus been introduced has been of great service to that particular sec-

tion of the country, as well as to the railroad companies.

Instruments for recording earthquake shocks have been constructed by a company in San Francisco, and are sold at a very low figure. It is designed in this way that records of any seismic movements shall be procured by private individuals in different parts of the State, and plates upon which the movement has been recorded may be sent to the observatory, where a record will be kept of all such data, and blue prints will be made of the diagrams and copies of this sent to the person from whom the plate has been obtained. Although this is quite independent of the regular work of the observatory, it will doubtless lead to the accumulation of data which will be most important in formu-

lating statistics for future use.

The great telescope has been mounted for several weeks, and several satisfactory tests of its capacity have been made. It was first directed to the sky on the evening of January 3, 1888, and a few observations were then made for the partial adjustment of the object-glass, but the observation was abbreviated by the skies becoming cloudy. The next observations made were on the evening of the 7th. On this occasion Saturn was observed, and Mr. KEELER, who conducted the observation, says with rapture that it was "the most glorious telescopic spectacle ever beheld." He exclaims: "Not only was he shining with the brilliancy due to the great size of the objective, but the minutest details of his surface were visible with wonderful distinctness."

# MOUNT LOOKOUT, OHIO.

## Cincinnati Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 29<sup>m</sup> 29.33<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 39° 8′ 20″ N.

Authority for longitude: Washington Observations for 1877. Appendix IV; for latitude: Preliminary reduction of unpublished Observations.

Directors: O. M. MITCHEL, 1842.

H. TWITCHEL, 1853.

W. Davis, 1854.

C. Abbe, 1869.

ORMOND STONE, 1875.

H. C. WILSON, 1882.

Founded in 1842 through the efforts of Professor MITCHEL.

The ground was donated by Nicholas Longworth. Removed in 1873 to new building erected at Mount Lookout. The new grounds were donated by John Kilgour.

### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, Buff and Berger; aperture, 3 inches; magnifying power, 100 diameters.

(c) Equatorial instruments: One made by UTZSCHNEIDER and FRAUENHOFER; finished by MERZ & MAHLER; object-glass refigured by ALVAN CLARK & SONS; aperture of objective, 114 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 90 to 1400. (c') One by ALVAN CLARK & SONS; aperture, 4 inches; magnifying powers, 15 to 250.

<sup>(</sup>f) Chronograph: Bond

- (g) Clocks: Two mean time; makers, Robert Molyneux, James Ritche & Son.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; makers, William Bond & Son.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Magnetic theodolite; maker, Gambey. Sextant; makers, Stackpole & Brother. Inclinometer time-ball, telegraphic apparatus, etc.

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

Observatory of Wesleyan University.

Latitude, ——.

Director: Prof. J. M. VAN VLECK.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

Observatory of Rutgers College.

Longitude from Washington, ———.
Latitude, ———.

Director: ———.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Observatory of Vanderbilt University.

Longitude from Washington, 38<sup>m</sup> 56<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 36° 10′ 01″ N. Authority for longitude and latitude: U. S. Coast Survey.

Director: E. E. BARNARD.

- (c) Equatorial instrument: A simple equatorial; aperture of objective, 5 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 52 to 520. (c') A small 2½ inches alt-azimuth telescope with good rack-work; all the eye-pieces of large telescope fit it.
- (i) Miscellaneous: In use also a small instrument. The base of this instrument is divided to degrees and read by vernier to 3′ of arc. An upright pillar carries a semi-circle of altitude; this is divided to degrees and read to 3′ of arc by a vernier. Attached to the semi-circle of altitude is an hour-circle divided to 4<sup>m</sup> of time and read to single minutes by vernier. Upon the hour-circle rests a semi-circle of declination divided to degrees and read to 3′ of arc by vernier. On the base are two levels, the instrument being leveled by three adjusting screws, which also serve as feet. The declination semi-circle carries a very small telescope about .4 inch diameter of objective. The telescope has a diagonal eye-piece with metal reflector and single lenses and vertical and horizontal hairs. The instrument was made by W. & S. Jones, London. It is used for identifying stars in comet observations by setting the altitude semi-circle for the latitude, thereby converting the instrument into an equatorial.

## NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Winchester Observatory of Yale College.

Longitude from Washington, 0<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup> 30.1<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 18′ 36.5″ N.

Authority for longitude: U. S. Coast Survey. For latitude: Zenith telescope observations in 1857-258. (See Am. Jour. of Sci., vol. 30, p. 52, second series.) Coast Survey latitude, 41° 18′ 10″ 67 N.

Directors: E. LOOMIS, 1831.

D. OLMSTEAD, 1836.

C. S. LYMAN, 1847.

H. A. NEWTON.

The horological bureau is a department of the Winchester Observatory organized in January, 1880, with a special equipment of instruments for a regular and extended public time service. The standard time by law of the State is that of the meridian of the city hall, New York, which is 4<sup>m</sup> 19.6<sup>s</sup> slow of New Haven and 12<sup>m</sup> 10.5<sup>s</sup> fast of Washington. Another important work of the bureau is the testing of watches and chronometers in the interest of the watch manufacture, for which hot and cold closets and other special facilities are provided.

There is also connected with the observatory a thermometrical bureau, in charge of Dr. Waldo, for the verification of clinical and other thermometers.

- (a) Meridian circle: Makers, ERTEL & SONS, 1845. Formerly the property of the U. S. Naval Observatory. Altered by WILLIAM J. YOUNG, 1855, and regraduated 1876. Diameter of circles, 40 inches; divided to 2'; read by six microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 3.8 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 1.7 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 190 diameters; focal length, 58.2 inches.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: One made by C. S. LYMAN, of 36-inch focal length; aperture, 2.6 inches; magnifying power, 185 diameters. Circle, 12 inches, reading to 10" by verniers; it has declination micrometer and fine level, for use as zenith telescope, made in 1852-753. One by Troughton & Simms, London; aperture, 3.99 inches; magnifying power, 150-200 diameters; focal length, 5.108 feet. (b') Combined transit and zenith telescope, 36-inch focal length; aperture, 2.6 inches; power, 185 diameters; 12-inch circle, reading to 10" by verniers; declination micrometer and sensitive level for latitude work; made in 1852-756: object-glass by Fitz, design and mounting by C. S. LYMAN.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, Alvan Clark & Sons; aperture of objective, 9 inches; magnifying powers of eye pieces, 40, 80, 140, 200, 280, 450, 620. (c') Portable 43-inch refractor by Messrs. Clark & Sons.

- (d) Spectroscope: By A. Clark & Sons, of 7 prisms twice traversed.
- (f) Chronographs: One by A. Clark & Sons, with conical pendulum governor; another by William Bond & Sons, Boston, with Bond's spring governor.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time, made by E. Howard & Co., Boston; one by William Hilliouse, New Haven; one sidereal, by William Bond & Son, Boston; one by Appleton, London; one by E. Howard & Co.
- (h) Chronometers: One pocket chronometer, mean time, by Johnson, London; one sidereal, by Pool, London, improved by Negus, New York.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Two bifilar position-micrometers, one by DOLLOND, the other by FAUTH & Co., Washington, D. C.; a patent sextant and a patent reflecting circle, by PISTOR & MARTINS, Berlin; repeating relays, sounders, etc., for time service. Yale College has also in use a 5 inch 10-foot refractor by DOLLOND, a sidereal clock, and a 20-inch transit instrument, in charge of Professor Loomis.

## NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

## Observatory.

Longitude from Washington,

Latitude, 29° 57′ 26″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: U. S. Coast Survey, 1859, p. 265; Connaissance des Temps, Paris, 1884, p. lx.

Director: \_\_\_\_\_.

# NEW WINDSOR, ILLINOIS.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 53<sup>m</sup> 53<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 41° 13′ N., approximately.

Authority for longitude: telegraphic time signals direct from U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington on December 4, 5, 6, 7, 1882; for latitude, own determination:

Director: EDGARD L. LARKIN.

Permanent observatory; brick pier and revolving dome.

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & SONS; aperture of objective, 6 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 27, 60, 130, 250, 300, 600, with prism and solar eye-piece. Two of the eye-pieces are Gundlach's periscopic.
  - (g) Clock: Sidereal; ordinary clock.
  - (i) Miscellaneous: Planisphere, charts, maps, and catalogues.

## NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

### Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 21<sup>m</sup> 25<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 44' N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: difference from Hartford statehouse, Coast Survey.

Director: D. W. EDGECOMB.

This observatory consists of a small frame building, with dome 12 feet 6 inches diameter, upon the grounds of the owner, covering an equatorial telescope.

INSTRUMENTS:

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, A. Clark & Sons; aperture of objective, 9.4 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, various up to 2,000.
  - (g) Clock: Mean time; Swiss regulator; seconds.

## NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

## I. Columbia College Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 18.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 45′ 23.1″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: these constants were calculated from data furnished by city surveyors and based on the position of Mr. Rutherfurd's observatory. The longitude and latitude of the latter were determined by the Coast Survey.

Director: J. K. Rees.

The old observatory has been torn down and a new observatory has been erected within a few feet of the old site.

# II. Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 15.47<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 43′ 48.53″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: U. S. Coast Survey party (1859), with zenith telescope upon 24 pairs of stars, and telegraphic communication with Washington and Cambridge.

Director: L. M. RUTHERFURD.

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, STACKPOLE; aperture 3 inches. Only used for time.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, Messrs. RUTHERFURD & FITZ; aperture of objective, 13 inches. The telescope has been employed mostly in photographing the sun, moon, and groups of stars.
  - (f) Chronograph: Morse.
  - (g) Clock: Sidereal; maker, Dent.

### NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA.

Carleton College Astronomical Observatory.

Longitude from Washington,  $1^h$   $4^m$   $23.85^s$  W.

Latitude, 44° 27′ 40.77″ N.

Authority for longitude: longitude depends on exchange of telegraphic signals between Coast Survey office at Saint Paul and director at Northfield. Authority for latitude: zenith telescope observations of 40 pairs of stars reduced to apparent places from Safford's catalogue.

Director: WILLIAM W. PAYNE.

Completed in 1878. Attached to Carleton College, central building, 6 meters long, surmounted by a dome, with two wings, one used for meridian instruments, the other for the library.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instruments: Makers, FAUTH & Co.; aperture, 3 inches; magnifying powers, 60, 70, and 80 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, A. CLARK & SONS; aperture of objective, 84 inches; magnifying powers of eye pieces, 50, 100, 200, 400, 800. (c') Portable equatorial: maker, John Byrne, of New York; aperture of objective, 4.3 inches.
  - (f) Chronograph: One, made by A. Clark & Sons.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; makers, E. Howard & Co., No. 196; one sidereal; makers, E. Howard & Co., No. 195.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; makers, Bond & Sons, No. 374.
- (i) Miscellaneous: The observatory has been favored by the loan of a good zenith telescope for several months from Lieut. EDWARD MAGUIRE, chief engineer in the department, with headquarters at Saint Paul. The large equatorial is provided with micrometer, with a full battery of eye-pieces.

# OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Creighton College Observatory.

Longitude from Washington,	
Latitude, ——.	
Director: ——.	

(NEAR) OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

Observatory of the University of Mississippi.

Longitude from Washington, 49<sup>m</sup> 55.03<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 34° 22′ 12.64″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, R. B. FULTON.

Director: R. B. FULTON.

The observatory was erected in 1876.

## INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Altitude azimuth: Makers, LereBours & Secretan; diameter of circles, 10 inches; divided to 10'; read by 4 microscopes to 10''; aperture of objective,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, B. Pike & Sons; aperture,

21 inches.

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, MERZ, of Munich; aperture of objective, 4½ inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 96 to 312 diameters.
  - (d) Spectroscope: Kirchoff's 4-prism table spectroscope.
    (g) Clock: Mean time; makers, Ritchie & Sons, Boston.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; makers, William Bond & Son, Boston.

# PHELPS, NEW YORK.

Red House Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 128 W. Latitude, 42° 58′ N.

Director: WILLIAM R. BROOKS.

## INSTRUMENTS:

- (c) A silver-glass reflecting telescope of 5 inches aperture and 50 inches focal length, mounted as a Newtonian on alt-azimuth stand. A 2-inch reflector, 36 inches focus. Both made by the director.
  - (g) Clock: Mean time; makers unknown; marine.

# PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Central High School Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 7<sup>m</sup> 33\*.64 E. Latitude, 39° 57′ 7.5″ N.

Director: M. B. Snyder.

# POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

Vassar College Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 38.5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 41′ 18″ N.

Director: MARIA MITCHELL.

Observatory was built in 1865.

# INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Meridian circle: Maker, Young, of Philadelphia; aperture of objective, 33 inches.

(c) Equatorial instrument: Object-glass by CLARK; aperture of objective, 121 inches; magnifying power of eye-pieces, 200 to 600+.

- (f) Chronograph: One.
- (g) Clock: One sidereal; makers, Bond & Son.
- (h) One chronometer: Mean time; makers, Bliss & Creighton.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Small telescopes; one by Clark & Sons; aperture, 3 inches.

## PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

# Observatories of the College of New Jersey."

# I. Halstead Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 9<sup>m</sup> 32.60<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 40° 20′ 55.8″ N.

Director: Prof. C. A. Young.

Situated at the western extremity of the college campus, and about half a mile west of the School of Science observatory.

The large telescope has been placed in position. The required funds have been subscribed by the friends of the college, Robert Bonner, of New York, R. L. Stuart, and the trustees of the John C. Green estate being the largest contributors.

The iron dome under which it is mounted is 39 feet inside diameter, and very heavy. A 4-horse gas-engine in the basement furnishes the power for moving it and managing the shutter. It is possible to raise the shutter, turn the dome to any part of the sky, and have the telescope pointed upon any designated object within five minutes after entering the building. The same engine drives a small Edison dynamic machine, which supplies electric light to all parts of the observatory and furnishes electric currents for spectroscopic work.

# II. Observatory of the John C. Green School of Science.

Longitude from Washington, 9<sup>m</sup> 34.54<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 20′ 57.8″ N.

Director: Prof. C A. Young.

The establishment is designed for purposes of instruction, and devoted almost entirely to that object.

# PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Seagrave Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 22<sup>m</sup> 34.51<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 49′ 46.40″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: United States Coast Survey, and ourselves, F. E. SEAGRAVE and LEONARD WALDO.

Director: F. E. SEAGRAVE.

INSTRUMENTS:

(c) Equatorial instrument: One equatorial; makers, ALVAN CLARK & SONS; aperture of objective, 8\frac{1}{2} inches; magnifying powers of eyepieces, 93, 121, 184, 311, 571; negatives, 518, 116, 230, 335, 375; positive eye-pieces achromatic, 248.

(d) Spectroscope: One by Browning, which consists of 4 whole and 2 half prisms of 60°; flint glass; gives a dispersive power of ten prisms

by reflection.

Chronometer: Sidereal; maker. Victor Kullberg, London.

## RIVERDALE, NEW YORK.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ——.

Director: WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

Observatory was removed from Fordham, N. Y.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, John Byrne, of New York; aperture of objective,  $4\frac{3}{10}$  inches; focal distance, 65 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 20, 30, 45, 60, 80, 150, 250, 300, 350, and 450; also an amplifier, which doubles each of these powers when used. Attached to the telescope is a finder of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches aperture, magnifying 20 diameters. Bight ascension circle divided to read to 4 seconds of time; declination circle divided to read to 1' of arc. Both circles divided on silver and read by microscopes attached thereto. Driving clock.
  - (d) Spectroscope: One.

(g) Clock: Mean time; maker, Seth Thomas, Sons & Co.

(i) Miscellaneous: Filar micrometer: divided on silver to measure 0".3 of arc in distance and 6' in position, with suitable eye-pieces and illuminating apparatus.

# ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

# Warner Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 3<sup>m</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 43° 8′ 15″ W.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Signal Service Officer.

Director: Lewis Swift.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & Sons (constructing); aperture of objective, 16 inches; magnifying powers of eyepieces, from 45 to 2000. (c') Altitude azimuth, 4½ inches, by Fitz; powers from 25 to 432. Telescope 4½ inch refractor, originally by Fitz, but since last report the flint lens of the objective was unfortunately

broken; it has been replaced by ALVAN CLARK & SONS. Its performance, which was always good, appears to be rather better than before the accident.

## SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Observatory of Washington University.

Longitude from Washington, 52<sup>m</sup> 37.02<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 38′ 3.64″ W.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A pier about 150 feet away from the observatory pier was located by EIRNBECK in 1870. The longitude has again been determined by a Coast Survey party.

Directors: J. K. Rees, 1877.

H. S. PRITCHETT, 1881.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, WÜRDEMANN; aperture, 2.65 inches; magnifying power, 90 diameters, with micrometer attachment.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, H. Fitz, of New York City; aperture of objective,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 76, 125, 190, 305, and 456 diameters. (c') Finder:  $2\frac{\pi}{100}$  inches aperture; magnifying power, 23 diameters.
  - (d) Speetroscope: One single prism Browning speetroscope.
- (e) Photometer and other subsidiary apparatus: Filar position, micrometer attached; clock-work for moving telescope.
  - (g) Clock: Mean time; common tower clock.
- (h) Chronometer: Mean time; makers, (1) DENT No. 2749, (2) BLACKIE No. 789.
  - (i) Miscellaneous: Sextant, by Blunt, of New York City.

# SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Sayre Observatory of Lehigh University.

Longitude from Washington, 6<sup>m</sup> 40.19<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 36′ 23.89″ N.

Director: C. L. DOOLITTLE.

Founded in 1877, in connection with Lehigh University.

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, Clark & Sons; aperture of objective, 6 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 12 to 225.
  - (g) Clock: Sideral; makers, Bond & Son.
- (i) Miscellaneous: A portable transit instrument by STACKPOLE, a zenith telescope by Blunt, and a prismatic sextant by Pistor & Martin.

## SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Observatory of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Longitude from Washington, 17<sup>m</sup> 51.75<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42º 15' 18.2" N.

Authority for longitude: R. H. West, by telegraphic communication with Cambridge at the time of the transit of Venus. For latitude: C. A. Young, by zenith telescope method.

Director: Miss E. M. BARDWELL.

Through the liberality of Mr. A. L. WILLISTON, of Northampton, the seminary has recently been enabled to erect a small but very complete astronomical observatory, supplied with all the necessary instruments. It is designed to furnish the means for instruction to any who may wish to make the subject a specialty, and to give opportunity to any of the teachers or post-graduates who may take an interest in astronomy to make observations of real value.

The building, of wood, consists of a tower with a dome 18 feet in diameter, flanked by two wings, one extending to the east and one to the north. The dome is very light, and rotates so easily that even the feeblest of the young ladies can manage it without difficulty. The arrangements for opening and closing the shutters which cover the slit in the dome, and the openings for the transit and prime vertical instrument, are worked with equal facility. In the dome is mounted a fine 8-inch equatorial by Clark, completely fitted out with clock-work, finding-clock, micrometers, spectroscope, solar eye-piece, etc., and so arranged that the circles can be read and the clamps and tangent screws worked from the eye-piece of the instrument.

The object-glass is almost entirely the work of the senior ALVAN CLARK, and is one of the most perfect specimens of his art.

In the transit-room is mounted a meridian circle by Fauth & Co., of Washington. The instrument has a telescope of 3 inches aperture, and circles of 16 inches diameter, reading to seconds by two microscopes. It has a reversing apparatus, and is fitted with a "latitude level" and micrometer, so that it can, if desired, be used as a zenith telescope. A large collimator is mounted upon a pier south of it, and in a corner of the room is a clock with Denison escapement, also by Fauth & Co., as is the chronograph, which is mounted in an adjoining closet. The Observatory possesses also a sextant and artificial horizon and a set of meteorological apparatus.

There is no instrument in the prime vertical room (which is used mainly as a waiting-room or for recitations), but it is provided with a pier and shutter, so that the meridian circle can be set up there if it is ever thought desirable to make observations in that plane.

## SPICELAND, INDIANA.

## Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 33<sup>m</sup> 30<sup>s</sup>. W. (approximately).

Latitude, 39° 50' N. (approximately).

Director: WILLIAM DAWSON.

## TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

## Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 47.16<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 04′ 21″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: United States Coast Survey.

Director: CHARLES H. ROCKWELL.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(c)\* Equatogial intrument: makers,—glass, Dr. C. S. Hastings;—mounting, John Byrne; aperture of objective,  $6\frac{1}{3}$  inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 60, 112, 170, 243, 327, 409, 751.

## TROY, NEW YORK.

## Williams Proudfit Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 13<sup>m</sup> 27.5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42° 43′ 52″, 89 N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Longitude by electro-magnetic signals from United States Naval Observatory. Latitude determined by observations with the zenith telescope.

Director: Prof. DASCOM GREENE.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instruments: Makers,—one by E. KÜBEL, Washington; aperture, 2.5 inches; magnifying power, 60 diameters.

(b') Makers, Phelps & Gurley, Troy; aperture, 2 inches; magni-

fying powers, 30 diameters.

- (e) Equatorial instruments: Maker, Henry Fitz, New York; aperture of objective, 3.5 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 45 to 200 diameters.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time; makers, STOKELL, New York; and HOWARD, Boston.
  - (h) Chronometers: Sidereal: maker, J. Fletcher, London.
  - (i) Miseellaneous: Sextant; TROUGHTON & SIMMS, London.

# VEVAY, INDIANA.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, ———.

Latitude, ----

Director: CHAS. G. BOERNER.

#### University of Virginia.

## Leander McCormick Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 5<sup>m</sup> 53.13<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 2′ 1.2″ N.

Director: Ormond Stone.

## WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## United States Naval Observatory

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>h</sup> 8<sup>m</sup> 12.09<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 53′ 38.8″ N.

Directors: M. F. MAURY, 1841.

James M. Gilliss, 1861.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, 1865.

BENJAMIN F. SANDS, 1867.

JOHN RODGERS, 1874.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, 1882.

ROBERT W. SHUFELDT, 1883.

SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, 1884.

GEORGE E. BELKNAP, 1885.

ALLAN D. Brown, 1886.

ROBERT L. PHYTHIAN, 1886.

Created by the Navy Department in 1833.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circles: 1; makers, PISTOR & MARTINS; diameter of circles, 43.40 inches; divided to 2'; read by 4 microscopes to 0".1; aperture of objective, 8.52 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 3 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 186 diameters.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: Makers, ERTEL & Son, aperture 5.33 inches; magnifying powers 85, 86, 106, 118, 162.
- (b') Eight portable transits and zenith telescopes combined, used on Transit of Venus Expeditions.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, ALVAN CLARK & Sons; aperture of objective, 26 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 176 to 1800.
  - (c') Made by Merz: 9.62 inches aperture; powers, 90-900.
- (e'') Eight 5-inch equatorials by ALVAN CLARK & Sons, used on Transit of Venus Expeditions.
- (e) Photometers: One nebula-photometer (Hastings' pattern) for use with the 26-inch equatorial.
  - (t) Chronographs: Some 10 or 12 in all, of various kinds.
  - (g) Clocks: Mean time, 2; sidereal, 6.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time, all the chronometers of the United States Navy are kept here. Sidereal, eight, by NEGUS.

H. Mis. 170-26

# WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

## West Point Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 12<sup>m</sup> 22.71<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 23′ 31″ N.

Director: Col. P. S. MICHIE, Ph. Dr.

No regular work is done at this observatory beyond the practical instruction of the cadets in the use of the various instruments and the solution of the usual problems connected with the determination of latitude, longitude, time, etc., and work for local time, and local coordinates.

In 1882 a fine and permanent observatory was erected, designed to combine the latest and most improved observatory plans and to be equipped well, and intended to be a regular working observatory.

# WILLETS POINT, NEW YORK.

Field Observatory—Engineer School of Application.

Longitude from Washington, 13<sup>m</sup> 04.39<sup>s</sup> ± 0.14<sup>s</sup>.

Latitude, 40° 47′ 21.59″ N. ± 0.08″.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Longitude determined by telegraphic time-signals from United States Naval Observatory, Washington; latitude determined by observations with zenith telescope.

Director: General Henry L. Abbot.

- (b) Meridian transit instruments (four): One; makers, LINGKE & Co., Silesia; aperture, 2½ inches; magnifying power, diameters; focal length, 30 inches. One, Russian transit, aperture, 2.6 inches; STACK-POLE & BRO., New York; focal length, 30 inches. One, TROUGHTON, aperture, 2 inches; TROUGHTON, London; focal length, 30 inches. One, STACKPOLE; aperture, 2 inches; STACKPOLE & BRO., New York; focal length, 24 inches.
- (e) Equatorial instrument: Makers, FAUTH & Co., Washington; aperture of objective, 5½ inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, assorted.
  - (f) Chronographs: Hipp's; Negus Morse register.
- (h) Chronometers: One mean time; makers, Arnold & Dent. One sidereal; makers, Lukens, Bond & Son. Both break-circuit.
- (i) Miscellaneous: One portable telescope, equatorially mounted; one zenith telescope—William Würdemann; two sextants, Stackpole & Bro.; one personal equation machine; one barometer, Green's cistern.

## WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Field Memorial Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 15<sup>m</sup> 18.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 42° 42′ 49″ N.

Director: Truman Henry Safford, Ph. D.

## YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

State Normal School Observatory

Longitude from Washington, 26<sup>m</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 42º 13' N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, J. C. Watson.

Director: Lewis McLouth, M. A.

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, Gurley, Albany; aperture, 1½ inches; magnifying power, 30 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, A. Clark, Cambridgeport, Mass.; aperture of objective, 4 inches: magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 45, 90, 144, 210.
  - (d) Spectroscope: Browning, London, 2 prism.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; maker, Negus.

#### II. FOREIGN OBSERVATORIES.

# ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND. (See DUN ECHT.)

#### ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Observatory Branch of Post and Telegraph Department.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9h 14m 20.48 E.

Latitude, 34° 55′ 33.8″ S.

Director: C. Todd, 1860.

### ALGIERS, ALGERIA.

#### Observatoire National.

Longitude from Greenwich, 12<sup>m</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 36° 44′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: C. TRÉPIED.

### ALTONA, PRUSSIA.

#### Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 39<sup>m</sup> 46.35<sup>8</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 32′ 45.3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, Connaissance des Temps, 1884,

Directors: H. C. SCHUMACHER, 1816.

A. C. Petersen (transient), 1851.

P. A. HANSEN, 1852.

C. A. F. PETERS, 1855.

Built in 1815; transferred to Kiel in 1873. (See Kiel.)

### ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

#### Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 38.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 12′ 28″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude, A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: A. DE BOË.

#### ARMAGH, IRELAND.

### Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 26<sup>m</sup> 35.5<sup>3</sup> W.

Latitude, 54° 21′ 12.7″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xiii.

Directors: J. A. Hamilton, 1792.

T. R. Robinson, 1825.

#### ASHURT, ENGLAND.

## Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>m</sup> 16<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 15′ 58″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xiii.

## ATHENS, GREECE.

## Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1b 34m 55.78 E.

Latitude, 37° 58′ 20″ N.

Directors: G. C. Bouris, 1844,

J. F. J. SCHMIDT, 1858.

The observatory is an establishment of BARON GEORG VON SINA at Vienna. At the wish of the first Athenian astronomer, Professor Bours, Baron Prokerch von Osten, the Austrian embassador at the Grecian court, by his influence, had favored the project, and on the 8th of July, 1842, during the great eclipse of the sun, King Otto laid the first brick on the Hill of the Nymphs, the northern extremity of the Hills of Onyx, northwesterly of the Akropolis, in an isolated situation, 105 meters above the level of the sea.

The founder of this establishment, Georg von Sina, died in May, 1856. His son, Simon, Baron von Sina, became the protector, and on May 15, 1858, appointed J. F. Julius Schmidt as astronomer, and on the 16th of December, 1858, as director:

# BAMBERG, BAVARIA.

Sternwarte, C. Remeis.

Longitude from Greenwich, 43<sup>m</sup> 32<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 49° 53' 28'' N.

Director: E. HARTWIG.

## BARNET, ENGLAND.

# Arkley House Observatory (Private.)

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.
Latitude, ——.
Proprietor: J. Campbell.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

Physikalisches Institut, Bernoullianum.

Longitude from Greenwich, 30<sup>m</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 33′ 40″ N.

Director: Ed. Hagenbach-Bischoff, 1874.

The institute was founded in 1874, and the astronomical instruments were mounted in 1878.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) The Meridian circle, constructed by the Société Genevoise, with 24-inch objective, by C. A. STEINHEHL.
- (c) The Equatorial made by the "Société Genevoise pour la construction d'instruments de physique" mounted on an isolated pillar, under a movable dome of 16½ feet (5 meters) diameter. The instrument is provided with a centrifugal regulator, constructed according to Prof. M. Thury's directions, with position micrometer, spectroscope, and camera obseura.
  - (d) Spectroscope.
- (g) The astronomical clock was constructed by Theodor Knoblich, in Hamburg.

The mean time is given by means of an electric pendulum, by M. HIPP, in Neuenburg.

Both clocks connect with a number of dials in various rooms, and also with the chronograph.

Basses Pyrénnées, France.

M. D'Abbadie's Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.

Latitude, ——.

Director: ——.

BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 11<sup>m</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 52° 8′ 28″ N.

Authority for latitude and longitude, Connaissance des Temps, 1884, page xiii.

Director: ----

#### BENARES, INDIA.

#### Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>h</sup> 22<sup>m</sup> 31<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 25° 18′ 33″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, page xxxviii.

Director: ----

# BERGEN, NORWAY.

# Naval Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 21<sup>m</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 60° 23′ 54″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Directors: C. F. G. Bohr, 1818. J. J. Astrand, 1833.

Founded in 1785. Has only been used to furnish standard time.

# BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

# Königliche Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 53h 34m 91° E.

Latitude, 52° 30′ 16.7″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: [LOEWY and LE CLERK] Connaissance des Temps., 1884, p. xxvi.

Directors: G. Kirch, 1706.

J. H. HOFFMANN, 1710.

C. KIRCH, 1717.

J. W. WAGNER, 1740.

II. N. Grischow, 1745.

J. Kies, 1754.

F. U. S. ALPINUS, 1755.

J. J. HUBER, 1756.

JEAN BERNOULLI, 1767.

J. E. Bode, 1786.

J. F. ENCKE, 1825.

W. J. FOERSTER, 1865.

Founded at the request of Leibnitz in 1705; completed in 1711. Originally situated in the suburb Dorotheenstadt, in the northern part of the city. A great square tower of five stories, 46 feet in length and 88½ feet in height. This observatory was re modelled in 1787 and again in 1800. In 1833 a new observatory was built at the southern extremity of the Charlotten strasse. It was here that GALLE discovered Neptune

in 1846. The Astronomische Jahrbuch has been published annually since 1776

### BERN, SWITZERLAND.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 29<sup>m</sup> 45.66<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 46° 57′ 8.7″ N.

Directors: F. TRECHSEL, 1821.

R. Wolf, 1847.

J. Koch. 1856.

H. WILD, 1859.

A. J. T. FORSTER, 1871.

Constructed upon a bastion in 1821. In plan a regular octagon, the circle described about which has a diameter of 65\( \frac{1}{2} \) feet (20 meters).

### BESANÇON, FRANCE.

#### Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 23<sup>m</sup> 57.5<sup>8</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 14′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: L. J. GRUEY.

# Bilk, Prussia. (See Düsseldorf.)

BIRR CASTLE, IRELAND.

Parsonstown Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 31<sup>m</sup> 40.98 W.

Latitude, 53° 5′ 47″ N.

Director: The EARL OF ROSSE.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

The celebrated 60-foot reflecting telescope, with a 6-foot speculum.

# BLENHEIM PARK, OXFORD COUNTY, ENGLAND.

### Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>m</sup> 26<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 50′ 28″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xiii.

Director: ----

# BOGOTÁ, UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

I. Observatorio Astronómico Nacional.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4h 56m 59s W.

Latitude, 4° 35′ 48″ N.

Directors: Francisco José de Caldos, 1805-1810.

BENEDICTO DOMINGUEZ, 1837. INDALECIO LIEVANO, 1862.

José M. Gonzales Benito, 1867.

The observatory was built in 1803 under the auspices of the Viceroy Don Pedro Mendimeta and the botanist Mutiz, according to the plans of Domingo Petres. From 1810 to 1837 it was abandoned. It was finally reorganized in 1881, by order of the President of the Republic, Rafael Nuñez, by José M. Gonzales Benito, its present director.

#### II. Observatoire Flammarion.

Founded in 1881 by José M. Gonzales Benito, director of the National Observatory of Bogotá, in honor of Camille Flammarion. It is built in the private dwelling of M. Gonzales.

### BOLOGNE, ITALY.

Observatorio Astronomico.

Longitude from Greenwich, 45<sup>m</sup> 24.9<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 29′ 47″ N.

Director: A. Saporetti.

# BOMBAY, INDIA.

Government Observatory at Colaba.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4h 51m 12.09s E.

Latitude, 18° 53′ 45″ N.

Director: Charles Chambers.

The principal work of the Colaba observatory is in the fields of terrestrial magnetism and meteorology, and astronomical observations are made only for the practical purpose of time-keeping, partly for the public service and partly for the use of the observatory.

# Bonn, Prussia.

#### I. Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 28<sup>m</sup> 23.29<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 43′ 45″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: [Le Clerk and Benardières] Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxvi.

Directors: K. D. von Münchow, 1818.

F. W. A. ARGELANDER, 1837.

E. Schönfeld, 1875.

Founded in 1818, near the university. The erection of a more com-

plete observatory was decided upon in 1837, and the new establishment was finished in 1840. It includes two halls for meridian instruments and five turrets. Here it was that the review of the heavens, known under the name of *Durchmusterung*, was undertaken and accomplished under the direction of Argelander, including all stars up to the ninth magnitude.

#### II. Photometrisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, -----

Latitude, ----.

Director: J. T. Wolf.

# BOTHKAMP (NEAR KIEL), PRUSSIA.

Sternwarte des Kammerherrn von Bülow.

Longitude from Greenwich, 40<sup>m</sup> 30.8<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 54° 12′ 9″ 6 N.

Owner: Kammerherr von Bülow.

Astronomers: Dr. Vogel, 1870.

Dr. Lohse, 1870.

Dr. DE BALL, 1881, 1882.

F. C. LAMP, 1883.

The observatory was established in 1870. Most of the work done between the years 1870 and 1874 was spectral analysis by Drs. Vogel and Lohse. These gentlemen receiving a call to the Astro-physical Observatory at Potsdam, the observatory remained in idleness until 1881, when Dr. DE Ball took charge. On September 3, 1882, he discovered here a planetoid (230).

# BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>m</sup> 5.54<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 50′ 17″ N.

Authority for longitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: G. RAYET, 1879.

The observatory, created by a decree of the President of the French Republic under date of March 11, 1878, was erected at the joint expense of the city and the Republic on the summit of a hill, about 4 kilometers (2½ miles) E.S.E. of the center of the city. Each instrument is placed in a separate building.

#### BREMEN, GERMANY.

#### 1. Observatorium der Navigations-Schule.

Longitude from Greenwich, 35<sup>m</sup> 15<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 550 4' 48" N.

Director: ---

#### II. Observatorium des Herrn Olbers.

Longitude from Greenwich, 35<sup>m</sup> 15<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 4′ 36″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: (Astr. Nach., 1v, 392) Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxvi.

Director: ----

# Breslau, Prussia.

#### Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> S<sup>m</sup> 8.90<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 6′ 56.5″ N.

Directors: L. A. JUNGNITZ, 1780.

Е. J. SCHOLTZ, 1831.

P. H. L. von Boguslawski, 1841.

Prof. Dr. J. G. GALLE, 1851.

Established by L. A. JUNGNITZ.

Observations here were begun about 1760 at the gymnasium, (high-school) where J. E. Scheibel, the professor of mathematics, had collected a few instruments. They were continued at the university, and the observatory properly so called was gradually developed.

# BREST, FRANCE.

### Observatoire de la Marine.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 58<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 48° 23′ 32″ N.

Authority for longitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887; for latitude, Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. iv.

Director: DE KERMAREC.

# BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

# I. Obscrratoire Royal.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 28.9<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 51′ 10.7″ N.

Directors: L. A. J. QUETELET, 1829.

J. C. HOUZEAU, 1876.

F. FOLIE, ——.

Projected in 1826, begun in 1829, completed in 1831. A large hall for meridian observations is located between two wings, each surmounted by a turret.

# II. Observatoire de C. Montigny (Private).

Longitude from Greenwich, ----

Latirude, ----. .

Director: C. Montigny.

### BUDA-PESTII, HUNGARY.

I. Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 7<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 29′ 12″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: (LINDENAU, 1846, e. 1866), Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxix.

Directors: J. PASQUICH, 1804.

P. TITTEL, 1824.

L. MAYER, 1831.

Founded upon the "Blocksberg" or "Gerkardsberg" in 1803, and was destroyed in 1849.

### II. Geodetisches Observatorium des Polytechnikums.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup> 15.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 29′ 34.7° N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude, A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: STEPHEN KRUSPER.

# III. K. Ung. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie und Erdmagnetismus.

Longitude from Greenwich,

Latitude,

Director: Dr. Guido Schenzl.

# BUKAREST, ROUMANIA.

Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 44m 26s E.

Latitude, 44° 25′ 39″ N.

Director: -----.

BUSHEY HEATH, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>m</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 37′ 44″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xiii.

Director: ----

#### CADIZ, SPAIN.

### Naval Observatory. (See San Fernando.)

#### CAIRO, EGYPT.

### Observatoire Khédivial.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 5m 8.91s E.

Latitude, 30° 4′ 38.2″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Mahmoud.

#### CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Cambridge Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 22.75<sup>8</sup> E.

Latitude, 52° 12′ 51″.6 N.

Directors: W. Ludlam, 1767.

А. SHEPHERD, 1769.

S. VINCE, 1797.

R. Woodhouse, 1820.

G. B. AIRY, 1827.

J. Challis, 1836.

J. C. Adams, 1860.

Commenced at Christ College; removed to St. John's College in 1767. In 1764 a special location was assigned to it above the entrance gate of Trinity College. The senate of the university caused a better observatory to be erected in 1820, which was completed in 1824. The structure consists of four halls, forming a cluster of buildings.

# CAPETOWN, AFRICA.

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 13<sup>m</sup> 55<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 33° 56′ 3.4″ S.

Authority for longitude, Henderson; for latitude, E. J. Stone.

Directors:

F. Fallows, 1820.

T. Henderson, 1831.

T. MACLEAR, 1834.

E. J. STONE, 1870.

DAVID GILL, 1879.

Founded in 1820. Owned no instruments of importance until 1829. It was not at this observatory that JOHN HERSCHEL made his observations, but some distance from here on a private estate called *Feldhausen*.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle, by RANSOME & SIMMS for the engineering part; TROUGHTON & SIMMS for micrometric and optical part; a sister instrument to the Greenwich circle; diameter of circles, 66 inches, divided to 5'; read by 6 microscopes to 0'.01 estimating easily to 0'.001 as at Greenwich. Aperture of objective, 8 inches; magnifying power always employed, 200 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, object-glass by Merz, mounting (German form) by Troughton & Simms; aperture of objective, 6.9 inches; magnifying power of eye-pieces, 40 to 400. (c') Small equatorial, 3-6-inch aperture (Dollard), 46 inches focal length, mounting on long polar axis (English form), maker unknown; without clock-work, at present dismounted.
  - (d) Spectroscope: Spectroscope by Troughton & Simms.
  - (f) Chronograph, one by BOND, not at present in use.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, MOLYNEUX: one sidereal, maker, BARRAUD.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time and sidereal. A supply of these instruments kept for use of Her Majesty's ships; consequently frequently changed.
  - (i) Miscellaneous: A heliometer of 5 feet focal length, 4 inches (French) aperture. Tube and cradle by Repsold, mounting by Grubb. (This instrument is the private property of Mr. Gill.)

# CARLSBURG, HUNGARY.

#### Sternicarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 34<sup>m</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 46° 4′ 17″ N.

Auchority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxix.

Director: Domherr Franz Bares.

# CATANIA, ITALY.

Observatory on Mount Etna.

Latitude, ———.

Director: ———.

CHAPULTEPEC, MEXICO. (See TACUBAYA.)

Observatorio Astronómico Nacional.

Longitude from Greenwich, 6<sup>h</sup> 36<sup>m</sup> 38.24<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 19° 25′ 17.5″ N.

Projected in 1876; established in 1878; transferred to TACUBAYA on March 8, 1883.

#### CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

#### Universitäts-Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 42<sup>m</sup> 53.65<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 59° 54′ 43.7″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Beschreibung und Lage der Universitäts-Sternwarte in Christiania; Verhandlungen der fünften allgemeinen Conferenz der europäischen Gradmessung, p. 300; Expéd. chronom. exécutée en 1844 entre Alton et Greenwich.

Directors: C. Hansteen, 1815.

#### C. FEARNLEY, 1273.

Projected in 1815; constructed in 1818; rebuilt at some distance from the first structure in 1830.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circles: One; makers, ERTEL, with objective by FRAU-ENHOFER and UTZSCHNEIDER: diameter, 38 inches; divided to 3', read by 4 microscopes to 2"; aperture of objective, 4 inches; magnifying power, 180 diameters.
- (b) Portable transit instrument: PISTOR & MARTINS, makers; aperture of objective, 2 inches; magnifying power, 80 diameters.
- (e) Equatorial by A. & G. Repsold. Diameter of circles, 30 mches, divided to 3'; read by 2 microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 4½ inches; magnifying power, 50-290. Wire micrometer and ring micrometer. (c') Refractor: Makers, G. Merz & Söhne; objective, 7 inches; magnifying power, 80-600; diameters of circles 10 and 14 inches; read by 2 Noniers each to 4s and 10". Wire micrometer.
  - (d) Small universal star-spectroscope by MERZ, à vision directe.
- (g) Clocks: One sidereal: pendulum, by Kessels, 1365; one mean time, by Urb. Jurgensen og Sönner (for the bifilar): one by L. LAMTVORK (for the unifilar); F in the magnetic building.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time; (Box) Kessels, 1259; (Pocket) Kessels, 1280: one sidereal; Dent, 2103.
- (i) Unifilar magnetometer, by Meyerstein; bifilar magnetometer, by Meyerstein inclinatometers, by Gambey, Barlow, Dover; siphon barometer, by Pistor; cistern barometer, by Fortin; thermometers, pluviameters, etc.

#### CHURTS, ENGLAND.

# Private Observatory.

Longitud	e fron	n G	reei	ıwi(	sh,	
Latitude,						
The	13 (1					

Director: R. Carrington.

Discontinued upon the death of Mr. Carrington in 1875.

#### COIMBRA, PORTUGAL.

Observatorio Magnetico-Meteorologico de la Universidade de Coimbra.

Longitude from Greenwich, 33<sup>m</sup> 34.1<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 40° 12′ 25.8″ N.

Directors: J. MONTEIRO DE ROCHA, 1796.

DE PINHEIRO, 1820.

DE SOUZA PINTO, 1855.

Established about 1796. From 1779 to the present time the Astronomical Ephemeris has been published here, which for ten years previous (1789) had been issued at Lisbon.

Collooney, Ireland (See Markree).

Cologne, Prussia (See Klön).

COLOMBO, CEYLON, ASIA.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5h 19m 23s E.

• Latitude, 6° 55′ 33″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxxix.

Director: Mr. Green.

### CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

Observatoire Impérial.

Longitude from Greenwich. 1h 55m 56s E.

Latitude, 40° 1′ 40" N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: A. COUMBARY.

# COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

Universitets Astronomiske Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 50<sup>m</sup> 19.2<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 41′ 13.6″ N.

Directors: C. Lumborg, 1637.

T. Bartholin, 1647.

O. ROEMER, 1681.

Peter I. Horrebow, 1714.

C. Horrebow, 1753.

T. BUGGE, 1777.

H. C. SCHUMACHER, 1815.

Von Caroc, 1822.

C. F. R. OLUFSEN, 1832.

II. D'ARREST, 1856.

T. N. THIELE, 1875.

Founded in 1637, but only completed in 1656. The first edifice was destroyed by fire the 20th of October, 1728. The observatory was reestablished in the round tower belonging to the University. In 1820 a wooden addition was made to it on the Holken bastion. In 1857 it was removed to the glacis of the fortress between the citadel and the Osterthor (eastern gate). In 1859–260, a new building was erected upon the Rosenborg bastion of the old fortress. At present this new observatory is surrounded by the Botanical Garden.

CORDOBA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Observatorio Nacional Argentino.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup> 45.1<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 31° 25′ 15.4<sup>s</sup> S.

Director: B. A. GOULD, 1870.

Proposed in 1869; built in 1871 on an eminence southeast of the town; a cruciform structure, with four towers at the extremities of the limbs of the cross.

CORK, IRELAND.

Observatory of Queen's College.

Longitude from Greenwich, 33<sup>m</sup> 51<sup>s</sup>. W.

Latitude, 51° 54′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xiii.

Director: ----.

Founded in 1878. Hill for meridian observations. Dome,  $14\frac{3}{4}$  feet  $(4^{m}.5)$  in diameter.

CRACOW, AUSTRIA. (See KRAKAU.)

K. K. Universitäts Sternwarte.

CRONSTADT, RUSSIA. (See KRONSHTADT.)

 $Naval\ Astronomical\ Observatory.$ 

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX, ENGLAND.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich: 9.30° E.

Latitude: 51° 3′ 14″ N.

Director: Chas. Leeson Prince.

Founded at Uckfield, Sussex, in 1854. Removed to the summit of Crowborough Hill in 1872.

H. Mis. 170-27

### CUCKFIELD, ENGLAND.

# Observatory of G. Knott (Private).

Longitude from Greenwich, 0<sup>m</sup> 34<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 0′ 35″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: G. KNOTT.

### CZERNOWITZ, AUSTRIA.

Physikalisches Institut der k. k. Franz Josephs Universität.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.
Latitude, ——.
Director: Prof. ALOIS HANDL.

# Danzig, Prussia.

Observatorium der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.

Longitude from Greenwich: 1<sup>h</sup> 14<sup>m</sup> 37<sup>s</sup>.9 E.

Latitude: 54° 25′ 58″ N.

Directors: VON WOLF, 1780.

Dr. BERENDT, 1784.
Dr. Jul. Aug. Koch, 1792-1817.

Dr. Westphal, 1820–1821.

Dr. THEODOR ANGER, 1831.

—— FLEMMING, 1840.

——— Kayser, 1860.

The observatory was planned by Wolf, and in 1780 the corner stone for the building was laid by him on the summit of the Bishofsberg, an elevated position. In 1781 the building was completed and used by Wolf; on the 17th of December, 1781, for the observation of the solar eclipse.

In 1806 the invasion of the French army necessitated the removal, to a safe location in the city, of the instruments, and the building on the Bishofsberg was occupied by the French army and partly torn down, but through the exertions of Dr. Kleefeld, of the society, the French provincial governor, General RAPP, had it restored. In 1812, however, its complete devastation became a necessity of war.

In 1818 the society reclaimed the old site, intending to rebuild the

observatory; the failure of obtaining the requisite funds, however, caused the project temporarily to be abandoned.

Meteorological observations alone were continued in Schönberg, near Carthaus. The collecting of astronomical instruments was continued, and in 1831 a small observatory was erected upon the "Apotheke," in the "Neugarten."

In 1866 the society authorized the erection of the present observatory, which was completed and inaugurated on the 2d of January, 1868, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

# DERPT (DORPAT), RUSSIA.

Imperatorskaia Astronomicheskaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 46<sup>m</sup> 53.5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 58° 22′ 47.4″ N.

Directors: J. W. A. PFAFF, 1808.

F. G. W. STRUVE, 1813.

J. H. MADLER, 1840.

T. CLAUSEN, 1874.

L. Schwarz, 1878.

Founded in 1808 as a dependency of the university. In 1825 FRAUN-HOFER'S equatorial, with an aperture of 9 inches and a focal length of 13½ feet, moved by clock-work, the largest and most powerful refractor in the world at that time, was mounted there. With the help of this instrument the elder Struve accomplished his famous Mensuræ Micrometricæ, published in 1837, and continued by his successor.

# DENTZ, GERMANY.

Sternwarte des Herrn E. Mengering (Private).

Longitude from Greenwich, 27<sup>m</sup> 49<sup>s</sup>.9 E.

Latitude, 50° 56′ 33′′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: E. MENGERING.

# DRESDEN, SAXONY.

I. Königliches Mathematisch-Physikalisches Institut.

Longitude from Greenwich, 54<sup>m</sup> 56<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 3′ 45″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Directors: J. Otto, 1560-1580.

M. JOSTELIN, 1580-1609.

L. Brunner, 1609-1637.

Тн. Häsell, 1637–1661.

TOB. BEUTEL, 1661-1720.

B. MICHAELIS, 1720-1740.

H. EULENBURG, 1740-1743.

F. WALZ, 1743-1747.

J. MAYEN, 1747-1768.

E. ZEITER, 1768-1783.

G. KÖHLER, 1783-1801.

S. SEIFFERT, 1801-1818.

А. SCHMIDT, 1818-1828.

G. LOHRMANN, 1828-1840.

R. BLOCHMANN, 1840-1869.

A. Drechsler, 1869.

The Royal Mathematical-Physical Institute, an astronomical and meteorological observatory, together with a considerable collection of astronomical, physical, and mathematical instruments, dating principally from the XVI, XVII, and XVIII centuries, had its origin in the cabinet of art which was founded in 1560 by August I, Elector of Saxony.

II. Private Observatorium des Herrn B. von Engelhardt.

Longitude from Greenwich, 54<sup>m</sup> 54.80<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 2′ 16.80″ N.

Director: B. VON ENGELHARDT.

III. Private Observatorium des Herrn Dr. Hugo Guerieke.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.

Latitude, ----

Director: Dr. Hugo Guericke.

DRONTHEIM, NORWAY.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 41<sup>m</sup> 49<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 63° 25′ 48″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1881, p. xx.

DUBLIN, IRELAND.

Dunsink Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 25<sup>m</sup> 21<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 53° 23′ 13″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Dr. BRÜNNOW.

Directors: H. Ussher, 1774.

J. Brinkley, 1792.

W. R. Hamilton, 1827.

F. BRÜNNOW, 1865.

ROBERT S. BALL, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, 1875.

Dunsink Observatory belongs to Trinity College, Dublin. It was founded in 1774, by means of a legacy left for the purpose by F. Andrews. It is built in the midst of a vast park at Dunsink, 3\frac{3}{4} miles (6 kilometers) northwest of Dublin, and was not finished until 1792. It is a structure of three stories, surmounted by a revolving dome. An annual visitation of the Observatory is held every summer by the board of Trinity College.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian eircle: Makers, PISTOR & MARTINS; diameter of circles, 36 inches; divided to 2'; read by 8 microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 6.4 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 180 diameters.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: One, made by RAMSDEN; aperture, 4 inches; not in use. (b') One with reversible circle by RAMSDEN & BERGE; object-glass, 3 inches; diameter of circle, 8 feet; 3 micrometers; not in use.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One; makers, Cauchoix object-glass, Grubb mounting; aperture of objective, 113 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 300; is generally used. (c') One of 4 inches aperture; English equatorial by Tulley. (?) Hardly ever used.
- (d) Spectroscopes: One of Browning's 2-prism spectroscopes; and one of Vogel's small-star spectroscopes.
  - (f) Chronograph: Maker, GRUBB; two barrels and controlled clock.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, BOOTH, of Dublin; one sidereal; maker, DENT, London.
  - (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; maker, M'MASTER.
- (i) Miscellaneous: The mean-time clock controls by electricity the clocks in the port and docks board and Trinity College, the distance being about 5 miles from Dunsink.

# DUN ECHT (ABERDEEN), SCOTLAND.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9<sup>m</sup> 40<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 57° 9′ 36″ N.

Authority for longitude: Ordnance Survey; for latitude, observations with a Simms's alt-azimuth. The transit circle confirms the result within a fraction of a second.

Astronomer: RALPH COPELAND.

Dun Echt Observatory, the property of the EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES (late Lord Lindsay), is on the estate of Dun Echt, about 13 miles west of Aberdeen.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circles: 1. Transit circle by Troughton & Simms; one movable and one fixed circle; diameter 36 inches, divided to 5''; 16 microscopes (carried by 2 Alidade circles, 1 movable and 1 fixed), reading to 1"-tenth by estimation; aperture of object-glass 8.59 inches;  $6\frac{1}{6}$ -inch collimators;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch axle telescope. 2. Reversing transit with V's for meridian and prime vertical, by T. Cooke & Sons; 4-inch object-glass. 3. Transit instrument by Troughton & Simms;  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch object-glass.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: 1. Alt-azimuth, by Troughton & Simms; 12-inch circles, divided to 5'; 4 microscopes, vertical and horizontal circles reading seconds and tenths by estimation. Horizontal circle movable. 2. Theodolite by T. Cooke & Sons. 3. Theodolite by Apps.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One 15.06 inch refractor by GRUBB. Several sets of eye pieces. Bifilar micrometer. Merz helioscope. Dawes solar eye-piece, 2, 3, 74 inch finders. This telescope is controlled absolutely by the sidereal clock. Driving clock by T. Cooke & Sons, made to special design. 2. One 12.9 inch reflector 122.5 focus; mirror by Rev. H. Cooper Key, English mounting. 3. One 124 inch reflector by Browning. Solar spectroscope. 4. One 6.06 inch refractor by Simms; bifilar and double image micrometers, used generally for comet seeking. 5. One 6.04 inch refractor by T. Cooke & Sons; complete. 6. One 4 inch refractor by T. Cooke & Sons; bifilar micrometer. Clock by Eichens; complete. 7. One 3 inch refractor by T. Cooke & Sons. Bifilar micrometer; complete.
- (d) Spectroscopes: Large solar spectroscope with 1 whole and 2 half RUTHERFURD prisms, with reversion and heliometer viewing telescope. Stellar spectroscope modified at Dun Echt (the one most used). BROWNING 5-prism automatic solar spectroscope and 2 stellar ones; also VOGEL spectroscope by HEUSTRELL, and a variety of direct vision, quartz, and other prisms. Besides the above-mentioned spectroscope there is a 6-prism automatic reversing table instrument by BROWNING, and a hand direct-vision spectroscope used for auroræ.
  - (e) Photometer; Zöllner astro-photometer by Ausfeld of Gotha.
- (f) Chronographs: 1. Four-fold barrel-chronograph, each barrel to run six hours, driven by the same clock as the 15.06 inch equatorial. 2. Portable fillet chronograph by Siemens.
- (g) Clocks: 1. Sidereal clock, quicksilver compensation by Frodsham. 2. Mean-time clock, quicksilver compensation by Molyneux. 3. Electric clock, outside dial and time gun.
- (h) Chronometers: 1. Kullberg; mean time. 2. Farquhar; mean time. 3. J. Walker; mean time. 4. Frodsham; mean time 8-day. 5. Walker; sidereal (electric contact). 6. Walker; sidereal. 7. McLennan;  $\frac{4}{10}$  seconds; pocket M. T.
  - (i) Miscellaneous: 1. Metre: A copy of the Mêtre du Conservatoire.

FROMENT. 2. Linear dividing engine by FROMENT. 3. Linear dividing engine by Elliott Brothers. 4. Photograph measuring machine by GRUBB. 5. Balance by OERTLING. 6. Five 2 meter and one 14-meter bars; GRUBB. 7. Two comparator microscopes and long stone table. 8. Ten-inch wheel cutting engine, Swiss; Jenssen & Hensen.

(j) 1. Sprengel pump six end on and many Geissler tubes. 2. Air-

pump and apparatus.

(k) Various photographic apparatus.

(1) A large assortment of electrical and electro-magnetical apparatus. One standard and one marine barometer, Negretti & Zumbra. Various thermometers. Seven inch spherometer, 1 part=100000 inch, 10000000 th by estimation; 4 inch spherometer; both by Hilder. Arithmometer by Thomas de Colmar; six places. Arithmometer by Thomas de Colmar; six places. Arithmometer by Thomas de Colmar; ten places. Foucault siderostat by Eichens; 16 inch mirror (and a spare one), silver in glass, by A. Martin. Silbermann heliostat by Duboscq. Heliostat by Browning. King's barograph and anemograph by Casella. Binocular microscopes by Smith & Beck and Ross. Polariscope by Ladd; 10-inch, 6-inch, and 4-inch induction coils by Apps. A large collection of cut crystals; also diffraction apparatus by Schwerd.

# DURBAN (NATAL), AFRICA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>h</sup> 2<sup>m</sup> 1.18<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 29° 50′ 47.4″ S.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: E. Neisson, Government Astronomer.

DURHAM, ENGLAND.

University Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 6<sup>m</sup> 19<sup>s</sup>.75 W.

Latitude, 54° 46′ 6.2″ N.

Directors: TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, 1840.

SAMUEL WAYMOUTH, 1872.

ROBERT JOHN PEARCE, 1873.

Founded by subscription, 1840. First observations made in 1842. The observatory is under the general superintendence of the professor of mathematics in the University of Durham.

# Düsseldorf, Prussia.

Sternwarte (formerly at Bilk near Düsseldorf).

Longitude from Greenwich, 27<sup>m</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 12′ 25″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, "Astronomische Nachrichten," 643, und "Berliner Jahrbuch."

Directors: J. F. BENZENBERG, 1809–1846. F. BRÜNNOW, 1847–1851. ROBERT LUTHER, 1851.

Established in 1809, by J. F. BENZENBERG, the savant, who in 1844 erected a more complete building at BILK, 1½ miles (2 kilometers) south of the town. This establishment, liberally endowed by its founder, became the property of the town in 1847, and was enlarged by it in 1852.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(a) An old repetition circle of 1 foot, by the late BAUMANN, at Stuttgart, giving 10" of centesimal division.

(b) Meridian transit instrument made by the late EMIL SCHROEDTER, at Disseldorf, objective from Munich, focal distance 2 feet, aperture 2 inches, little circle divided in half degrees, with nonius, 1 minute.

- (c) New equatorial instrument, by Charles Bamberg, at Berlin, in use since September, 1877, objective by Dr. Sigmund Merz, at Munich, focal distance 7 feet, aperture 7 inches, magnifying powers of eye-pieces 49 to 188. Stars of the 11.5 magnitude can be seen with it. Old reserve tube, with horizontal and vertical motion, made by Merz & Sons, at Munich, 1847, focal distance 6 feet, aperture 4½ inches. Stars of the 11.0 magnitude can be seen with it.
- (n) Two old sidereal-time clocks made by Utzschneider & Frau-Enhofer, at Munich.
- (h) One mean-time chronometer by Kessels, at Altona, and a Swiss watch.

Some small instruments of minor importance.

# EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

# I. Royal Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 12<sup>m</sup> 43.05<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 55° 57′ 23.2″ N.

Authority for longitude: C. Piazzi Smyth; for latitude, Thomas Henderson.

Directors: Thomas Henderson, 1833-1844.

C. Piazzi Smyth, 1845.

A preceding so-called observatory tower existed on the site, which is a grassy and rocky hill-top in the midst of the city, from 1776, but no observations of scientific character were ever made there. It was founded by subscription, and was not completed until 1792. The present observatory was projected in 1812 and erected on shares in 1812. The municipality donated the ground. In 1833 the founders ceded its administration to the state, and in 1846 made over the ownership.

It is by no means a model building for an observatory, being small, isolated, smoke-exposed, without dwelling-houses attached, often difficult of access at night, hide-bound by its too ornamental white-stone Greek architecture; and looking, as well as acting, rather like a classical temple of the winds than a modern working observatory.

#### II. Ben Nevis Observatory.

Longitude from (	Greenwich, -	
Latitude, ——.		
Director:		

# ELSFLETH (OLDENBURG), GERMANY.

Sternwarte der Navigations Schule.

Longitude from Greenwich, 33<sup>m</sup> 52<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 14′ 46″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884.

Director: C. Behrmann, 1876.

### ERLAU, HUNGARY.

#### Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 32<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 54′ 4″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884.

Director: Dr. Albert Franz von Montedego.

# EKATHERINEBOURG, RUSSIA.

Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>h</sup> 2<sup>m</sup> 48<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 56° 49′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Kupffer, 1841; Fritsche, 1873 and 1876; Scharnhorst und Kuhlberg, 1875.

Director: G. O. CLERK.

The observatory was built in 1835; regular observations began on January 1, 1836. It took part in the work of the first "Magnetischer Verein," and has lately been required to act as a "polar observatory," from August 1, 1882, until September 1, 1883, according to the programme of the International Polar Commission, St. Petersburg, August, 1881.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Makers, ERTEL & SOHN (small passage instrument), aperture, 1.5 inches. (b') Another by Brauer in St. Petersburg (universal instrument).
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, F. Flauth, in St. Petersburg (without No.); another regulator, without name.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time; makers, F. FLAUTH, No. 37; WIREN, No. 86.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Magnetic theodolite, Brauer, No. 37; Brauer's compass for magnetical declination and intensity; Gambey's inclinatorium; variation magnetometers (syst. Gauss); several series of meteorological instruments of different construction; thermometers for observation of the temperature from superficy to 3 meters depth.

#### FLORENCE, ITALY.

#### I. Reale Osservatorio Astronomico di Firenze ad Arcetri.

Longitude from Greenwich, 45<sup>m</sup> 3.13<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 43° 45′ 14.3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Royal Staff of Engineers.

Director: Guglielmo Tempel.

### II. Observatory of the Royal Museum.

Longitude from Greenwich, 45<sup>m</sup> 1.5<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 43° 46′ 4.1″ N. *Directors*: Prof. F. Fontana, 1784.

ALESSANDRO GALILEI.

— FABBRONI, 1805.

COUNT GIROLAMO BARDI, 1807.

DOMENICO DE VECCHI, 1808.

GAETAMO DEL RICCO, 1814.

FATHER INGHIRAMI, 1815.

Luigi Pons, 1825.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA AMICI, 1837.

G. B. Donati, 1859.

Domenico Cipoletti, 1873.

Prof. Pitter, 1874.

GUGLIELMO TEMPEL, 1875.

# III. Meteorological Observatory of the Royal Museum.

Longitude from Greenwich, ———.

Latitude, ——.

Director: Dr. PITTEI, 1875.

### IV. Observatory of San Giovannino (Ximeniano).

Founded by Father Leonardo Ximenes, a Jesuit.

In the annals of the Imperial Museum of Florence, Vol. II, for the year 1810, we read that about the year 1784, the Grand Duke Leopold I gave directions to his architect, Gaspero Paoletti, to make the designs for an observatory to be creeted within the precincts of the Imperial and Royal Museum of Physical Science and Natural History of Florence, of which the Abbé Félix Fontana was director.

Prof. Domenico De Vecciii, in an astronomical report inserted in the above-mentioned annals, declares that after diligent search he was unable to discover any historical document relative to the erection of this observatory, and that the date of 1774 was given him by the Engineer Del Rosso. The same professor De Vecchi, in the introduction to the description of the Imperial Observatory (above annals, Vol. II), declares it to have been already constructed and furnished with some instruments as far back as the year 1775.

In the year 1784, there had been collected in the observatory a clock, a transit instrument, and zenith sector, for the work of Professor SLOP, of the University of Pisa, who also constructed a meridian, passing under the pavement of a hall, which owes its name to this circumstance and bears the following inscription: "Linea meridiana ducta in observatrio Regii Musaci Scientiorum Florentini, Petro Leopoldo, Imperante anno, MDCCLXXXIV."

In the year 1784, Professor Fontana began the meteorological observations, using eight large instruments of his own invention and constructed under his attention, care, and direction. Arrested in his career by calumny, and in consequence withdrawn from the Museum. Fontana was succeeded as director protempore by Alessandro Gallel; he was succeeded by Fabbroni, nominated by the ecclesiastical party in 1789 vice-director under Fontana.

On the 1st of January, 1805, we find the entry of the death of this distinguished scientist, at a distance from that Museum, to which he had rendered such service as instructor and director.

Shortly after, Fabbroni having been appointed director of the mint, Count Girolamo Bardi was named director of the museum in his place. He immediately founded several chairs of instruction, among them one of astronomy, which was assigned to Domenico De Vecchi, professor of physical sciences at the University at Sienna, and to him was also entrusted the directorship of the observatory (1807).

DE VECCHI remained in this position in the Florentine Observatory until July, 1814, when he was removed by an order of the Commissario Plenipotenziario, Prince RASPIGLIOLI, under date of June 22, 1814. (This

order is found in a letter addressed to the director of the museum, number 92, in the file of papers relating to the transactions of the I. and R. Museum for the year 1814.) Professor DE VECCHI himself refers to this suppression in the memorial before mentioned, in speaking of the methods of observing with reflecting instruments. Professor DE VECCHI never returned to his office as instructor in the observatory.

In the letter of Prince RASPIGLIOLI to the director of the museum it was also stated: "I think it well to inform you that Father GAETANO DEL RICCO has been invited to take charge of the preservation of the astronomical instruments," which, in consequence, were received from the professor himself, and held from June, 1814, to May 17, 1818, on which day, having passed from this life, Father GAETANO DEL RICCO was succeeded by Father INGHIRAMI, professor of astronomy in the Ximeniano Observatory.

At this point it is necessary to observe that the observatory of the Royal Museum was always an entirely distinct institution from that of San Giovannino, some time designated degli Scolopi, the latter having been founded by Father Leonardo Ximenes, Jesuit, from whom it derived the name of Ximeniano, which it retains and by which it is at this time especially distinguished.

Father INGHIRAMI held the position until the 7th of October of the same year, when, by desire of the Count, he had added to his other duties those of Director of the Museum.

From 1814 to 1825 we find no document which proves the presence of an astronomer; it remained wholly inactive for a period of about eleven years.

In July, 1825, Prof. Luigi Pons, of Marseille, was appointed, and succeeded in 1837 by Prof. Giovani Battesta Amici, of Modena, who held the directorship of the observatory until 1859, when he was retired on account of extreme old age. Although all the duties of the office since 1852 had been performed by Prof. G. B. Donati, he did not succeed to the official title of director until 1864, a year after the death of Professor Amici.

At that time Donati conceived the idea of creeting a new observatory in the vicinity of Florence; the old institution, in a central part of the town, no longer meeting the requirements of astronomical study, and not being large enough to hold the large and excellent equatorial constructed by his predecessor. Aided in this bold enterprise by the influence and support of the municipal, provincial, and state authority, and by securing the interest of King Victor Emanuel, Professor Donati, in October, 1872, was able to inaugurate the new observatory on the Calle d'Arcetri, a little removed from the house, where, two hundred and thirty years before, Galileo had ended the labors of his life.

To the new institution was transferred all the scientific material belonging to the Department of Astronomy, and the place occupied by it in the observatory was devoted exclusively to meteorological observa-

tions, both branches remaining under the direction of Professor Donati, the meteorological division being represented in Florence by his assistant, Prof. Costantinus Pittel.

Donati having died on February 20, 1872, the charge of the new observatory was given to Prof. Domenico Cipoletti, formerly Donati's assistant in the astronomical course, who held it until the following May, when he began to fail. The observatory at Arcetri was provisionally confided to Professor Pittel, until June 1, 1875, when Signor Guglielmo Tempel was called as astronomer, which position he still retains, and Professor Pittel thereupon assumed the definite direction of the observatory of the Museum, re-organized under special direction, and entirely separated from the observatory at Arcetri.

### FRANKFURT, A. M., PRUSSIA.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 34<sup>m</sup> 47.1<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 7′ 3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. Epstein.

### FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

### Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 7<sup>m</sup> 35.5<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 32° 37′ 46″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. lv.

Director:

# GALATZ, ROUMANIA.

# Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 52<sup>m</sup> 14<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 26′ 12″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxix.

Director:

# GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Observatoire de Genève.

Longitude from Greenwich, 24<sup>m</sup> 36.77<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 46° 11′ 58.8″ N.

Directors: J. A. MELLET FAVRE, 1772.

M. A. PICTET TURRETIN 1790.

J. F. T. MAURICE, 1794.

P. PICTET, 1802.

A. GAUTIER; 1819.

L. F. WARTMANN, 1832.

E. PLANTAMOUR, 1840.

E. GAUTIER.

Founded in 1771, completed in 1773. Octagonal structure built in great part at the expense of J. A. Mellet, upon a casemate of the Bastion Saint Antrine. In 1829 the representative council of the canton passed a resolution for the construction of a new observatory to be built upon the same bastion, not far from the old edifice. It is composed of a main building of one story, and of two lateral turrets with hemispherical domes. In 1879 the original building had an annex built to it; at the same time a tower was erected to the west of the old building, in which the 10-inch refractor, presented to the cantons of Geneva by E. Plantamour, has been placed.

#### GENOA, ITALY.

#### I. Observatorio delle R. Università.

Longitude from Greenwich, Latitude, 44° 24′ 59″ N.

Directors: Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1830.

MICHELE ALBERTO BANCALARI, 1849.

PIETRO MARIA GARIBALDI, 1865.

This observatory was entirely refitted in 1874, and is particularly intended for meteorological observations.

# II. Observatory of the Hydrographic Office.

Longitude from Greenwich, 35<sup>m</sup> 41.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 25′ 9.3″ N.

Director: G. B. MAGNAGHI.

# GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, ----.

Latitude, ----

Director: ---.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 10.6<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 55° 52′ 42.8″ N.

Directors: J. P. NICHOL, 1840.

R. GRANT, 1860.

Commenced in 1818 at the expense of a society. Permanently organized with the help of a public subscription, of one subsidy from the University and another from the State. In 1862 a special hall was added for an equatorial, which has an aperture of 9 inches: (0.23m).

# Goillis (Near Leipzig), Saxony.

#### I. Private Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 28.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 21′ 42.3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Prof. C. C. BRUHNS.

Proprietor: August Auerbach.

Observatory was built in 1861-'62.

#### II. Private Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 29.65<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 21′ 35″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: W. Winkler.

### GOTHA, GERMANY.

#### Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 42<sup>m</sup> 50.56<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 56′ 37.5″ N.

Directors: E. X. VON ZACH, 1787.

B. A. VON LINDENAU, 1808.

J. F. ENCKE, 1817.

P. A. HANSEN, 1825.

A. Krüger, 1876.

L. DE BALL (ad interim).

H. SEELIGER, 1881.

Dr. E. BECKER.

The first observatory was erected in 1784, on the "Seeberg," 14 miles (two kilometers) from the town. In 1853 a new observatory was built in the "Jägerstrasse," not far from the ducal palace.

# GÖTTINGEN, PRUSSIA.

# Königliche Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 39<sup>m</sup> 46.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 31′ 7.9″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Berliner Jahrbuch.

Directors: J. A. von Segner, 1735.

J. Tobias Mayer, 1754.

G. M. LORNITZ, 1762.

A. G. KÄSTNER, 1764.

K. F. VON SEYFFER, 1800.

C. F. GAUSS, 1807.

Dr. E. F. W. KLINKERFUES, 1866.

Dr. W. Schur.

Founded in 1734, at the same time with the university, and located in one of the round towers of the ancient fortification, around which was built an exterior gallery. In 1811 the observatory was transferred to a more suitable spot outside the southern gate-way of the town. This new building is on the plan of a rectangle, with the longer sides facing east and west. An addition is made by wings to the north; a cupola surmounts the central vestibule, and a terrace encircles the whole structure. In 1818 the first meridian circle ever made and mounted in Europe was placed there.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circles: One made by Repsold, sr., of Hamburg; diameter of circle  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, divided to 5'; read by two microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches ( $114^{\mathrm{mm}}$ ); magnifying power ordinarily employed, 96 diameters: one made by Reichenbach, of Munich; diameter of circle 3 feet; divided to 3'; read by four microscopes to 0.24"; aperture of objective  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches ( $109^{\mathrm{mm}}$ ); magnifying power ordinarily employed, 50 diameters.
- · (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, Reichenbach, of Munich; aperture, 4½ inches (116mm); magnifying power, 75 diameters; (b') one portable, maker, Ertel, of Munich.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, Frauenhofer, of Munich; aperture of objective, 2.9 inches (74mm); magnifying power of eye-piece, 75. (c') Five telescopes: makers, 1st, Merz, of Munich; 6 feet long, aperture 5 inches; 2d, Steinheil, of Munich; 5 feet long, aperture 4 inches; 3d, Dollond, of Munich; 4 feet long, aperture, 3½ inches; 4th, Dollond, of Munich; 3 feet long, aperture 3 inches; 5th, Plössl, of Vienna; 28 inches long, aperture 2¼ inches. Three comet-seekers: makers, 1st, Merz, of Munich; 6 inches aperture; 2d, Merz, of Munich; 3 inches aperture; 3d, Voigtlander, of Brunswick; 2½ inches aperture.
  - (d) Spectroscope: By Merz, of Munich.
  - (f) Chronograph: By Ausfeld, of Gotha.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, Castens; two sidereal: makers, 1st, Hardy, of London; 2d, Shelton.
- (h) Chronometers: Four mean time; makers, 1st, Berthoud; 2d, Sackmann; 3d and 4th, Knoblich; 5th, Hardy; sixtieth part of a second.
  - (i) Miscellaneous: Heliometer by FRAUENHOFER, of Munich; theodo-

lites, one by Reichenbach, two by Meyerstein; sextants by Cary, Troughton, Pistor, Steinhell, and Breithaupt; two heliotropes by Meyerstein.

#### GRAZ, AUSTRIA.

1. Physikalisches Institut der K. K. Carl Franzens Universität.

Longitude from Greenwich, ———.

Latitude, ——.

Director: Prof. Dr. Ludwig Boltzmann.

#### II. Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 1<sup>m</sup> 47.9<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 4′ 37.2″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. C. FRIESACH.

#### III. Private Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, ----

Latitude, ———.

Director: E. MATHEY GUENET.

### GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

# Royal Observatory.

Longitude from Washington, 5<sup>h</sup> S<sup>m</sup> 12.09<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 28′ 38.4″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Nautical Almanae, Greenwich Observations, 1878.

Directors: J. Flamsteed, 1675;

E. HALLEY, 1720.

J. BRADLEY, 1742.

N. Bliss, 1762.

N. Maskelyne, 1765.

J. POND, 1811.

G. B. AIRY (Astronomer Royal), 1835.

W. H. M. CHRISTIE (Astronomer Royal), 1881.

Founded by royal statute on the 4th March, 1675. Built in the park at Greenwich by Christopher Wren, architect. At first it consisted merely of an octagonal tower. In 1660 Flamsteed put up an additional wing to accommodate the mural sector, with the help of which he made his catalogue of stars. The board of visitors was created in 1710. In 1749 and the years immediately following great improvements and additions were made.

H. Mis. 170-28

A statute of 1765 confirmed the right of supervision vested in the royal society and exercised by the board of visitors. In 1770 two revolving domes were constructed upon the turrets, and these have served as models for all revolving turrets since constructed. In 1772 the first achromatic object glass ever used at Greenwich was attached to the south quadrant. In 1779 the expediency of enlarging the meridian openings was acknowledged; hitherto the aperture had only been 6 inches (0.15<sup>m</sup>).

At the beginning of the present century it became necessary to rebuild the observatory, and the work, continuing until 1811, consisted in the construction of two rectangular buildings, the eastern one being the observatory proper, and containing halls for the meridian instruments, the library, and office, while the western structure was intended for the dwelling house of the superintendent.

The present organization of Greenwich Observatory dates from a royal statute of 1830. According to the terms of this statute the board of visitors consists of the members of the Royal Society, the members of the Astronomical Society, and the Oxford and Cambridge professors of astronomy.

As a finishing touch the immense dome to the southeast was built in 1859.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: One; makers, RANSOMES & MAY (engineers), TROUGHTON & SIMMS (opticians); diameter of circle, 72 inches; divided to 5'; read by six microscopes to 0.06"; four supplementary microscopes for determination of division errors and occasional use: aperture of objective, 8.1 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 8.1; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 195 diameters.
- (b') Alt azimuth: Makers, RANSOMES & MAY and W. SIMMS; aperture, 4 inches. Magnifying power, 100; diameter of circles, 3 feet, divided to 5'.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, Ransomes & Simms (engineers), Teoughton & Simms (opticians), Merz (objective); aperture of objective, 12.8 inches; magnifying power of eye-pieces, 60 to 1500. (c') Sheapshank's equatorial: makers, T. Grubb, Caucholk (objective); aperture of objective, 6\frac{3}{4} inches. Naylor equatorial: maker, T. Cooke, of York; aperture, 6 inches. Shuckburgh equatorial: maker, Ramsden; aperture, 4.1 inches.
- (d) Spectroscopes: Half-prism spectroscope; maker, Hilger. Direct vision: one, two, or three compound "half-prisms" with dispersions (A to H) of about 18½°, 83°, and 335°. Single prism stereoscope: Makers, Troughton & Simms; one flint prism.
- (c) Photometer: Airy's double-image micrometer; makers, Troughton & Simms.
  - (f) Chronograph: Makers, E. Dent & Co.

(g) Clocks: One mean time; Makers, Shepherd & Son: one sidereal; makers, E. Dent & Co., Hardy, Arnold, Graham.

(h) Chronometers: Mean time; makers, various. There are always on hand a large number rated for the navy; some of these are used when necessary for the Observatory. Sidereal; none of accurate character.

(i) Miscellaneous: Photoheliograph; maker, Dallmeyer; aperture of objective, 4 inches. Several portable telescopes; aperture, 4 inches to 23 inches. Five other 6-inch equatorials (packed in cases) returned from Transit of Venus Expedition, 1874. Five 3-inch portable transits by Simms; one 14 inch alt-azimuth by Simms; three 14-inch altitude instruments by Simms; four photoheliographs by Dallmeyer (all returned from the Transit of Venus Expeditions, 1874).

GRIGNON (CÔTE D'OR), FRANCE.

Observatoire du prieuré de St. Jean.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 38<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 33′ 42″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: F. MAYEUL LAMEY.

# GUILDOWN (SURREY) ENGLAND.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>m</sup> 55.1<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 13′ 39.2″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Généralo des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: J. RAND CAPRON.

# HABANA, CUBA.

Observatorio del R. Colegio de Belen.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>h</sup> 29<sup>m</sup> 30<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 23° 9′ 24″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. lxiii.

Director: ----

# HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Bermerside Observatory, Skircoat.

Longitude from Greenwich, 7<sup>m</sup> 28<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 53° 42′ 9″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: E. Crossley.

Observer: J. Gledhill.

#### HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 39<sup>m</sup> 53.8<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 33′ 7″ N.

Directors: — Moser, 1823.

K. L. C. RÜMKER, 1830.

GEORG F. W. RÜMKER, 1863.

Built by J. G. Repsold, in 1810, upon a location near the Altona gate; destroyed by the French in 1813; rebuilt in 1825, through a legacy left by Grell, upon the site of the old ramparts, and still in the neighborhood of the Altona gate. It has a central hall for meridian instruments and two wings surmounted by turrets. The east wing is used for a school of uavigation.

HARROW, ENGLAND.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>m</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 35′ 15″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: LIEUT. COL. G. L. TUPMAN.

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY.

Sternwarte des Herrn Dr. T. Wolf.

Longitude from Greenwich, -----

Latitude, ------

Authority for longitude and latitude A.: LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. T. Wolf.

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND.

Astronomiska Observatoriet.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 39<sup>m</sup> 49.14<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 60° 9′ 2.6″ N.

Directors: F. W. A. ARGELANDER, 1829.

G. LUNDAHL, 1841.

F. Woldstedt, 1852.

A. Krüger, 1852.

Dr. A. S. Donner.

Founded in 1829, near the university, after the fire at Åbo had destroyed the scientific instruments of that Finnish town. This observatory is the most northerly in the world.

HERÉNY, HUNGARY.

Astro Physikalisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 6<sup>m</sup> 24.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 15′ 47" N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: E. DE GOTHARD.

Established in 1881.

Hong-Kong, China.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 7h 36m 41.86s E.

Latitude, 22° 18′ 12.2″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: W. Doberck, Astronomer Royal.

#### INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA.

Physikalisches Institut der K. K. Leopold Franzens Universität.

Longitude from Greenwich, 45<sup>m</sup> 36<sup>s</sup> E. (approximately).

Latitude, 47° 16′ 10″ N. (approximately).

Director: Prof. LEOPOLD PFAUNDLER.

### IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

Orwell Park Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>m</sup> 55.8<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 52° 0′ 33″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: Colonel Tomline.

Astronomer: J. 1. Plummer.

# JENA, SAXE-WEIMAR.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 46<sup>m</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 56′ 29″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Langaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Directors: J. F. Posselt, 1820.

L. Schrön, 1852.

Е. Авве, 1878.

Built in 1820, in the same garden where Schiller wrote Wallenstein.

# JUVISY, FRANCE.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9<sup>m</sup> 29<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 48° 41′ 36″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude, A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: C. FLAMMARION.

#### KALOCSA, HUNGARY.

Erzbischof Haynald's Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 15m 54.28s E.

Latitude, 46° 31′ 41.25″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Directors: Dr. Charles Braun, S. J.

A. HÜNINGER.

The observatory was founded by Cardinal HAYNALD, Archbishop of Kalocsa, in 1878-779.

#### KARLSRUHE, BADEN.

Grossherzogliche Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 33<sup>m</sup> 22<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 48° 59′ 44″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1881, p.

Director: W. VALENTINER.

Transferred from Mannheim in 1879.

### Kasan, Russia.

Observatoria,

Longitude from Greenwich, 3h 16m 29.1s E.

Latitude, 55° 47′ 24″ N.

Directors: J. J. LITROW, 1814.

J. SIMONOFF, 1816.

M. LIAPOUNOFF, 1846.

M. Kowalski, 1854.

D. Doubjago.

Founded in 1814 by the university. Constructed upon a very solid ancient structure; square tower, 23 feet (7 meters) in height. The southern gallery adjoins a wooden shed at its west angle, which has a movable roof. The building, with a portion of the instruments, was burned on the occasion of a fire which destroyed part of the town on the 5th September, 1842. Immediately restored.

# KEMPSHOT, JAMAICA.

Observatory of Max. w. Hall.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5h 11m W.

Latitude, 18° 29′ N.

Authority, A. Lancaster, Liste Générale, etc., 1887.

Director: ----.

### KENSINGTON, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 46° W.

Latitude, 51° 30′ 12″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1881 p. xv.

KHARKOFF, RUSSIA.

Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>h</sup> 24<sup>m</sup> 54.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 0′ 10.2′′ N.

Directors: J. Fedorenko.

G. LEVITZKY.

Recently established.

KIEL, PRUSSIA.

I. Königliche Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 40<sup>m</sup> 35.74<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 54° 20′ 28.6″ N.

Directors: C. A. F. Peters, 1873.

A. KRUEGER, 1881.

Founded in 1873, by the transfer of the observatory from ALTONA.

II. Chronometer Observatorium der K. Marine.

Longitude from Greenwich, 40<sup>m</sup> 37.2<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 54° 20′ 3.3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887

Director: C. F. W. Peters.

KIEFF, RUSSIA.

Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>h</sup> 2<sup>m</sup> 0.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 27′ 11.12″ N.

Directors: — Feadorow, 1838.

A. Schidloffsky, 1855.

M. K. Khandrikoff, 1872.

Established in 1838 as an annex to the university.

KINGSTON, CANADA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich. 5h 5m 56.4s W.

Latitude, 44° 13′ 25.2″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: J. WILLIAMSON.

### KIS-KARTAL, HUNGARY.

Sternwarte der Baronesse von Podmaniczky.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 18m 13s E.

Latitude, 47° 42′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANGASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: R. von. Kövesligethy.

# KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 18<sup>m</sup> 10.5<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 55° 36′ 40″ N.

Directors: Thomas Morton, 1818.

THOMAS LEE, 1862.

Erected in 1818 by the late Mr. Morton, H. M. R. S. S. A., at an expense of about £1,500, and is now the property of Thomas Lee, F. R. A. S. Its height is 70 feet, and being at an elevated situation, it commands an extensive and delightful view.

# KLAUSENBURG, HUNGARY.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, ----.

Latitude, ——.

Director: CARL JUSZTA.

# KJOBENHAVN (COPENHAGEN), DENMARK.

Universitets Astronomiske Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 50<sup>m</sup> 19.2<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 55° 41′ 13.6″ N.

Directors: C. Lumborg, 1637.

T. BARTHOLIN, 1647

O. ROEMER, 1681.

PETER I. HORREBOW, 1714.

С. Поппевом, 1753.

T. Bugge, 1777.

H. C. SCHUMACHER, 1815.

Von Caroe, 1822.

C. F. R. OLUFSEN, 1832.

II. D'ARREST, 1856.

T. N. THIELE, 1876.

Founded in 1637, but only completed in 1656. The first edifice was destroyed by fire on the 20th of October, 1728. The observatory was

re-established in the round tower belonging to the university. In 1820 a wooden addition was made to it on the Holken bastei. Finally, in 1857, it was reorganized and removed to the glacis of the fortress between the citadel and the Osterthor (eastern gate).

#### Köln, Prussia.

#### Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 27<sup>m</sup> 51<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 55′ 31″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. Hermann Klein.

### Königsberg, Prussia.

#### Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> 58.91<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 54° 42′ 50.6″ N.

Directors: Z. W. Bessels, 1811.

A. L. Busch, 1849.

M. L. G. WICHMANN 1866.

E. LUTHER, 1880.

Constructed in 1811 on one of the most elevated points of the ramparts to the northwest of the town. A main building divided into two great halls—a northern and a southern. Two wings—one the meridian hall, the other an addition. With the use of a meridian circle Bessels and his assistants accomplished the work known as the "Königsberger Zonen." This great undertaking was begun August 19, 1821, and finished January 21, 1833.

# KRAKAU, AUSTRIA.

# K. K. Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 19m 50.5s E.

Latitude, 50° 3′ 50″ N.

Directors: Dr. J. B. Sniadecki, 1791-1803.

Dr. J. I. LITTROW, 1807-1809.

Dr. J. Leski, 1811-1825.

Dr. MAX WEISSE, 1826-1861.

Dr. F. M. Karlinski, 1862.

The observatory, established in 1791 and partially reconstructed in 1858, lies in the botanical garden at the eastern extremity of the city. The building, two and one-half stories high, with two domes, was originally not intended for an observatory, and it is impossible to mount in them any larger modern instrument.

#### KREMSMÜNSTER, AUSTRIA.

Sternwarte der Benediktiner Abtei.

Longitude from Greenwich, 56<sup>m</sup> 31.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 48° 3′ 23.8″ N.

Directors: A. Desing, 1748.

P. FIXLMILLNER, 1761.

T. Derfflinger, 1791.

B. SCHWARZENBRUNNER, 1824.

M. KOLLER, 1830.

A. Reslhuber, 1847.

G. STRASSER, 1875.

C. WAGNER.

Founded in the convent of the Benedictines in 1748; built in the convent garden at the northern extremity of the buildings. The observatory consists of a massive tower eight stories high, with two wings of five stories.

### KRONSTADT, RUSSIA.

#### Morskaia Astronomicheskaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 59<sup>m</sup> 3.60' E.

Latitude, 59° 59′ 24.2″.

Authority for longitude and latitude: V. Fuss.

Directors: L. HÜBNER, 1857.

V. Fuss, 1871.

Observatory of the school of pilots.

# LA PLATA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

# Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, ----

Latitude, ----

Director: F. C. BEUF.

# LEIPZIG, SAXONY.

# I. Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 34.02<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 20′ 6.3″ N.

Directors: C. F. RÜDIGER, 1794.

K. B. Mollweide, 1811.

A. F. Moebius, 1816.

C. A. Jahn, 1845.

C. C. Brunns, 1860.

II. BRUNS, 1883.

Constructed from 1787 to 1794, upon the great tower of the castle of Pleissenburg. A new observatory, situated at the extreme end of one of the suburbs, took the place of the old one in 1861.

# II. Private Sternwarte des Herrn Rudolph Engelmann.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 38<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 20′ 7″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. Rudolf Engelmann.

### LEMBERG, AUSTRIA.

### Sternwarte der Technischen Hockschule.

Longitude from Greenwich,	
Latitude, ———.	
Director:	

The observatory is used for geodetic purposes.

### LEYDEN, HOLLAND.

Rijks Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 56.35<sup>8</sup> E.

Latitude, 52° 9′ 20.2″ N.

Directors: J. Golius, 1632.

S. C. KECHEL, 1667.

C. MELDER, 1668.

B. DE VOLDER, 1682.

L. ZUMBACH DE KOESFELD, 1705.

W. J. S'GRAVESANDE, 1717.

J. Lulofs, 1742.

D. VAN DE WIJNPRESSE, 1768.

P. NIEUWLAND, 1794.

J. A. Fas, 1797.

J. F. VAN BEEK-CALKOEN, 1799.

С. Е. Кама, 1812.

F. KAISER, 1837.

II. G. VAN DE SANDE BAKHUIJZEN, 1872.

Founded in 1632. The most ancient of existing observatories in Europe. Originally built as a great tower for the town clock; enlarged in 1689; repaired in 1817. In 1858 a new observatory was commenced, and completed in 1860.

### LEYTON, ENGLAND.

Barelay Observatory. (Private.)

Longitude, 0.878 W.

Latitude, 51° 34′ 34″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Ordnance survey.

Proprietor: J. GURNEY BARCLAY.

Observer: Charles George Talmage, F. R. A. S.

INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Meridian circles: Makers, HOUGHTON and SIMMS; diameter of circles, 36 inches, divided to 5'; read by 4 microscopes to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 4 inches; for observations of the sun aperture employed, 4 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 80 diameters.

(e) Equatorial instrument: Maker, Cooke, York; aperture of object-

ive, 10 inches: magnifying power of eye-pieces, 70 to 1200.

(a) Clock: Sidereal: maker, Simmonds, London.

### LIEGE, BELGIUM.

Institut Astronomique de l'Université.

Longitude from Greenwich, 22<sup>m</sup> 12<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 37′ 0.6" N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: F. Folie.

# LISBON, PORTUGAL.

I. Real Observatorio Astronomico de Lisbon (Ajuda).

Longitude from Greenwich, 36<sup>m</sup> 44.68<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 42′ 31.3″ N.

Director: F. A. Oom, 1878.

The Royal Observatory is situated in the Ajuda Park (Tapada da Ajuda), about 1,300 meters west of Lisbon. It had its origin in 1857, when the late King, D. Pedro V, made a first donation of 30,000 milreis for the establishment of an astronomical observatory.

The building was commenced in 1861. It consists of a central twostory octagonal structure, surmounted by a revolving tower 11 meters in diameter, containing the great equatorial, with four one-story wings, corresponding to the cardinal points of the compass. In the southern wing is the principal entrance, with a peristyle and vestibule which communicates with the lower and upper stories of the central structure.

The whole length of the building is 67.1 meters E—W. Its breadth is 42 meters.

A three-story dwelling-house for the personnel is built 36.5 meters east of the observatory. A part of its ground floor is occupied by a mechanical workshop for repairs and modifications in the instruments

The organization of the observatory dates from May, 1878. According to its statute the observatory is chiefly destined to the progress of sidereal astronomy.

### II. Observatorio da Marinha.

Longitude from Greenwich, 36<sup>m</sup> 33.5<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 38° 42′ 17.6″ N.

Directors: M. E. S. LIMPE.

- A. CONTO VALENTE.
- J. Cordeiro Feijo.
- F. Foloue.
- F. DE PAULA FERREIRA DE MESQUITA, 1874.

Established in 1798. Renewed in 1859 and 1874.

III. Observatorio Astronomico na Escola Polytecnica.

Latitude, ——.

Director: ——.

For the instruction of students only.

### LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 12<sup>m</sup> 17.2<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 53° 24′ 3.8″ N.

Director: J. Ilartnup, 1845.

Founded in 1838 by the municipal council; completed in 1848. Transferred to Birkenhead, on the opposite bank of the Mersey, in 1867. It is provided with an apparatus for the examination of chronometers where the temperature can be raised by means of a gas heater. The equatorial is moved by clock-work, set in motion by hydraulic power. The time-signal is given to the shipping by the firing of a cannon.

# LONDON, ENGLAND.

Tulse Hill Observatory (Upper Tulse Hill, London, S. W.).

Longitude from Greenwich, 27.78 W.

Latitude, 31° 26′ 47″ N.

Director: WILLIAM HUGGINS.

Founded in 1856.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

An equatorial instrument by GRUBB, of Dublin, so constructed that either a refractor, of 15 inches aperture and 15 feet focal length, or a CASSEGRAIN reflector with metallic speculum of 18 inches aperture may be placed at pleasure on the same equatorial mounting, so that with

either instrument the circles read sufficiently for the finding of objects. The driving-clock has, in addition to the usual governor balls, a secondary control of a pendulum in electrical connection with a standard clock.

Up to 1870, when the present equatorial was erected, a transit circle of 3½ inches aperture was mounted in the observatory. At that time the principal instrument the observatory contained was an S-inch refractor by Alvan Clark, mounted equatorially by Cooke, of York.

There is a fine sidereal clock by ARNOLD, and various spectroscopes for use, with the telescopes, on the sun and stars; and there has been recently added a spectroscope, with Iceland spar prism and quartz lenses, for photography of spectra of stars.

Underneath the observatory are two rooms, one devoted to chemistry and photography, the other to physical experiments in connection with spectrum analysis.

## LOUVAIN, BELGIUM.

I. Observatoire des Collège de la Compagnie de Jésus.

Longitude from Greenwich, 18<sup>m</sup> 48<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 53′ 27″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: J. THIRION, S. J.

# 11. Private Observatory of Dr. Terby.

Longitude from Greenwich, 18<sup>m</sup> 51<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 52′ 40″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. Terby.

# LÜBECK, GERMANY.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 42<sup>m</sup> 45.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 51′ 31.2″ N.

Director: Ed. Thiel.

Founded in 1860 as an annex to the navigation school. The tower, with a revolving turret of 20 feet diameter, stands upon the ramparts to the south of the town 63 feet above the level of the Baltic.

# LUCKNOW, INDIA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>h</sup> 23<sup>m</sup> 24.02<sup>s</sup> E.

•Latitude, 26° 51′ 10″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Annuaire des Bureau des Longitudes, 1884, p. 412.

### LUND, SWEDEN.

# Lund Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 52<sup>m</sup> 45.02<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 55° 41′ 52.05″ N.

Authorityfor longitude and latitude: Undersökning af Meridiancirkeln på Lunds Observatorium jemte bestämming af den sammas polhöjd af And. Lindstedt. Bestimmung der Längen-Differenz Zwischen Berlin und Lund, auf telegraphischem Wege ausgeführt im Jahre 1868. Herausgegeben von C. Brunns.

Directors: ----.

A. Lindgreen, 1786.

<del>-----,</del> 1815.

J. M. AGARDII, 1847. AXEL MÖLLER, professor of astronomy.

Founded as a dependency of the University about 1760. Reorganized in 1866.

#### Instruments:

- (a) Meridian circle: One; makers, A. & G. Repsold, in Hamburg; diameter of circles, 39 inches (1 meter); divided to 2′; read by 4 microscopes to 0.1″; aperture of objective, 6½ inches (163<sup>mm</sup>); magnifying power ordinarily employed, 173 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, G. & S. Merz, in Munich, and E. JÜNGER, in Copenhagen; aperture of objective, 9½ inches (245<sup>mm</sup>); magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 80 to 1,300 diameters. (c') Makers, A. STEINHEIL, in Munich, and E. JÜNGER, in Copenhagen; aperture of objective, 4½ inches (108<sup>mm</sup>); magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 16 to 200 diameters.
- (d) Universal spectroscope by G. & S. Merz, in Munich, with 3 sets of prisms à vision directe. (d) Simple spectroscope by Heustreu, in Kiel, constructed after the indication of Professor Vogel, in Potsdam.
  - (f) Chronograph: One by MAYER & WOLF, in Vienna.
- (g) Clocks: Sidereal time; one, maker, Kessels, in Altona: one, maker, Tiede, in Berlin.
  - (h) Chronometer: Mean time; maker, Kessels, in Altona.
- (i) One universal instrument by Repsold, in Hamburg; 3 telescopes by Dollond, Merz, and Plössl.

LYME REGIS (DORSET), ENGLAND.

Observatory of C. E. Peek.

Longitude from Greenwich, 44<sup>m</sup> 56.02<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 50° 42′ 12′′ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887, p. 35.

Director: C. E. PEEK.

### LYONS, FRANCE.

Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 19<sup>m</sup> 18<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 41′ 14" N.

Director: C. André, 1877.

There was an observatory in existence in the eighteenth century at the Jesuit College, where Fathers Bonnet, Bérauld, Lefèvre, and Lapon made observations. The new observatory was founded in 1877.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: Maker, EICHENS; diameter of circles, 23½ inches (0<sup>m</sup>.60), divided to 5'; read by 4 microscopes to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 6 inches; for observations of the sun, aperture employed, 6 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 300 diameters.
- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, RIGAUT; aperture, 2 inches; magnifying power, 150 diameters.
  - (g) Clocks; Two sidereal; makers, Bréguet & Rédier, Paris.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time; makers Bréguet, Paris: sidereal; maker, Bréguet, Paris.

## Madras, India.

Madras Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5h 20m 59.33s E.

Latitude, 13° 4′ 8.1″ N.

Directors: J. Goldingham, 1787.

— WARREN (intermediate), 1805.

J. GOLDINGHAM, 1811.

S. G. TAYLOR, 1830.

W. S. JACOB, 1848.

— Worster (intermediate), 1854.

W. S. JACOB, 1855.

J. F. TENNANT, 1860.

N. R. Pogson (Astronomer Royal), 1860.

Founded in 1787 by the East India Company.

# MADRID, SPAIN.

Observatorio de Madrid.

Longitude from Greenwich, 14<sup>m</sup> 45.5<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 40° 24′ 29.7″ N.

Directors: J. CARONADO, 1790.

J. Rodriguez, 1817.

— BAVIA, 1821.

D. FONTAN, 1835.

PALO MARUZ, 1850.

A. AGUILAR, 1860.

M. MERINO.

Established at Buen Retiro in 1790. When the French occupied Madrid in 1808, they set up a battery at that place, and the instruments were destroyed by fire. The observatory then abandoned was not restored until 1846. In 1852 the grounds were enlarged, and a pavillion with a revolving turret was erected.

## MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Observatorio del Ateneo Municipal.

Longitude from Greenwich, 8h 3m 48.6s E.

Latitude, 14° 35′ 25″ N.

Directors: P. Francisco Colina, 1865-1866.

P. Federico Fanra, 1866-1871.

P. José Canudas, 1871-1873.

P. Jose Minores, 1873-1877.

P. Francisco Sanchez, 1877-1878.

P FEDERICO FANRA, 1878.

The observatory was founded in 1865. In the year 1859 T. VERNACAI projected an observatory in which he should be intrusted with the hydrographic commission for this archipelago. With this object in view instruments were purchased, but never mounted by the hydrographic commission, and remained in the observatory of the municipal Athenæum from 1865 to 1873.

# MANNHEIM, BADEN.

Grossherzogliche Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 35<sup>m</sup> 50.52<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 29′ 11″ N.

Directors: C. Marger, 1764.

K. J. König, 1783.

J. N. FISCHER, 1786.

P. Ungeschick, 1788.

R. BARRY, 1788.

II. C. SCHUMACHER, 1813.

F. B. G. NICOLAI, ——.

A. M. NELLE, 1852.

E. Schönfeld, 1859.

W. VALENTINER, 1875.

First established in the electoral eastle of Schwetzingen, 6½ miles (10 kilometers) from Mannheim, and in 1772 removed to the west of the town where it was located in a tower 105 feet (32 meters) in diameter, with remarkably thick walls.

Transferred to Karlsruhe in 1879. (See Karlsruhe.)

H. Mis. 170-29

## MARBURG, GERMANY.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 35<sup>m</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 50° 48′ 46.9″ N. Director: Dr. Melde.

MARKREE, COUNTY SLIGO, IRELAND.

Markree Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 33<sup>m</sup> 48.4<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 54° 10′ 31.8″ N. *Directors:* E. J. Cooper, 1832–1863.

W. Doberck, 1875.

Founded by E. H. COOPER, M. P., and built in the park of Markree.

## MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 21<sup>m</sup> 34.64<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 18′ 19.1″ N.

Directors: A. F. LAVAL, 1702.

E. PERENAS, 1728.

G. SAINT JACQUES DE SILVABELLE, 1764.

J. J. C. SHULIS, 1793.

—— BLANPAINT, 1811.

J. F. A. GAMBART, 1822.

B. Valz, 1835.

Е. STEPHAN, 1868.

The Society of Jesus had an observatory at their College of Sainte Croix, founded 1702. In 1849 this scientific institution was taken in hand by the ministery of marine. It is a three-story building, longest from east to west, erected on the summit of the Butte des Moulins. In 1797 this observatory was repaired. A new establishment was erected in 1869 on the hill of Longchamps, to supplement the work at the Paris observatory. The instruments are distributed in separate apartments.

# MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Melbourne Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9h 39m 54.8s E.

Latitude, 37° 49′ 53.4″ S.

Director: R. L. J. ELLERY, F. R. S., F. R. A. S.

Proposed first in 1853, and established, to begin with, at Williams town. Transferred to Melbourne in 1861. Building completed in 1863.

## MERAN (TYROL), AUSTRIA.

Astro-Physikalisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, ———.
Latitude, ———.
Director: ———.

MEUDON (PARIS), FRANCE.

Observatoire d'Astronomie-Physique.

Longitude from Greenwich, 8<sup>m</sup> 55.6<sup>s</sup> E Latitude, 48° 48′ 18″ N. Director: J. Janssen, 1875.

INSTRUMENTS:

A parallactic apparatus bearing two twin telescopes to be used conjointly; 1, a photographic telescope of 81 centimeters aperture and 16 or 17 meters focal length, for astronomy and spectroscopy; 2, a photographic telescope of the same focus and 62 centimeters aperture.

A 5-inch photographic telescope (images 30 centimeters).

A reflector, 1 meter in diameter and 3 meters focal length.

A series of various instruments for the study of absorption of gases and vapors, scales, etc.

## MEXICO, MEXICO.

## Observatorio.

Longitude from Greenwich, 3h 36m 26.67s W. Latitude, 19° 26′ 1.3″ N.

Director: F. Jimenez.

M. BARCENA.

Founded in 1877.

# MILAN, ITALY.

# R. Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera.

Longitude from Greenwich, 36<sup>m</sup> 45.97<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 27′ 59.4″ N.

Directors: L. LAGRANGE, 1763.

F. REGGIO, 1777.

B. ORIANI, 1804.

F. Carlini, 1833.

G. V. Schiaparelli, 1862.

The observatory was founded in 1763. In the beginning it consisted of an octagonal structure to which, in 1775, two side towers were added.

In 1760 a telescope of 33 feet (10 meters) focal distance was mounted in the College of the Brera by P. Bevio and D. Gerra.

# MODENA, ITALY.

Osservatorio.

Longitude from Greenwich, 43<sup>m</sup> 42.9<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 38′ 52.8″ N.

Director: D. RAGONA.

## MONGALIERI, ITALY.

Osservatorio del R. Collegio Carlo Alberto.

Longitude from Greenwich, 0<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 44.0<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 59′ 58.6″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: R. Institue-military topographer.

Director: P. Francesco Denza, 1859.

## MONTREAL, CANADA.

McGill College Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4h 54m 18.54s W.

Latitude, 45° 31′ N.

Director: C. McLeod.

# MONTSOURIS (PARIS), FRANCE.

Observatoire du Bureau des Longitudes.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9<sup>m</sup> 20.68<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 48° 49′ 18" N.

Directors: E. MOUCHEZ, 1875.

Dr. Marie Davy.

Founded in 1875 by the department of marine, in the southwest corner of the park of Montsouris at the southern extremity of Paris.

# Moscow, Russia.

Observatory of the Imperial University.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 30m 16.9s E.

Latitude, 55° 45′ 19.8″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude, Nautical Almanac.

Directors: M. PANKEVICH, 17-.

С. F. GOLDBACH, 1804.

M. PANKEVICH, 1811.

М. Тесноимакорг, 1814.

D. Perevostschikoff, 1823.

A. Draschoussoff, 1847.

K. G. Schweitzer, 1856.

Prof. Dr. THEODORE BREDICHIN, 1876.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: One; maker, Repsold, in Hamburg; diameter of circle, 36 inches; divided to 2'; read by 4 microscopes to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 5.3 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 100 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instrument; Maker, Merz, in Munich; aperture of objective, 10.7 inches; magnifying power of eye-pieces, 100 to 1,200. (c') Photoheliograph of Dalmayer, in London.
- (d) Universal spectroscope of Merz, in Munich; direct vision with 10 prisms and micrometer.
  - (e) One photometer of ZÖLLNER.
  - (f) Chronograph: of Siemens and Halske.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time, two; makers, Tiede, Utzschneider; sidereal, two; makes, Kessels, Tolstoi.
  - (h) Chronometers: Mean time, two; maker, Dent; sidereal, two; makers, Dent, Kessels.
  - (i) Miscellaneous: Transportable transit instruments, theodolites, universal instruments, etc.

# MÜNCHEN, BAVARIA.

Königliche Sternwarte, Bogenhausen.

Longitude from Greenwich, 46<sup>m</sup> 26.13<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 48° 8′ 45.5″ N.

Directors: K. F. VON SEYFFER, 1809.

J. VON SOLDNER, 1819-1833.

Prof. Dr. J. von Lamont, 1833-1879.

Dr. Seidel (provisory).

Prof. Dr. H. SEELIGER, October, 1882.

Founded in 1809, on the hill of Bogenhausen, near Munich; a main building of one story, facing east and west; two wings extend toward the north. An edifice designed for the purpose was put up in the garden for a great refractor, by the aid of which LAMONT made his observations of the satellites of Saturn and of the nebulæ.

# MUNICII, BAVARIA. (See MÜNCHEN.)

Münster, Prussia.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 30<sup>m</sup> 31<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 51° 58′ 10″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxvii.

Directors: E. Heis, 1852-1877.

Professor Sturm.

Founded in 1852, in the neighborhood of the academy (high school).

## NAPLES, ITALY. (See NAPOLI.)

### NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

Natal Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, ———.
Latitude, ———.

Director: ——.

## NAPOLI, ITALY.

R. Osservatorio, Capo di Monte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 57<sup>m</sup> 0.9<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 40° 51′ 45.4″ N.

Directors: G. Casella, 1791.

F. M. DA PRADO, 1808.

F. Zuccari, 1812.

С. Вкіоссні, 1818.

E. CAPOCCI, 1833.

LEOPOLDO DEL RE, 1849.

— Сароссі, 1860.

A. DE GASPARIS, 1864.

Proposed in 1788. The buildings begun at the northeast corner of the Palace of the Library (Palazzo della Biblioteca) and Royal Museum (Museo Reale) were left incomplete in 1790. In 1809 one of the towers of the old convent of San Gaudioso was appropriated to this object. In 1812 was laid the first stone of a new observatory on the hill of Miradois, at the point called Capo di Monte. The instruments were mounted in 1819. Nine asteroids have been discovered at this observatory.

# NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND.

Observatoire Cantonal.

Longitude from Greenwich, 27<sup>m</sup> 50.2<sup>s</sup> N.

Latitude, 46° 59′ 51″ N.

Director: A. Hirsch, 1858.

Founded in 1857. A rectangular structure of 88½ feet by 26¼ feet (27 by 8 meters) and 19½ feet (6 meters) in height; a tower with a revolving turret.

NICE, FRANCE.

Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 29<sup>m</sup> 12.3<sup>s</sup>. E.

Latitude, 43° 43′ 16.9″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: J. Perrotin.

This observatory was erected at the expense of Bischofsheim.

### NICOLAEV, RUSSIA.

### Nicolaevskaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 7m 54.18 E.

Latitude, 46° 58′ 20.6″ N.

Authority for longitude: Telegraphic determination of 1877; for latitude, K. KNORRE, Astron. Nach. VII, p. 261.

Directors: K. F. KNORRE, 1821.

J. Kortazzi, 18—.

Founded in 1821; completed in 1826.

INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: Maker, ERTEL, in Munich; diameter of circle, 38 inches; divided to 3'; read by four microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 4.2 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 100 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Makers, Repsold & Sons, in Hamburg; aperture of objective, 9½ inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 100, 150, 330, 476, 666.
  - (f) Chronograph: One of HERBST, in Pulkowa.
- (g) Clocks: One mean time; maker, Kessels, No. 1282; one sidereal; makers, Barraud, No. 769, and Hohvin, No. 24.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time, 89, of different makers; sidereal, 3, of different makers.
- (i) Miscellaneous: One transportable transit instrument of Herbst, in Pulkowa, for the determination of time in the vertical of Polaris; aperture 2.7 inches; magnifying power, 100.
- (k) One transportable vertical circle, 11 inches; aperture, 1.9 inches; circle divided to 4'; read by two microscopes to 2".

# NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 6<sup>m</sup> 0<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, **5**2° 58′ 24″.

Director: Thomas W. Bush, F. R. A. S.

The observatory is a provisional structure of wood, built in 1876, and comprising equatorial room of 12 feet diameter and small transit annex.

# Odessa, Russia.

#### I. Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 3m 2.5s E.

Latitude, 46° 28′ 36″ N.

Anthority for longitude: E. Becker and E. Block, telegraphic determination of the longitude between Berlin and Odessa in 1876; for latitude: observations with the meridian circle.

Directors: L. Berkewitsch, 1871; 1881.

Е. Вьоск, 1873.

### II. Sternwarte des Herrn L. Hildesheimer.

Longitude from Greenwich, ----.

Latitude, -----.

Director: L. HILDESHEIMER.

# OFEN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. (See BUDAPEST.)

### O-GYALLA, HUNGARY.

Astro-physikalisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> 45.59<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 52′ 43.4″ N.

Director: Dr. N. DE KONKOLY.

# OLMÜTZ, AUSTRIA.

#### Sternwarte.

The observatory at Olmütz was owned by the RITTER VON UN-KRECHTSBERG, with Dr. J. SCHMIDT (later at Athens) as director. With the owner's death, in 1869, the observatory was discontinued.

### OXFORD, ENGLAND.

# I. Radeliffe Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>m</sup> 2.6<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 45′ 35″ N.

Directors: T. Hornsby, 1771.

A. Robertson, 1810.

S. P. RIGAUD, 1827.

M. J. Johnson, 1839.

R. MAIN, 1860.

E. J. STONE, 1878.

Founded in 1772 by the trustees of Dr. John Radcliffe, on ground donated by the Duke of Marlborough. A large tower containing library, etc., and two wings, east and west, for meridian instruments, computing-rooms, etc. Detached buildings for equatorial instruments. Dwelling-house for the director.

# II. Oxford University Observatory (Savilian Observatory).

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>m</sup> 0.4<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 45′ 34.2″ N.

Director: C. PRITCHARD.

Founded in 1873.

## PADOVA, ITALY.

Osservatorio Astronomieo dell' Università.

Longitude from Greenwich, 47<sup>m</sup> 29.13<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 24′ 2.5″ N.

Directors: G. TOALDO, 1761.

V. CHIMINELLO, 1797.

G. SANTINI, 1813.

G. LORENZONI, 1877.

Founded in 1761 by the Venetian senate, and accommodated in a massive tower built in the thirteenth century by the tyrant Ezzelino for a state prison.

PADUA, ITALY. (See PADOVA.)

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

Observatory of T. Coats.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17<sup>m</sup> 43.3<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 55° 50′ 43.8″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Observer, D. MACLEAN.

PALERMO, ITALY.

R. Osservatorio.

Longitude from Greenwich, 53<sup>m</sup> 25<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 38° 6′ 44″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Piazzi Daussy, 1835, p. 21. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxxiv.

Directors: G. Piazzi, 1787.

N. CACCIATORE, 1817.

G. CACCIATORE, 1842.

D. RAGONA, 1858.

G. CACCIATORE, 1860.

Proposed in 1786. Established in the Saint Ninfa tower of the Royal Palace, the ancient residence of the Emirs during the Arabian dominion. The first complete vertical circle made by RAMSDEN, and finished in 1789, was mounted in this observatory. Piazzi used it from 1792 to 1813 for the observations which served him as a basis for his famous catalogue. Ceres was discovered at Palermo on the first day of the nineteeth century.

PARAMATTA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 10<sup>h</sup> 4<sup>m</sup> 6.2<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 33° 48′ 49.8″ W.

Established by Brisbane. Its instruments went to the Government Observatory at Sydney, New South Wales.

### PARIS, FRANCE.

### I. Observatoire Nationale.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9<sup>m</sup> 21.02<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 48° 50′ 11.8″ N.

Directors: J. D. Cassini, 1671.

J. CASSINI, 1712.

C. F. Cassini (de Thury), 1756.

J. D. CASSINI (de Thury), 1784.

J. J. L. DE LA LANDE, 1795.

P. MÉCHAIN, 1801.

A. BRUNARD, 1804.

D. F. J. ARAGO, 1811.

U. J. J. LE VERRIER, 1853.

C. E. DELAUNAY, 1871.

U. J. J. LE VERRIER, 1872.

E. MOUCHEZ, 1878.

National Observatory (formerly royal, since imperial), built in 1667. under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences, according to plans of C. Perrault. A vast central hall; two towers, east and west. In 1732 a small room to accommodate a mural quadrant was added beyond the eastern tower, and in 1742 this was extended by a second inclosure for a movable quadrant. In 1760 a turret, with a revolving roof, was built to the south of this addition. The main building, having become dilapidated, was restored in 1786, completed 1793; since when it has been detached and the south terrace built. In 1832 the small rooms where observations are taken were repaired, and the amphitheater and a rotunda with a revolving roof built upon the principal terrace. The dome intended for the shelter of the great equatorial was placed on the summit of the building in 1850. The great telescope, with a mirror of silvered glass, 4 feet (1.2m) in diameter, was mounted in 1876, in a building on the ground-floor level. John Dominic Cassini discovered four of the satellites of Saturn at the Paris observatory, and also first investigated the subject of the zodiacal light, and here, too, the great grandson of this astronomer was the first to follow the variations of the magnetic needle with minute and persevering industry; and it was here that Arago and Mathieu demonstrated the extremely small parallax of the stars.

A large number of astronomical manuscripts, containing matter of great interest, are preserved at the Paris observatory.

II. Observatoire du Bureau des Longitudes.

(See Montsouris.)

## PARMA, ITALY.

R. Osservatorio Astronomico.

Longitude from Greenwich, 41<sup>m</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 48′ 15″ N.

Director: ----

PARSONSTOWN, IRELAND. (See BIRR CASTLE.)

PEKIN, CHINA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 7<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> 37.02<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 39° 54′ 13″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Annuaire Bureau des Longitudes, Paris, 1884, p. 414.

# PESARO, ITALY.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 51<sup>m</sup> 38<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 55′ 27″ N

Directors: Luigi Guidi.

Pio Calvori, 1883.

Prof. Luigi Guidi, who was the founder of this observatory, who for many years very ably filled the place of its director, and to a great extent maintained it at his own expense, died on the 6th March, 1883.

The municipality of Pesaro, which already owned the property and a considerable portion of the scientific apparatus, by an agreement with Mr. Gerolamo Guidi, the son of the deceased Professor Guidi, took possession of the observatory and temporarily appointed Sr. Calvori as director.

## INSTRUMENTS.

(a) Astronomical division:

(1) A small equatorial by Merz, with an opening of 12 centimeters, very simply mounted, for cosmographic observations, with a *Merz* helioscope with three reflectors and a Hofmann spectroscope.

(2) A perfectly good transit instrument in an adjoining room, with a

meridian opening, firmly imbedded in Istrian rock.

(3) Two chronometers, one a marine chronometer (English), and the other with a pendulum (HIPP).

(b) Meteorological division:

(1) Barometers for direct observations.

(2) A meteorological case with termographs, psychrometer, hygrometer, evaporometer for direct observation.

(3) Registering apparatus for various meteorological data, barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometric state of the air, velocity and direc-

tion of the wind and rain. These apparatus, some mechanical and a few electric, are in duplicate, so that there may be no interruption of the observations if one of them should be out of order. The SECCHI meteorograph is complete.

(4) Heliophotometer (CRAVERI), nefoscope (BRAUN), termoheliometer (MARY DEVY), pyroheliometer (PUILLET), photometer, eyanometer

Arago polarimeter, for direct atmospheric observations.

(c) Magnetic division:

(1) Declinometer, inclination balance for observing the variations in the intensity and direction of terrestrial magnetism. These apparatus are constructed according to the method of GAUSS.

(2) Inclination compass and magnetic theodolite (Brunner) for mak-

ing exact observations of terrestrial magnetism.

(d) Division of geodynamics and atmospheric electricity:

(1) An instrument for microseismic observations.

- (2) A Rossi seismograph for observing the motions of earthquakes.
- (3) A SECCHI seismograph for analyzing the motions of earthquakes.
- (4) Galvanometer for the daily observations of the telluric current.
- (5) Palmieri electrometer with movable conductors; a Boengharten electroscope for making observations of the atmospheric electricity.

# PEKIN, CHINA.

Observatory of the Imperial Russian Embassy.

Longitude from Greenwich, 7<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> 56<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 39° 54′ 13″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: WURM, 1845. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xli.

Director: ----.

PISA, ITALY.

Observatorio.

Longitude from Greenwich, 41<sup>m</sup> 36<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 43′ 5″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: MARIENI, 1861. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxxiv.

Director: ----.

### PLONSK, RUSSIA.

Private Observatory of Dr. J. Jedrzejewiez.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 21m 32s E.

Latitude, 52° 37′ 40″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. Jedrzejewicz.

## POLA, AUSTRIA.

### Nantisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 55<sup>m</sup> 23.18<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 51′ 49″ N.

Directors: J. Palisa, 1872.

R. MÜLLER, 1880.

F. Laschober.

Founded in 1872.

The observatory at Pola has grown out of the old marine observatory at Venice, which, after the campaign of 1848, was at first removed to Trieste, and from there to Pola in the year 1866. The observatory was naturally used chiefly as a "chronometer depot." That meteorological, and later magnetic observations were taken there was owing to the exertions of the director and to the sagacity of the leading marine central stations.

The regular meteorological records at Pola began in August, 1864, and were continued in the marine barracks by officers and cadets at an altitude of 20.5 meters till February 7, 1866, after which they were taken in charge by the marine observatory, which had just been moved here from Trieste.

The observatory has paid particular attention to astronomy only under Mr. J. Palisa's direction. Mr. J. Palisa has discovered at this observatory twenty-three small planets, and his brother, Mr. A. Palisa, one comet. Since his call to Vienna nothing has been done in addition to the regular time determinations but to fix the position of occasional comets and small planets. We have at our disposal the following astronomical instruments:

One meridian, by Troughton & Simms, with 6-inch object glass, of 6-foot focal distance, and two circles of 0.9 meter diameter.

One refractor, with 6-inch object glass, of 7-foot focal distance, objective by Steinhell.

One brachytelescope, by Fritsch, Vienna, with 12-inch glass.

Two transportable comet-seekers.

Four fixed telescopes, by Messrs. Fraunhofer and Plössel.

Four pendulum clocks, among them a stationary pendulum, by Knoblich in Hamburg, as a normal clock.

One chronograph, by Hipp.

Several portable universal instruments and theodoliths.

It is intended to sell the brachytelescope, which was procured only to observe the last transit of Venus, and which has too little space in its cupola, and to install in its place the great comet-seeker in the way invented by VHLARCEAU. Beginning with the year 1885, the astronomical observations are to be taken up in a regular manner, and observations will be made particularly on the planets; later also the sun

and the stars of 1° to 2° on the meridian circle; then on the refractor occasional observations of comets and planets; finally, with the small stationary telescope, the occultations of the stars and the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter.

The building stands upon the highest hill within the town limits. The towers of the two parallactic mounted instruments are at the top of a second story. The meridian room is in a northern lateral wing. The executive offices and the chronometer depot occupy the northern half of the first floor. One messenger has lodgings in the building.

The observatory's endowment amounts to 3,200 Austrian florins annually, together with heating and lighting of all the rooms, incidentals, and the salaries of the officers and employés. This sum may be considered sufficient, although intended also for the completion and repair of the stock of chronometers.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 3h 50m 12.5s E.

Latitude, 20° 5′ 39″ S.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: C. MELDRUM.

The foundation was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in May, 1870. Work commenced in 1874.

# PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Observatory of the Royal Naval College.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>m</sup> 24.8<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 50° 48′ 3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xiv.

Director: II. G. SWAINSON.

This establishment is no longer an astronomical observatory; its work being now confined to the testing of chronometers. The director is now "Superintendent of chronometers."

# Potsdam, Prussia.

Astro-Physikalisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 52<sup>m</sup> 15.9<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 52° 22′ 56″ N.

Director: Prof. Dr. H. C. VOGEL.

Built upon a hill adjoining the park at Potsdam. Opened in 1879 under the auspices of the Astronomische Gesellschaft.

The new observatory erected by the Royal Government in the neighborhood of Potsdam, and whose buildings and equipments are now nearly completed, has for its fundamental purpose the investigation of the composition and movements of planetary bodies by means of spectral analyses and continued records of the events on their surfaces.

The observatory occupies the so-called Telegraphenberg, formerly a station of the optic telegraph line "Berlin-Cologne," situated south of the city of Potsdam, upon the east bank of the river Havel, and about 13 kilometers (0.8013 mile) from the railroad depot. On the summit, 1m 18s W. of Berlin, in north latitude 52° 21′ 56″, 94 meters (318 feet) above the level of the sea and 64 meters (209 feet) above the level of the river Havel, is located the principal building, supplied with three movable cupolas, one of 10 and two of 7 meters (33 and 23 feet) diameter, respectively. Around this are physical, chemical, and photographic laboratories, workshops provided with a dynamo-electrical machine. office, janitor's dwelling, and some other rooms for observations and collections. Along the gentle northeast slope are three dwelling-houses for the scientific staff and the messenger; farther down, close to the entrance of the lot and 20 meters (65.6 feet) below the main building, lies the well, accessible for observations down to the level of the river Havel, the building of the water-works, a shop for the preparation of oil gas, and a dwelling-house for the machinists.

The observatory is surrounded by a tract of woods which forms a desirable protection against terrestrial radiation and at the same time serves as a condenser of atmospheric humidity.

This and the adjacent tract of land are the property of the Crown, and thus unobstructed possession for all times is secured for the observatory reservations, now amounting to nearly 17 hectares (42 acres).

The principal instrument of the observatory is a refractor of 0.298<sup>m</sup> (11.7 inches) aperture and 5.4<sup>m</sup> (17.7 feet) focus, made, together with auxiliary apparatus of spectroscopes and helioscopes, by H. Schröder, of Hamburg; parallactical mounting and micrometers by A. Repsold & Sohne. It is used in plain astro-physical work, but principally for the observation of fixed stars, spectra of nebulæ, and for the study of planetary surfaces. Exclusively for solar observations it is proposed to use the second refractor, made by H. Grubb, of Dublin, with a parallactic telescope of 0.207<sup>m</sup> (8.1 inches) aperture and 3.4<sup>m</sup> (11.1 feet) focus, and also a Steinheil telescope of 0.135<sup>m</sup> (5.3 inches) aperture and 2.16<sup>m</sup> (7 feet) focus, with parallactic mounting by Pistor & Martins. This was formerly used by Professor Sporer, of Anclam, in his solar observations.

Furthermore, for regular photographic work of the sun a special heliograph is to be employed, of which now only exist the optical parts, made by II. Schröder, an achromatic objective of  $0.16^{\rm m}$  (6.3 inches) aperture and  $4^{\rm m}$  (13 feet) focus, together with ocular magnifying glasses, and of  $0.25^{\rm m}$  (9.8 inches) diameter.

The observatory furthermore owns some smaller telescopes, a 12-inch universal instrument by Repsold, a pendulum clock by Kessels, and one by Knoblich, box chronometers, one each, by Kessels, Knoblich, and Irede, and a considerable equipment of spectroscopic and other physical, chemical, and photographic apparatus, meteorological instruments, and a set of registering magnetic instruments after the Kew pattern.

Two observers were secured for its observatory on the 1st of July, 1874, namely: Prof. G. Sporer, formerly teacher of mathematics and physics, and pro-rector of the gymnasium in Anelam, and Prof. H. C. Vogel, formerly astronomer in the observatory of Kammerherr von Bülow, in Bothkamp; Dr. Oscar Lohse, of the same observatory, was engaged as first assistant. Professor Sporer continued in an intermistic building in Potsdam, the solar observations made in Anelam from 1861–1874, and Professor Vogel and Dr. Lohse observed at the Berlin Observatory until spring 1877, when temporary arrangements were made to enable them to observe in the new institute. Dr. Gustav Müller is employed as assistant since July 1, 1877, and Dr. Paul Kempf since July 1, 1878.

(Translated from, Publicationen des Astrophysikalischen Observatorium zu Potsdam. Erster Band. Mit sechszehn Tafeln. Potsdam, 1879.)

### PUEBLA, MEXICO.

Observatory of the College of Jesus.

Longitude from Greenwich, 6h 32m 41s W.

Latitude, 19° 2′ 30″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887, p. 49.

Director: P. SPINA.

# PULKOVA, RUSSIA.

Nicolaevskaia Glavnaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>h</sup> 1<sup>m</sup> 18.67<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 59° 46′ 18.7" N.

Directors: F. W. G. VON STRUVE, 1834.

OTTO VON STRUVE, 1864.

Founded in 1834. Three principal halls on the ground floor, the eastern one being used for meridian circle; the western one for the meridian telescope, and the southern one occupied by the prime vertical. Three revolving domes, the central and largest containing Merz and Mahler's refractor, which has a focus of 23½ feet (7.1<sup>m</sup>), and an aperture of 15½ inches (0.40<sup>m</sup>). A very rich astronomical library. The most elaborate and minute researches on the minor corrections of spherical astronomy, notably the corrections of aberration of nutations and precession, have been made chiefly at this observatory.

### PRAGUE, AUSTRIA.

### I. K. K. Universitäts Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 57<sup>m</sup> 41.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 5′ 18.8″ N.

Authority for latitude and longitude, Al. David and J. Böhm.

Directors: J. Stepling, 1751.

A. STRANDT, 1781.

A. DAVID, 1799.

A. BITTNER, 1836.

K. KREIL, 1845.

C. Jelinek, 1851.

J. G. Вöнм, 1855.

Dr. C. Hornstein, 1868.

Prof. Ladislans Weinek, ---.

Tycho de Brahe had some astronomical instruments temporarily mounted at Prague (1600–1601). The observatory, properly so called, was not erected until 1751, in the Altstadt quarter, at the Collegium Clementinum, under the direction of the Jesuits.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: One; maker, Chr. Starke (mechanical workshop of the 1. R. Polytechnic Institute in Vienna); diameter of circle, 36 inches; divided to 3'; read by 4 nonius to 2"; aperture of objective, 4 inches.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: Maker, Chr. Starke; aperture, 4 inches; (b') maker, Schrötter; aperature of objective, 3 inches.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, C. A. Steinheil's Sons, in Munich; aperture of objective, 6 inches; magnifying powers of eyepieces, 56, 84, 252, 420, 672. (c') Makers, Utzschneider & Fraunhofer, Munich; aperture of objective, 3 inches.
- (d) Spectroscopes: One; G. & S. Merz, Munich; one small star spectroscope; makers, G. & S. Merz, Munich.
  - (f) Chronograph: One; Dr. M. Hipps, Neuchatel, maker.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time; makers, Lepaute, Paris; sidereal; makers, J. Bozek, Prague.
  - (h) Chronometer: Mean time; maker, BARRAUD.
- (i) Miscellaneous: One sextant; maker, Tycho Brahe; one octant; maker, Tycho Brahe; one large (Hohen Kreis), by Troughton, in London.

# II. Sternewarte des Herrn A. Safarik.

Longitude from Greenwich, 57<sup>m</sup> 47<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 4′ 25″ N..

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: A. SAFARIK.

H. Miss. 170-30

## PUY-LE-DOME, FRANCE.

Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 11<sup>m</sup> 33<sup>s</sup> E. Latitude, 45° 46′ 28″ N. Director = \_\_\_\_\_.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich,  $4^{\rm h}$   $44^{\rm m}$   $49.3^{\rm s}$  W. Latitude,  $46^{\circ}$  48' 17.3'' N. Director: E. D. Ashe, 1863.

C. W. DRURY.

Prior to 1883 the instruments were at the residence of Capt. Ashe; they were then removed to the observatory at the citadel.

QUITO, ECUADOR.

Observatorio del Colegio Nacional.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>h</sup> 15<sup>m</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 0° 14′ 0″ S. *Director*: J. B. Menten, 1874.

RATHOWEN, IRELAND.

Obseratory of W. E. Wilson.

Latitude, ———.

Director: W. E. WILSON.

RICHMOND (SURREY), ENGLAND.

Kew Observatory of the Royal Society.

Longitude from Greenwich,  $1^{\rm m}$  15.1° W. Latitude, 51° 28′ 6″ N.

Directors: Sir Francis Ronalds, 1842.

I. WELSH, 1852. BALFOUR STEWART, 1859. S. JEFFERYS, 1871.

G. M. WHIPPLE, 1876.

Erected in 1768 as the private observatory of George III; in 1841 it was dismantled and transferred to the British Association for use as a physical observatory; in 1871, having been endowed by J. P. Gassiolt, esq., it was placed under the control of a committee of the Royal Society.

# RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

## Imperial Nautical Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 52m 41.41s W.

Latitude, 22° 54′ 23.7″ S.

Directors: A. M. DE MELLS, 1850.

E. LIAIS, 1871.

L. CRULS.

Founded in 1780; restored in 1871.

### ROME, ITALY.

## I. Osservatorio astronomico del Colegio Romano.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 55.5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 53′ 53.7″ N.

Directors: G. Asclepi, 1764.

G. CALANDRELLI, 1773.

S. Dumouchel, 1824.

F. DE VICO, 1838.

A. Secciii, 1849.

G. S. FERRAR, 1878.

P. TACCHINI, 1879.

Before the establishment of a regular observatory a succession of astronomers, more or less famous, made use of temporary accommodations. In the buildings of the old college CLAVIAS made observations with a zenithal sector in 1572, and following years. Scheiner collected the materials for his famous Rosa Ursina, the printing of which was completed in 1630 at the new college, west of the Church of St. Ignatius. There, too, Gottignies and Borgondio made occasional observations. Maire observed the comet of 1844 at the English college. Boscovich fixed himself in the principal hall of the Kircher Museum. Finally, Asclept organized a permanent establishment in 1764; and in 1787 a square tower was built to accommodate the observatory at the eastern angle of the college façade on via del Gesù. A new building was put up in 1853, having for substructure the enormous piles which had been intended to support the dome of the Church of St. Ignatius.

# II. Observatory of the Capitol.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 56,5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 53′ 33.5″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Directors: G. Callandrelli, 1824.

A. CONTI, 1827.

I. CALLANDRELLI, 1841.

L. Respighi, 1876.

Established in 1824 upon the east tower of the capitol, which is built above the ancient forum.

### III. Osservatorio astronomico privato.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>m</sup> 50.3<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 54′ 6″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: Father S. FERRARI.

### RUGBY, ENGLAND.

Temple Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>m</sup> 1.9<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 52° 22′ 5″ N.

Curators: J. M. Wilson, 1872.

G. M. SEABROKE, 1878.

The observatory was built in 1871 as a memorial to Dr. Temple, late head-master of Rugby School, now bishop of Exeter. The funds for this purpose were collected chiefly from old Rugbians by the Rev. J. M. Wilson.

# RUNGSDORF (NEAR BONN), PRUSSIA.

Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.
Latitude, ——.
Director: Baron CAMPHAUSEN

# SAINT CROIX, ANTILLES.

Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>h</sup> 18<sup>m</sup> 43<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 17° 44′ 32″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: LANG. WURM, 1837. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. lxii.

Director: ----.

# ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich,	
Latitude, ——.	
Director: ——.	

### SAIGON. FRENCH COCHIN CHINA.

### Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 7h 6m 48s E.

Latitude, 10° 46′ 40″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: HATT, 1875. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xli.

#### ST. HELENA.

### Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 21<sup>m</sup> 9.98<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 15° 55′ S.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884,

p. ]r.

Director: ----

### ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

I. Observatoria Akademii Nauk (Observatory of the Imperial Academy of Sciences).

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>h</sup> 1<sup>m</sup> 13.5<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 59° 56′ 29.7″ N.

Directors: J. N. DE L'ISLE, 1747.

P. Inschodzow, 1768.

R. BARRY, 1794.

V. Wisniwsky, 1811.

A. SAWITSCH, 1856.

Founded in 1747.

II. Astronomicheskaia Observatoria pri Imp. Universitet.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 1m 11.4s E.

Latitude, 59° 56′ 32″ N.

Director: S. VON GLASENAPP.

III. Zentralnaia Fisieheskaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.

Latitude, ----

Director: H. WILD.

# SAN FERNANDO, SPAIN.

Instituto y Observatorio de Marina de San Fernando.

Longitude from Greenwich, 24<sup>m</sup> 49.6° W.

Latitude, 36° 27′ 41.5″ N.

Directors: R. ARMESTO, 1797.

J. O. CANELAS, 1798.

J. T. CERGUERO, 1825.

S. Montojo, 1851.

F. DE P. MARQUEZ, 1855.

C. PUJAZON, 1866.

'An observatory had first been established at Cadiz in 1753, upon an ancient Roman tower, but was soon abandoned, observations being made there only from 1773 to 1776 by Tofiño and Varela. The new observatory was built at San Fernando in 1797. This is the most southerly astronomical establishment in Europe.

## SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO.

Observatorio del Instituto Cientifica y Literaria.

Longitude from Greenwich, ———.
Latitude, ———.

Director: Dr. G. BARROETA.

### SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Observatorio Nacional.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>h</sup> 42<sup>m</sup> 46.3<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 33° 26′ 42″ S.

Directors: E. G. MOESTA, 1852.

J. I. VERGARA, 1861.

Proposed in 1852. The instruments and buildings which had been used for the temporary Naval Observatory of the United States at Santa Lucia, under Lieutenant Gilliss, were purchased as a beginning, and in 1856 the construction of a permanent observatory was undertaken, consisting simply of a one-story building and central dome. The equipment has been added to gradually since 1859.

# SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

Observatory Wigglesworth.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.

Latitude, ——.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Assistant: J. G. Lohse.

# SCHWERIN, MECKLENBURG.

Geodetisches Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 45<sup>m</sup> 40.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 37′ 38.2″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Astron. Nachr., LVII, 6, 1868. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxviii.

## SENFTENBERG, BOHEMIA.

Sternwarte des Baron Perish.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>m</sup> 50.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 50° 5′ 10.4″ N.

Director: Dr. Boorsen.

Ceased to exist.

SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2<sup>m</sup> 23<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 30′ 20″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xvi.

Director: ----.

SOUTH KILWORTH, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4<sup>m</sup> 26<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 52° 25′ 51″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xvi.

SPEYER, BAVARIA.

Sternwarte des Königlichen Lyecums.

Longitude from Greenwich, 33<sup>th</sup> 45.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 49° 18′ 55.4″ N.

No longer in existence.

STARFIELD, ENGLAND.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 11<sup>m</sup> 47<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 53° 25′ 3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps., 1884, p. xvi.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 12m 14s E.

Latitude, 59° 20′ 34″ N.

Directors: P. V. WARGENTIN, 1750.

H. NICANDER, 1776.

J. Svanberg, 1803.

S. A. CRONSTHAND, 1828.

N. H. SELANDER, 1858.

J. A. HUGO GYLDEN, 1871.

Founded in 1750. Here Wargentin made that long series of observation on Jupiter's satellites which resulted in the first reliable tables of eclipses of these satellites.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: Makers, ERTEL & SON; diameter of circles, 18 inches; divided to 3'; read by 4 microscopes to 1"; aperture of objective, 43 inches (0.107 meters); magnifying power ordinarily employed, 124 diameters.
- (b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, A. Repsold; aperture, 25 inches.
- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, A. REPSOLD; aperture of objective, 7 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 114, 150, 190, 302, 600.
  - (f) Chronographs: Two.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time; makers, MOLYNEUX & COPE; sidereal; makers, Kessels, Sweder.
  - (h) Chronometer: Mean time; makers, Dent, Linderoth.

# STONYHURST COLLEGE (NEAR WHALLEY), ENGLAND.

Stonyhurst College Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9<sup>m</sup> 52.68<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 53° 56′ 40″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Nautical Almanac.

Directors: Rev. A. Weld, S. J., F. R. A. S., 1838.

Rev. S. J. PERRY, S. J., F. R. A. S., 1860.

Location: Four miles W. of Whalley, Lancashire, England.

Height above sea, 381 feet. Built in 1838 in the park of the Jesuit College.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: By Jones; 2 feet 6 inches; divided to 5'; microscopes reading to 1"; aperture of object glass, 3 inches; power generally used, 56.
- (b) Transit instrument: Aperture of object glass, 25 inches; power generally used, 42; by CARY.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One by NAPIER, CURRY, TROUGHTON and SIMMS; aperture, 8 inches; powers from 30 to 600 or 700; one by Jones; aperture, 4 inches. (c') A CASSEGRAIN reflector; aperture, 9½ inches; two, NEWTONIAN; aperture, 7 inches.
- (d) Spectroscopes: An automatic instrument by Browning, 6 prisms of 60°, each used twice, with a half prism, making largest dispersion=36 prisms of 60°. A large star spectroscope by Simms, 4 compound prisms by Hoffman. A large direct-vision spectroscope by Browning. Two smaller instruments by Browning.
  - (f) Chronograph: Small one by Breguet.
  - (g) Clocks: Two sidereal, mercurial pendulums.

(h) Chronometer: Frodsham, No. 3148.

(i) Miscellaneous: A couple of self-recording meteorological and magnetical instruments are in constant use.

### STRASBURG, GERMANY.

### Sternwarte.

Longitude from Greenwich, 31<sup>m</sup> 2.49<sup>8</sup> E. Latitude, 48° 34′ 53.8″ N.

Longitude from Greenwich, 31<sup>m</sup> 4.65<sup>8</sup> E. Latitude, 48° 34′ 59.7″ N.

Director: A. Winnecke.

About 1770 some astronomical instruments were placed above the gate of the hospital. In 1804 J. Henry established a small observatory in the Münster (Cathedral) and observations were made there in 1824. A regular observatory was not established by the city until 1836, and then it was placed under the charge of Lequiante, but almost immediately abandoned. In 1873 a new observatory was erected without the town, in connection with the University. Its general plan is a quadrilateral.

## SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

### Government Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 10<sup>h</sup> 4<sup>m</sup> 50.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 33° 51′ 41.1″ S.

Directors: W. Scott, 1856.

G. R. SMALLEY, 1862.

H. C. Russell, 1870.

Proposed in 1855; completed in 1858. Its first instruments, supplied from the private observatory which Brisbane had established at Paramatta, were those by means of which Dunlar had made his catalogues of double stars and of southern nebulæ.

# TACUBAYA, MEXICO.

# Observatorio Astronomico Nacional Mexicano.

Longitude from Greenwich, 6<sup>h</sup> 36<sup>m</sup> 41.63<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 19° 24′ 17.5″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: ANGEL ANGUIANO.

Projected in 1876, and established at Chapultepec in 1878. Transferred from Chapultepec March 8, 1883.

### TACHKENT, RUSSIA.

Observatoire Astronomique et Physique de Taehkent.

Longitude from Greenwich, 4h 37m 10.88 E.

Latitude, 41° 19′ 32.2″ N.

Authority for longitude, telegraphic; for latitude, vertical circle observations.

Director: H. Pomeranzeff, 1880.

### TIFLIS, RUSSIA.

Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 2h 59m 17s E.

Latitude, 41° 41′ 46" N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Triangulation, Novo Tcherkask, 1862. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xlii.

## TOKIO, JAPAN.

Observatory of the Daigaku.

Longitude from Greenwich, \_\_\_\_\_.

Latitude, ——.

Director; Prof. H. M. PAUL.

## TOULON, FRANCE.

Observatoire de la Marine.

Longitude from Greenwich, 23<sup>m</sup> 42<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 7′ 22″ N.

Authority for latitude and longitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xii.

Director: — PAGEL.

# TOULOUSE, FRANCE.

Observatoire de Toulouse.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>th</sup> 51.1<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 36′ 45.3″ N.

Directors: F. P. A. DE GARIPNY, 1735.

A. DARQUIER DE PELLEPOIX, 1748.

J. VIDAL, 1774.

Dubuisson, 1807.

VICTOR DE MARQUÉ, 1822.

DE DESPLATS ET VAUTHIER, 1832.

Е. РЕТІТ, 1867.

—— Despeyrous, 1867.

SAGUIN, 1867.

F. DE TISSERAND, 1873.

B. BAILLAUD, 1878.

### TREVANDRUM, INDIA.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 5<sup>h</sup> 7<sup>m</sup> 59<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 80° 30′ 32″ N.

Directors: John Caldecott, F. R. A. S., 1837. John Allan Bronn, F. R. S., 1852.

## TRIESTE, AUSTRIA.

Astronomisches und Meteorologisches Observatorium der K. K. Nautischen und Handels Akademie.

Longitude from Greenwich, 55<sup>m</sup> 2.1<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 38′ 34″ N.

Directors: F. Schaub, 1857.

A. Kunes, 1870.

A. Palisa.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, ENGLAND. (See CROWBOROUGH.)

## TURIN, ITALY.

Regio Osservatorio dell' Universita.

Longitude from Greenwich, 30<sup>m</sup> 48.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 4′ 6″ N.

Directors: G. B. BECCARIA, 1759.

T. VALPERGADI CALUSO, 1782.

A. M. VASSALI EANDI, 1806.

J. PLANA, 1811.

A. DORNA, 1865.

Established in 1759 in the top of a tower at the corner of Piazza Castello. The Academy of Sciences undertook its direction in 1790, and had a new observatory built in the palace of the academy. In 1820 the establishment was transferred to a terrace of the Palazzo Madama. In 1865 the observatory became an appendage of the university.

# TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>m</sup> 13.1<sup>s</sup> W.

Latitude, 51° 27′ 4.2″ N.

Director: Mr. HIND.

# UCKFIELD, ENGLAND.

Observatory of Captain W. Noble.

Longitude from Greenwich, 17.8° E.

Latitude, 51° 0′ 56.3″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Proprietor: W. Noble.

## UPSALA, SWEDEN.

# Observatory of the University.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> 30<sup>s</sup> E. Of the old observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> 30<sup>s</sup> E. Of the new observatory.

Authority for longitude and latitude: New determination in 1880-'81, by C. Boillin.

Directors: A. Celsius, 1730.

M. STRÖMER, 1745.

D. MELANDERHJELM, 1761.

E. Prosperin, 1797.

L. REGNER, 1799.

J. Bredman, 1811.

G. SVANBERG, 1842. HERMAN SCHULTZ, 1864.

This observatory was founded in 1742, and ceased to exist in 1853. The new observatory was founded in 1844 by G. SVANBERG, finished and in use since 1853.

# URBINO, ITALY.

# Osservatorio del Colegio Rafaël.

Longitude from Greenwich, 50<sup>m</sup> 33.1<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 43° 43′ 29.59″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: G. MARTINOTTI.

# UTRECHT, HOLLAND.

### Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 20<sup>m</sup> 31.7<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 52° 5′ 9.5″ N.

Directors: J. F. HEUNERT, 1767.

G. Mall, 1812.

R. VAN REES, 1836.

М. Носк, 1860.

J. A. C. OUDEMANS, 1874.

Founded in 1767. Remodelled in 1864.

# VALENTIA, IRELAND.

Observatory of the London Meteorological Office.

Longitude from Greenwich, 41<sup>m</sup> 16<sup>s</sup> W. Latitude, 51° 54′ 36″ N.

Directors: Rev. T. Kerr, 1868. J. E. Cullum, 1875.

Established by the London Meteorological Office in 1868 as an observatory of the first order.

## VENICE, ITALY.

Observatory of the Naval Institute.

Longitude from Greenwich, 49<sup>th</sup> 22.12<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 26′ 8.5″ N.

Directors: B. VON WÜLLERSDORF-URBAIR, 1840.

E. MILLOSEVICH, 1874.

Established about 1840.

## VERONA, ITALY.

#### Osserratorio.

Longitude from Greenwich, 43<sup>m</sup> 56<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 45° 26′ 8″ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: Ingén. géogr. 1837. In Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xxxv.

Director: ----.

## VIENNA, AUSTRIA. (See WIEN.)

## VILNA, RUSSIA.

## Astronomickeskaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 41m 11.9s E.

Latitude, 54° 41′ N.

Anthority for longitude and latitude: SLAVINSKI: "Astronomische Nachrichhen," Vols. v and VIII.

Directors: M. O. Poczobut, 1764.

J. B. VON SNIADECKI, 1808.

P. Slavinski, 1824.

M. KLOUSCHNEVITCH, 1811.

G. A. von Fuss, 1848.

G. SABLER, 1854.

Col. Peter Smysloff, 1867.

It appears that this observatory had already existed for some time when in 1764 Poczobut restored it and replaced its instruments. Its labors, suspended during the revolution, were not resumed until 1802.

#### INSTRUMENTS:

(b) Meridian transit instrument: Maker, RAMSDEN, in 1777; aperture, 4 inches; magnifying power 40 diameters.

- (c) Equatorial instrument: Maker, RAMSDEN, in 1777; aperture of objective, 4 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 40 and 60.
  - (d) Spectroscope: Direct vision, maker, S. MERZ, at Munich.
- (e) Photometer: Made by the late Prof. L. Schwerd, at Speyer. Of the three made by him, one is in Bonn, and the other in Pulkowa.
  - (f) Chronograph: Maker, Ansfeld, at Gotha.
- (g) Clocks: One, mean time, maker, Shelton (London); one sidereal, maker, Hardy (London 1819).
- (h) Chronometer: One, mean time, maker, Dent, No. 2,796; one sidereal, maker, Dent, No. 2,000.
- (i) A heliostat, by S. Merz. Various ancient astronomical instruments and modern meteorological instruments. The library of the observatory contains 1,966 works, in 4,181 volumes.

## VIVIERS, FRANCE.

### Observatoire.

Longitude from Greenwich, 18<sup>m</sup> 44<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 44° 29′ 14″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. xii.

Director: ----

# WARSAW, RUSSIA.

## Astronomicheskaia Observatoria.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 24<sup>m</sup> 7.4<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 52° 13′ 5.7″ N.

Directors: — Arininski, 1820.

J. D. BARANOWSKI, 1848.

J. Wostokoff, 1877.

In 1764 Rostan made observations at the castle. From 1765 to 1768 N. Wolf made observations at the Blue Palace on the Mniszech. The observatory was not established permanently until 1820, and the expenses of construction were met by Straszyz, president of the university. It contains a hall for meridian instruments, and two towers with cupolas.

# WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

# Government Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 11<sup>h</sup> 39<sup>m</sup> 11<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 41° 17′ 15″ S.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Connaissance des Temps, 1884, p. lii.

Director: ----

# WHALLEY, ENGLAND. (See STONYHURST.)

## WIEN, AUSTRIA.

# I. K. K. Universitäts Sternwarte in Währing.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 5m 21.49s E.

Latitude, 48° 13′ 55.4″ N.

Directors: M. Hell, 1756.

F. von Friesnecker, 1792.

J. S. Bürg, 1817.

J. J. von Littrow, 1819.

K. L. von Littrow, 1841.

D. EDMUND WEISS.

The first observations made in Vienna were undertaken in 1745 by the Jesuits J. François and J. Liesgang. A permanent observatory was founded in 1756. It was rebuilt from 1820 to 1826, and located among the university buildings. In 1874 a new establishment on a greatly enlarged scale was erected at Währing, outside the town, and completed in 1879.

## Instruments:

- (a) Meridian circle: Made by CHRISTIAN STARKE, at Vienna (after the example of the meridian circles of REICHENBACH); diameter of circles, 36 inches; divided to 3'; read by four microscopes to single seconds; aperture of objective, 48 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed 120 diameters.
- (b') Prime vertical: Maker, Christian Starke; aperture, 50 inches; magnifying power, 120 diameters.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One, made by ALVAN CLARK & SONS; aperture of objective, 11\frac{3}{2} inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, up to 1,200. (c') One, made by Frauenhofer; aperture of objective, 6 inches; magnifying powers, up to 600.
- (d) Spectroscopes: One small star spectroscope; one Zoellner's solar spectroscope.
- (g) Clocks: Two mean time; makers, UTZSCHNEIDER, at Munich; VORAUER, at Vienna; several sidereal; makers, MOLYNEUX (London); AUCH (Gotha); GRAHAM (London); and a few, more or less accurate.
- (h) Chronometers: Mean time; maker, Arnold; sidereal, makers, Kessels, Molyneux.
- (i) Miscellancous: An equatorial with adaptation for various latitudes, the 6-inch objective by Steinheil, the mounting by Schäffler. Two refractors of 4-inch aperture; one of them not equatorially mounted. One equatorial of 3-inch aperture, adapted for various latitudes, objectives by Frauenhofer. One equatorial of 3-inch aperture, by Dollond. One dialitic equatorial of Plössel, of 5 inches. One cometseeker, of 6-inch aperture and 4 feet focal length, by Merz; mounted equatorially on the principle of Villareau, by Schneider. One

comet-seeker of 3-inch aperture by Plössel; one of 2½ inches, by Steinheil. Besides these, various smaller portable transit instruments, theodolites, sextants, etc.

# II. Observatory of the High School of Technology.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>m</sup> 25.3<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 48° 12′ 53.8″ N.

Directors: J. Herr, 1865.

W. SINTER, 1870.

Founded in 1865 at the southwestern extremity of the city; completed in 1867.

## III. Private Observatoru.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 5m 25.3s E.

Latitude, 48° 12′ 54,9″ N.

Director: Dr. Th. von Oppolzer.

## IV. Hohe Warte (bei Döbeln).

Longitude from Greenwich, ----.

Latitude, ——-

Director: Dr. Julius Haun.

# V. Sternwarte Kuffner.

Longitude from Greenwich, 1h 5m 11s E.

Latitude, 48° 12′ 47.8″ N.

Anthority, A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: Dr. N. Herz.

# V1. Sternwarte des Herrn K. Fritsch.

Longitude from Greenwich, -----

Latitude, -----

Director: K. Fritsch.

# VII. Sternwarte des Herrn Baron A. von Rothschild.

Longitude from Greenwich, -----

Latitude, ———.

Director: ----

# VIII. Sternwarte des Herrn W. Biela.

Longitude from Greenwich, ——.

Latitude, ----

Director: W. BIELA.

IX. Sternwarte des Herrn L. Kurzmayer.

Longitude from Greenwich, -----

Latitude, ——.

Director: L. Kurzmayer.

# WILLIAMSTOWN, VICTORIA.

Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 9h 39m 38.8s E. Latitude, 37° 52′ 7.2″ S.

Removed to Melbourne, Victoria, in 1861.

# WILHELMSHAVEN, GERMANY.

Kaiserliches Marine Observatorium.

Longitude from Greenwich, 32<sup>m</sup> 35.21<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 53° 31′ 52.2″ N.

Authority for longitude: Astronomische Arbeiten des Kgl. prenss. Geodätischen Instituts für 1878; for latitude: Director's observations of zenith-stars with meridian circle.

Director: C. Börgen, Dr. Phil., 1876. Founded in 1875; completed in 1878.

INSTRUMENTS:

- (a) Meridian circle: One; makers, A. Repsold Söhne, in Hamburg; diameter of circles, 21.6 inches, divided to 2'; read by 4 microscopes, each to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 4½ inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 125 diameters.
- (b) Meridian transit instruments: One portable, by C. Bamberg, Berlin; aperture, 1½ inches.
- (c) Equatorial instruments: One, by Steinheil Söhne, in Munich; aperture of objective, 4 inches; magnifying powers of eye-pieces, 48 to 360; ring-micrometer. (c') One, Steinheil Söhne;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches aperture; magnifying power, 24 to 150.
  - (f) Chronograph: One, by Fuess, Berlin.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time; one, by EPPNER, Berlin; sidereal; one, by F. TIEDE, Berlin (standard clock).
- (i) Miscellancous: A complete set of LAMONT's instruments for observing the variations of the magnetical declination, horizontal force, and inclination.

LAMONT'S magnetical theodolite; dip-circle by DOVER; self-registering barometer and anemometer (ROBINSON); meteorological instruments; self-registering tide-gauge; time-ball. Since September, 1880, a self-registering tide-gauge, devised by Mr. Reitz, of Hamburg, has been erected in Heligoland and placed under the control of this observatory.

WINDSOR, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Observatory of John Tebbut.

Longitude from Greenwich, 10<sup>h</sup> 3<sup>m</sup> 21.8<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 33° 36′ 28.8″ S.

Director: John Tebbut.

П. Mis. 170——31

## WOLSINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Observatory of the Liverpool Astronomical Society.

Longitude from Greenwich, -----

Latitude, ——.

Anthority: A. LANCASTER, Liste Générale, etc., 1887, p. 63.

Observer: T. E. Espin.

# ZACATECAS, MEXICO.

# Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, 6h 41m 0.67s W.

Latitude, 22° 46′ 34.9″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: A. Lancaster, Liste Générale des Observatoires et Astronomes, 1887.

Director: A. Jose y Bonilla.

# ZIKAWEI, CHINA.

Longitude from Greenwich, ----.

Latitude, ——.

Director: MARC DECHEVREUS.

# ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND.

I. Sternwarte des Schweizerischen Polytechnikums.

Longitude from Greenwich, 34<sup>m</sup> 12.6<sup>s</sup> E.

Latitude, 47° 22′ 40″ N.

Authority for longitude and latitude: Astronomische Mittheilungen von Dr. Rudolf Wolf.

Directors: J. H. WASER, 1773.

J. FEER, 1787.

J. ESCHMANN, 1823.

RUDOLF WOLF, 1860.

Founded in 1773 upon the Carolus Thurm (Charles Tower), through the efforts of the Zürich Society of Naturalists. Abandoned from 1798 to 1805. In 1810 a new observatory was erected east of the Carolus Thurm; this was abandoned in 1852. Finally in 1860 the observatory was rebuilt at the polytechnikum, where it was inaugurated in 1863.

The observatory is mainly used for the practical training of the students. The scientific results are voluntary contributions by the director and assistant.

### INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Meridian circles: Two; makers, KERN, in Aarau, ERTEL, in Munich; diameter of circles, 20 inches; divided to 2'; read by 2 microscopes to 0.1"; aperture of objective, 5.3 inches; magnifying power ordinarily employed, 120.80.

- (c) Equatorial instruments: Makers, Kern, in Aaran; aperture of objective, 6 inches; magnifying power of eye-pieces, 60 to 500. (c') Merz, in Munich, 34 inches; 64 to 212.
  - (d) Spectroscope: One, by Merz, in Munich.
- (f) Chronographs: Four, by Hipp, in Neuchatel, and Hassler, in Aarau.
- (g) Clocks: Mean time; makers, Association onvrière au Locle; sidereal; maker, Silvain Mairet, Locle. Also several pendulum clocks, among which one by Repsold.
- (h) Chronometer: Sidereal; seconds chronometer; maker, Buzen Geiger.
- (i) Miscellaneous: Several astronomical theodolites, meteoroscopes, panagenprisms, etc.; also historical collection of antique instruments.

# II. Private Observatory.

Longitude from Greenwich, ———.
Latitude, ———.

• Director: Dr. F. Schinz.



## CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS

UP THE

# SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

ET WILLIAM J. REFER.

### INTERNITION.

The present estalogue embraces of the articles published by the Smithsonian Institution, more its or observation in 1840 to the rist of July, 1850, a period of farty years.

At the beginning nothing was issued for prophers explanatory of the plan of the Institution, and busine more reports of the properly of the Board of Regents, indicated in the catalogue for the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. C. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. C. Q. An element with P in the catalogue, by Rudhitt Dalli Oward, angle from histories, with special reference to the plans of the Smith count Institution, prepared on behalf of the building committee, was printed at the expectation in 1849, but did not firm part at the regular sories or ganized by the Secretary of the Institution, Processor Henry.

# 1. Smithmonian Contillation to There's.

The series entitled "Snortsonian Contributions to Runtledge." to quarto form, was commenced in 1848 by the publication of Souther and Davis's Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Volley. The following "advertisement" of the first volume, prepared by Protessor Henry, indicates the character and design of the series:

"This volume is intended to form the first or a series of rollines, consisting of original meanits on different lequiles of knowledge pollished at the expense and under the direction of the Santhsonian It station. The publication of this series forms part of a general plot adopted for carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of James Smithson, esq., of England. This gentleman left his property in the Smithson esq., of England. This gentleman left his property in the which should bear his own name, and have for its orders who have and diffusion of knowledge among men." This tractions are greated in the Government of the United States, and an actor Congress are present on the Congress of the General Government, the Chief Justice of the Su-

preme Court, the Mayor of Washington,\* and such other persons as they might elect honorary members, an establishment under the name of the 'Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.' The members and honorary members of this establishment are to hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution and for the advice and instruction of a Board of Regents, to whom the financial and other affairs are intrusted.

"The Board of Regents consists of three members ex officio of the establishment, namely, the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of Washington\*, together with twelve other members, three of whom are appointed by the Senate from its own body, three by the House of Representatives from its members, and six citizens appointed by a joint resolution of both houses. To this Board is given the power of electing a Secretary and other officers, for conducting the active operations of the Institution.

"To carry into effect the purposes of the testator, the plan of organization should evidently embrace two objects, one, the increase of knowledge by the addition of new truths to the existing stock; the other, the diffusion of knowledge thus increased, among men. No restriction is made in favor of any kind of knowledge, and hence each

branch is entitled to and should receive a share of attention.

"The act of Congress, establishing the Institution, directs, as part of the plan of organization, the formation of a library, a museum, and a gallery of art, together with provisions for physical research and popular lectures, while it leaves to the Regents the power of adopting such other parts of an organization as they may deem best suited to pro-

mote the objects of the bequest.

"After much deliberation, the Regents resolved to divide the annual income, thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty dellars, into two equal parts, one part to be devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge by means of original research and publications, the other half of the income to be applied in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress to the gradual formation of a library, a museum, and a gallery of art."

(The Programme of Organization, adopted December 8, 1847, follows.)

"In accordance with the rules adopted in the Programme of Organization, each memoir in this volume has been favorably reported on by a Commission appointed for its examination. It is, however, impossible, in most eases, to verify the statements of an author; and, therefore, neither the Commission nor the Institution can be responsible for more than the general character of a memoir."

The total number of papers published in the 25 volumes of "Contributions" is 125, with an aggregate of 13,287 pages, 2,115 wood-cuts, 536 plates, and 21 maps, each volume averaging 531½ pages.

## 2. Miscellaneous Collections.

In the year 1862, another series was instituted, entitled "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," each volume of which has the following preface:

"The present series, entitled 'Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections,' is intended to embrace all the publications issued directly by

<sup>\*</sup> As there is no Mayor of Washington at present, this is inoperative.

the Smithsonian Institution in octave form; those in quarte constituting the 'Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.' The quarte series includes memoirs, embracing the records of extended original investigations and researches, resulting in what are believed to be new truths, and constituting positive additions to the sum of human knowledge. The octave series is designed to contain reports on the present state of our knowledge of particular branches of science; instructions for collecting and digesting facts and materials for research; lists and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world; museum catalogues; reports of explorations; aids to bibliographical investigations, etc.; generally prepared at the express request of the Institution and at its expense.

"The position of a work in one or the other of the two series will sometimes depend upon whether the required illustrations can be pre-

sented more conveniently in the quarto or the octavo form.

"In the Smithsonian Coutributions to Knowledge, as well as in the present series, each article is separately paged and indexed, and the actual date of its publication is that given on its special title-page, and not that of the volume in which it is placed. In may eases works have been published and largely distributed years before their combination into volumes.

"While due care is taken on the part of the Smithsonian Institution to insure a proper standard of excellence in its publications, it will be readily understood that it can not hold itself responsible for the facts and conclusions of the authors, as it is impossible in most cases to verify

their statements."

The total number of papers published in the 30 volumes of "Miscellaneous Collections" is 140, each volume averaging 884 pages, with an aggregate of 26,516 pages, 3,033 wood-ents, and 48 plates.

# 3. Annual Reports.

By the act of Congress organizing the Institution it was made the duty of the "Board of Regents to submit at each session a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Institution." These annual reports form a third series of Smithsonian publications. They consist of the reports of the Secretary to the Board of Regents of the operations and condition of the Institution; the reports of committees of the Board; reports of lectures; extracts from correspondence; original or translated articles relating to the history and progress of science, etc.

The first report was submitted by the Board to the second session of the 29th Congress, 1847, and formed an octavo pamphlet of 38 pages. A similar report was presented annually thereafter, varying in size from 64 pages to 326, printed in pamphlet form with paper covers up to 1853, when Congress ordered the report to be bound in cloth. In the volume for that year the essential portion of the contents of the preceding seven reports was reprinted, and this is now considered as the first of a set of Smithsonian reports. The number of pages was limited between 1854 and 1876 to 400. In the latter year this restriction was removed, and since then the average number of pages has been 600.

The number of copies of these reports for general distribution ordered by Congress has been very variable, the largest being 7,500 in 1874 and 1875, and the smallest 150 in 1847. The number of copies granted the Institution each year is shown in the following table:

For the year	Number of copies.	For the year.	Number of copies.	For the year.	Number of copies.
1847	150	1861	2,000	1875	7,500
1848	1,000	1862	2,000	1876	6, 500
1849	590	1863	2,000	1877	6,500
1850	1,000	1864	2,000	1878	6,500
1851	2,000	1865	2,000	1879	7,000
1852	2,000	1866	2,000	1880	7,000
1853	3,000	1867	2,000	1881	7,000
1854	2,500	1868	2,000	1832	7,000
1855	2,500	1869	2,000	1883	7,000
1856	2,500	1870	5,000	1884, I ?	* 000
1857	5,000	1871	5,000	1884. 11	7,000
1858	5,000	1872	5,000	1885, 1 }	× 000
1859	2,000	1873	6,000	1885, 11 \	7,000
1860	2,000	1874	7,500	1.50, 1.1	

The total number of pages in the 41 volumes of annual reports is 21,292, average, 50 pages; total number of wood-cuts, 2,340, and 148 plates.

# 4. Bulletins of the U.S. National Museum.

In the year 1875 a fourth series of publications (octavo) was commenced, entitled "Bulletins of the National Museum," intended to illustrate the collections of natural history and ethnology belonging to the United States, constituting the National Museum, of which the Smithsonian Institution is the custodian.

Thirty-one of these bulletins have been published, with an aggregate of 7,475 pages, 623 wood-cuts, 80 plates, and 7 maps.

# 5. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum.

In imitation of the practice of those learned societies which publish periodically descriptions of new species, etc., in the form of proceedings of weekly or monthly meetings, and thus present to the world the discoveries connected with the establishment at the earliest practicable moment, it appeared to be very desirable that the National Museum should have some medium of prompt publication for announcing descriptions of specimens received (many of which are new species), as well as other interesting facts relative to natural history furnished by correspondence of the Institution. To meet this want a fifth series of publications (octavo), entitled "Proceedings of the National Museum," was commenced in 1880. They are printed in successive signatures as fast as material sufficient for sixteen pages is prepared, and distributed

at once to scientific societies and leading active working naturalists in this country and in Europe,\* each signature having printed at the bottom of its first page the date of actual issue, for settling any questions as to priority of publication. Of this series eight volumes have been published, comprising 5,052 pages, with 109 cuts and 72 plates.

# 6. Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The sixth series of publications is the annual report (in imperial octavo) of the Bureau of Ethnology, placed by Congress in charge of the Smithsonian Institution. Of this series four annual volumes have been published—those for 1879-'80, 1880-'81, 1881-'82, and 1882-'83—with an aggregate of 2,369 pages, 1,821 cuts, 259 plates, and 3 maps.

The distribution of these volumes to individuals is wholly by members of Congress and the Director of the Burean, Maj. J. W. Powell.

## 7. Copyright.

No copyright has ever been secured on the publications of the Institution. They are left free to be used by compilers of books without any restrictions, except that full credit shall be given to the name of Smithson for any extracts which may be made from them.

## S. Use of Illustrations.

Copies of the wood cuts used by the Institution are granted to anthors or publishers on payment of the actual cost of production of electrotypes, and promise to give proper reference to the article in which they originally appeared.

# 9. Size of editions.

In the first experiments of the Smithsonian system of publication the proper magnitude of the editions necessary to meet the immediate and future demand could not be accurately ascertained. The number of copies of the contributions then fixed upon has since been found inadequate, although it was larger than that usually issued by other institutions. The edition has, therefore, been augmented, until at the present time 1,000 copies of each article are set aside to be combined into volumes, and an extra number, varying with the probable demand, struck off for separate distribution, and for sale.

Each article is complete in itself, with separate paging, title, and index, and without any necessary relationship to others combined with it in the same volume.

Of the early volumes of Smithsonian Contributions, the edition, for reasons already explained, was less than that of the succeeding ones, so that complete sets can not now be furnished.

In the year 1862 the plan of stereotyping every article printed by

<sup>\*</sup> Professor Baird's report for 1880.

the Institution was adopted, the plates being carefully preserved, thus making it practicable at any time to issue new editions except where expensive lifthographic plates were used, a limited number only of impressions from these having been taken.

A number of the earlier articles in octavo were out of print before the commencement of the series of "Miscellaneous Collections," and consequently are not included in them.

The printing of the "Bulletins" and "Proceedings" is authorized by the Department of the Interior and paid for out of its fund. An edition of 1,000 copies is published, of which one-half is distributed by the Department of the Interior and one-half by the Institution.

## 10. Distribution of publications.

The distribution of the publications of the Institution is to make known to the world the truths which may result from the expenditure of the Smithson fund. For this purpose the "Contributions to Knowledge" are so distributed as to be accessible to the greatest number of readers; that is, to large central libraries.

They are presented on the express condition that, while they are carefully preserved, they shall be accessible at all times to students and others who may desire to consult them, and be returned to the Institution in case the establishments to which they are presented at any time cease to exist.

Full sets of the publications can not be given to all the libraries which apply for them, since this is impossible with the limited income of the Institution, and, indeed, if care be not exercised in the distribution, so large a portion of the income will be annually expended on the production of copies for distribution of what has already been published that nothing further can be done in the way of new publications.

The rules governing the distribution of the Smithsonian publications are appended. To enable institutions not coming within their provisos, as well as individuals, to procure copies of such as may be desired, a small number is set aside and sold by the Institution at a price which is intended merely to cover the actual cost of their publication.

# 11. Rules for distribution of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution.

#### TO INSTITUTIONS.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution are furnished—

1st. To learned societies of the first class, which present complete series of their publications to the Institution.

2d. To public libraries containing 25,000 volumes.

3d. Institutions devoted exclusively to the promotion of particular branches of knowledge may receive such Smithsonian publications as relate to their respective objects.

18

, we respectfully apply

### TO INDIVIDUALS.

There is no gratuitous distribution to individuals of the publications of the Institution.

They can only be obtained by purchase, exchange of books or specimens, or by services rendered to the Institution.

# 12. Form of application for publications.

Date.

To the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of the

for the publications of the Smithson volumes received shall be carefully son who may wish to consult them, Institution in case the establishmen	preserved, be accessand be returned to	ssible to any p <mark>er-</mark> the Smithsonian
1. Name of establishment		
2. Location — Town		
State		
3. When established		
4. Character		
5. Buildings and property		
6. Permanent fund		
7. Annual income		
8. Volumes in library		
9. Number of persons having use of book		
10. Date of last catalogue of library		
11. What publications made (Send printed list if possible.)		
12. Name of officers: President		
Secretary		
Librarian		
13. Addresses of principal scientific men c	connected with the est	ablishment and sub-
jects in which specially interested .		
I recommend the above application.		
***************************************	Member of	Congress,
	D: / * /	04-4-

# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTI-TUTION.

Note.—A to Q indicate early publications not embraced in the regular series.

- A. Journal of Proceedings of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution at the city of Washington, beginning on the first Monday of September, 1846. 1846. Svo., pp. 32.
- B. Report of the Organization Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, with the resolutions accompanying the same and adopted by the Board of Regents; also, the Will of the testator, the act accepting the bequest, and the Act organizing the Institution. 1847. Syo., pp. 32.
- C. Digest of the act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution. August 10, 1816. Svo., pp. 8.
- D. Address delivered on occasion of laying the Corner stone of the Smithsonian Institution, May 1, 1847. By George M. Dallas, Chancellor of the Institution. 1847. Svo., pp. 8.
- E. Smithson's Bequest. Professor Henry's exposition before the New Jersey Historical Society, at its meeting in Princeton, on Wednesday, September 27, 1847. Svo., pp. 8.
- F. First Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the Board of Regents; giving a Programme of Organization, and an account of the operations during the year. Presented December 8, 1847. 1848. Sve., pp. 48.
- G. [First] Report from the Board of Regents, submitted to Congress, of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Smithsonian Institution. Senate Doc. 211; Twenty-ninth Congress, second session. 1847. Svo., pp. 38.
- H. Second Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to the Senate and House of Representatives, showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Institution during the year 1847. Thirtieth Congress, first session. Senate Mis. No. 23. 1848. 8vo., pp. 208.

### CONTENTS.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

GALLATIN, A.: ROBINSON, E.; BARTLETT, J. R.; TURNER, W. W.; MORTON, S. G.; MARSH, G. P. On publication of Squier & Davis's Ancient Monuments.

JEWETT, C. C. Report on plan of library.

LOOMIS, E. Report on meteorology of the United States.

Espy, J. P. On meteorology.

I. Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1848. Thirtieth Congress, second session. H. R. Mis., No. 48. 1849. 8vo., pp. 64.

### CONTENTS.

Report of Prof. J. Henry, and Proceedings of the Board. Jewett, C. C. Report on library.

Stevens, H. Prospectus of a Bibliographia Americana. Hare, R. Letter relative to gift of apparatus.

Guyot, A. On metric system for scientific observations.

- J. Programme of organization of the Smithsonian Institution. Presented in the First Annual Report of the Secretary, and adopted by the Board of Regents, December 13, 1847. 1847. 4to., pp. 4.
- K. Correspondence relative to the acceptance for publication of the Ethnological Memoir of Messrs. Squier and Davis. 1847. 8vo., pp. 8.
- L. [First] Report of the Organization Committee of the Smithsonian Institution. Reprinted from the National Intelligencer, December 8, 1846. Svo., pp. 8.
- M. Reports, etc., of the Smithsonian Institution, exhibiting its plans, operations, and financial condition up to January 1, 1849. From the Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents. Presented to Congress February 19, 1849. 1849. Svo., pp. 72.
- N. Officers and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, with the act of Congress accepting the bequest, and the act incorporating said institution. 1846. Svo., pp. 14.
- 0. An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution. Approved August 10, 1846; pp. 8.
- P. Hints on Public Architecture, containing, among other illustrations, views and plans of the Smithsonian Institution; together with an appendix relative to building materials. Prepared on behalf of the Building Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, by ROBERT DALE OWEN, chairman of the committee. 1849. 4to., pp. 140, 99 wood-cuts, 15 plates.
- Q. Check list of periodical publications received in the reading-room of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1853. 1853. 4to., pp. 28.

## REGULAR SERIES.

1. Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley; comprising the results of extensive original surveys and explorations. By E.G. SQUIER and E. H. DAVIS. 1848. 4to., pp. 346, 207 woodcuts, 48 plates. (S. C., I.)

2. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. I. 1848. 4to., pp. 360, 207 woodcuts, 48 plates.

### CONTENTS.

SQUIER and DAVIS. Ancient Monuments, Mississippi Valley. No. 1.

- 3. Researches relative to the Planet Neptune. By SEARS C. WALKER. 1849. 4to., pp. 60. (S. C., II.)
- 4. Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for the Opposition of 1848. By Sears C. Walker. 1848. 4to., pp. 8. (S. C. II.)
- 5. Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune from the date of the Lalande Observations of May 8 and 10, 1795, and for the Opposition of 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849. By SEARS C. WALKER. April, 1849. 4to., pp. 32. (S. C., II.)
- 6. Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for the year 1850. By Sears C. Walker. April, 1850. 4to., pp. 10. (S. C., II.)
- 7. Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for the year 1851. By Sears C. Walker. December, 1850. 4to., pp. 10. (S. C., 11.)
- 8. \*Occultations visible in the United States during the year 1848. By John Downes. 1848. 4to., pp. 12.
- 9. \*Occultations visible in the United States during the year 1849. By JOHN DOWNES. 1848. 4to., pp. 24.
- \*Occultations visible in the United States during the year 1850. By JOHN DOWNES. 1849. 4to., pp. 26.
- 11. Occultations visible in the United States during the year 1851. By John Downes. October, 1850. 4to., pp. 26. (S. C., H.)
- 12. On the Vocal Sounds of Laura Bridgman, the Blind Deaf-Mute at Boston; compared with the Elements of Phonetic Language. By Francis Lieber. 1850. 4to., pp. 32, one plate. (S. C., II.)
- 13. Contributions to the Physical Geography of the United States, Part I. On the physical geography of the Mississippi Valley, with suggestions for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and other rivers. By Charles Ellet, Jr. 1850. 4to., pp. 64, 2 woodcuts, 1 plate. (S. C. II.)
- 14. A Memoir on *Mosasaurus*, and the three Allied New Genera, *Hol-codus*, *Conosaurus*, and *Amphorosteus*. By Robert W. Gibbes. November, 1850. 4to., pp. 14, 3 plates of 28 figures. (S. C., II.)
- 15. Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York. Comprising the results of original surveys and explorations; with an illustrative appendix. By E. G. SQUIER. 1850. 4to., pp. 188, 79 woodcuts, 14 plates of 33 figures. (S. C., II.)

<sup>\*</sup> These three papers by Mr. Downes, Nos. 8, 9, 10, were not published in the series of Contributions.

- 16. The Classification of Insects from Embryological Data. By Louis Agassiz. 1850. 4to., pp. 28, 8 woodcuts, one plate of 23 figures. (S. C., II.)
- 17. Memoir on the Explosiveness of Nitre, with a view to elucidate its agency in the tremendous explosion of July, 1845, in New York. By ROBERT HARE. 1850. 4to., pp. 20. (S. C., II.)
- 18. Report on the History of the Discovery of Neptune. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Jr. 1850. Svo., pp. 56.
- 19. Directions for Meteorological Observations, intended for the first class of observers. By Arnold Guyot. 1850. Svo., pp. 40, 9 woodcuts.
- 20. Microscopical Examinations of Soundings, made by the United States Coast Survey off the Atlantic coast of the United States. By J. W. Bailey. January, 1851. 4to., pp. 16, and 1 plate of 68 figures. (S. C., 11.)
- 21. Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1849. Thirty-first Congress, first session. Senate Mis. No. 120, 8vo., pp. 64, with appendix of 207 pp. House of Representatives Mis. No. 50. 1850. 8vo, pp. 272.

Report of Prof. J. Henry, and proceedings of the Board.

Gray, Asa. Account of Lindheimer's, Fendler's, and Wright's botanical explorations in New Mexico and California.

Agassiz, Louis. On the formation of a museum.

List of meteorological observers.

JEWETT, C. C. Report on library and catalogue system.

JEWETT, C. C. Report on public libraries of the United States.

22. Plantæ Wrightianæ Texano-Neo-Mexicanæ. By Asa Gray. Part I. March, 1852. 4to., pp. 146, 10 plates of 127 figures. (S. C., III.)

An account of a collection of plants made by Charles Wright in Western Texas, New Mexico, and Sonora, in the years 1851 and 1852.

- 23. Microscopical Observations made in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. By J. W. Bailey. 1851. 4to., pp. 48, 3 plates of 83 figures. (S. C., II.)
- 24. Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for the year 1852. By Sears C. Walker. 1853. 4to., pp. 10. (S. C., III.)
- 25. Notices of Public Libraries in the United States of America. By Chas. C. Jewett. Printed by order of Congress, as an appendix to the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. 1851. Svo., pp. 210.

26. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 11. 1851. 4to., pp. 572, 89 wood-cuts, 24 plates.

### CONTENTS.

WALKER, S. C. Researches relative to Neptune. No. 3.

LIEBER, F. Vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman. No. 12.

Bailey, J. W. Microscopical soundings off Atlantic Coast. No. 20.

ELLET, C. Physical geography of the Mississippi Valley. No. 13.

Gibbes, R. W. Mosasanrus and three allied genera. No. 14.

AGASSIZ, L. Classification of insects from embryological data. No. 16.

HARE, R. Explosiveness of nitre. No. 17.

Bailey, J. W. Microscopical observations in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, No. 23.

Squier, E. G. Aboriginal monuments of State of New York. No. 15.

WALKER, S. C. Ephemeris of Neptune for 1848. No. 4.

WALKER, S. C. Ephemeris of Neptune for 1846, '47' 48' 49. No. 5.

WALKER, S. C. Ephemeris of Neptune for 1850. No. 6.

Walker, S. C. Ephemeris of Neptune for 1851. No. 7.

DOWNES, J. Occultations visible in the United States in 1851. No. 11.

- 27. On recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts. By James C. Booth and Campbell Morfit. 1852. Svo., pp. 216. (M. C. II.)
- 28. Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of, the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1850. Special session, March, 1851. Senate Mis., No. 1. 1851. 8vo., pp. 145. (Extra edition of 326 pp.)

#### CONTENTS.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

Jewett, C. C. General catalogue system for libraries.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on Museum, and statistics of British Museum.

Memorial of the Regents to Congress, relative to the Smithson Fund.

SQUIER, E. G. Antiquities of Nicaragua.

Report of Commission on General Stereotype Catalogue of Pub. Libraries.

CULBERTSON, T. A. Expedition to the Mauvaises Terres and Upper Missouri.

PORTER, T. C. List of plants of Upper Missouri.

HARRIS, E. List of birds and mammalia of Missouri River,

CULBERTSON, T. A. Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri.

JEWETT, C. C. Copyright books from 1846-1849.

- 29. Qccultations visible in the United States during the year 1852. By JOHN DOWNES. 1851. 4to., pp. 34. (S. C., III.)
- 30. Contributions to the Natural History of the Fresh Water Fishes of North America. By Charles Girard. Part I. A monograph of the Cottoids. December, 1851. 4to., pp. 80, 3 plates of 48 figures. (S. C., III.)
- 31. A collection of Meteorological Tables, with other tables useful in Practical Meteorology. By Arnold Guyot. 1852. Svo., pp. 212.

- 32. Nereis Boreali-Americana: or Contributions to a History of the Marine Algae of North America. By WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY. Part I. Melanospermeæ. January, 1852. 4to., pp. 152, 12 colored plates of 29 figures. (S. C., III.)
- 33. The Law of Deposit of the Flood Tide, its Dynamical Action and Office. By Charles Henry Davis. 1852. 4to., pp. 14. (S. C., III.)
- 34. Directions for Collecting, Preserving, and Transporting Specimens of Natural History. March, 1859. Svo., pp. 40, 6 wood cuts. (M. C., II.)
- 35. Observations on Terrestrial Magnetism. By John Locke. April. 1852. 4to., pp. 30. (S. C., 111.)
- 36. Researches on Electrical Rheometry. By A. Secchi. May, 1852. 4to., pp. 60, 3 plates of 15 figures. (S. C., III.)
- 37. Descriptions of Ancient Works in Ohio. By Chas. Whitherex. 1851. 4to., pp. 20, 7 plates of 18 figures. (S. C., 111.)
- 38. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 111. 1852. 4to., pp. 562, and 35 plates.

LOCKE, J. Terrestrial magnetism. No. 35.

Seconi, A. Electrical rheometry. No. 36.

GIRARD, C. Monograph of the cottoids. No. 30.

HARVEY, W. H. Marine algae of North America. Part 1. No. 32.

GRAY, A. Plantæ Wrightianæ Texano-Neo-Mexicanæ. Part 1. No. 22. DAVIS, C. H. Law of deposit of the flood-tide. No. 33.

Whittlesey, C. Descriptions of ancient works in Ohio. No. 37.

WALKER, S. C. Ephemeris of the planet Neptune for 1852. No. 24.

DOWNES, J. Occultations visible in United States during 1852. No. 29.

39. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. IV. 1852. 4to., pp. 426.

### CONTENTS.

RIGGS, S. R. Dakota Grammar and Dictionary. No. 40.

- 40. Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language. Collected by the members of the Dakota mission. Edited by S. R. RIGGS. 1852. 4to., pp. 414. (S. C., IV.)
- 41. Memoir on the Extinct Species of the American Ox. By Joseph LEIDY. December, 1852. 4to., pp. 20, 4 plates of 15 figures. (S. C., V.)
- 42. Plantæ Wrightianæ Texano-Neo-Mexicanæ. By Asa Gray. Part H. February, 1853. 4to., pp. 120, 4 plates of 39 figures. (S. C., V.)
- 43. Nereis Boreali-Americana; or, Contributions to a History of the Marine Alga of North America. By W. H. HARVEY. Part II. Rhodospermeæ. March, 1853. 4to., pp. 262, 24 plates, colored, of 64 figures. (S. C., v.)

H. Mis. 170 —— 32

- 44. A Flora and Fauna within Living Animals. By Joseph Leidy.

  April, 1853. 4to., pp. 68, 10 plates of 140 figures. (S. C., v.)
- 45. Anatomy of the Nervous System of *Rana pipiens*. By Jeffries Wyman. March, 1853. 4to., pp. 52, 4 wood-cuts, 2 plates of 29 figures. (S. C., v.)
- 46. Plantæ Frémontianæ: or, Descriptions of Plants collected by J. C. Frémont in California. By John Torrey. 1853. 4to., pp. 24, 10 plates of 89 figures. (S. C., vi.)
- 47. On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries, and their publication by means of separate stereotyped titles. With rules and examples. By CHARLES C. JEWETT. 1852. 8vo., pp. 78. 1853. 8vo., pp. 108.
- 48. Bibliographia Americana Historico-Naturalis; or Bibliography of American Natural History for the year 1851. By CHARLES GIRARD. December, 1852. Svo., pp. 64.
- 49. Catalogue of North American Reptiles in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By S. F. Baird and C. Girard. Part 1. Serpents. January, 1853. 8vo., pp. 188. (M. C., II.)
- 50. Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan: or the Region about the Mouth of the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick. By William Stimpson. March, 1853. 4to., pp. 68,3 plates of 37 figures. (S. C., VI.)
- 51. Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1851. Thirty-second Congress, first session, Senate Mis., No. 108. 1852. 8vo., pp. 104.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

Jewett, C. C. Smithsonian library and copyright system.

BAIRD, S. F. Natural history explorations in the United States in 1851.

Foreman, E. Meteorological system and correspondence.

Leidy, J. Report on fossils from Nebraska.

TURNER, W. W. Indian philology.

Report of Committee of American Association for Promotion of Science, on a system of combined meteorological observations for North America

- 52. Winds of the Northern Hemisphere. By James H. Coffin. November, 1853. 4to., pp. 200, 6 wood-cuts, 13 plates of 238 figures. (S. C., VI.)
- 53. Catalogue of Portraits of North American Indians, and Sketches of Scenery, etc., painted by J. M. STANLEY. Deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. December, 1852. Svo., pp. 76. (M. C., II.)
- 54. Occultations of Planets and Stars by the Moon, during the year 1853. By John Downes. 1853. 4to., pp. 36. (S. C., vi.)

55. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. v. 1853. 4to., pp. 538, 4 wood-cuts, 45 plates.

### CONTENTS.

LEIDY, J. Flora and fauna within living animals. No. 41.

LEIDY, J. Extinct species of American ox. No. 41.

WYMAN, J. Anatomy of the nervous system of Rana pipiens. No. 45.

HARVEY, W. H. Marine algae of North America. Part H. No. 43.

GRAY, A. Plantæ Wrightianæ. Part H. No. 42.

56. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. vi. 1854. 4to., pp. 484, 9 wood cuts, 53 plates.

#### CONTENTS.

Torrey, J. Plantæ Frémontianæ. No. 46.

Torrey, J. Batis maritima. No. 60.

Torrey, J. Darlingtonia californica. No. 61.

STIMPSON, W. Marine invertebrata of Grand Mauan. No. 50.

COFFIN, J. H. Winds of the Northern Hemisphere. No. 52.

LEIDY, J. Ancient fauna of Nobraska. No. 58.

Downes, J. Occultations during the year 1853. No. 54.

57. Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1852. Thirty-second Congress, second session, Senate Mis., No. 53. 1853. 8vo., pp. 96.

#### CONTENTS.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

JEWETT, C. C. Report on library and the Halliwell manuscripts.

BAIRD, S. F. Scientific explorations in America in 1-52.

Foreman, E. Report on meteorological system.

- 58. The Ancient Fauna of Nebraska: or, a Description of Remains of Extinct Mammalia and Chelonia from the Mauvaises Terres of Nebraska. By Joseph Leidy. June, 1853. 4to., pp. 126, 3 wood-cuts, 25 plates of 126 figures. (S. C., vi.)
- 59. Account of a Tornado near New Harmony, Ind., April 30, 1852, with a map of the track, etc. By John Chappelshith. April, 1855.
  4to., pp. 12, 2 wood-cuts, 1 map, 1 plate. (S. C., vii.)
- 60. Observations on the *Batis maritima* of Linnaus. By John Torrey. April, 1853. 4to., pp. 8, 1 plate of 21 figures. (S. C., vi.)
- 61. On the *Darlingtonia Californica*; a new pitcher-plant from northern California. By JOHN TORREY. April, 1853. 4to., pp. 8, 1 plate of 9 figures. (S. C., VI.)
- 62. Catalogue of the Described Colcoptera of the United States. By F. E. Melsheimer. July, 1853. 8vo., pp. 190.
- 63. Notes on New Species and Localities of Microscopical Organisms.

  By J. W. Bailey. February, 1854. 4to., pp. 16, 7 woodcuts, 1
  plate of 39 figures. (S. C., VII.)
- **64.** List of Foreign Institutions in Correspondence with the Smithsoman Institution, 1856. Svo., pp. 16.

- 65. Registry of Periodical Phenomena. Folio, pp. 4.
- 66. The Annular Eclipse of May 26, 1854. 1854. Svo., pp. 14, 1 map.
- 67. Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1853. Thirty-third Congress, first session; Senate Doc. No. 73, pp. 269. House of Representatives Mis. Doc. No. 97. 1854. Svo., pp. 310.\*

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

JEWETT, C. C. Report on library.

Baird, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

BLODGET, L. List of meteorological observers.

Pearce, J. A. Report of Committee of Regents on distribution of Smithsonian income.

MEACHAM, J. Minority report of committee on income.

SMITHSON, J. Will of.

RUSH, R. Letter from, relative to James Smithson.

GILBERT, D., President of the Royal Society. Notice of Smithson.

Smithson, J. List of papers presented by, to the Royal Society.

SMITHSON, J. Contributions to the Annals of Philosophy.

Act of Congress accepting bequest, July 1, 1836.

Act of Congress to establish the Smithsonian Institution, August 10, 1846.
Berrier, J. McP. Construction of the act establishing the Smithsonian

Institution.
HENRY, J. Address on the Smithsonian Justitution.

EVERETT, E.; SPARKS, J.; PEIRCE, B.; LONGFELLOW, H. W.; GRAY, A. Report of American Academy of Arts and Sciences on Organization of Smithsonian Institution.

HENRY, J. First Report of the Secretary, Dec. 8, 1847. (Reprint.)

HENRY, J. Second Report of the Secretary for 1848. (Reprint.)

HENRY, J. Third Report of the Secretary for 1849. (Reprint.)

HENRY, J. Fourth Report of the Secretary for 1850. (Reprint.)

HENRY, J. Fifth Report of the Secretary for 1851. (Reprint.)

HENRY, J. Sixth Report of the Secretary for 1852. (Reprint.)

- 68. Vocabulary of the Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon. By B. RUSH MITCHELL, with additions by W. W. TURNER. April, 1853, 8vo., pp. 22.
- 69. List of Domestic Institutions in correspondence with the Smithsonian Institution. 1853. 8vo., pp. 16.
- 70. The Antiquities of Wisconsin, as Surveyed and Described by I. A. LAPHAM. May, 1855. 4to., pp. 108, 65 wood-cuts, one map, 54 plates of 112 figures. (S. I., VII.)
- 71. Archeology of the United States; or Sketches, Historical and Bibliographical, of the progress of information and opinion respecting vestiges of antiquity in the United States. By Samuel F. Haven. July, 1856. 4to., pp. 172. (S. C., VIII.)

<sup>\*</sup> This is the first of the series of annual reports published by Congress as a bound volume,

- 72. A Memoir on the extinct Sloth tribe of North America. By JOSEPH LEIDY. June, 1855. 4to., pp. 70, 16 plates of 139 figures. (S. C., VII.)
- 73. Publications of Learned Societies and Periodicals in the Library of the Smithsonian Institution. December 31, 1854. Part 1. 1855. 4to., pp. 40. (S. C., VII.)
- 74. Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution. Corrected to June, 1862. 8vo., pp. 52. (M. C., v.)
- 75. Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1854. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 24, Thirty-third Congress, second session. House of Representatives Mis. Doc. No. 37, 1855. Svo., pp. 464, 4 wood-cuts.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

Baird, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations in the years 1853 and 1854.

ALEXANDER, B. S. Report of architect.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

MARSH, G. P. Lecture on the camel.

BRAINARD, D. Lecture on nature and cure of bites of serpents and the wounds of poisoned arrows.

Loomis, E. Lecture on the zone of small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

CHANNING, W. F. Lecture on the American fire alarm felegraph.

REED, H. Lectures on the Union.

RUSSELL, R.; HENRY, J. Lectures and notes on meteorology.

Hare, R. On John Wise's observation of a thunderstorm.

GIBBONS, H. Climate of San Francisco.

LOGAN, T. M. Meteorological observations at Sacramento, Cal.

HATCH, F. W. Meteorological observations at Sacramento, Cal. FROEDEL, J. Remarks contributing to the physical geography of the North American Continent.

STRANG, J. J. Natural history of Beaver Island, Michigan.

EOFF, S. Habits of the black bass of the Ohio.

HEAD, J. E. Natural history of the country about Fort Ripley, Minn.

PARVIN, J. B. Habits of the gopher of Illinois.

Mann, C. Habits of a species of salamander.

Hoy, P. R. On the amblystoma luridum, a salamander inhabiting Wisconsin.

CARLETON, J. H. Diary of an excursion in New Mexico.

BAIRD, S. F. Fishes on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island.

Jackson, C. T. Catalogue of rocks, minerals, and ores collected on geological survey in Michigan.

LOCKE, J. Catalogue of rocks, minerals, ores, and fossils.

FOSTER, J. W. Catalogue of rocks, minerals, etc.

WHITNEY, J. D. Catalogue of rocks, minerals, etc. Owen, D. D. Catalogue of geological specimeus.

BERLANDIER, L. Catalogue of collection of historical and geographical manuscripts, maps, etc.

HENRY, J. Circular respecting new report on libraries.

HENRY, J. Circular respecting copyright.

76. Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge. Vol VII. 1855. 4to., pp. 260, 74 wood-cuts, 72 plates, 2 maps.

#### CONTENTS.

Chappelsmith, J. Tornado near New Harmony, Ind. No. 59.

Bailey, J. W. New species and localities of microscopic organisms. No. 63.

LAPHAM, I. A. Antiquities of Wisconsin. No. 70.

LEIDY, J. Extinct sloth tribe of North America. No. 72.

Publications of societies and periodicals in Smithsonian Library. Part I. No. 73.

77. Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1855. Thirty-fourth Congress, first session, Senate Mis. Doc. 73. House of Representatives Mis. Doc. 113. 1856. 8vo., pp. 440, 79 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of meteorological observers.

Correspondence:

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y. Examination of Spencer's Telescope.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston, Mass. Thanks to Smithsonian Institution for Exchanges.

STONE, WM. J. On plaster easts of antique and modern statues, etc.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Meteorological system for every State.

BUTLER, A. P. Report of Senate Judiciary Committee on the Management of the Smithsonian Institution, February 6, 1855.

HARVEY, W. H. Lecture on marine alga.

MORRIS, J. G. Lecture on natural history as applied to farming and gardening.

Morris, J. G. Lecture on insect instincts and transformations.

CHACE, G. I. Lecture on oxygen and its combinations.

SMITH, J. L. Lectures on meteoric stones.

SNELL, E. S. Lecture on planetary disturbances.

LOGAN, T. M. On the Climate of California.

Morris, O. W.; Henry, J. Quantity of rain at different heights.

GUYOT, A.: HENRY, J. Directions for meteorological observations.

HENRY, J. Earthquake directions.

HENRY, J. Aurora directions.

GREEN, J. Account of a new barometer.

HENRY, J. Registration of periodical phenomena.

MASTERMAN, S. Observations on thunder and lightning.

LETTERMAN, J. Sketch of the Navajo Indians.

CLINGMAN, T. L. Topography of Black Mountain, North Carolina.

ROBINSON, E.; LUDEWIG, H. E.; SQUIER, E. G.; MURPHEY, H. C.; HODG-SON, W. B; IRVING, W.; PRESCOTT, W. H.; SPARKS, J.; BANGROFT, G.; HAWKS, F. L. Communications relative to publication of Spanish works on New Mexico, by Buckingham Smith.

MÜLLER, J. Report on recent progress in physics-Galvanism.

78. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. VIII. 1856. 4to., pp. 564, 52 wood-cuts, 9 plates.

### CONTENTS.

HAVEN, S. F. Archæology of the United States. No. 71.

OLMSTED, D. Recent secular period of aurora borealis. No. 81.

ALVORD, B. Tangencies of circles and of spheres. No. 80.

Jones, J. Chemical and physiological investigations relative to vertebrata. No. 82.

Force, P. Auroral phenomena in higher northern latitudes. No. 84.

Publications of societies and periodicals in Smithsonian Library. Part II. No. 85.

- 79. New Tables for determining the Values of the Coefficients in the Perturbative Function of Planetary Motion, which depend upon the ratio of the mean distances. By John D. Runkle. November, 1856. 4to., pp. 64. (S. C., ix.)
- **80.** The Tangencies of Circles and Spheres. By Benjamin Alvord. January, 1856. 4to., pp. 16, 25 wood-cuts, 9 plates of 20 figures. (S. C., VIII.)
- 81. On the recent Secular Period of the Aurora Borealis. By DENISON OLMSTED. May, 1856. 4to., pp. 52. (S. C., VIII.)
- 82. Investigations, Chemical and Physiological, relative to certain Americanta Vertebrata. By Joseph Jones. July, 1856. 4 to., pp. 150, 27 wood-cuts. (S. C., vhl.)
- 83. On the Relative Intensity of the Heat and Light of the Sun upon Different Latitudes of the Earth. By L. W. Meech. November, 1856. 4to., pp. 58, 5 wood-cuts, 6 plates of 9 figures. (S. C., ix.)
- 84. Record of Auroral Phenomena observed in the higher Northern Latitudes. By Peter Force. July, 1856. 4to., pp. 122. (S. C., VIII.)
- 85. Publications of Learned Societies and Periodicals in the Library of the Smithonian Institution. Part II. May, 1856. 4to., pp. 38. (S. C., VIII.)
- 86. Observations on Mexican History and Archæology, with a special notice of Zapotec Remains, as delineated in Mr. J. G. Sawkins's drawings of Mitla, etc. By Brantz Mayer. November, 1856. 4to., pp. 36, 17 wood-cuts, 4 plates of 6 figures. (S. C., IX.)
- 87. Psychrometrical Table for Determining the Elastic Force of Aqueous Vapor, and the Relative Humidity of the Atmosphere from indications of the Wet and the Dry Bulb Thermometer, Fahrenheit. By James H. Coffin. 1856. Svo., pp. 20. (M. C., I.)
- 88. Researches on the Ammonia-cobalt Bases. By Wolcott Gibbs and Frederick Aug. Genth. December, 1856. 4to., pp. 72, 21 wood-cuts. (S. C., IX.)

- North American Oölogy. By Thomas M. Brewer. Part 1. Raptores and Fissirostres. 1857. 4to., pp. 140, 5 plates of 193 figures. (S. C., XI.)
- 90. Illustrations of Surface Geology. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
  April, 1857. 4to., pp. 164, 2 wood-cuts, 12 plates of 89 figures.
  (S. C., IX.)
- 91. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1856. Thirty-fourth Congress, third session, Senate, No. 54, House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 55. 1857. Svo. pp. 468, 69 wood-cuts.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

BARD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explora-

List of meteorological stations and observers.

KOHL, J. G. On a collection of the charts and maps of America.

REID, D. B. Architecture in relation to ventilation, warming, lighting, fire-proofing, acoustics, and the general preservation of health.

HENRY, J. Syllabus of a course of lectures on physics.

HENRY, J. Acoustics applied to public buildings.

BAIRD, S. F. Directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting specimens of natural history.

GILL, T. Fishes of New York.

GUEST, W. E. Ancient Indian remains near Prescott, Canada West.

SHARPLESS, T., and PATTERSON, R. Phonography.

Institutions in which phonography is taught.

WALL, G. P., and SAWKINS, J. G. Report on the survey of the economic geology of Trinidad.

BABBAGE, C. On tables of the constants of nature and art.

HENRY, J. On the mode of testing building materials, and an account of the marble used in the extension of the United States Capitel:

SMALLWOOD, C. Description of the observatory at St. Martin, Isle Jesus, Canada East.

MEECH, L. W. Relative intensity of the heat and light of the sun.

MULLER, J. Report on recent progress in physics-electricity.

92. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. IX. 1857. 4tc., pp. 480, 45 wood-cuts, 22 plates.

#### CONTENTS.

Meech, L. W. Intensity of heat and light of sun upon different latitudes. No. 83.

HITCHCOCK, E. Illustrations of surface geology. No. 90.

MAYER, B. Mexican history and archaeology, and Zapotec remains. No. 86.

GIBBS, W., and GENTH, F. A. Researches on announa-cobalt bases. No. 88. RUNKLE, J. D. New tables, planetary motion. No. 79.

RUNKLE, J. D. Asteroid supplement to new tables. No. 94.

- 93. Smithsonian Meteorological Observations for the year 1855. (Printed for examination by the observers.) 1857. Svo., pp. 118.
- 94. Asteroid Supplement to New Tables [79] for determining the Values of  $b_*^{(i)}$  and its derivatives. By John D. Runkle. May, 1857. 4to., pp. 72. (S. C., 1X.)

- 95 Nereis Boreali-Americana: or, Contributions to the History of the Marine Alga of North America. By WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY. Part III. Chlorospermea. March, 1858. 4to., pp. 142, 14 plates of 44 figures. (S. C., X.)
- 96. Nereis Boreali-Americana: or, Contributions to a History of the Marine Algae of North America. By WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY. Three parts in one vol., with 50 plates. May, 1858. 4to., pp. 568. (Nos. 32, 43, 95.)
- 97. Magnetical Observations in the Arctic Seas. By ELISHA KENT KANE. Made during the Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1853, 1854, and 1855, at Van Rensselaer Harbor, and other points on the west coast of Greenland. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. 1859. 4to., pp. 72, 1 wood-cut, 2 plates. (S. C., x.)
- 98. Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language. With an introductory Description of the Country and People of Yoruba. By T. J. BOWEN. June, 1858. 4to., pp. 232; 1 map. (S. C., x.)
- 99. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. x. 1858. 4to., pp. 462, 1 wood cut, 16 plates, 1 map.

HARVEY, W. H. Marine alge. Part Ht. Chlorospermer. No. 95. Kane, E. K. Magnetical observations in the Arctic Seas. No. 97. Bowen, T. J. Grammar and dictionary of the Fornba language. No. 98.

- 100. An account of the Total Eclipse of the Sun on September 7, 1858, as observed near Olmos, Peru. By J. M. Gilliss. April, 1859. 4to., pp. 22, 1 wood-cut, 1 plate. (S. C., xi.)
- 101. Map of the Solar Eclipse of March 15, 1858. By Thomas Hill. January, 1858. Svo., pp. 8, 1 plate.
- 102. Catalogue of the described Diptera of North America. By R. Osten Sacken. January, 1858. Svo., pp. 116. October, 1859. (M. C., 111.)
- 103. Meteorological Observations made at Providence, Rhode Island, from December, 1831, to May, 1860. By A. CASWELL. October, 1860. 4to., pp. 188. (S. C., XII.)
- 104. Meteorological Observations in the Arctic Seas. By E. K. KANE.

  Made during the Second Grimnell Expedition in search of Sir

  John Franklin, in 1853, 1854, and 1855, at Van Rensselaer,

  Harbor, and other points on the west coast of Greenland. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. November, 1859.

  4to., pp. 120, 10 wood-cuts. (S. C., XI.)
- 105. Catalogue of North American Mammals, chiefly in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By Spencer F. Baird. July, 1857. 4to., pp. 22.

- 106. Catalogue of North American Birds, chiefly in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By Spencer F. Baird. October, 1858. 4to., pp. 42.
- 107. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1857. Thirty-fifth Congress, first session, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 272, House of Representatives, No. 135. 1858. 8yo., pp. 438, 100 wood-cuts.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explora-

List of meteorological stations and observers.

STANLEY, J. M. Report of Committee of Regents on gallery of Indian portraits.

Contaxaki, Miss Eliza B. Present of ornamental album from Greece.

Chase, S. P. On telegraph.

GALE, L. D. On telegraph.

Hall, J. On telegraph.

Mason, C. On telegraph.

HENRY, J. On telegraph.

HENRY, J. On telegraph, deposition of, September, 1849.

HENRY, J. Communication relative to a publication by Professor Morse. Felton, C. C. Report of special committee of Board of Regents on the communication of Professor Henry relative to the electro-magnetic telegraph.

HENRY, J. History of the electro magnetic telegraph.

LE CONTE, J. Lecture on coal.

ALEXANDER, S. Lecture on vastness of the visible creation.

FENDLER, A. Meteorology and ethnology, Colonia Tovar, Venezuela, South America.

Logan, T. M. Meteorology of Sacramento, California.

DEWEY, C. On best hours to find mean temperatures.

WISSNER, J. Meteorology of the District of Columbia.

MASTERMAN, S. Observations on natural phenomena, shooting stars, aurora, etc.

MÜLLER, J. Report on recent progress in physics. (Electricity, galvanism.)

- 108. Catalogue of North American birds, chiefly in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By Spencer F. Baird. 1859. Svo., pp., 24. (M. C., II.)
- 108\*. Same title (printed for labeling, with one side of each leaf blank).
- 109. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1858. Thirty-fifth Congress, second session, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 49. House Representatives, No. 57. 1859. Svo., pp. 448, 48 wood-cuts.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

Correspondence:

SCHLEIDEN, R. Free freight between Germany and United States to Smithsonian Institution by the North German Lloyd.

SABINE, E. On continuance of magnetic observations.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publication, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

Caswell, A. Lecture on astronomy.

CUVIER, G. Memoir of Priestley.

BAIRD, S. F. Instructions for collecting nests and eggs of American birds.

BAIRD, S. F. Instructions for collecting insects.

LECONTE, J. L. Instructions for collecting coleoptera.

CLEMENS, B. Instructions for collecting hymenoptera.

UHLER, P.R. Instructions for collecting orthoptera.

UILER, P. R. Instructions for collecting hemiptera.
UILER, P. R. Instructions for collecting neuroptera.

LOEW, H.; OSTEN SACKEN, R. Instructions for collecting diptera,

CLEMENS, B. Instructions for collecting lepidoptera.

TAYLOR, A.S. Grasshoppers and locusts of America.

Motschulsky, V. On means of destroying the grasshopper.

Martins, C. Vegetable colonization of the British Isles of Shetland, Faroe, and Iceland.

DeCandolle, A. Causes which limit vegetable species towards the north in Europe and similar regions.

COOPER, J.G. Distribution of the forests and trees of North America. and catalogue of the native trees of the United States.

BLACKISTON; BLAND; WILLIS, J. R. Birds of Nova Scotia.

BLAND; WILLIS, J. R. Birds of Bermuda.

Duprez, M. F. Atmospheric electricity.

MÜLLER, J. Recent progress in physics. (Galvanism.)

HENRY, J. Meteorological stations, cost of establishment of.

Hodgins, J. G. Meteorological stations of Upper Canada.

DUDLEY, T. Earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.

NAILL, D. W. Dispersion of a cloud by an electrical discharge.

HARE, R. Method of forming small weights.

FRIEDLÄNDER, J. Plan of a bibliography.

LYON, S.S. Antiquities from Kentucky.

GARDINER, R. H. Barometer, rain and snow gauges.

Guest, W. E. Snow gauge.

GARDINER, R. H. Opening and closing of Kennebec River, Maine

CANUDAS, A. Earthquakes in Guatemala.

HUMPHREYS, A. A. Method of ascertaining the amount of water in rivers.

110. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1859. Thirty-sixth Congress, first session, House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 90. 1860. Svo., pp. 450, 57 wood-cuts.

## CONTENTS.

Report of Prof. J. HENRY, and Proceedings of the Board.

Baird, S. F. Report of publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations. List of meteorological stations and observers.

Pearce, J. A. Notice of Richard Rush.

FELTON, C. C. Notice of W. W. Turner.

FELTON, C.C. Notice of Washington Irving.

BACHE, A. D. Notice of James P. Espy.

BACHE, A. D. Notice of G. Würdemann.

HENRY, J. Notice of Parker Cleaveland.

Correspondence:

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Presentation of books.

HENRY, J. Account of Priestley's lens.

CUNARD, E. Free freight to Smithsonian Institution, between United States and England.

LOGAN, W. E. Request for duplicate shells.

Ross, B. R. Observations in Hudson's Bay territory.

Johnson, S. W. Lectures on agricultural chemistry.

CARPENTER, P. P. Lectures on the shells of the Gulf of California.

M.EDLER, J. H. Movement of the stars around a central point.

DE LA RIVE, A. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1853, to June, 1859.

RETZIUS, A. Present state of ethnology in relation to the form of the human skull.

FLOURENS, M. Memoir of Pyramus de Candolle.

AREY, G. B. On the means which will be available for correcting the measures of the sun's distance in the next twenty-five years.

Powell, B. Report on the state of knowledge of radiant heat, made to the British Association in 1832, 1840, and 1854.

HILGARD, J. E. Description of the magnetic observatory at the Smithsonian Institution.

Poggendorff, J. C. On the use of the galvanometer as a measuring instrument.

MALLET, R. On observations of earthquake phenomena.

CASELLA, L. Description of meteorological instruments.

GREEN, J.; WÜRDEMANN, W. On filling barometer tubes.

Welsit, J. The construction of a standard barometer; and apparatus and processes employed in the verification of barometers at the Kew Observatory.

111. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XI. 1859. 4to., pp. 502, 20 wood-cuts, 23 plates.

### CONTENTS.

Brewer, T. M. North American Oölogy. Part L Raptores and Fissi-rostres. No. 89.

Gilliss, J. M. Total eelipse of the sun, September 7, 1858, in Pern. No. 100.

Bache, A. D. Magnetic and meteorological observations. Part 1. No. 113.

KANE, E. K. Meteorological observations in the Arctic seas. No. 104.

LECONTE; J. L. Coleoptera of Kansas and castern New Mexico. No. 126.

SONNTAG, A. Observations on terrestrial magnetism in Mexico. No. 114. LOOMIS, E. On certain storms in Europe and America, December, 1836. No. 127.

112. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XII. 1860. 4to., pp. 538, 15 wood-cuts, 3 plates.

- KANE, E. K. Astronomical observations in the Arctic seas. No. 129.
  WHITTLESEY, C. Fluctuations of level in North American lakes. No. 119.
- CASWELL, A. Meteorological observations at Providence, R. I., 28½ years. No. 103.
- Smith, N. D. Meteorological observations near Washington, Ark., 20 years. No. 131.
- MITCHELL, S. W. Researches upon venom of the rattlesnake. No. 135.
- 113. Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. Part I. Investigation of the eleven year period in the amplitude of the solar diurnal variation and of the disturbances of the magnetic declination. By A. D. BACHE. November, 1859. 4to., pp. 22, 5 wood cuts. (S. C., XI.)
- 114. Observations on Terrestrial Magnetism in Mexico. Conducted under the direction of Baron Von Müller, with notes and illustrations of an examination of the volcano Popocatepetl and its vicinity. By August Sønntag. February, 1860. 4to., pp. 92, 4 wood-cuts, 1 plate. (S. C., XI.)
- 115. Proceedings of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in relation to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. 1861. Svo., pp. 40, 7 wood-cuts. (M. C., II.)
- 116. List of Public Libraries, Institutions, and Societies in the United States and British Provinces of North America. By WILLIAM J. RHEES. 1859. Svo., pp. 84.
- 117. Catalogue of Publications of Societies and of other Periodical Works in the Library of the Smithonian Institution, July 1, 1858. Foreign Works. 1859. Svo., pp. 264. (M. C., 111.)
- 118. Catalogue of the Described Lepidoptera of North America. By John G. Morris. May, 1860. 8vo., pp. 76. (M. C., III.)
- 119. On fluctuations of Level in the North American Lakes. By Charles Whittlesey. July, 1860. 4to., pp. 28, 2 plates of 4 figures. (S. C., XII.)
- 120. Results of Meteorolgical Observations made at Marietta, Ohio, between 1826 and 1859, inclusive. By S. P. Hildreth. To which are added results of observations taken at Marietta. by Joseph Wood, between 1817 and 1823. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. September, 1867. 4to., pp. 52, 14 wood-cuts. (S. C., XVI.)
- 121. Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. By A. D. Bache. Part II. Investigation of the solar-diurnal variation in the magnetic declination and its annual inequality. June, 1862. 4to., pp. 28, 8 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIII.)

122. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. 1. 1862. 8vo., pp. 738, 23 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

Directions for meteorological observations. No. 148.

COFFIN, J. H. Psychrometrical tables. No. 87.

GUYOT, A. Meteorological and physical tables. No. 153.

123. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. II. 1862. 8vo., pp. 714. 33 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

BOOTH, J. C.; MORFIT, C. Recent improvements in chemical arts. No. 27.
Proceeding of Board of Regents in relation to the electro-magnetic telegraph. No. 115.

STANLEY, J. M. Catalogue of portraits of North American Indians.

BARD, S. F. Catalogue of North American birds. No. 108.

BAIRD, S. F.; GIRARD, C. Catalogue of North American reptiles. Serpents. No. 49.

Check-list shells North America. No. 128.

Directions for collecting specimens of natural history. No. 34.

HENRY, J. Circular to officers Hudson Bay Company. No. 137.

Instructions for collecting nests and eggs. No. 139.

North American grasshoppers. No. 163.

North American shells. No. 176.

Morgan, L. H. Circular respecting relationship. No. 138.

124. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. III. 1862. Svo., pp. 776, 49 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

ORTEN SACKEN, R. Catalogue diptera North America. No. 102.

MORRIS, J. G. Catalogue described lepidoptera North America. No. 118.

LE CONTE, J. L. Classification coleoptera. 1. No. 136.

Catalogue publications of societies in Smithsonian library. No. 117.

125. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. IV. 1862. 8vo., pp. 762, 30 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

HAGEN, H. Synopsis of North American neuroptera. No. 134. MORRIS, J. G. Synopsis of North American lepidoptera. No. 133.

- 126. The Coleoptera of Kansas and eastern New Mexico. By John L. LE Conte. December, 1859. 4to., pp. 64, 2 plates of 33 figures, 1 map. (S. C., XI.)
- 127. On Certain Storms in Europe and America, December, 1836. By ELIAS LOOMIS. February, 1860. 4to., pp. 28, 13 plates. (S. C., XI.)
- 128. Check-lists of the Shells of North America. By Isaac Lea, P. P. Carpenter, William Stimpson, W. G. Binney, and Temple Prime. June, 1860. 8vo., pp. 52. (M. C., II.)

- 129. Astronomical Observations in the Arctic Seas. By E. K. KANE.

  Madeduring the Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John
  Franklin, in 1853, 1854, and 1855, at Van Rensselaer Harbor, and
  other points in the vicinity of the northwest coast of Greenland.
  Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. May, 1860. 4to.,
  pp. 56, 3 wood-cuts, 1 map. (S. C., XII.)
- 130. Tidal Observations in the Arctic Seas. By E. K. Kane. Made during the Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1853, 1854, and 1855, at Van Rensselaer Harbor. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. October, 1860. 4to., pp. 90, 3 wood-cuts, 4 plates. (S. C., Xhl.)
- 131. Meteorological Observations made near Washington, Ark., from 1840 to 1859, inclusive. Ву Хатнах D. Sмітн. October, 1860. 4to., pp. 96. (S. C., XII.)
- 132. Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. By A. D. BACHE. Part III. Investigation of the influence of the moon on the magnetic declination. June, 1862. 4to., pp. 16, 3 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIII.)
- 133. Synopsis of the Described Lepidoptera of North America. By John G. Morris. Part 1. Diurnal and crepuscular lepidoptera. February, 1862. Svo., pp. 386, 30 wood-cuts. (M. C., IV.)
- 134. Synopsis of the Neuroptera of North America. With a list of the South American species. By Hermann Hagen. July, 1861. Svo., pp. 368. (M. C., IV.)
- 135. Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake. With an investigation of the anatomy and physiology of the organs concerned. By S. Weir Mitchell. December, 1860. 4to., pp. 156, 12 wood-cuts. (S. C., XII.)
- 136. Classification of the Coleoptera of North America. By John L. Le Conte. Part I. March, 1862. 8vo., pp. 312, 49 wood-cuts. (M. C., 111.)
- 137. Circular to Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1860. Svo., pp. 6. (M. C., II; M. C., VIII.)
- 138. Circular in reference to the Degrees of Relationship among different Nations. By Lewis H. Morgan. January, 1860. Svo., pp. 34. (M. C., II.)
- 139. Instructions in reference to Collecting Nests and Eggs of North American Birds. January, 1860. Svo., pp. 22, 20 wood cuts. (M. C., II.)
- 140. List of the Coleoptera of North America. Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. By John L. Le Conte. Part I. April, 1866-8vo., pp. 82. (M. C., vi.)

- 141. Monographs of the Diptera of North America. By H. Loew-Part I. Edited, with additions, by R. Osten Sacken. April, 1862. Svo., pp. 246, 15 wood-cuts, 2 plates of 42 figures. (M. C., vi.)
- 142. Bibliography of North American Conchology, previous to the year 1860. By W. G. BINNEY. Part I. American authors. March, 1863. Svo., pp. 658. (M. C., v.)
- 143. Land and Fresh water Shells of North America. By W. G. BIN-NEY. Part II. Pulmonata Limnophila and Thalassophila. September, 1865. Svo., pp. 172, 372 wood-cuts. (M. C., VII.)
- 144. Land and Fresh-water Shells of North America. By W. G. BIN-NEY. Part III. Ampullariidæ, Valvatidæ, Viviparidæ, freshwater Rissoidæ, Cyclophoridæ, Truncatellidæ, fresh-water Neritidæ, Helicinidæ. September, 1865. Svo., pp. 128, 253 wood-cuts. (M. C., VII.)
- 145 Monograph of American Corbiculadæ (recent and fossil). By TEMPLE PRIME. December, 1865. Svo., pp. 92, 86 wood cuts. (M. C., VII.)
- 146. Meteorological Observations in the Arctic Seas. By Francis Leopold McClintock. Made on board the Arctic searching yacht "Fox," in Baffin Bay and Prince Regent's Inlet, in 1857, 1858, and 1859. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. May, 1862. 4to., pp. 164, 15 wood-cuts, 1 map. (S.C., XIII.)
- 147. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1860. Thirty-sixth Congress, second session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 21, 1861. Svo., pp. 448, 73 wood-cuts.

Henry, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution. Correspondence:

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA. Memorial relative to Lowe's aeronautic voyages across the Atlantic.

Lepsius, R. Presentation of books on Egypt.

MÜLLER, F. On Smithsoniau exchanges.

HINCKS, WM. On Smithsonian exchanges.

HENRY, J. Reply to memorial on Lowe's aeronautic voyage.

HENRY, J. On currents of the atmosphere and aerial navigation.

ROGERS, F. Lectures on roads and bridges.

CARPENTER, P. P. Lectures on mollusca, or shell fish, and their allies.

Morlot, A. General views on archæology.

The microscope.

NICKLÉS, F. J. Scientific Congress of Carlsruhe, 1858.

CUVIER, G. Memoir of René Just Haüy.

SABINE, E. Magnetic storms.

GARDINER, R. H. Disappearance of ice.

FENDLER, A. Temperature of Saint Louis, Mo.

DEWEY, C. Best hours for temperature observations.

HENRY, J. Description of Smithsonian anemometer.

NEWTON, A. Suggestions for saving parts of the skeleton of birds.

VOLLUM, E. P. On the wingless grasshopper of California.

WURDEMAN, G. Specimens of flamingo, etc., from south Florida.

GESNER, W. Habits of pouched rat, or salamander of Georgia.

BARNARD, V. Birds of Chester County, Pa.

COOPER, J. G. Forests and trees of Florida and the Mexican boundary.

- 148. Directions for Meteorological Observations and the Registry of Periodical Phenomena. 1860. Svo., pp. 72, 23 wood-cuts. (M. (C. I.)
- 149. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1861. Thirty-seventh Congress, second session, House of Representatives Mis. Doc. No. 77. 1862. Svo., pp. 464, 25 wood-cuts:

## CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

KING, C. B. Catalogue of engravings presented to the Smithsonian Institution.

Correspondence:

FLADGATE, CLARKE, and FINCH. Smithson's residuary legacy.

KUNHARDT & Co. Free freight to Smithsonian Institution between United States and Germany.

TROYON, F. Lacustrian habitations.

MORLOT, A. Archæology.

HILL, A. J. Map of antiquities of United States.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, MADRID. Exchanges.

MEXICAN SOC. OF GEOG. AND STATISTICS. Exchanges.

HAGEN, H. Neuroptera.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y. Exchange of specimens.

CODD, J. A. Acknowledgment for books.

SHEPARD, C. U. Arrangement of mineralogical collection.

University of Toronto. Scientific co-operation.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LONDON. Exchange of publications.

BETHUNE, C. J. Acknowledgment for books. PEASE, W. H. Acknowledgment for shells, etc.

Circular of the Institute of Rupert's Land.

CRUMMELL, A. Facts respecting Liberia College. GIBBS, G.; AND OTHERS. Recommendation of Shea's Indian linguistics.

SHEA, J. G. Account of library of Indian linguistics.

WOOLSEY, T. D. Eulogy on Cornelius C. Felton.

Cox, S. S. Eulogy on Stephen A. Douglas.

ROGERS, F. Lecture on bridges.

ALEXANDER, S. Lecture on the relations of time and space.

HAYES, I. I. Lecture on Arctic explorations.

H. Mis. 170——33

FLOURENS, M. Memoir of Geoffroy Saint Hilaire.

LAUGEL, A. The snn, its chemical analysis.

LEE, DR. Progress of astronomical photography.

LESPIAULT, PROFESSOR. Small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

DUFOUR, C. ; KÄMTZ. Scintillation of the stars.

DAUBRÉE, G. A. Metamorphism and the formation of crystalline rocks.

CRAIG, B. F. Nitrification.

HUNT, T. S. History of petroleum or rock-oil.

ALLEN, Z. Explosibility of coal oils.

Destructive effect of iron-rust.

TROYON, F. Lacustrian cities of Switzerland.

RÜTIMEYER, DR. L. Fanna of Middle Europe during the Stone Age.

TROYON, F. Report on ethnological collections of museum at Lansanne.

TROYON, F. Archæological researches made at Concise.

PEALE, T. R. Ancient mound in Saint Louis, Mo.

GIBBS, G. Instructions for archæological investigations.

HENRY, J. Circular, ancient mining in Lako Superior Copper Region.

MORGAN, L. H. Suggestions relative to ethnological map of North America.

COUES, E.; PRENTISS, S. S. List of birds of the District of Columbia. PRIZE QUESTIONS:

Holland Society of Science, Harlem.

Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy of Rotterdam.

Society of Arts and Sciences of Utrecht.

Royal Academy of Netherlands.

150. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1862. Thirty-seventh Congress, third session, House of Representatives Mis. Doc. No. 25. 1863. 8vo., pp. 446, 94 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution. Correspondence:

STANTON, E. M. Deposit of Beaufort library.

CANBY, E. Deposit of Bishop Johns's library.

SIBLEY, H. Meteorological telegrams.

ENGELMANN, G. Heights of mountains in Colorado.

GUYOT, A. On mountain measurements.

HUBBARD, J. S. Investigations of Biela's comet.

DARLINGTON, W. History of Chester County, Pa.

LYMAN, THEODORE. Ethnographical collections.

DE SCHLAGINTWEIT, H. Ethnographical collections.

DAA, L. K. Ethnological Museum of Norway.

DILLE, 1. Antiquities in Missouri and Tennessee.

RIED, A. Skulls and mummy from Patagonia.

GIBBS, G. Philological circular.

GIBBS, G. Ethnological map of United States.

GIBBS, G. Indian vocabularies.

WATKINS, E. A. Systems of relationship of Cree Indians.

Correspondence-Continued.

FLACHENECKER, G. Indian languages.

Pease, W. H. Natural history of Pacific islands.

WIRTZ, H. R. Herbarium captured in Tennessee.

METTENIUS, G. Acknowledgment for ferns.

DE SAUSSURE, H. Hymenoptera.

ROMERO, M. Explorations of John Xantus in Mexico.

BACHE, A. D. Eulogy on James A. Pearce.

BARNARD, F. A. P. Lectures on the undulatory theory of light.

WILSON, D. Lectures on physical ethnology.

Morlot, A. Lecture on the study of high antiquity.

LUBBOCK, J. North American archivology.

FLOURENS, M. Historical sketch of the Academy of Science of Paris.

FLOURENS, M. Memoir of Leopold von Bach.

FLOURENS, M. Memoir of Louis Jacques Thenard.

QUATREFAGES, M. Memoir of Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Phipson, T. L. The catalytic force, or studies on the phenomena of contact.

HERSCHEL, J. On atoms.

LESLEY, J. P. On the classification of books.

RIED, A. Human remains from Patagonia.

PRIZE QUESTIONS:

London Institution of Civil Engineers.

Provincial Society of Arts and Sciences, Utrecht.

Royal Danish Society of Science.

Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Bologna.

151. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XIII. 1863. 4to, pp. 558, 80 wood-cuts, 4 plates, 3 maps.

## CONTENTS.

KANE, E. K. Tidal observations, Arctic seas. No. 130.

MCCLINTOCK, F. L. Meteorological observations, Arctic seas. No. 146.

WHITTLESEY, C. Ancient mining on shores of Lake Superior. No. 155.

BACHE, A. D. Discussion, Girard College observations. Part II. No. 121.

BACHE, A. D. Discussion, Girard College observations. Part III. No. 132.

Bache, A. D. Discussion, Girard College observations. Parts IV, V, VI. No. 162.

BACHE, A. D. Magnetic survey of Pennsylvania, etc. No. 166.

MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. Researches upon anatomy and physiology of chelonia. No. 159.

- 152. Lectures on Mollusca or "Shell-fish," and their Allies. Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. By Philip P. Carpenter. 1861. Svo., pp. 140.
- 153. Tables, Meteorological and Physical. Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. By Arnold Guyot. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 1859. 8vo., pp. 638. (M. C., I.)

### CONTENTS.

I. Thermometrical tables.

II. Hygrometrical tables.

III. Barometrical tables.

IV. Hypsometrical tables.

V. Meteorological corrections.

VI. Miscellaneous tables.

- 154. List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution. Corrected to January, 1862. May, 1862. Svo., pp. 56. (M. C., v.)
- 155. Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior. By Charles Whittlesey. April, 1863. 4to., pp. 34, 30 wood-cuts, 1 map. (S. C., XIII.)
- 156. Catalogue of Minerals, with their Formulas, etc. By T. Egleston. June, 1863. Svo., pp. 56. (M. C., VII.)
- 157. Results of Meteorological Observations made under the direction of the United States Patent Office and the Smithsonian Institution, from the year 1854 to 1859, inclusive, being a Report of the Commissioner of Patents made at the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Vol. 1. 1861. Thirty-sixth Congress, first session, Senate Ex. Doc. 4to., pp. 1270.
- 158. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. v. 1864. Svo., pp. 774.

- BINNEY, W. G. Bibliography of North American conchology. No. 142. Catalogue of publications of the Smithsonian Institution to June, 1862. No. 74.
- List of foreign correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution to January, 1862. No. 154.
- 159. Researches upon the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration in the Chelonia. By S. Weir Mitchell and George R. More-House. April, 1863. 4to., pp. 50, 10 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIII.)
- 160. Instructions for Research relative to Ethnology and Philology of America. By George Gibbs. March, 1863. Svo., pp. 56. (M. C., VII.)
- 161. A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon. By George Gibbs. March, 1863. Svo., pp. 60. (M.C., VII.)
- 162. Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. Second section, comprising Parts IV, v, and VI. Horizontal force. Investigation of the eleven (or ten) year period and of the disturbances of the horizontal component of the magnetic force, with an investigation of the solar diurnal variation, and of the annual inequality of the horizontal force, and of the lunar effect on the same. By A. D. BACHE. November, 1862. 4to., pp. 78, 11 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIII.)
- 163. Circular in Reference to the History of North American Grasshoppers. January, 1860. Svo., pp. 4. (M. C., 11.)
- 164. Smithsonian Museum Miscellanea. 1862. Svo., pp. 88. (M. C., viii.)

Abbreviations of names of States and Territories of North America, for labeling insects, shells, etc.

A series of small figures, from 1 to 1643.

A series of medium figures, from 1 to 2747.

A series of large figures, from 1 to 2599.

Blank check-list of specimens.

No. 5 consists of columns of figures from 1 to 1,000, and of two series, 25 and 50, to the 8vo. column. All these are stereotyped and printed with from one to eight columns on each page, with blank spaces of greater or less extent, as may be required.

- 165. Monograph of the Bats of North America. By H. Allen. June, 1864. Svo., pp. 110, 73 wood-cuts. (M. C., VII.)
- 166. Records and Results of a Magnetic Survey of Pennsylvania and parts of Adjacent States, in 1840 and 1841, with some additional records and results of 1834, 1835, 1843, and 1862, and a map. By A. D. BACHE. October, 1863. 4to., pp. 88, 1 map. (S. C., XIII.)
- 167. New Species of North American Coleoptera. By John L. Le Conte. Part I. March, 1863. April, 1866. Svo., pp. 180. (M. C., vi.)
- 168. Circular Relative to Collections of Birds from Middle and South America. December, 1863. Svo., pp. 2. (M. C., VIII.)
- 169. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. VI. 1867. 8vo., pp. 888, 15 wood-euts, 7 plates of 106 figures.

## CONTENTS.

Loew, H. Monograph of diptera, Part 1. No. 141.

Loew, H. Monograph of diptera. Part II. No. 171.

LE CONTE, J. L. List of coleoptera of North America. No. 140.

LE CONTE, J. L. New species of North American coleoptera. No. 167.

- 170. Comparative Vocabulary. May, 1863. 4to., pp. 20.
- 171. Monographs of the Diptera of North America. By H. Loew. Part II. Edited by R. Osten Sacken. January, 1864. Svo., pp. 372, 5 plates of 44 figures. (M. C., VI.)
- 172. Palæontology of the Upper Missouri; a report upon collections made principally by the expeditions under command of Lieutenant G. K. Warren, United States Topographical Engineers, in 1855 and 1856. Invertebrates. By F. B. Meek and F. V. Hayden. Part 1. April, 1865. 4to., pp. 158, 48 wood-cuts, 5 plates of 41 figures. (S. C., xiv.)
- 173. The Gray Substance of the Medulla Oblongata and Trapezium.

  By John Dean. February, 1864. 4to., pp. 80, 5 wood-cuts, 16 plates of 65 figures. (S. C., xvi.)
- 174. Bibliography of North American Conchology previous to the year 1860. By W. G. BINNEY. Part II. Foreign authors. June, 1864. 8vo., pp. 302. (M. C., IX.)

- at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. Third section, comprising Parts VII, VIII, and IX. Vertical force. Investigation of the eleven (or ten) year period and of the disturbances of the vertical component of the magnetic force, and appendix on the magnetic effect of the aurora borealis; with an investigation of the solar diurnal variation, and of the annual inequality of the vertical force; and of the lunar effect on the vertical force, the inclination, and total force. By A. D. BACHE. April, 1864. 4to., pp. 72, 14 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIV.)
- 176. Circular in Reference to Collecting North American Shells. January, 1860. 8vo., pp. 4. (M. C., II.)
- 177. Check-list of the Invertebrate Fossils of North America. Cretaceons and Jurassic. By F. B. Meek. April, 1864. Svo., pp. 42. (M. C., VII.)
- 178. Circular to Entomologists. 1860. 8vo., pp. 2. (M. C., VIII.)
- 179. Catalogue of Publications of Societies and of Periodical Works, belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, January 1, 1866. 1866.Svo., pp. 596. (M. C., IX.)
- 180. On the Construction of a Silvered Glass Telescope, 15½ inches in aperture, and its use in Celestial Photography. By Henry Draper. July, 1864. 4to., pp. 60, 53 wood-cuts. (S. C., xiv.)
- 181. Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By S. F. BAIRD. Part I. North and Middle America. June, 1864-June, 1866. Svo., pp. 484, 80 wood-cuts. (M. C., XII.)
- 182. Results of Meteorological Observations made under the Direction of the United States Patent Office and the Smithsonian Institution, from the year 1854 to 1859, inclusive, being a Report of the Commissioner of Patents made at the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Vol. II. Part I. Thirty-sixth Congress, first session. Senate Ex. Doc. 1864. 4 to, pp. 546.
- 183. Check-list of the Invertebrate Fossils of North America. Miocene. By F. B. Meek. November, 1864. 8vo., pp. 34. (M. C., VII.)
- 184. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xiv. 1865. 4to., pp. 490, 158 wood-cuts, 25 plates.

BACHE, A. D. Discussion Girard College observations. Parts VII, VIII, IX. No. 175.

Bache, A. D. Discussion Girard College observations. Parts x, x1, x11. No. 186.

DRAPER, H. Construction of silvered glass telescope and its use in celestial photography. No. 180.

MEEK, F. B.; HAYDEN, F. V. Palaeontology of the Upper Missouri. No. 172.

LEIDY, J. Cretaceous reptiles of the United States. No. 192.

- 185. List of the Described Birds of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies not in the Collection of the Smithsonian Institution.

  January 1, 1863. 8 vo., pp. 8.
- 186. Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. Fourth section, comprising Parts X, XI, and XII. Dip and total force; analysis of the disturbances of the dip and total force; discussion of the solar Jurnal variation and annual inequality of the dip and total force; and discussion of the absolute dip, with the final values for declination, dip, and force between 1841 and 1845. By A. D. BACHE. April, 1865. 4to., pp. 42, 8 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIV.)
- 187. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1863. Thirty-eighth Congress, first session.

  House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 83. 1864. Svo., pp. 420, 56 wood-cuts.

HENRY J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of

Baird, S. F. Report of publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

Lists of meteorological stations and observers.

Meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

Correspondence:

Gould, B. A. Discussion of Piazzi's astronomical observations.

PACKARD, F. A. Project of an outline history of education in the United States.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BORDEAUX. Exchange of publications.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MILAN. Exchange of publications.

IRWIN, B. J. D. Tucson meteorite.

AINSA, SANTIAGO. Tucson meteorite.

Poole, H. Cone-in-cone.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM. Acknowledgment for birds.

University of Christiania, Norway. Ethnological specimens presented.

IMP. GEOLOG. INSTITUTE, VIENNA. Tertiary fossils presented.

British Museum. Electrotypes of engravings of shells granted.

FISHER, J. G. Acknowledgment of perennibranchiates.

Haidinger, W. Honorary medal to Von Martius.

Hubson's Bay Co. Kennicott's explorations.

WHITNEY, W. D. Lectures on the principles of linguistic science.

DEBEAUMONT, ELIE. Memoir of C. F. Beautemps-Beaupré.

ALEXANDER, C. A. Origin and history of the Royal Society of London.

WETHERILL, C. M. Modern theory of chemical types.

DE LA RIVE, A. Phenomena which accompany the propagation of electricity in highly rarefied elastic fluids.

MARCET, PROF. Report on Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1862, to June, 1863. PLATEAU, J. Experimental and theoretical researches on the figures of equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity.

Part I.

History of discovery relative to magnetism.

GAUTIER, PROF. Researches relative to the nebulæ.

MERINO, St. M. Figure of the earth.

ARAGO, F. Æronautic voyages, etc.

GALISHER, JAS. Account of balloon ascensions.

BAEGART, JAC. Aboriginal inhabitants of the California peninsula.

JONES, J. M. Kjækken-mædding in Nova Scotia.

MORLOT, A. Abstract of Dr. Keller's report on lacustrian settlements.

RAU, C. Agricultural implements of the North American stone period.

TROWBRIDGE, D. Ancient fort and burial ground in Tompkins County, N. Y.

KELLEY, O. H. Ancient town in Minnesota.

FOSTER, J. W. Ancient relics in Missouri.

Danilsen, A. F. Mound in East Tennessee.

Purple dyeing, ancient and modern.

PEALE, T. R. Method of preserving lepidoptera.

FIGANIERRE, M. Account of remarkable accumulation of bats.

Tables of English and French weights and measures.

Table for conversion of centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit's scale.

188. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1864. Thirty-eighth Congress, second session. House of Representatives Mis. Doc. 1865. 8vo., pp. 450, 50 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

WEBB, T. W. Account of Prof. Henry Draper's telescope.

LEIDY, Jos. Review of "Cretaceous reptiles of United States."

BAIRD, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explora-

List of foreign institutions from which donations to the library have been received in exchange. 1860-64.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

Meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

WALLACH, R.; HENRY, J. Report of Committee of Regents in relation to the fire, January, 1865.

FOURIER, Jos. Memoir of Delambre.

DELAUNAY, C. Essay on the velocity of light.

WETHERILL, C. M. Ozone and antozone.

Jamin, J. Vegetation and the atmosphere.

BECQUEREL, A. E. Preservation of copper and iron in salt-water.

Preservation of wood.

Caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

VON KAROLYI; CRAIG, B. F. Products of the combustion of gun-cotton and gun-powder.

PETTENKOFER, MAX. Apparatus for testing the results of perspiration and respiration.

LAMONT, J. The solar eclipse of July 18, 1860.

DE PRADOS, BARON. Eclipse of the sun, April 25, 1865.

DUBY, P. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, 1861. DE CANDOLLE, A. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History, 1862.

TROYON, FRED. On the crania helyetica.

PLATEAU, J. Experimental and theoretical researches on the figures of equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity, etc. Parts II, III, IV.

RAU, C. Artificial shell deposits in New Jersey.

Gibbs, G. The intermixture of races.

BAEGERT, J. Aboriginal inhabitants of the California peniusula. Part 11 MORLOT, A. The study of high antiquity in Europe.

PRIZE QUESTIONS:

Holland Society of Sciences at Harlem.

Imperial Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg.

Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences.

Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vieuna.

## EXPLORATIONS:

Scientific expedition to Mexico. A report addressed to the Emperor of France by the Minister of Public Instruction.

KIRBY, W. W. A journey to the Yukon, Russian America.

FEILNER, J. Explorations in Upper California in 1860.

Hoy, P. R. Journal of an exploration of Western Missouri in 1854.

Tables of English and French weights and measures.

Table of chemical equivalents of sixty-three elements.

- 189. Catalogue of the Orthoptera of North America described previous to 1867. By Samuel H. Scudder. October, 1868. Svo., pp. 110. (M. C., VIII.)
- 190. Queries Relative to Tornadoes. By Joseph Henry. Svo., pp. 4,1 wood-cut. (M.C., x.)
- 191. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. vii. 1867. 8vo., pp. 878, 813 wood-cuts.

# CONTENTS.

ALLEN, H. Monograph of bats of North America. No. 165.

BINNEY, W. G. Land and fresh-water shells of North America. Part II. No. 143.

BINNEY, W. G. Land and fresh-water shells of North America. Part III. No. 144.

STIMPSON, W. Hydrobiinæ. No. 201.

PRIME, T. Monograph of American corbiculadæ. No. 145.

CONRAD, T. A. Check-list of fossils-eccene and oligocene. No. 200.

MEEK, F. B. Check-list of fossils-miocene. No. 183.

MEEK, F. B. Check-list of fossils-cretaceons and jurassic. No. 177.

EGLESTON, T. Catalogue of minerals. No. 156.

GIBBS, G. Dictionary of Chinook jargon. No. 161.

Gibbs, G. Instructions for ethnological and philological research. No. 160. List of works published by the Smithsonian Institution to January, 1866. No. 203.

- 192. Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States. By Joseph Leidy. May, 1865. 4to., pp. 142, 35 wood-cuts, 20 plates of 309 figures. (S. C., xiv.)
- 193. Duplicate Shells Collected by the United States Exploring Expedition under Captain C. Wilkes. Svo., pp. 4.

- 194. Land and Fresh-water Shells of North America. Part I. Pulmonata geophila. By W. G. Binney and T. Bland. February, 1869. Svo., pp. 328, 723 wood-cuts. (M. C., VIII.)
- 195. Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845. Parts I to XII inclusive. (Nos. 113<sup>x1</sup>, 121<sup>x11</sup>, 132<sup>x11</sup>, 162<sup>x11</sup>, 175<sup>x12</sup>, 186<sup>x12</sup>.) 4(o., pp. 262, 49 woodcuts.
- 196. Physical Observations in the Arctic Seas. By Isaac I. Hayes. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. June, 1867. 4to., pp. 286, 15 wood-cuts, 3 maps, 3 plates. (S. C., xv.)
- 197. On the Fresh-water Glacial Drift of the Northwestern States. By Charles Whittlesey. May, 1866. 4to., pp. 38, 14 wood-cuts, 1 map, 1 plate. (S. C., xv.)
- 198. Physical Observations in the Arctic Seas. By ELISHA KENT KANE. Made during the Second Grinnel Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, in 1853, 1854, and 1855, at Van Rensselear Harbor and other points on the West coast of Greenland. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. Part I. Magnetism. II. Meteorology. III. Astronomy. IV. Tides. (Nos. 97x, 104x1, 129x11, 130x111.) 1859-'60. 4to, pp. 340, 17 wood-cuts, 1 map, 6 plates.
- 199. An investigation of the Orbit of Neptune, with General Tables of its Motion. By SIMON NEWCOMB. January, 1866. 4to., pp. 116. (S. C., xv.)
- 200. Check-list of the Invertebrate Fossils of North America Eccene and Oligocene. By T. A. CONRAD. May, 1866. 8vo., pp. 46. (M. C., VII.)
- 201. Researches upon the Hydrobiine and Allied Forms; chiefly made upon materials in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By William Stimpson. August, 1865. Svo., pp. 64, 32 woodeuts. (M. C., VII.)
- 202. Geological Researches in China, Mongolia, and Japan, during the years 1862 to 1865. By RAPHAEL PUMPELLY. August, 1866. 4to, pp. 173, 18 wood-cuts, 3 plates of 10 figures, 6 plates of 15 maps. (S. C., xv.)
- 203. List of Works published by the Smithsonian Institution. January, 1866. Svo., pp. 12. (M. C., VII.)
- 204. Results of Meteorological Observations made at Brunswick, Me., between 1807 and 1859. By PARKER CLEAVELAND. Reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott. May, 1867. 4to., pp. 60, 8 wood-cuts. (S. C., XVI.)
- 205. Circular Relating to Collections in Archeology and Ethnology. By Joseph Henry. January, 1867. 8vo., pp. 2. (M. C., viii.)

206. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xv. 1867. 4to., pp. 620, 47 wood-cuts, 13 plates, 4 maps.

#### CONTENTS.

NEWCOMB, S. Orbit of Neptune. No. 199.

Whittlesey, C. Fresh-water glacial drift of Northwestern States. No. 197.

Pumpelly, R. Geological researches in China, Mongolia, and Japan. No. 202.

HAYES, I. I. Physical observations in the Arctic Seas. No. 196.

- 207. Suggestions Relative to Objects of Scientific Investigation in Russian America. By Joseph Henry. May, 1867. Svo., pp. 10. (M. C., VIII.)
- 208. The Gliddon Mummy Case in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By Charles Pickering. June, 1867. 4to., pp. 6, 1 plate. (S. C., xvi.)
- 209. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1865. Thirty-ninth Congress, first session, House of Representatives Mis. Doc. 102. 1866. Svo., pp. 496, 139 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Sceretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

Baird, S. F. Report of publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of addresses of foreign institutions since 1862.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed.

Correspondence:

HENRY, J. Letter to Secretary of Treasury on payment of interest in coin.

LEIDY, J.; TRYON, G. W. Report on shells presented to Academy of Natural Sciences.

MEXICAN Soc. OF GEOG. AND STATISTICS. Exchange system.

Evans, J. Climate of Colorado.

GIVEN, W. F. Remarkable electric phenomenon.

Hale, C. Explorations of the Nile.

MINING DEPARTMENT, MELBOURNE. Exchange system.

CARLETON, J. II. Meteorites in Mexico.

CONRAD, T. A. Chalk found in United States.

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF NEW YORK. Acknowledgment for specimens.

McMasters, S. Y. Language of Navajos said to resemble the Welsh.

GIBBS, G. Indian languages.

LISBOA, M. M. Books on Brazil presented.

Brazilian Nat. Hist. Museum. Specimens from Brazil presented.

BERN MUSEUM. Request for Bison.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF VIENNA. Books presented.

BRUCE, F. W. A., British Minister. Introducing and recommending Dr. Berendt.

Correspondence-Continued.

DE IRISARRI, A. T., Guatemalan Minister. Introducing and recommending Dr. Berendt.

MOLINA, L., Costa Rican Minister. Introducing and recommending Dr. Berendt.

Rosing, J. Exchange system.

GOVERNMENT OF BREMEN. Exchange system.

Hodgins, J. G. Meteorological system of Canada.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Acknowledgment of specimens.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Objects of the Museum.

PETITOT, E. Account of the Indians of British America.

Act of Congress to transfer Smithsonian Library to Library of Congress.

BARNARD, J. G. Eulogy on General Joseph G. Totten.

FLOURENS, M. Memoir of Ducrotay de Blainville,

Chossar, Dr. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1863, to June, 1861.

PLANTAMOUR, M. E. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1864, to June, 1865.

LOOMIS, E. Aurora Borealis, or Polar Light; its phenomena and laws.

THE SENSES. Sense of feeling; sense of smell.

MATTEUCCI, C. Lectures on electro-physiology.

Desor, E. Palatites or Lacustrian constructions of the Lake of Neuchatel.
Plateau, J. Experimental and theoretical researches on the figures of
equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity,
etc. Part V.

LILLJEBORG, W. Ontline of a systematic review of the classification of birds.

PRIZE QUESTIONS:

Royal Danish Society of Sciences.

Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna.

Pontifical Academy of the Nuovi Lincei.

Royal Scientific and Literary Institute of Lombardy.

Imperial Society of Science, Agriculture, and Arts of Lille.

Dunkirk Society for the encouragement of sciences, letters, and arts. Newton, H. A. Metric system of weights and measures, with tables.

- 210. Arrangement of Families of Birds, adopted provisionally by the Smithsonian Institution. By S. F. Baird. June, 1866. Svo., pp. 8. (M. C., VIII.)
- 211. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xvi. 1870. 4to., pp. 498, 76 wood-cuts, 18 plates.

# CONTENTS.

DEAN, J. Gray substance of the medulla oblongata and trapezium. No. 173.

CLEAVELAND, P. Meteorological observations, Brunswick, Me., 53 years. No. 204.

HILDRETH, S. P. Meteorological observations, Marietta, Ohio. No. 120. Pickering, C. Gliddon mummy case. No. 208.

COFFIN, J. II. Orbit and phenomena of a meteoric fire ball. No. 221.

GOULD, B. A. Transatlantic longitude. No. 223.

SWAN, J. G. Indians of Cape Flattery. No. 220.

212. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. VIII. 1869. Svo., pp. 921, 730 wood-cuts, 4 plates.

## CONTENTS.

OSTEN SACKEN, R. Monograph of the diptera of North America. Part IV. No. 219.

Scudder, S. H. Catalogue of the orthoptera of North America. No. 189. Binney, W. G.; Bland, T. Laud and fresh-water shells of North America. Part 1. No. 194.

Baird, S. F. Arrangement of families of birds. No. 210.

HENRY, J. Circular to officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. No. 137.

Henry, J.; Gibbs, G.; Baird, S. F. Suggestions relative to scientific investigations in Russian America. No. 207.

HENRY, J. Circular relative to archaeology and ethnology. No. 205.

Henry, J. Circular to entomologists No. 178.

HENRY, J. Circular relative to collections of birds from Middle and Sonth America. No. 168.

Baird, S. F. Smithsonian Museum miscellanea. No. 164.

213. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. 1x. 1869. Svo., pp. 914.

#### CONTENTS.

BINNEY, W. G. Bibliography of North American conchology. Foreign authors. Part II. No. 174.

Catalogue of publications of societies and of periodicals in Smithsonian Library, 1866. No. 179.

214. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1866. Thirty-ninth Congress, second session, House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 83. 1867. Svo., pp. 470, 70 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

Bairn, S. F. Report on publications, exchanges, museum, and explorations.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

Act of Congress to receive into the United States Treasury the residuary legacy of Smithson, etc.

Memorial of Board of Regents to Congress relative to the fund.

HENRY, J. Memoir of W. W. Seaton.

Report on system of accounts.

FLOURENS, M. Memoir of Magendie.

THE SENSES. Sense of taste; sense of hearing; sense of sight.

Iluggins, W. Results of spectrum analysis applied to the heavenly bodies. External appearance of the sun's disk.

Moigno, Abbe. Accidental or subjective colors: Persistence of images, contrast, irradiation, daltonism, etc.

PLATEAU, J. Figures of equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity. Part VI.

Gosse, Dr. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1865, to June, 1866.

Gibbs, G. Notes on the Tinneh of Chepewyan Indians of British and Russian America.
1. The Eastern Tinneh, by Bernard R. Ross, esq.
2. The Loucheux Indians, by William L. Hardisty.
3. The Kutchin Tribes, by Strachan Jones, esq.

VON HELLWALD, F. The American migration, with notes by Professor Henry.

RAU, C. Indian pottery.

BRINTON, D. G. Artificial shell deposits of the United States.

DILLE, I. Sketch of ancient earth-works of Ohio.

Pile-work antiquities of Olmutz,

Estes, L. C. Antiquities on the banks of the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin.

GIBBS, G. Physical Atlas of North America.

DAVIS, E. H. On ethnological research.

Scherzer: Schwarz. Table of anthropological measurements.

International Archæological Congress, organized by the Archæological Academy of Belgium, in concert with the French Society of Archæology. Antwerp, 1866.

HIGGINS, H. H. On vitality, with notes by Professor Henry.

LEWIS, J. Instructions for collecting land and fresh-water shells.

Wood, H. C. Instructions for collecting myriapods, phalangidæ, etc.

WETHERILL, C. M. Plan of a research upon the atmosphere.

LEWIS; QUALE. Account of the eryolite of Greenland.

EXTRACTS FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE INSTI-

HENRY, J. Remarks by.

DENNIS, W. C. Evaporation in Florida.

DENNIS, W. C. Fresh-water in the ocean.

DEWEY, C. The winds.

BALTZELL, J. Winds in Florida.

WARD, L. F. Barometer tube breaking suddenly.

Andrews, S. L. Meteors.

BALFOUR, J. The wind and fog.

HUNTINGTON, G. C. Climate of Kelley's Island, Ohio.

MALLINIKROOT, C. Changes of wind.

CAPEN, F. L. Meteorological discovery.

FENDLER, A. Mcteorology of Colonia Tovar.

HILLIER, S. L. Effect of lightning. .

BANNISTER, H. M. Formation of clouds over Gulf stream.

BANNISTER, H. M. Climate of Alaska.

VAILLANT, M. Horary variations of the barometer, with notes by Professor Henry.

ENGELHARDT, M. Formation of ice at the bottom of water.

Sartorius, C. Earthquake in Eastern Mexico, January, 1866.

DREUTZER, O. E. Statistics relative to Norwegian mountains, lakes, and the snow-line.

215. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1867. Fortieth Congress, second session, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 86. 1868. 8vo., pp. 506, 10 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

Henry, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

Baird, S. F. Report of exchanges and museum.

BAIRD, S. F. List of expeditions and other sources from which the specimens in the Government Museum have been mainly derived.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

Meterological material contributed in addition to the regular observations.

CLUSS, A. Report of the architect.

Correspondence:

AMER. ACAD. OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Exchange system.

KNIGHT, G. H. New system of weights and measures with 8 as the metrical number.

Bolles, E. C. Account of Portland Society of Natural History.

BATH AND WEST OF ENG. Soc. FOR ENCOUR. OF AGRIC., ARTS., ETC. Exchange system.

HAMBURG ZOOL. GARDENS. Exchange of specimens.

CHICAGO ACAD. OF SCIENCES. Acknowledgment for specimens.

TAYLOR, W. B. Report on improved system of numeration.

St. Petersburg Acad. of Sciences. Exchange system.

ZISGENBALS, H. Schlagintweit ethnographic collection.

LLOYD, W. A. Sparrows sent to United States.

LLOYD, W. A. Exchange of specimens.

MUSEUM OF NAT. UNIV. OF GREECE. Exchange of specimens.

LABOULAYE, E. Acknowledgment for books on education.

ACAD. OF SCIENCES, STOCKHOLM. Acknowledgment of birds. GOULD, J. Acknowledgment of birds.

MAYBERRY, S. P. Gradual approach of sea upon land. UNIVERSITY OF COSTA RICA. Exchange of specimens.

GUILD, R. A. Biographical notice of Charles C. Jewett.

GRAY, A. Biographical notice of W. H. Harvey.

AGASSIZ, L. Report on use of new hall Smithsonian Building.

Memorial of Regents to Congress asking appropriations for Museum.

DEBEAUMONT, E. Memoir of A. M. Lègendre.

Peltier, F. A. Memoir of J. C. A. Peltier.

Scientific researches of Peltier.

MAILLY, E. History of Royal Institution of Great Britain.

DE LA RIVE, Prof. A. A. Michael Faraday, his life and works.

FLOURENS, M. The Jussieus and the natural method.

MAREY, E. J. Natural history of organized bodies.

MATTEUCCI, C. On the electrical currents of the earth.

Considerations on electricity.

Electricity—Account of lightning discharges, with notes by Professor Henry, G. W. Dodge, O. M. Poe, J. C. Cresson, H. Haas, H. J. Kron, B. F. Mudge, New Haven Journal, S. D. Martin, G. Wright, C. G. Boerner, W. S. Gilman, C. W. Dean, J. A. Osborne.

DARWIN, C. Queries about expression for anthropological inquiry.

Pettigrew, J. B. Modes of flight in relation to aeronauties.

Man as the contemporary of the mammoth and reindeer in Middle Europe. James, J. Photo-chemistry.

ABBE, C. Description of the observatories at Dorpat and Poulkova.

Tyler, E. B. On traces of the early mental condition of man.

ETHNOLOGY:

GUNN, D. Indian remains, Red River Settlement, Iludson's Bay Territory.

READ, M. C. Ancient mound near Chattauooga, Tenn.

Pidgeon, W. Ancient burial mound in Indiana.

BERTHOUD, E. L. Ancient remains in Colorado.

AGNEW, S. A. Mounds in Mississippi.

ETHNOLOGY-Continued.

WHITNEY, J. D. Cave in Calaveras County, Cal.

Ethnological Department of the French Exposition, 1867.

HAYDEN, F. V. Notes on Indian history.

Meigs, J. A. Description of a human skull from Rock Bluff, Ill.

Kabis, M. Introduction to the study of the Coptic language.

SMART, C. Notes on the Tonto Apaches.

BERENDT, C. II. Explorations in Central America.

GUNN, D. Notes of an egging expedition to Shoal Lake, Lake Winnipeg. ROTHROCK, J. T. Sketch of the flora of Alaska.

METEOROLOGY:

Hurricane in the island of St. Thomas.

LATIMER, G. A. Earthquakes in St. Thomas.

Maritime disasters of the Antilles.

DICKINSON, A. B. Eruption of a volcano in Nicaragua.

Young, W. J. Cloud-bursts.

WOODWORTH, A. Meteorite in Mexico.

SIMSON, R. Meteorite in Mexico.

ERNST, G. A. Meteorology of Caraeas, South America.

TUCKETT, F. F. On barometer tables.

LATIMER, G. A. Great hurricane at Tortola, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico.

PIKE, N. Cyclone in the Indian Ocean.

PRIZE QUESTIONS:

Royal Danish Society of Sciences.

Pontifical Academy of the Nuovo Lincei.

DE LA RUE, W. Abbreviations used in England in 1867.

- 216. List of Photographic Portraits of North American Indians in the Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. 1867. Svo., pp. 42. (M. C., XIV.
- 217. Letter by M. Hoek in reference to the Meteoric Shower of November 13, 1867. Svo., pp. 4.
- 218. Systems of Consauguinity and Affinity of the Human Family. By Lewis H. Morgan. 1869. 4to., pp. 616, 6 wood-cuts, 14 plates. (S. C., XVII.)
- 219. Monographs of the Diptera of North America. By R. Osten Sacken. Part IV. 1869. Svo., pp. 358, 7 wood cuts, 4 plates of 92 figures. (M. C., VIII.)
- 220. The Indians of Cape Flattery, at the entrance to the Strait of Fuca, Washington Territory. By James G. Swan. March, 1870. 4to., pp. 118, 44 wood-cuts. (S. C., xvi.)
- 221. The Orbit and Phenomena of a Meteoric Fire Ball, seen July 20, 1860. By James H. Coffin. May, 1869.. pp. 56, 3 wood-cuts, 1 map. (S. C., xvi.)
- 222. Tables and Results of the Precipitation, in Rain and Snow, in the United States, and at some stations in adjacent parts of North America, and in Central and South America. By CHARLES A. Schott. March, 1872. 4to., pp. 178, 8 woodcuts, 5 plates, and 3 double charts. (S. C., XVIII.)

- 223. The Transatlantic Longitude, as determined by the Coast Survey Expedition of 1866. By Benjamix Apthorp Gould. October, 1869. 4to., pp. 110, 2 wood-cuts. (S. C., xvi.)
- 224. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1868. Fortieth Congress, third session. House of Representatives, Ex. Doc. No. 83. 1869. Svo., pp. 474, 40 wood-cuts.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

Delaffeld, R. Report of Committee of Regents on Washington Canal.

FLOCRENS, M. Memoir of Cuvier.

FLOURENS, M. History of the works of Cuvier.

DE BEAUMONT, E. Memoir of H. C. Oersted.

Notice of Christian Frederic Schanbein, the discoverer of czone.

HENRY, J. Appendix to notice of Schoenbein.

HAGEN, G. Memoir of Encke.

RAWSON, R. Memoir of Eaton Hodgkinson.

Cazin, A. Recent progress in relation to the theory of heat.

MULLER, J. Principles of the mechanical theory of heat.

Magrini, L. Continuous vibratory movement of all matter, ponderable and imponderable.

Tyndall, J. Radiation.

Daubrée, G. A. Synthetic experiments relative to meteorites.

BRUSH, G. J. Catalogue of meteorites in the mineralogical collection of Yale College.

DE SAUSSURE, H. Observations on the electric resonance of mountains.

STEWART, B. Experiments on aneroid barometers made at the Kew Observatory.

ELLERY, R. L. J. Address of the president of the Royal Society of Victoria. Wartman, E. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1867, to June, 1868.

Broca, P. History of the transactions of the Anthropological Society of Paris, from 1865 to 1867.

RAU, C. Drilling in stone without metal.

RAU, C. Agricultural flint implements in southern Illinois.

Notice of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, England.

PRIZE QUESTIONS:

Holland Society of Sciences of Harlem.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts, of Bordeaux.

Pollock, J. Assay of gold and silver coins at the Mint of the United States.

Table of foreign gold and silver coins.

List of publications of the Smithsonian Institution up to July, 1859, with systematic and alphabetical index.

- 225. List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution; corrected to January, 1870. April, 1870. Svo., pp. 56.
- 226. A List of the Smithsonian Publications, from 1846 to 1869. November, 1869. Svo., pp. 34.

H. Mis. 170-34

- 227. Arrangement of the Families of Mollusks. By Theodore Gill. February, 1871. 8vo., pp. 65. (M. C., x.)
- 228. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1869. Forty-first Congress, third session. House of Representatives, Ex. Doc. No. 153. 1871. 8vo., pp. 430, 38 wood-cuts, I map.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

BERTHRAND, M. Kepler: his life and works.

ARAGO, M. Eulogy on Thomas Young.

DE BEAUMONT, E. Memoir of Auguste Bravais.

RAU, C. Memoir of C. F. P. Von Martins.

MATEUCCI, C. Life and scientific labors of Stefano Marianini.

HUNT, T. S. Chemistry of the earth.

MATTEUCCI, C. Electrical currents of the earth.

MAREY E. J. Phenomena of flight in the animal kingdom.

Babinet, J. The northern seas.

LOMBARD, H. C. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and of Natural History of Geneva, July, 1868, to June, 1869.

Simpson, J. H. Coronado's march in search of the "Seven Cities of Cibola."

LUBBOCK, J. Social and religious condition of the lower races of man.

HUXLEY, T. H. Principles and methods of palaeoutology.

SCHOTT, A. Remarks on the "Cara Gigantesca" of Yzamal, in Yucatan.

BECQUEREL, A. E. Forests and their climatic influence.

BRENNDECKE, F. Meteorites.

ABICH, S. Remarkable forms of hail-stones in Georgia.

SARTORIUS, C. Eruption of the volcano of Colima.

229. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xvii. 1871. 4to., pp. 616, 6 wood-cuts, 14 plates.

## CONTENTS.

MORGAN. Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family.

- 230. Arrangement of the Families of Mammals. By Theodore Gill. November, 1872. 8vo., pp. 104. (M. C. XI.)
- 231. Memoranda of Inquiry relative to the Food Fishes of the United States. By S. F. BAIRD. 1871. 8vo., pp. 8. (M. C., x.)
- 232. The Secular Variations of the Elements of the Orbits of the Eight Principal Planets, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Juipter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, with tables of the same; together with the obliquity of the ecliptic and the precession of the equinoxes in both longitude and right ascension. By John N. Stockwell. 1872. 4to., pp. 220. (S. C., XVIII.)
- 233. Converging Series expressing the Ratio between the Diameter and the Circumference of a Circle. By WILLIAM FERREL. April, 1871. 4to., pp. 6. (S. C., XVIII.)

- 234. Questions Relative to the Food Fishes of the United States. By S. F. Baird. 1871. Svo., pp. 14. (M. C., x.)
- 235. Instructions for Observations of Thunder Storms. By Joseph Henry. 1871. Svo., p. 1. (M. C., x.)
- 236. Circular Relative to Heights. By Joseph Henry. 1871. Svo., pp. 2. (M. C., x.)
- 237. Directions for constructing Lightning Rods. By Joseph Henry. 1871. 8vo., pp. 4. (M. C., x.)
- 238. List of the Institutions, Libraries, Colleges, and other Establishments in the United States in correspondence with the Smithsonian Institution. By WILLIAM J. RHEES. July, 1872. 8vo., pp. 256. (M. C, X.)
- 239. Observations on Terrestrial Magnetism, and on the Deviations of the Compasses of the United States Iron Clad Monadnock during her cruise from Philadelphia to San Francisco, in 1865 and 1866. By WILLIAM HARKNESS. 1872. 4to., pp. 226, 2 woodcuts. (S. C., XVIII.)
- 240. Problems of Rotary Motion presented by the Gyroscope, The Precession of the Equinoxes, and The Pendulum. By J. G. Barnard. 1872. 4to., pp. 56, 6 wood-cuts. (S. C., XIX.)
- 241. A Contribution to the History of the Fresh Water Algae of North America. By Horatio C. Wood, Jr. 1872. 4to., pp. 272, 21 plates of 340 figures. (S. C., XIX.)
- 242. Lucernariæ and their Allies. A Memoir on the Anatomy and Physiology of Haliclystus Auricula and other Lucernarians, with a Discussion of their Relations to other Acalepha, to Beroids and Polypi. By H. J. CLARK. 1878. 4to., pp. 138, 11 plates of 149 figures. (S. C., XXII.)
- 243. List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution; corrected to January, 1872. 1872. 8vo., pp. 66. (M. C., x.)
- 244. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1870. Forty-second Congress, first session. House of Representatives, Ex. Doc. No. 20. 1871. Svo., pp. 494, 23 wood-cuts.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

List of meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

HENRY, J. Eulogy on Alexander Dallas Bache.

BACHE, A. D. Lecture on Switzerland.

HENRY, J. On a physical observatory.

ARAGO, F. The History of my Youth, an autobiography.

ARAGO, F. Eulogy on Herschel.

Life and labors of Henry Gustavus Magnus.

Anderson, M. B. Life of Prof. Chester Dewey.

TAYLOR, W. B. Thoughts on the nature and origin of force.

VON LIEBIG, J. Induction and deduction.

HAUGHTON, S. Relation of food to work, and its bearing on medical practice.

REYNOLDS, J. E. Hydrogen as gas and as a metal.

WISEMAN, N. Identification of the artisan and artist.

BABINET, J. The diamond and other precious stones.

ETHYOLOGY:

GIBBS, G. On the language of the aboriginal Indians of America.

WILLIAMS, H. C. On antiquities in some of the Southern States.

GARDNER, W. H. Ethnology of the Indians of the valley of the Red River of the North.

FINCK, H. Account of antiquities in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

DUNNING, E. O. Account of antiquities in Tennessee.

STEPHENSON, M. F. Account of ancient mounds in Georgia.

DAYTON, E. A. Explorations in Tennessee.

HARWOOD, A. A. Account of the sarcophagus in the National Museum, now in charge of the Smithsonian Institution.

GRANT, E. M. Account of the discovery of a stone image in Tennessee, now in possession of the Smithsonian Institution.

BLYDEN, E. D. On mixed races in Liberia.

FOWLER, J. On shell-heaps.

Peale, T. R. On the uses of the brain and marrow of animals among the Indians of North America.

Lyon, S. S. Report of an exploration of ancient mounds in Union County, Ky.

Barrandt, A. Sketch of ancient earthworks on the Upper Missonri.

STELLE, J. P. Account of aboriginal ru'ns at Savannah, Tenn.

Stelle, J. P. Account of aboriginal ruins in Hardin County, Tenn. Terrestrial Physics:

Campbell, J. V. The earthquake in Pern, August 13, 1868.

Palmeri, Professor. The electro-magnetic seismograph.

JOHNSON, W. W. On the distribution of forest trees in Montane, Idaho, and Washington.

SARGENT, W. D. Influence of the aurora on the telegraph.

METEOROLOGY:

Poëy, A. New classification of clouds.

TACCHINI, P. On the evaporation observed at Palermo, in 1865 and 1866.

ZANTEDESCHI, F. On the electricity of induction in the aerial strata of the atmosphere, which, in the shape of a ring, surround a cloud that is resolving into rain, snow, or hail.

Palmieri, Professor. On the presence of electricity during the fall of rain.

Elliott, R. S. Climate of Kausas.

PORTER, Commodore. Account of a hail-storm on the Bosphorus.

BACHE, G. M. Account of a hail-storm in Texas.

245. Check List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution to July, 1872. 1872. Svo., pp. 21. (M. C., x.)

246. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xvIII. 1872.
4to., pp. 646, 10 wood-cuts, 5 plates, 3 charts.

#### CONTENTS.

SCHOTT, C. A. Tables of rain and snow. No. 222.

STOCKWELL, J. N. S. cular variations of the orbits of planets. No. 232.

Harkness, W. Observations on terrestrial magnetism. No. 239.

February W. Converging series, expressing the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. No. 233.

- 247. Arrangement of the Families of Fishes, or Classes Pisces, Marsipobranchii, and Leptocardii. By Theodore Gill. November, 1872. Svo., pp. 96. (M. C., XI)
- 248. On the Geology of Lower Louisiana and the Salt Deposit on Petite Anse Island. By EUGENE W. HILGARD. June, 1872. 4to., pp. 38, 4 wood cuts, 2 plates. (S. C., XXIII.)
- 249. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1871. Forty-second Congress, first session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 149. 1873. 8vo., pp. 473, 3 wood cuts.

## CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

Meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution.

Meteorological articles received by the Institution and deposited in the Library of Congress. Auroras, earthquakes, etc.

Dodge, N. S. Memoir of Sir John Frederick William Herschel.

ARAGO, M. Eulogy on Joseph Fourier.

Odling, W. Prof. Thomas Graham's scientific work.

Helmholtz, II. On the relation of the physical sciences to science in general.

Kornhuber, G. A. Alternate generation and parthenogenesis in the animal lingdom.

REICHARDT, W. Present state of our knowledge of cryptogamous plants. STOCKWELL, J. N. Recent researches on the secular variations of the planetary orbits.

DE FOREST, E. L. Methods of interpolation applicable to the graduation of irregular series, such as tables of mortality. Part 1.

DE SAUSSURE, H. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1870, to June, 1871.

Expedition toward the North Pole:

HENRY, J.: HILGARD, J. E.: NEWCOMB, S.; BAIRD, S. F.; MEEK, F. B.: AGASSIZ, L. Scientific instructions to Captain Hall.

ETHNOLOGY:

Comfort, A. J. Indian mounds near Fort Wadsworth, Dak.

BERTHOUD, E. L. Antiquities on the Cache la Poudra River, Weld County, Colorado Territory.

Lyon, W. B. Antiquities in New Mexico.

SPAINHOUR, J. M. Antiquities in Lenoir County, N. C.

McCONNELL, E. M. Account of the old Indian village, Kushkushkee, near New Castle, Pa.

GROSSMANN, F. E. Pium Indians of Arizona.

ETHNOLOGY-Continued.

Скоок, G. Indian mode of making arrow-heads and obtaining fire.

PETER, R. Ancient mound near Lexington, Ky.

Brown, D. Shell-heap in Georgia.

SCHOTT, A. Remarks on ancient relie of Maya seulpture.

MUCH. M. Ancient history of North America.

REHRIG, F. L. O. On the language of the Dakota or Sioux Indians.

METEOROLOGY, with notes by Professor Henry:

LATIMER, G. Meteorology of Porto Rico.

Collins, Colonel. Meteorology of the Green River country.

Lamarck, J. B. Distinction between tornadoes and tempests.

MEEK, J. B. Account of a tornado which occurred in Spruce Creek Valley, Centre County, Pa.

HENRY, J. Effect of the moon on the weather.

KNIGHT, R. T.; HENRY J. Connection of gales of wind and appearance of the aurora.

HARRISON, W. Account of a storm in Butler County, Kans., June 23, 1871.

250. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. x. 1873. 8vo., pρ. 913, 5 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

CARPENTER, P. P. Mollinsks of Western North America. No. 252.

GILL, T. Arrangement of the family of mollusks. No. 227.

Henry, J. Instructions for observations of thunder storms. No. 235.

HENRY, J. Circular relative to heights. No. 235.

HENRY, J. Directions for constructing lightning rods. No. 237.

HENRY, J. Queries relative to tornadoes. No. 190.

BAIRD, S. F. Questions relative to the food-fishes of the United States. No. 234.

Baird, S. F. Memoranda of inquiry relative to food-fishes. No. 234.

RHEES, W. J. List of institutions, etc., in the United States in correspondence with the Smithsonian Institution. No. 238.

List of foreign correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution, for 1872. No. 243.

Check list of publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1872. No. 245.

251. Memoir of C. F. P. Von Martius. By C. RAU. 1871. Svo., pp. 12.

252. The mollusks of Western North America. By P. P. CARPENTER. December, 1872. Svo., pp. 446, 4 wood cuts. (M. C., x.)

#### CONTENTS

Supplementary report on the present state of our knowledge with regard to the mollnsca of the west coast of North America.

Review of Prof. C. B. Adams's "Catalogue of the Shells of Panama," from the type specimens.

Diagnoses of new forms of mollusks collected at Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.

Contributions towards a monograph of the pandoridæ.

Diagnoses of new forms of mollusca from the Vancouver district.

Diagnoses of new species and a new genus of mollusks, from the Reigen Mazatlan collection; with an account of additional specimens presented to the British Museum.

Descriptions of new species and varieties of chitonidæ and aemæidæ, from the Panama collection of the late Prof. C. B. Adams.

- Diagnoses of new species of mollusks from the west tropical region of North America.
- Diagnoses of new forms of mollusea from the west coast of North America, first collected by Col. E. Jewett.
- Diagnoses of new forms of mollusca, collected by Col. E. Jewett, on the west tropical shores of North America.
- Diagnoses des mollusques nouveaux provenant de Californie et faisant partie du Musée de l'Institution Smithsonienne.
- On the pleistocene fossils collected by Col. E. Jewett, at Santa Barbara, California; with descriptions of new species.
- 253. Land and Fresh-water Shells of North America. Part IV. Strepomatidæ (American Melanians). By George W. Tryon, Jr. December, 1873. 8vo., pp. 490, 871 wood-cuts. (M. C., xvi.)
- 254. Synopsis of American Wasps. Solitary Wasps. By Henry De Saussure. December, 1875. Svo., pp. 430, 4 plates of 31 figures. (M. C., XIV.)
- 255. The Constants of Nature. Part I. Specific Gravities, Boiling and Melting Points; and Chemical Formulas. By Frank Wigglesworth Clarke. December, 1873. Svo., pp. 272. (M. C., XII.)
- 256. Monographs of the Diptera of North America. Part III. By II. Loew. December, 1873. Svo., pp. 381, 4 plates of 116 figures. (M. C., XI.)
- 257. Systematic Index to List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution. 1872. Svo., pp. 30. (M. C., x.)
- 258. Bibliographical Index to North American Botany; or, Citations of Authorities for all the recorded Indigenous and Naturalized Species of the Flora of North America; with a Chronological Arrangement of the Synonymy. Part 1. Polypetake. By SERENO WATSON. March, 1878. Svo., pp. 484. (M. C., xv.)
- 259. Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee. By Joseph Jones. October, 1876. 4to., pp. 181, 110 wood-cuts. (S. C., XXII.)
- 260. Regulations of the Smithsonian Institution. January, 1872. 8vo., pp. 41, 1 wood-cut.
- 261. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects. By A. S. PACKARD, Jr. 1873. Svo., pp. 60, 55 wood-cuts. (M. C., XI.)
- 262. An Investigation of the Orbit of Uranus, with General Tables of its Motion. By Simon Newcomb. August, 1873. 4to., pp. 296. (S. C., XIX.)
- 263. Circular of Instructions to Observatories relative to Telegraphic Announcements of Astronomical Discoveries. By Joseph Henry. May, 1873. Svo., pp. 4. (M. C., XII.)
- 264. New Species of North American Coleoptera. Part II. By John L. Le Conte. 1873. 8vo., pp. 74. (pp. 169-240.) (M. C., XI.)

- 265. Classification of the Coleoptera of North America. Part II. By JOHN L. LE CONTE. June, 1873. Svo., pp. 72. (pp. 279-348.) (M. C., XI.)
- 266. On the Structure of Cancerous Tumors and the mode in which Adjacent Parts are Invaded. Toner Lecture No. 1. Delivered March 28, 1873. By J. J. Woodward. November, 1873. 8vo., pp. 44. 5 wood-cuts. (M. C., xv.)
- 267. The Haidah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands, British Columbia, with a brief description of their Carvings, Tattoo Designs, etc. By James G. Swan. July, 1874. 4to., pp. 22, 7 plates of 24 figures. (S. C., XXI.)
- 268. The Winds of the Globe; or, the Laws of Atmospheric Circulation over the Surface of the Earth. By James Henry Coffin. The tables completed and maps drawn by S. J. Coffin, with a discussion and analysis of the tables and charts by Alexander Wæikof. December, 1875. 4to., pp. 781, 4 wood-cuts, 26 plates of 221 figures. (S. C., xx.)
- 269. The Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumalwhuapa, in Guatemala, with an account of travels in Central America and on the Western Coast of South America. By S. HABEL. 1878. 4to. pp. 94, 8 plates of 25 figures. (S. C., XXII.)
- 270. Catalogue of the described Diptera of North America. By C. R. OSTEN SACKEN. 1878. Svo., pp. 324. (M. C., xvi.)
- 271. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1872. Forty-second Congress, third session, House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 107. 1873. Svo., pp. 456, 109 wood-cuts.

Henry, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

List of meteorological stations and observers.

HENRY, J. Notes relative to George Catlin.

Report of Committee of Regents on Corcoran Art Gallery.

AGASSIZ, L. Narrative of the Hassler expedition.

BACHE, A. D. Bequest to National Academy of Sciences.

CORCORAN, W. W. Deed of gift of Art Gallery.

Toxer, J. M. Deed of foundation of Toner lectures.

TYNDALL, J. Trust fund for the promotion of science in the United States.

Hamilton, J. Bequest of \$1,000 to Smithsonian Institution.

HENRY, J. Circular sent with specimens presented.

ARAGO, M. Eulogy on Ampère.

FISCHER, F. Scientific labors of Edward Lartet.

Peabody, A. P. Scientific education of mechanics and artisans.

BAUER, A. Organic bases.

Kletzinsky, Prof. Nitrogen bodies of modern chemistry.

EGLESTON, T. Scheme for the qualitative determination of substances by the blow-pipe.

Blow-pipe apparatus of Hawkins and Wale.

Suffs, E. Boundary line between geology and history.

Brezina, A. Explanation of the principles of crystallography and crystallophysics.

Wœikoff, A. Meteorology in Russia.

DONATI, G. B. Phenomena in telegraphic lines during the aurora borealis. ETHNOLOGY:

Broca, P. The Troglodytes, or cave-dwellers, of the valley of the Vézere.

RAU, C. Ancient aboriginal trade in North America.

RAU, C. North American stone implements.

Bruff, J. G. Indian engravings on the face of rocks along Green River Valley in the Sierra Nevadas.

LEC, J. C. Y. Aucient ruin in Arizona.

Barrandt, A. Haystack mound, Lincoln County, Dak.

Breed, E. E. Earthworks in Wisconsin.

DEAN, C. K. Mound in Wisconsin.

WARNER, J. Big elephant mound in Grant County, Wis.

Cutts, J. B. Ancient relies in northwestern Iowa.

PERRINE, T. M. Mounds near Anna, Union County, III.

Peter. R. Aucient mounds in Kentucky.

STEPHENSON, M. F. Mounds in Bartow County, Ga.

MCKINLEY, W. Mounds in McIntosh and Early Counties, Ga.

Hotchkiss, T. P. Indian remains in Caddo Parish, La.

LOCKETT, S. II. Mounds in Louisiana.

Peale, T. R. Prehistoric remains in vicinity of city of Washington, D. C. "

DEVEREUX, J. H. Catalogue of cabinet of Indian relics presented to Smithsonian Institution.

DEVEREUX, J. H. Ancient pottery from Phillips County, Ark.

Kipp, J. On the accuracy of Catlin's account of the Mandan ceremonics.

272. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xix. 1874. 4to., pp. 640, 6 wood-cuts, 21 plates.

#### CONTENTS

Barnard, J. G. Problems of rotary motion. No. 240.

WOOD, H. C. Fresh-water algo of North America. No. 241.

NEWCOMB, S. Orbit of Uranns. No. 262.

273. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xi. 1874. 8vo., pp. 790, 55 wood-cuts, 4 plates.

#### CONTENTS.

Gill, T. Arrangement of the families of mammals. No. 230.

GILL, T. Arrangement of the families of fishes. No. 247.

LOEW, H. Monograph of the diptera of North America. Part III. No. 256.

PACKARD, A. S. Directions for collecting and preserving insects. No. 261.

LE CONTE, J. L. New species of North America coleoptera, Part II. No. 261

LE CONTE, J. L. Classification of North America coleoptera. Part 11. No. 265. 274. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XII. 1874. 8vo., pp. 767, 86 wood-cuts.

## CONTENTS.

BAIRD, S. F. Review of American birds. Part I. No. 181.

CLARKE, F. W. The constants of nature. Part I. Specific gravities. No. 255

Henry, J. Circular on Telegraphic announcements of astronomical discoveries. No. 263.

275. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1873. Forty-third Congress, first session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 130. 1874. 8vo., pp. 452, 33 wood-cuts.

## CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on Museum and exchanges.

ENDLICH, F. M. List of minerals in the National Museum.

Classified record of monthly meteorological reports preserved in the Smithsonian Institution.

Classified list of meteorological publications, and meteorological articles in periodicals deposited in Library of Congress in 1873.

GARFIELD, J. A. Biographical notice of S. P. Chase and L. Agassiz.

Hamlin, H. Biographical notice of S. P. Chase.

PARKER, P. Biographical notice of L. Agassiz.

Hamilton, J. Bequest deposited in United States Treasury.

Dodge, N. S. Memoir of Charles Babbage.

HENRY, J. On the "Moon-Hoax."

Babbage, C. Extracts from writings of.

STEBBINS, R. P. Memoir of Louis Agassiz.

GRAY, A. Memior of John Torrey.

STEVENS, J. A. Memoir of George Gibbs.

Dalton, J. C. Origin and propagation of disease.

HELMHOLTZ, H.; MAXWELL, J.C. Later views of the connection of electricity and magnetism.

GOULD, B. A. Account of the astronomical observatory at Cordoba, Argentine Republic.

MAILLY, E. Estimate of the population of the world.

Morin, A. Warming and ventilating buildings. Part I.

DE FOREST, E. L. Additions to a memoir on methods of interpolation.

### ETHNOLOGY:

SCHUMACHER, P. Remarks on the Kjökken-Möddings on the northwest coast of America.

Bekendt, C. H. On a grammar and dictionary of the Carib or Karif language, with some account of the people by whom it is spoken.

GILLMAN, H. The mound-builders and platycnemism in Michigan.

Mason, O. T. The Leipsic "Museum of Ethnology."

PERRINE, T. M. Antiquities of Union County, Ill.

PATTON, A. Antiquities of Knox County, Ind., and Lawrence County, Ill.

## Miscellaneous Correspondence:

Dall, W. H. Explorations on the western coast of North America.

Pierson, W. M. Discovery of a large meteorite in Mexico.

. BRUNOT, F. R. On the habits of the beaver.

JEVONS, W. S. On a national library.

Prize Questions of Scientific Societies:

Society for the Encouragement of Science, Literature, and Art, Dunkirk, France.

Society of Science, Art, and Literature of Hainaut, Mons, Belgium.

Royal Institute for the Encouragement of the Natural, Economical, and Technological Sciences, Naples, Italy.

Royal Academy of Science. Literature, and the Fine Arts, Brussels, Belgium.

Society of Sciences of Haarlem, Holland.

- 276. The Constants of Nature. Part II. A Table of Specific Heats for Solids and Liquids. By Frank W. Clarke. April, 1876. 8vo., pp. 58. (M. C., XIV.)
- 277. Tables, Distribution, and Variations of the Atmospheric Temperature in the United States and some adjacent parts of America. By Charles A. Schott. April, 1876. 4to., pp. 360, 10 woodents, 2 plates, 3 maps. (S. C., XXI.)
- 278. Check-list of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution. July, 1874. 8vo., pp. 24.
- 279. On Strain and Over-action of the Heart. Toner Lecture No. 111. Delivered May 14th, 1874. By J. M. Da Costa. August, 1874. 8vo., pp. 32, 2 wood-cuts. (M. C., xv.)
- 280. Statement and Exposition of certain Harmonies of the Solar System.

  By Stephen Alexander. March, 1875. 4to., pp. 104, 20 woodcuts. (S. C., XXI.)
- 281. On the General Integrals of Planetary Motion. By Simon Newcomb. December, 1874. 4to., pp. 40. (S. C., XXI.)
- 282. A Study of the Nature and Mechanism of Fever. Toner Lecture No. iv. Delivered January 20, 1872. By Horatio C., Wood. February, 1875. Svo., pp. 50. (M. C., xv.)
- 283. Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America. By THEODORE GILL. 1875. Svo., pp. 56. (M. C., XIV.)
- 284. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xx. 1876. 4to., pp. 794, 4 wood-ents, 26 plates.

#### CONTENTS.

COFFIN, J. H. The winds of the globe. No. 268.

285. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XXI. 1876. 4to., pp. 543, 30 wood-cuts, 9 plates, 3 maps.

## CONTENTS.

ALEXANDER, S. Harmonies of the solar system. No. 250.

NEWCOMB, S. Integrals of planetary motion. No. 281.

Swan, J. G. Haidah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands, British Columbia. No. 267.

SCHOTT, C. A. Tables, atmospheric temperature in the United States. No. 277.

286. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1874. Forty-third Congress, second session.

House Doc. No. 56. 1875. 8vo., pp. 416, 46 wood-cnts.

## CONTENTS.

Henry, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS. Proceedings of.

List of articles deposited by the Smithsonian Institution in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

List of Indian vocabularies received from the Wheeler Expedition.

MITCHELL, S. W. Inquires relative to the disease known as "Chorea."

Classified record of meteorological material preserved in the Smithsonian Institution. Auroras, instruments, meteors, rain, wind, general meteorology, local meteorology.

GRAY, A.; COPPÉE, H. Report of Committee of Regents on the Sunthsonian Museum.

ARAGO, F. Eulogy on La Place.

MAILLY, E. Eulogy on Quetelet.

DUMAS, J. B. Eulogy on A. A. de la Rive.

HILGARD, J. E. Tides and tidal action in harbors.

Lemström, S.; Dr la Rive, A. A. Electricity of the atmosphere and the Aurora Borealis.

DE CANDOLLE, A.; GRAY, J. E. On a dominant language for science.

SCHOTT, C. A.; EVERETT, J. D. Underground temperature.

DuPre, W.; Henry, J. Earthquakes in North Carolina, 1874.

DE LA RIVE, A. A. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, from July, 1872, to June, 1873.

MORIN, A. Warming and ventilating buildings. Part II. ETHNOLOGY:

SCHUMACHER, P. Ancient graves and shell-heaps of California.

KING, W. M. Account of the burial of an Indian squaw, San Bernardino County, Cal.

MCWHORTER, T. Ancient monuds of Mercer County, Ill.

PRATT, W. H. Antiquities of Whitesides County, Ill.

FARQUHARSON, R. J. A study of skulls and long hones, from mounds near Albany, 111.

TIFFANY, A. S. The shell-bed skull.

HILL, G. W. Antiquities of northern Ohio.

ROBERTSON, R. S. The age of stone, and the froglodytes of Breekin-ridge County, Ky.

DAVIS, A. C. Antiquities of Isle Royale, Lake Superior.

SMITH, J. W. C. Antiquities of Yazoo County, Miss.

WRIGHT, D. F. Antiquities of Tennessee.

LAW, A. E. Antiquities of Blount County, Tenu.

Cusming, F. II. Antiquities of Orleans County, N.Y.

ROBERTSON, R. S. Antiquities of La Porte County, Ind.

ROBERTSON, R. S. Antiquities of Allen and De Kalb Counties, Ind.

HAILE, J.; MCHENRY, J. W. Antiquities of Jackson County, Tenn.

Anderson, W. Antiquities of Perry County, Ohio.

BRYAN, O. N. Antiquities of Charles County, Md.

KRON, F. J. Antiquities of Stanley and Montgomery Counties, N. C.

MITCHELL, A. Antiquities of Florida.

BAUTRAM, J. Antiquities of Florida.

- 287. The Archaelogical Collection of the U.S. National Museum, in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. By Charles Rau. 1876. 4to., pp. 118, 340 wood-ents. (S. C. XXII.)
- 238. The Constants of Nature. First supplement to Part I. Specific Gravities, Boiling Points, and Melting Points. By Frank W. Clarke. April, 1876. 8vo., pp. 62. (M. C., xiv.)
- 289. The Constants of Nature. Part III. Tables of Expansion by Heat for Solids and Liquids. By Frank W. Clarke. April, 1876. 8vo., pp. 58. (M. C., xiv.)
- 290. Circular for Distribution at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, containing List of Smithsonian Publications and Rules of Distribution; List of Foreign Agents; Number of Foreign and Domestic Institutions in Correspondence; List of Regents, Officers, and Assistants of the Institution. 1876. 12mo., pp. 12.
- 291. Dual Character of the Brain. TONER LECTURE No. 11. Delivered April 22, 1874. By C. E. Brown-Skquard. January, 1877. 8vo., pp. 26. (M. C., xv.)
- 292. Check-list of North American Batrachia and Reptilia; with a Systematic List of the Higher Groups, and an Essay on Geographical Distribution based on the specimens contained in the U.S. National Museum. By EDWARD D. COPE. 1875. Svo., pp. 108. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 1.)
- 293. Contributions to the Natural History of Kerguelen Island, made in connection with the American Transit-of-Venus Expedition, 1874-775. By J. H. Kidder. 1. Ornithology, by Elliott Cones. 1875. 8vo., pp. 61. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 2.)
- 294. Contributions to the Natural History of Kerguelen Island, made in connection with the United States Transit of Venus Expedition, 1874-775. By J. H. Kidder. 11. Gology, Botany, etc. 1876. Svo., pp. 124. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 3.)

KIDDER, J. H.; COUES, E. Oology. BOTANY:

GRAY, Asa. A .- Phanogamia, filices, et lycopodiacea.

James, T. P. B.-Musci.

TUCKERMAN, E. C .- Lichenes.

Farlow, W. G. Algae.

KIDDER, J. H. Crozet flora.

ENDLICH, F. M. Geology.

KIDDER, J. H. Mammals.

Kiloben, J. II. biammai

GILL, T. N. Fish.

Dall, W. H. Mollusks.

Insects.

OSTEN-SACKEN, R. Diptera.

HAGEN, H. A. Pseudo-neuroptera.

SMITH, S. I. Crustaceaus,

VERRILL, A. E. Annelids, echinoderms, and anthozoa.

KERSHNER, E. Collection.

KIDDER, J. H.; COUES, E. A study of chionis minor.

- 295. Birds of Southwestern Mexico, collected by Francis E. Sumichrast for the U. S. National Museum. By George N. Lawrence. 1875. 8vo., pp.56. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 4.)
- 296. Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas. Based chiefly upon the collections of the U. S. National Museum. By G. Brown Goode. 1876. Svo., pp. 84. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 5.)
- 297. Classification of the Collection to illustrate the Animal Resources of the United States. A List of Substances derived from the Animal Kingdom, with Synopsis of the Usefal and Injurious Animals and a Classification of Methods of Capture and Utilization. By G. Brown Goode. 1876. Svo., pp. 140. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 6.)
- 298. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1875. Forty-fourth Congress, first session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 115. 1876. Svo., pp. 422, 354 woodcuts.

### CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of

BAIRD, S. F. Report on Museum and explorations.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on the proposed plan of exhibit by the Smithsonian Institution at the International Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

PARKER, P. Eulogy on Henry Wilson.

ARAGO, M. Enlogy on Alexander Volta.

DE CANDOLLE, A. Probable future of the human race.

DE CANDOLLE, A. Report on the transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva from July, 1873, to June, 1874.

PRESTWICH, J. The past and future of geology.

WEX, H. G. Diminution of the water of rivers and streams.

TAYLOR, W. B. Refraction of sound.

HENRY, J. On the organization of local scientific societies.

ETHNOLOGY:

MORTILLET, G. DE; CHANTRE, E. International code of symbols for charts of pre-historic archaeology.

GILLMAN, H. Characteristics pertaining to ancient man in Michigan. Abbott, C. C. The stone age in New Jersey.

299. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1876. Forty-fourth Congress, second session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 46. 1877. 8vo., pp. 488, 73 woodcuts.

# CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations. BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of BAIRD, S. F. Report on Museum and explorations.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Centennial awards to Smithsonian Institution.

Gray, A.; Sargent, A. A.; Clymer, H. Report of Committee on the Museum.

BANCROFT, G. Memorial to Congress, in behalf of the Regents, for new museum.

List of collections presented by foreign commissioners to the United States.

ARAGO, M. Enlogy on Gay Lussac.

Fialho, A. Biographical sketch of Dom Pedro II.

TAYLOR, W. B. Kinetic theories of gravitation.

PILAR, G. The revolutions of the crust of the earth.

Kirkwood, D. The asteroides between Mars and Jupiter.

ETHNOLOGY:

MASON, O. T. The Latimer collection of antiquities from Porto Rico in the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

ROMER, F. F. Prehistoric antiquities of Hungary.

Blondel, S. Jade. A historical, archaeological, and literary study of the mineral called Ya by the Chinese.

WILLIAMSON, G. Antiquities in Guatemala.

BERENDT, C. II. Collection of historical documents in Guatemala.

STRONG, Moses. Observations on the prehistoric mounds of Grant County, Wis.

SNYDER, J. F. Deposits of flint implements, Illinois.

SMITH, C. D. Ancient mica mines in North Carolina.

PEET, S. D. Double-walled earthwork in Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Ellsworth, E. W. Ancient implement of wood, from Connecticut.

Powers, S. Centennial mission to the Indians of western Nevada and California.

DOYLE, W. E. Indian forts and awellings, Indian Territory.

BRACKETT, A. G. The Sioux or Dakota Indians.

- 306. On the Surgical Complications and Sequels of the Continued Fevers. With a Bibliography of works on Diseases of the Joints, Bones, Larynx, the Eye, Gangrene, Hæmatoma, Phlegmasia, etc. Toner Lecture No. v. Delivered February 17, 1876. By William W. Keen. March, 1876. Svo., pp. 72, 5 wood-cuts. (M. C., xv.)
- 301. List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, July, 1877. 1877. 8vo., pp. 72. (M. C., XIV.)
- 302. Subcutaneous Surgery, its Principles, and its recent Extension in Practice. Toner Lecture No. vi. Delivered September 13, 1876. By William Adams. April, 1877. 8vo., pp. 20. (M. C., xv.)
- 303. Contributions to the Natural History of the Hawaiian and Fanning Islands and Lower California, made in connection with the United States North Pacific Surveying Expedition, 1873-75. By Thomas H. Streets. 1877. Svo., pp. 172. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 7.)

Ornithology.

HERPETOLOGY.

ICHTHYOLOGY.

- I. Fishes of Upper and Lower California.
- II. Fishes of the Hawaiian Islands.
- III. Fishes of the Fanning Islands.
- IV. Fishes from the Samoan Islands.

CRUSTACEA.

BOTANY.

- 304. Index to the Names which have been applied to the Subdivisions of the Class Brachiopoda, excluding the *Rudistes*, previous to year 1877. By W. H. Dall. 1877. Svo., pp. 88. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum. No. 8.)
- 305. Contributions to North American Jehthyology. Based primarily on the collections of the U.S. National Museum. I. Review of Rafinesque's Memoirs on North American Fishes. By DAVID S. JORDAN. 1877. 8vo., pp. 56. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 9.)
- 306. Contributions to North American Ichthyology. Based primarily on the collections of the U.S. National Museum. H. A.—Notes on Cottidæ, Etheostomatidæ, Percidæ, Centrarchidæ, Aphododeridæ, Dorysomatidæ, and Cyprinidæ, with revisions of the genera and descriptions of new or little known species. B.—Synopsis of the Siluridæ of the Fresh Waters of North America. By DAVID S. JORDAN. 1877. Svo., pp. 124, 45 plates of 100 figures. (M. C., XIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 10.)
- 307. Report of the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia. By S. F. Baird. 1877. Svo., pp. 22.
- 308. Contributions to North American Ichthyology, based primarily on the collections of the U. S. National Museum. III. A.—On the distribution of the Fishes of the Alleghany Region of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, with descriptions of new or little known species. By David S. Jordan and Alembert W. Brayton. B.—A synopsis of the Family Catostomidæ. By David S. Jordan. 1878. Svo., pp. 237. (M. C., XXIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 12.)
- 309. List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution.

  Corrected to January, 1878. March, 1878. Svo., pp. 120. (M. C., xv.)
- 310. On the Internal Structure of the Earth, considered as affecting the Phenomena of Precession and Nutation; supplementary to article under the above head, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. XIX, No. 240, being the third of the Problems of Rotary Motion. By J. G. BARNARD. August, 1877. 4to., pp. 19, 4 wood-cuts. (S. C., XXIII.)

- 311. Index Catalogue of Books and Memoirs relating to Nebulæ and Clusters, etc. By EDWARD S. HOLDEN. November, 1877. Svo., pp. 126. (M. C., XIV.)
- 312. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XIII. 1878. 8vo., pp. 982, 45 plates. (Bulletins of the National Museum, Nos. 1 to 10.)

COPE, E. D. North American batrachia and reptilia. No. 292.

KIDDER, J. H.; COUES, E. Birds of Kerguelen Island. No. 293.

KIDDER, J. H., and others. Oology, botany, etc., of Kerguelen 1sland. No. 294.

LAWRENCE, G. N. Birds of Mexico. No. 295.

GOODE, G. B. Fishes of Bermuda. No. 296.

Goode, G. B. Classification of animal resources. No. 297.

STREETS, T. H. Natural history of Hawaiian Islands, Fanning Islands and Lower California. No. 303.

Dall, W. H. Index of brachiopoda. No. 304.

Jordan, D. S. North American Ichthyology. Nos. 305 and 306.

- 313. The Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands. By H. F. A. EGGERS. 1879. Svo., pp. 139. (M. C., XXIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 13.)
- 314. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XIV. 1878. Svo., pp. 911, 4 plates.

## CONTENTS.

DE SAUSSURE, H. Synopsis of American wasps. No. 254.

GILL, T. Catalogue of fishes. No. 283.

CLARKE, F. W. Specific gravity tables. Supp. I. No. 288.

CLARKE, F. W. Specific heat tables. No. 276.

CLARKE, F. W. Tables of expansion by heat. No. 289.

Catalogue of photograph portraits of North American Indians, No. 216.

Check list of Smithsonian publications to July, 1877. No. 301.

HOLDEN, E. S. Catalogue of books relative to nebulæ. No. 311.

315. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xv. 1878. 8vo., pp. 880, 53 wood-cuts.

### CONTENTS.

Watson, S. Botanical index. No. 258.

Woodward, J. J. Toner Lecture I. Cancerous tumors. No. 266.

Brown-Séquard, C. E. Toner Lecture II. The brain. No. 291.

DA COSTA, J. M. Toner Lecture III. The heart. No. 279.

WOOD, H. C. Toner Lecture IV. Study of fever. No. 282.

KEEN, W. W. Toner Lecture v. Continued fevers. No. 300.

Adams, W. Toner Lecture VI. Subcutaneous surgery. No.: 302.

List of foreign correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution to January, 1878. No. 309.

Circular in reference to American archæology. No. 316.

Circular. Inquiries relative to crawfish and crustacea. No. 319.

Circular relating to collections of living reptiles. No. 320.

316. Circular in reference to American Archaeology. 1878. Svo., pp. 15, 38 wood-cuts. (M. C., xv.)

H. Mis. 170——35

- 317. A classification and Synopsis of the Trochilidæ. By DANIEL GIRAUD ELLIOT. 1879. 4to., pp. 289, 127 wood-cuts. (S. C., XXIII.)
- 318. On the Remains of Later Pre-historic Man, obtained from Caves in the Catherina Archipelago, Alaska Territory, and especially from the Caves of the Aleutian Islands. By W. H. Dall. 1878. 4to., pp. 44, 10 plates of 39 figures. (S. C., xxII.)
- 319. Circular of Inquiries relative to the Natural History of the American Crawfish and other Fresh-water Crustacea. 1878. 8vo., pp. 8, 2 wood-cuts. (M. C., xv.)
- 320. Circular relating to Collections of Living Reptiles. 1878. Svo., pp. 2. (M. C., xv.)
- 321. The Nature of Reparatory Inflammation in Arteries after Ligature, Acupressure, and Torsion. Toner Lecture No. vII. Delivered June 27, 1878. By Edw. O. Shakespeare. March, 1879. 8vo., pp. 74, 7 plates of 11 figures. (M. C., xvi.)
- 322. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xvi. 1880. Svo., pp. 950, 871 wood-cuts, 7 plates.

TRYON, G. W. Land and fresh-water shells. Strepomatidæ. No. 253. OSTEN SÄCKEN, I. R. Catalogue of diptera. No. 270.
SHAKESPEARE, E. O. Nature of reparatory inflammation. No. 321. Circular relative to scientific and literary exchanges. No. 324.
Business arrangements of the Smithsonian Institution. No. 325.
ELLIOT, D. G. List of species of humming birds. No. 334.

List of the principal scientific and literary institutions in the United States. No. 335.

List of publications of the Smithsonian Institution. No. 344.

323. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1877. Forty-fifth Congress, second session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 35. 1878. 8vo., pp. 500, 49 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

HENRY, J. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

BAIRD, S. F. Report on Museum and explorations.

Barro, S. F. List of explorations furnishing collections to the National Museum, 1838 to 1877.

HQLMGREN, F. Color blindness in its relation to accidents by rail and sea. HENRY, J. Color blindness.

PLANTAMOUR, E. Report on the transactions of the Geneva Society of Physics and Natural History, from June, 1874, to June, 1875.

Müller, J. Report on the transactions of the Geneva Society of Physics and Natural History, from June, 1875, to June, 1876.

FAVRE, A. Report on the transactions of the Geneva Society of Physics and Natural History, from June, 1876, to June, 1877.

### ETHNOLOGY:

Cannon, G. L. Antiquities of Jefferson and Clear Creek Counties, Colo.

STRONG, MOSES. Antiquities in Wisconsin.

HART, J. N. DE. The mounds and osteology of the mound-builders of Wisconsin.

BREED, E. E. Pits at Embarrass, Wis.

MOULTON, M. W. Mounds in Delaware County, lowa.

KNAPP, Mrs. G. Earthworks on the Arkansas River, 16 miles below Little Rock,

Lykins, W. H. R. Antiquities of Kansas City, Mo.

SHAW, J. The mound-builders in the Rock River Valley, Illinois.

COCHEANE, J. Antiquities of Mason County, Ill.

HILL, G. W. Ancient earthworks of Ashland County, Ohio.

CASE, H. B. Flint implements in Holmes County, Ohio.

MILLER, F. Mound in Trumbull County, Ohio.

FRIEL, J. Antiquities of Hancock County, Ky.

ROBERTSON, R. S. Antiquities of Nashville, Tenn.

CLARK, W. M. Antiquities of Tennessee.

Jones, Jr., C. C. Aboriginal structures in Georgia.

Balley, W. B. F. Antiquities of Spalding County, Ga.

GAINES, A. S.; CUNNINGHAM, K. M. Shell-heaps on Mobile River.

RAU, C. The stock in trade of an aboriginal lapidary.

RAU, C. Observations on a gold ornament from a mound in Florida.

Haldeman, S. S. On a polychrome bead from Florida.

HARRISON, A. M. Colored bead dug from a mound on the eastern coast of Florida.

Mayberry, S. P. Shell-heaps at the mouth of Saint John's River, Florida.

TAYLOR, W. M. Ancient mound in western Pennsylvania.

Shepard, A. M. Deposit of arrow-heads near Fishkill, N. Y.

GIBBS, G. J. Stone celts in the West Indies and Africa.

Galt, F. L. The Indians of Peru.

Bowers, S. History and antiquities of Santa Rosa Island, California.

McParlin, T. A. Notes on the history and climate of New Mexico.

WEISMANN, A. On the change of the Mexican axolotl to an amblystoma Arbe, C. Short memoirs on meteorological subjects, translated by, viz:

HANN, J. On the diminution of aqueous vapor with increasing altitude in the atmosphere.

HANN, J. On the influence of rain upon the baremeter and upon the formation of precipitation in general.

HANN, J. Atmospheric pressure and rain-fall.

HANN, J. The laws of the variation of temperature in ascending currents of air.

SOUNCKE, L. The law of the variation of temperature in ascending moist currents of air.

REYE, T. Rain-fall and barometric minima.

HANN, J. On the relation between the difference of pressure and the velocity of the wind according to the theories of Ferrel and Colding.

FERREL, W. Reply to the criticisms of J. Hann.

COLDING, A. Some remarks concerning the nature of currents of air.

COLDING, A. On the whirlwind at St. Thomas on the 21st of August, 1871.

Peslin, M. On the relation between barometric valuations and the general atmospheric currents.

- 324. Circular relative to Scientific and Literary Exchanges. 1879. 8vo., pp. 2. (M. C., xvi.)
- 325. Business arrangements of the Smithsonian Institution. January, 1879. Svo., pp. 7. (M. C., xvi.)
- 326. Catalogue of the Collection to illustrate the Animal Resources and the Fisheries of the United States, exhibited at Philadelphia, in 1876, by the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. Fish Commission, and forming a part of the U. S. National Museum. By G. Browne Goode. 1879. 8vo., pp. 367. (M. C., XXIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 14.)
- 327. The Scientific Writings of James Smithson. Edited by William J. Rhees. 1879. Svo., pp. 166, 32 wood-cuts, 1 plate (portrait.) (M. C., XXI.)

SMITHSON, J. Scientific writings.

Johnson, W.R. Memoir on the scientific character and researches of James Smithson.

IRBY, J. R. McD. Works and character of James Smithson.

328. The Smithsonian Institution. Documents relative to its Origin and History. By WILLIAM J. RHEES. 1879. Svo., pp. 1027. (M. C., XVII.)

#### CONTENTS.

SMITHSON, J. Will of

Correspondence between attorneys in England, Department of State, Richard Rush, and others relative to the bequest of Smithson.

Ruhs. R. The case stated.

Opinion of English counsel.

Decree of Chancery Court awarding bequest to the United States.

Account of case of the United States.

Bill of costs of the case of the United States.

RUSH, R. Accounts of

SMITHSON, J. Schedule of personal effects.

SMITHSON, J. Residuary legacy of

Congressional proceedings in relation to the bequest. 1835 to 1877. Twenty-fourth to Forty-fourth Congress.

HENRY, J. Digest of act of Congress to establish the Smithsonian Institution.

ADAMS, J. Q. Extracts from Memoirs of, relative to Smithson bequest.

TREASURY OF U. S. Accounts of, with Smithson fund.

Proposed applications of Smithson bequest.

Report of Organization Committee of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

HENRY, J. Programme of organization of Smithsonian Institution. Letters relative to the programme of organization.

329. The Smithsonian Institution. Journals of the Board of Regents, Reports of Committees, Statistics, etc. By WILLIAM J. RHEES, 1879. 8vo., pp. 851. (M. C., XVIII.)

Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents from 1846 to 1876.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents on the distribution of the income.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents—Professor Felton—on the present of the Greek album from Miss E. Contaxaki.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents—Professor Felton—on the purchase of the Stanley Indian gallery.

Henry, J. Communication relative to a publication by Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents on the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents relative to the Smithsonian fire of January 24, 1865.

Act of Congress to transfer custody of library to Library of Congress.

Act of Congress to receive into Treasury of the United States residuary legacy of Smithson, and to authorize increase of fund to a million dollars.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents on best use of new hall of Institution.

Report of Executive Committee of the Board of Regents on the Washington City Canal.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents relative to the Corcoran Art Gallery.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents on the Museum. EULOGIES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

Agassiz, L.; Bache, A. D.; Chase, S. P.; Cleaveland, P.; Douglas, S. A.; Espy, J. P.; Felton, C. C.; Harvey, W. H.; Irving, W.; Jewett, C. C.; Pearce, J. A.; Priestley, J.; Rush, R.; Seaton, W. W.; Totten, J. G.; Turner, W. W.; Wilson, H.; Wurdeman, G.

Agassiz, L. Narrative of expedition through Straits of Magellan to California.

BACHE, A. D. Will of, establishing Bache Scientific Fund.

CORCORAN, W. W. Deed of gift and trust of Corcoran Art Gallery.

FONER, J. M. Deed of, establishing Toner Lectures for advance of medical science.

Tyndall, J. Deed of, establishing trust for promotion of science in the United States.

Hamilton, J. Bequest of, to Smithsonian Institution.

Circular sent with specimens of natural history, etc., presented to institutions.

Journal of the Executive Committee from September 12, 1846, to December 21, 1849.

Report of the Executive Committee, from 1847 to 1875.

Journal of the Building Committee, from February 17, 1847, to December 1, 1847.

Report of the Building Committee, 1847 to 1867.

General financial and statistical statements, receipts and expenditures, classified, 1846 to 1877.

Statistics of literary and scientific exchanges, additions to the library, etc., 1846 to 1877.

Appropriations from National Treasury by Congress for Smithsenian Institution and National Museum, 1846 to 1876.

List of Regents of the Institution from 1846 to 1879, according to mode of appointment, residence, etc.

Act of Congress to establish the Smithsonian Institution, August 10, 1846. The same according to the Revised Statutes.

By-laws of the "Establishment."

The "Establishment" of the Smithsonian Institution, organization and journal of proceedings, 1846 to 1877.

Examination of Professor Henry by the English Government Scientific Commission, June 28, 1870.

330. Smithson and his Bequest. By WILLIAM J. RHEES. 1880. Svo., pp. 76, 9 plates. (M. C., XXI.)

### CONTENTS.

Life of Smithson.

Legislation of Congress in relation to the bequest.

List of first Board of Regents.

Obituary notice of Smithson, March, 1830.

DUTENS, L. Account of the First Duke of Northumberland.

Notice of the First Duke in The Gentleman's Magazine, 1786.

Coffin-plate inscription of Hugh Smithson.

Account of Earl Percy.

Notice of Smithson's paper on "Tabasheer."

DAYY, SIR II. Notice of Smithson's paper on "Calamines."

Illustrations of presentations of books to Smithson.

BERZELIUS. Notice of Smithson's researches.

Extracts from Smithson's scientific writings.

Catalogue of the library of Smithson.

Notice of the city of Washington, in Harriott's travels.

Notice of the city of Washington, in Weld's travels.

331. The Palenque Tablet, in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. By Charles Rau. 1879. 4to., pp. 90, 2 plates. (S. C., XXII.)

339. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum for 1878. Vol. 1. 1879. 8vo., pp. 524, 8 cuts, 8 plates. (M. C., XIX.

## CONTENTS.

BEAN, T. H. Description of a new sparoid fish, Sargus holbrookii, from Savannah Bank.

On the occurrence of Stichaus punctatus (Fabr.) Kröyer, at St. Michael's,

On the identity of Euchalarodus Putnami Gill, with Pleuronectes glaber (Storer) Gill, with notes on habits of the species.

Description of a species of Lycodes (L. Turneri) from Alaska. See also under Goode and Beau.

Belding, L. A partial list of the birds of central California.

COOK, C. The manufacture of porpoise-oil.

Dall, W. H. Description of new forms of mollusks from Alaska contained in the collections of the National Museum.

Postpliocene fossils in the Coast Range of California.

Fossil mollusks from later tertiaries of California.

Note on shells from Costa Rica kitchenmidden, collected by Drs. Flint and Bransford.

Dall, W. H.-Continued.

Distribution of Californian tertiary fossils.

Descriptions of new species of shells from California in the collections of the National Museum.

Report on the limpets and chitons of the Alaskan and Arctic regions, descriptions of genera and species believed to be new.

EDWARDS, V. N. On the occurrence of the Oceanic Bonito, Oregnus pelamys (Linné) Poey, in Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts.

Gill, T. Synopsis of the pediculate fishes of the Eastern Coast of Extratropical North America.

Note on the .Intennariida.

On the proper specific name of the common pelagic antennariid *Ptero-phryne*.

Note on the Ceratiidæ.

Note on the Maltheider.

GOODE, G. B. The Clupca tyrannus of Latrobe.

The occurrence of Belone latimanus in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts.

The voices of Crustaceans.

A revision of the American species of the genus Brevoortia, with a description of a new species from the Gulf of Mexico.

The occurrence of *Hippocampus antiquorum*, or an allied form, on St. George's Banks.

The occurrence of the Canada porcupine in West Virginia.

On two fishes from the Bermudas mistakenly described as new by Dr. Günther.

GOODE, G. B.; BEAN, T. H. The Craig flounder of Europe, Glyptocephalus cynoglossus, on the coast of North America.

The Oceanic Bonito on the coast of the United States.

Description of Caulolatilus microps, a new species of fish from the Gulf coast of Florida.

On a new serranoid tish, Epinephelus Drummond-Hayi, from the Bermudas and Florida.

Descriptions of two new species of fishes, Lutjanus Blackfordii and Lutjanus stearnsii, from the Coast of Florida.

A note upon the Black Grouper (Epinephelus nigritus (Holbrook) Gill) of the Southern coast.

Descriptions of two gadoid fishes, *Phycis Chesteri* and *Haloporphyrus* riola, from the deep-sea fauna of the Northwestern Atlantic.

Description of Argentina syrtensium, a new deep-sea fish from Sable Island Bank.

The identity of Rhinonemus candacuta, (Storer) Gill with Gadus cimbrius Linn.

Note on Platessa ferruginea D. H. Storer, and Platessa rostrata H. R. Storer.

On the identity of Brosmins brosme americanus (iill, with Brosmins brosme (Müller) White.

Jackson, J. B. S. Arsenic acid for protecting anatomical preparations from insects.

JEFFERSON, J. P. On the mortality of fishes in the Gulf of Mexico in 1878.

JEFFERSON, J. P.; PORTER, J. Y.; MOORE, T. On the destruction of fish in the vicinity of the Tortugas during the months of September and October, 1878.

JORDAN, D. S. Notes on a collection of fishes from Clackamas River, Oregon,

- JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. H. Notes on the fishes of Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina.
- LAWRENCE, G. N. Catalogue of the birds of Dominica, from collections made for the Smithsonian Institution, by Frederick A. Ober, together with his notes and observations.
  - Catalogue of the birds of St. Vincent, from collections made by Fred.

    A. Ober, under the directions of the Smithsonian Institution, with his notes thereon.
  - Catalogue of the birds of Antigua and Barbuda, from collections made for the Smithsonian Institution, by Fred. A. Ober, with his observations.
  - Catalogue of the birds of Grenada, from a collection made by Fred. A.

    Ober for the Smithsonian Institution, including others seen by
    him, but not obtained.
  - Catalogne of the birds collected in Martinique, by Fred. A. Ober for the Smithsonian Institution.
  - Catalogue of a collection of birds obtained in Guadeloupe for the Smithsonian Institution, by Fred, A, Ober.
  - A general catalogue of the birds noted from the islands of the Lesser Antilles visited by Fred. Λ. Ober; with a table showing their distribution, and those found in the United States.
- LUPTON, N. T. On the breeding habits of the sea-catfish (Ariopsis milberti?)
  MERRILL, J. C. Notes on the ornithology of southern Texas, being a list of birds observed in the vicinity of Fort Brown, Tex., from February, 1876, to June, 1878.
- PORY. F. Notes on the American species of the genus Cybium.
- PRATT, R. H. Catalogue of casts taken by Clark Mills of the heads of sixty-four Indian prisoners of various western tribes, and held at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Fla., in charge of R. H. Pratt.
- RIDGWAY, R. On a new humming bird (Atthis Ellioti) from Guatemala.

  A review of the American species of the genus Scops, Savigny.
  - Descriptions of several new species and geographical races of birds contained in the collection of the United States National Museum.
  - Description of two new species of birds from Costa Rica, and notes on other rare species from that country.
  - Descriptions of new species and races of American birds, including a synopsis of the genus *Turannus*, Cuvier.
- STEARNS, S. A note on the Gulf menhaden, Brevoortie patronus, Goode.
- STEINDACHNER, F. Note on Perca flavescens.
- WILMOT, S. Notes on the western gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum* heterurum (Raf.) Jordan.
- 333. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum for 1879. Vol. 11. 1881. Svo., pp. 503, 2 wood-cuts, 7 plates. (M. C., xix.)

- Bean, T. H. A list of European fishes in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.
  - On the species of Astroscopus of the Eastern United States.
  - On the occurrence of Hippoglossus vulgaris, Flem., at Unalashka and St. Michael's, Alaska.
  - Description of an apparently new species of Gasterosteus (G. atkinsii) from the Schoodic Lakes, Maine.
  - Description of a new fish from Alaska (Anarrhichas lepturus), with notes upon other species of the genus Anarrhichas.
  - Notes on collection of fishes from eastern Georgia.

BEAN, T. H .- Continued.

Description of a new species of Amiurus (A. ponderosus) from the Mississippi River.

Description of two species of fishes collected by Prof. A. Dugés in Central Mexico.

Descriptions of some genera and species of Alaskan fishes. See also under Goode and Beau.

Brewer, T. M. Notes on the nests and eggs of the eight North American species of empidonaces.

COOPER, J. G. On the migrations and nesting habits of west coast birds.

COUES, E. Fourth installment of ornithological bibliography, being a list of fanual publications relating to British birds.

GÄRKE, H. On the birds of Heligoland.

Goode, G. B. A study of the trunk fishes (Ostraciontida), with notes upon the American species of the family.

A preliminary catalogue of the fishes of the St. John's River and the east coast of Florida, with descriptions of a new genns and three new species.

Description of a new species of amber fish (Scriola stearnsii) obtained near Pensacola, Fla., by Mr. Silas Stearns.

GOODE, G. B.; BEAN, T. H. Description of Alepocephalus bairdii, a new species of fish from the deep-sea fauna of the western Atlantic.

Description of a species of Lycodes (L. paxillus), obtained by the U. S. Fish Commission.

Description of a new species of *Liparis (L. ranula)*, obtained by the U. S. Fish Commission off Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Catalogne of a collection of fishes sent from Pensacola, Fla., and vicinity, by Mr. Silas Stearns, with descriptions of six new species.

Description of a new genus and species of fish, Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps, from the south of New England.

On the occurrence of Lycodes vahlii, Reinhardt, on La Have and Grand

Catalogue of a collection of fishes obtained in the Gulf of Mexico by Dr. J. W. Velie, with description of seven new species.

HARGER, O. Notes on New England Isopoda.

JORDAN, D. S. Notes on certain typical specimens of American fishes in the British Museum and in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, at Paris.

Description of new species of North American fishes.

Notes on a collection of fishes obtained in the streams of Guanajnato and in Chapala Lake, Mexico, by Prof. A. Dugès.

KIDDER, J. H. Report of experiments upon the animal heat of fishes, made at Provincetown, Mass., during the summer of 1879, in connection with operations of the U. S. Fish Commission.

LOCKINGTON, W. N. Review of the Pleuronectida of San Francisco.

Descriptions of new genera and species of fishes from the coast of California.

MERRILL, J. C. On the habits of the Rocky Mountain goat.

Pratt, R. II. List of names, ages, tribe, etc., of Indian boys and girls at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia, plaster easts of whose heads were taken by Clark Mills, esq., March, 1879.

SMITH, S. I. Occurrence of *Chelura terebrans*, a crustacean destructive to the timber of submarine structures, on the coast of the United States.

Notice of a new species of the Willemasia group of crustacea (recent Eryontida).

VERRILL, A. E. Notice of recent additions to the marine invertebrata of the northeastern coast of America, with descriptions of new genera and species and critical remarks on others.

VERRILL, A. E.: RATHBUN, R. List of marine invertebrata from the New England coast, distributed by the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

White, C. A. Descriptions of new species of caboniferous invertebrate fossils.

Descriptions of new cretaceous invertebrate fossils from Kansas and Teras

Note on Endothyra ornata.

Note on Criocardium and Ethmocardium.

- 334. List of described species of Humming Birds. By DANIEL GIRAUD ELLIOT. 1879. Svo., pp. 22. (M. C., XVI.)
- 335. List of the Principal Scientific and Literary Institutions in the United States, May, 1879. 1879. Svo., pp. 6. (M. C., xvi.)
- 336. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XVII. 1880. Syc. pp. 1034.

#### CONTENTS.

Documents relative to the origin and history of the Smithsonian Institution. No. 328.

337. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XVIII. 1880. Syc., pp. 851.

#### CONTENTS.

Journals of the Board of Regents, Reports of Committees, Statistics, etc. No. 329.

- 336. Notes on the Life and Character of Joseph Henry. Read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, October 26, 1878. By James C. Welling. 1880. Svo., pp. 30, 1 plate. (Portrait.) (M. C., XXI.)
- 339. A Memoir of Joseph Henry: a Sketch of his Scientific Work. Read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, October 26,1878. By William B. Taylor. 1880. Svo., pp. 225, 1 plate. (Portrait.) (M.C., XXI.)
- 340. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XXII. 1880. 4to., pp. 537, 474 wood-cuts, 20 plates.

## CONTENTS.

Jones, J. Explorations of aboriginal remains of Tennessee. No. 259. Habel, S. Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumaluhuapa, in Guatemala.

No. 269.

RAU, C. Archæological collection of U. S. National Museum. No. 287. RAU, C. Palenque tablet in the U.S. National Museum. No. 331.

Dall, W. H. Remains of later pre-historic man in Alaska. No. 318.

341. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1878. Forty-fifth Congress, third session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 59. 1879. Svo., pp. 575, 12 wood-cuts.

BAIRD, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

Report of Government explorations and surveys.

Acts and resolutions of Congress relative to the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. Forty-fifth Congress, second and third sessions, 1878, 1879.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of

GRAY, A. Biographical memoir of Joseph Henry.

ARAGO, F. Biography of Condorect.

FAVRE, E. Biographical notice of Louis Agassiz.

TAYLOR, W. B. Henry and the telegraph.

LAUTENBACH, B. F. Irritation of a polarized nerve.

Wood, H. C. Researches upon fever.

LECONTE, J. Constants of nature.

List of apparatus available for scientific researches.

OBER, F. A. Ornithology of the Caribbee Islands.

Kumlien, L. Report of explorations in Greenland.

HENRY, J. Researches in sound.

342. Contributions to the Natural History of Arctic America, made in connection with the Howgate Polar Expedition, 1877-78. By LUDWIG KUMLIEN. 1879. 8vo., pp. 179. (M. C., XXIII.) (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 15.)

## CONTENTS.

KUMLIEN, L. Ethnology, mammals, and birds.

BEAN, T. H. Fishes.

VERRILL, A. E. Annelids, molluscoids, and radiates.

DALL, W. H. Mollusks.

INSECTS:

EDWARDS, W. H. Diurnal lepidoptera.

Scudder, S. H., and others. Hymenoptera, nocturnal lepidoptera, diptera, coleoptera, neuroptera, and arachnida.

GRAY, A. Plants.

TUCKERMAN, E. Lichens.

FARLOW, W. G. Algæ.

- 343. Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, JOSEPH HENRY, 1865 to 1877. 1880. Svo., pp. 548.
- 344. Check-list of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, July, 1879. 1879. Svo., pp. 16. (M. C., xvi.)
- 345. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1879. 1880. Forty-sixth Congress, second session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 54. Svo., pp. 631, 216 wood-cuts

# CONTENTS.

BAIRD, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

Acts and resolutions of Congress relative to the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. Forty-fifth Congress, third session; Forty-sixth Congress, second session. 1878-1850.

Report of the National Museum Building Commission.

Report of the Architects.

RHEES, W. J. James Smithson and his bequest.

KNIGHT, E. H. A study of the savage weapons at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

WORSAAE, J. J. A. The preservation of antiquities and national monuments in Denmark.

HAVARD, V. The French half-breeds of the Northwest,

NOBRIS, P. W. Prehistoric remains in Montana, between Fort Ellis and the Yellowstone River.

Brackett, A. G. The Shoshone or Snake Indians: their religion, superstitions, and manners.

BURR, R. T. Ruins in White River eanon, Pima County, Ariz,

ARMSTRONG, T. Mounds in Winnebago County, Wis.

ANDERSON, W. G. Mounds near Quiney, Ill., and in Wisconsin.

EVANS, S. B. Notes on some of the principal mounds in Des Moines Valley.

Dahlberg, R. N. and C. Composition of ancient pottery found near the mouth of Chequest Creek, at Pittsburgh, on the Des Moines River

BROADHEAD, G. C. Prehistoric evidences in Missouri.

THOMPSON, T. Mounds in Muscatine County, lowa, and Rock Island County, Ill.

TOELLNER, A. Antiquities of Rock Island County, Ill.

OEHLER, A. Stone cists near Highland, Madison County, Ill.

MITCHELL, B. Mounds in Pike County, Illinois.

ADAMS, W. H. Mounds in the Spoon River Valley, Ill.

QUICK, E. R. Mounds in Franklin County, Ind.

JACKMAN, F. Mounds and earthworks of Rush County, Ind.

Jones, Jr., C. C. Primitive manufacture of spear and arrow points along the line of the Savannah River.

GESNER, W. Mica beds in Alabama.

Hough, J. Mounds in Washington County, Miss.

Brodnax, B. H. Mounds in Moorehouse Parish, Louisiana.

BEAUCHAMP, W. M. Wampum belts of the Six Nations.

Andrews, F. D. Indian relies from Schoharie, N. Y.

WALKER, S. T. Preliminary explorations among the Indian monuds in southern Florida.

WALKER, S. T. Report on the shell heaps of Tampa Bay, Florida.

NUTTER, F. H., Mounds on Gideon's farm, near Excelsior, Hennepin County, Minn.

MASON, O. T. Summary of correspondence of the Smithsonian Institution previous to January 1, 1880, in answer to circular No. 316.

Mason, O. T. Anthropological investigations during the year 1879.

BOEHMER, G. H. Index to papers on anthropology published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1847 to 1878.

PISKO, F. J. On the present fundamental principles of physics.

Von Baumhauer, E. H. A universal meteorograph, designed for detached observatories.

Holden, E. S. Reports of American observatories.

346. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XXIII. 1881. 4to., pp. 766, 160 wood-cuts, 18 plates of 165 figures.

### CONTENTS.

CLARK, H. J. Lucernariæ and their allies. No. 242.

HILGARD, E. W. Geology of lower Louisiana and Petite Anse Island. No. 248.

BARNARD, J. G. Internal structure of the earth. No. 310.

ELLIOT, D. G. Classification and synopsis of the trochilidæ. No. 317.

Wood, H. C. Fever; a study in physiology. No. 357.

- 347. Nomenclature of Clouds. Two lithographic plates. 1851. Svo.
- 348. Report on the Fishes of the New Jersey Coast, as observed in the Summer of 1854. By Spencer F. Baird. 1855. 8vo., pp. 40.
- 349. Suggestions for the Sanitary Drainage of Washington City. Toner Lecture No. VIII. Delivered May 26, 1880. By George E. Waring, Jr. June, 1880. Svo., pp. 26.
- 350. A Map of the Stars near the North Pole; for observations on the Aurora. Copied from the map used in the Toronto Observations, 1856.15 inches by 12 inches.
- 351. On the Distribution of the Forests and Trees of North America; with notes on its Physical Geography. By J. G. COOPER. 1859. Svo., pp. 36, 1 wood-cut.
- 352. Brief Abstract of a series of six Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science. Delivered at the Smithsonian Institution in March, 1864. By WILLIAM D. WHITNEY. 1864. Svo., pp. 22.
- 353. Tables and Results of the Precipitation, in Rain and Snow, in the United States, and at some stations in adjacent parts of North America, and in Central and South America. Collected by the Smithsonian Institution, and discussed under the direction of Joseph Henry and Spencer F. Baird, Secretaries. By CHARLES A. SCHOTT. May, 1881. 4to., pp. 269, 8 wood-cuts, 5 plates, 5 charts.
- 354. Essay on the Velocity of Light. By M. Delaunay. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution by Alfred M. Mayer. 1864. Svo., pp. 31.
- **355.** Ozone and Antozone. By Charles M. Wetherill. 1864. Svo., pp. 12.
- **356.** A Memorial of Joseph Henry. (Published by order of Congress.) 1880. 8vo., pp. 532, 1 plate.

Introduction. Proceedings in Congress relative to public commemoration.

PART I.—OBSEQUIES OF JOSEPH HENRY.

WAITE, M. R. Mortnary announcement.

Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

The funeral, May 16, 1878.

Hodge, C. Prayer at the funeral.

MITCHELL, S. S. Finneral sermon.

PART H.-MEMORIAL EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL.

Announcement by Executive Committee of the Regents.

McCosh, J. Introductory prayer.

HAMLIN, H. Address.

WITHERS, R. E. Address.

GRAY, A. Address.

CLYMER, H. Reading of telegrams.

ROGERS, W. B. Address.

GARFIELD, J. A. Address.

PART IL-MEMORIAL EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL-Continued

Cox. S. S. Address.

SHERMAN, W. T. Address.

SUNDERLAND, B. Concluding prayer.

PART III.—MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings of Philosophical Society of Washington.

Proceedings of the Albany Institute.

MEADS, O. Memorial minute.

Proceedings of the United States Light-House Board.

Dop. S. B. Memorial discourse.

CAMERON, H. C. Reminiscences. Welling, J. C. Memorial address.

TAYLOR, W. B. Memorial address.

LOVERING, J. Obitnary memoir.

NEWCOMB, S. Biographical memoir.

MAYER, A. M. Memorial address.

APPENDIX. Proceedings in Congress regarding the erection of a monument to Joseph Henry,

- 357. Fever: A study in Morbid and Normal Physiology. By Horatio C. Wood. January, 1878. 4to., pp. 263, 16 wood-cuts, 5 plates of 16 figures. (S. C., XXIII.)
- 358. The Constants of Nature. Part IV. Atomic Weight Determinations: A Digest of the Investigations published since 1814. By George F. Becker. August, 1880. Svo., pp. 152.
- 359. A Planisphere of the Visible Heavens, extending to 40° of south declination, for observations on Meteoric displays. Prepared by a Committee of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. 1864. 30 inches by 244 inches.
- 360. Palafittes, or Lagustrian Constructions of the Lake of Neuchatel. By E. Deson. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution. 1865. Svo., pp. 53, 118 wood-cuts.
- 361. An account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the California Peninsula, as given by Jacob Baegert, a German Jesuit missionary, who lived there seventeen years during the second half of the last century. Translated and arranged for the Smithsonian Institution, by Charles Rau. 1865. Svo., pp. 41.
- 362. Artificial Shell-deposits in New Jersey. By Charles Rau. 1865. Svo., pp. 6, 1 wood-eut.
- 363. Instructions for collecting Land and Fresh Water Shells. By JAMES LEWIS. 1866. Svo., pp. 8.
- 364. Outline of a Systematic Review of the Class of Birds. By W. Lill-LJEBORG. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution. 1866. Svo., pp. 16.
- 365. Notes on the Tinneh or Chepewyan Indians of British and Russian America. 1. The Eastern Tinneh, by Bernard R. Ross. 2. The Loucheux Indians; by William L. Hardisty. 3. The Kutchin Tribes; by STRACHAN JONES. Compiled by GEORGE GIBBS. 1866. Svo., pp. 25, 11 wood-cuts.

- 366. Directions for Collecting, Preserving, and Transporting Specimens of Diatomacea, and other Microscopic Organisms. By ARTHUR M. EDWARDS. 1867. 8vo., pp. 7.
- 367. Sketch of the Flora of Alaska. By J. T. ROTHROCK. 1867. Svo., pp. 33.
- 368. Indian Pottery. By Charles Rau. 1867. Svo., pp. 11, 9 woodents.
- 369. Dorpat and Poulkova. By Cleveland Abbe. 1867. Svo., pp. 23.
- 370. A Deposit of Agricultural Flint Implements found in Southern Illinois. By Charles Rau. 1868. Svo., pp. 9, 5 wood-cuts.
- 371. The Metric System of Weights and Measures, with Tables. Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. By H. A. Newton. 1868. Svo., pp. 23.
- 372. Drilling in Stone without the use of Metal. By Charles Rau. 1869. Svo., pp. 11, 12 wood-cuts.
- 373. Meteorological Stations, and Observers of the Smithsonian Institution, in North America and adjacent islands, from the year 1849 to the end of the year 1868. 1869. Svo., pp. 42.
- 374. Three Rain-Charts of the United States, showing the distribution by Isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation in rain and melted snow. 1, for the Summer months; 2, for the Winter months; 3 for the Year. 1870. 29 inches by 14 inches.
- 375. Thoughts on the Nature and Origin of Force. By WILLIAM B. TAYLOR. 1870. Svo., pp. 19.
- 376. On the Chemistry of the Earth. By T. STERRY HUNT. 1871. Svo., pp. 26.
- 377. The Diamond and other Precious Stones. By M. Babinet. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution by John Stearns. 1872. 8vo., pp. 33.
- 378. The Language of the Dakota or Sioux Indians. By F. L. O. RŒH-RIG. 1872. Svo., pp. 19.
- 379. Eulogy on Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, late Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, President of the National Academy of Sciences, etc. By JOSEPH HENRY. 1872. 8vo, pp. 28.
- 380. The Scientific Education of Mechanics and Artisans. By Andrew P. Peabody. 1873. Svo., pp. 13.
- 381. Temperature Chart of the United States, showing the distribution by Isothermal lines, of the mean temperature for the Year. 1873. 16½ inches by 10½ inches.
- 382. North American Stone Implements. By Charles Rau. 1873. Svo., pp. 16, 7 wood-cuts.
- 383. Archæological Researches in Nicaragua. By J. F. Bransford. 1881. 4to., pp. 100, 202 wood-cuts, 2 plates of 40 figures.

- 384. Circular in reference to Shipping Fresh Fish and other Animals. By S. F. Baird. 1881. 8vo., pp. 4.
- 385. Ancient Aboriginal Trade in North America. By Charles Rau. 1873. 8vo., pp. 49.
- 386. Explanation of the Principles of Crystallography and Crystallophysics. By Aristides Brezina. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution, by T. Egleston. 1874. Svo., pp. 36.
- 387. Three Temperature Charts of the United States, showing the distribution, by Isothermal curves, of the mean temperature of the lower atmosphere. 1, for the Summer months; 2, for the Winter months; 3, for the Year. 1874. 28½ inches by 19¾ inches.
- 388. Temperature Chart of the United States, showing the distribution, by Isothermal lines, of the mean temperature for the year. 1874. 20 inches by 13½ inches.
- 389. An Account of Investigations relative to Illuminating Materials. (From the Light-House Board Report for 1875.) By JOSEPH HENRY. 1881. Svo., pp. 25.
- 390. On Tides and Tidal Action in Harbors. By Julius E. Hilgard. 1875. 8vo., pp. 22, 15 wood-cuts.
- 391. An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution, etc. Revised Statutes. Title LXXIII. 1875. Svo., pp. 10.
- 392. The Prehistorie Antiquities of Hungary. An address delivered by F. F. Romer, at the Opening of the International Anthropological Congress, held at Budapest, September, 1876. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution, by Charles Rau. 1877. 8vo., pp. 9.
- 393. The Mound Builders, and Platyenemism in Michigan. By Henry Gillman. 1874. Svo., pp. 28, 12 wood-cuts. Also, Certain Characteristics pertaining to Ancient Man in Michigan. By Henry Gillman. 1877. Svo., pp. 13, 13 wood-cuts.
- 394. The Stone Age in New Jersey. By C. C. Abbott. 1877. 8vo., pp. 136, 58 plates of wood-cuts, containing 223 figures.
- 395. Kinetic Theories of Gravitation. By WILLIAM B. TAYLOR. 1877. 8vo., pp. 80.
- 396. Notes on the History and Climate of New Mexico. By Thomas A. McParlin. 1877. 8vo., pp. 30.
- 397. The Latimer Collection of Antiquities from Porto Rico, in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. By Otis. T Mason., 1877. Svo., pp. 23. 14 plates of wood-cuts, containing 60 figures.
- 398. Short Memoirs on Meteorological Subjects. By Julius Hann; L Sohneke; Theodore Reye; William Ferrel; A. Colding; and M. Peslin. Compiled and Translated for the Smithsonian Institution by CLEVELAND ABBE. 1878. Svo., pp. 104.

- 399. Color blindness in its Relations to Accidents by Rail and Sea. By Frithfor Holmgren. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution by M. L. Dancan. 1878. 8vo., pp. 72,5 wood-ents.
- **400.** Aboriginal Structures in Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. 1878. Swo., pp. 13, 5 wood cuts.
- 401. On the change of the Mexican Axolotl to an Amblystoma. By August Weismann. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution by Henry M. Douglass. 1878. Svo., pp. 29.
- 402. The Stock in Trade of an Aboriginal Lapidary. By Charles Ray. 1878. Syo., pp. 9, 16 wood cuts.
- 403. Observations on a Gold Ornament found in a Mound in Florida. By Charles Rau. 1878. Svo., pp. 6, 1 woodent.
- **404.** On a Polychrome Bead from Florida. By S. S. Haldeman. 1878. Svo., pp. 6, 2 wood-cnts.
- 405. An Historical Sketch of Henry's Contribution to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph; with an account of the origin and development of Professor Morse's invention. By William B. Taylor. 1879. 8vo., pp. 103.
- 406. A Summary of Researches in Sound conducted in the service of the V. S. Light-House Board, by Joseph Henry, during the years 1865 to 1877. 1879. 8vo., pp. 106, 12 wood-cuts.
- 497. Biographical Memoir of Joseph Henry. Prepared in behalf of the Board of Regents. By ASA GRAY. 1879. Svo., pp. 35.
- 408. Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1878. By S. F. Baird. 1879. 8vo., pp. 60.
- **409.** Report of the National Museum Building Commission, and of the Architects, for 1879. 1880. Svo., pp. 18, 2 folding plates.
- 410. Reports of Astronomical Observatories for 1879. By E. S. Holden. 1880. Sve., pp. 60.
- 411. The effect of Arritation of a polarized Nerve. By B. F. LAUTEN-BACH. 1880. Svo., pp. 59.
- 412. On the Zoölogical Position of Texas. By Edward D. Cope. 1880. 8vo., pp. 55. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 17.)
- 413. Exhibit of the Fisheries and Fish Culture of the United States of America, at the Internationale Fischerci Ausstellung, at Berlin, April 20, 1880, and forming a part of the collection of the National Museum, made by the U.S. Fish Commission. Prepared under the direction of G. Brown Goode. 1880. Syo., pp. 279. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 18.)
- 414. Base Chart of the United States. Prepared by CHARLES A. SCHOTT. 1880. (28½ x 19½ inches.)
  H. Mis. 170——22

- 415. A Study of the Savage Weapons at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. By EDWARD H. KNIGHT. 1880. 8vo., pp. 90, 147 wood-cuts.
- 416. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XIX. 1880. 8vo., pp. 1034.

Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. Vol. 1. 1878. No. 332. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. Vol. 11. 1879. No. 333.

- 417. Henry as a Discoverer. A Memorial Address, delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, August 26, 1880. By Alfred M. Mayer. 1880. Svo., pp. 36.
- 418. Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1879. By Spencer F. Baird. 1880. Svo., pp. 76.
- 419. Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1880. By Spencer F. Baird. 1881. Svo., pp. 88.
- 420. Anthropological Investigations in 1879. By Otis T. Mason. 1881. 8vo., pp. 30.
- 421. Index to Anthropological Articles in Publications of the Smithsonian Institution. By George H. Bæhmer. 1881. Svo., pp. 10.
- 422. Nomenclature of North American birds chiefly contained in the U. S. National Museum. By ROBERT RIDGWAY. 1881. Svo., pp. 94. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 21.)
- 423. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xx. 1881. 8vo., pp. 786.

### CONTENTS.

Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington: Vol. 1, March, 1871, to June, 1874, pp. 158.

Vol. II, October 10, 1874, to November 2, 1878, pp. 452. Vol. III, November 9, 1878, to June 19, 1880, pp. 169.

424. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XXI. 1881. 8vo., pp. 773, 42 wood-cuts, 13 plates.

#### CONTENTS

RHEES, W. J. James Smithson and his bequest. No. 330.

Smithson, J. Scientific writings. No. 327.

Johnson, W. R. Scientific character and researches of Smithson. No. 327. IRBY, J. R. McD. The works and character of Smithson. No. 327. A memorial of Joseph Henry. No. 356.

425. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum for 1880. Vol. III. 1881. Svo., pp. 595, 5 cuts, 2 plates.

### CONTENTS.

Bean, T. H. Description of a new hake (*Phycis earlii*) from South Carolina, and a note on the occurrence of *Phycis regius* in North Carolina. Check-list of duplicates of North American fishes distributed by the Smithsonian Institution in behalf of the U.S. National Museum, 1877-'80.

CATTIE, S. T. On the genitalia of male cels and their sexual characters.

Endlich, F. M. List of species and varieties of minerals in the National Museum of the United States in 1879.

GARMAN, S. Synopsis and descriptions of the American Rhinobatidæ.

Gill, T. On the identity of the genus Leurynnis Lockington, with Lycodopsis Collett.

GOODE, G. B. Descriptions of seven new species of fishes from deep soundings on the southern New England coast, with diagnoses of two undescribed genera of flounders and a genus related to Merlucius.

Fishes from the deep waters on the south coast of New England obtained by the U. S. Fish Commission in the summer of 1880.

The frigate mackerel (Auxis Rochei) on the New England coast.

Notacanthus phasganorus, a new species of Notacanthide from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

HAY, O. P. On a collection of fishes from castern Mississippi.

Heilprin, A. On some new species of eocene mollusca from the Southern United States.

JORDAN, D. S. Notes on a collection of fishes from east Florida, obtained by J. A. Henshall.

Notes on a collection of fishes from St. John's River, Florida, obtained by A. H. Curtiss.

Note on a forgotten paper of Dr. Ayres, and its bearing on the nomenclature of the cyprinoid fishes of the San Francisco markets.

Note on " Sema" and " Dacentrus."

Description of a new species of Caranx (Caranx Beani), from Beaufort, N. C.

JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. H. Notes on a collection of fishes from San Diego, Cal.

Description of new flounder (Xystreurys liolepis), from Santa Catalina Island, California.

Description of a new ray (Platyrhina triscriata), from the coast of California.

Description of a new species of "rock cod" (Schastichthys serriceps), from the coast of California.

On the occurrence of Cephaloscyllium laticeps (Duméril) Gill on the coast of California.

On the oil shark of southern California (Galeorhinus galeus).

Description of a new flounder (Pleuronichthys verticalis), from the coast of California, with notes on other species.

Notes on sharks from the coast of California.

On the generic relations of Platyrhina exasperata.

Description of a new species of Sebastichthys (Sebastichthys miniatus), from Monterey Bay, California.

Description of a new species of "rock fish" (Sebastichthys carnatus), from the coast of California.

Description of a new species of ray (Raia stellulata), from Monterey, California.

Description of a new species of Xiphister and Apodichthys, from Monterey, Cal.

Description of two new species of Schustichthys (Schastichthys entomelas and Schastichthys rhodochloris), from Monterey Bay, California.

Description of a new agonoid fish (Brachiopsis xyosternus), from Monterey Bay, California.

Description of a new flounder (Hippogtos oides exitis), from the coast of California,

JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. H.-Continued.

Description of a new species of ray (Raia rhina) from the coast of California.

Description of two new species of fishes (Ascelicthys rhodorus and Scytalina cerdale), from Neah Bay, Washington Territory.

Description of two new species of scopeloid fishes (Sudis ringens and Myetophum crenulare), from Santa Barbara Channel, California.

Description of two new species of flounders (Parophrys ischyurus and Hippoglossoides elussodon), from Puget Sound.

Description of seven new species of sebastoid fishes, from the coast of California.

Description of a new embiotocoid (Abeona aurma), from Monterey, Cal., with notes on a related species.

Description of a new flounder ( Platysomatichthys stomias), from the coast of California.

Description of a new embiotocoid fish (Cymatoguster rosaccus), from the coast of California.

Description of a new species of deep-water fish (Icichthys Lockingtoni), from the coast of California.

Description of a new embiotocoid fish (Ditrema atripes), from the coast of California.

Description of a new scorpenoid fish (Schastichthys maliger), from the coast of California.

Description of a new scorpanoid fish (Sebastichthys proriger), from Monterey Bay, California.

Description of a new agonoid (Agonus rulsus), from the coast of California.

Description of a new species of Hemirhamphus (Hemirhamphus Rosw), from the coast of California.

Description of a new species or notidanoid shark (*Herauchus corinus*), from the Pacific coast of the United States.

Description of a new species of Nemichthys (Nemichthys arocetta), from Puget Sound.

Description of a new species of Paralepis (Paralepis coruscans), from the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

List of the fishes of the Pacific coast of the United States, with a table showing the distribution of the species.

On the generic relations of Belone exilis (Girard).

Notes on a collection of fishes from Utah Lake.

 Description of a new species of rockfish (Schustichthys chrysomelas), from the coast of California.

LAWRENCE, G. N. Description of a new species of bird of the family

Turdida, from the island of Dominica, West Indies,

Description of a new species of parrot of the genus Chrysotis, from the island of Dominica.

Description of a new species of Icterus, from the West Indies.

LOCKINGTON, W. N. Remarks on the species of the genus *Chirus*, found in San Francisco market, including one hitherto undescribed.

Description of a new fish from Alaska (Uranidea microstoma).

Description of a new species of Agonida (Brachyopsis verrucosus), from the coast of California.

Description of a new genus and some new species of California fishes (Icostens aniquations and Osmerus attenuatus).

Description of a new chiroid fish (Myriolepis zonifer), from Monterey Bay, California,

Lockington, W. N.-Continued.

Description of a new sparoid fish (Sparus bracuys muss), from Lower California.

Note on a new that tish (Lepidopsetta isolepis), found in the markets of San Francisco.

Description of a new species of Prionotus (Prionotus stephanophrys), from the coast of California.

RATHBUN, R. The littoral marine fauna of Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massa-

Ridgway, R. Revisions of nomenclature of certain North American birds. A catalogue of the birds of North America.

Catalogue of Trochilida in the collection of the U.S. National Museum.

Ryder, J. A. On Camaraphysema, a new type of sponge.

List of the North American species of myriapods belonging to the family of the Lysiopetal'dw, with a description of a blind form from Luray Cave, Virginia.

SMITH, R. On the occurrence of a species of Cremnobates at San Diego, Cal.

SMITH, S. I. Preliminary notice of the Crustacea dredged in 64 to 325 fathoms off the south coast of New England by the U.S. Fish Commission in 1820.

SWAN, J. G. The surf smelt of the northwest coast, and the method of taking them by the Quillehute Indians, west coast of Washington Territory.

The eulachon or caudle fish of the porthwest coast.

VERRILL, A. E. Notice of recent additions to the marine invertebrata of the northeastern coast of America, with descriptions of new genera and species, and critical remarks on others.

Part 11.-Mollusca, with notes on Annelida, Echinodermata, etc., collected by the U.S. Fish Commission.

Part 111.--Catalogue of mollusca recently added to the fauna of southern New England.

WHITE, C. A. Note on the occurrence of Productus giganteus in California. Note on Acrothele.

Description of a new cretaceous Pinna from New Mexico.

Note on the occurrence of Stricklandia salteri and S. davidsoni in Georgia. Description of a very large fossil gasteropod, from the State of Puebla,

Descriptions of new invertebrate fossils, from the mesozoic and cenozoic rocks of Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utali.

- 426. A Synopsis of the Scientific Writings of Sir William Herschel. By Edward S. Holden and Charles S. Hastings. 1881. Svo., pp. 118.
- 427. Record of Recent Progress in Science, 1879 and 1880. Astronomy. By Edward S. Holden. 1881. 8vo., pp. 39.
- 428. Record of Recent Progress in Science, 1879 and 1880. Geology and Mineralogy. By George W. Hawes. 1881. Svo., pp. 30.
- 429. Record of Recent Progress in Science, 1879 and 1880. Physics and Chemistry. By George F. Barker. 1881. 8vo., pp. 65.
- 430. Record of Recent Progress in Science, 1879 and 1880. Botany By WM. G. FARLOW. 1881. Svo., pp. 19.

- 431. Record of Recent Progress in Science, 1879 and 1880. Zoology. By Theodore Gill. 1881. Svo., pp. 62.
- 432. Record of Recent Progress in Science, 1880. Anthropology. By CTIS T. MASON. 1881. 8vo., pp. 51.
- 433. Report of a visit to the Luray Cavern, in Page County, Va., under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, July 13 and 14, 1880. 1881. 8vo., pp. 12, 6 wood-cuts.
- 434. Report of the National Museum Building Commission and of the Architects for 1880. 1881. Svo., pp. 12.
- 435. Discussion of the Barometric Observations of E. S. Snell. By F. H. LOUD. 1881. Svo, pp. 23, 7 wood-cuts.
- **436.** List of Periodicals received by the Smithsonian Institution. 1881. Svo., pp. 9.
- **437.** Check-list of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution to December, 1881. 1881. 8vo., pp. 22.
- 438. Reports of Astronomical Observatories for 1880. By E. S. Holden and George H. Boehmer. 1881. 8vo., pp. 128.
- 439. Warming and Ventilating Occupied Buildings. By ARTHUR MORIN. Translated for the Smithsonian Institution by Clarence B. Young. 1882. 8vo., pp. 92, 32 wood-cuts.
- 440. Articles on Anthropological Subjects contributed to the Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution from 1863 to 1877. By Снапсев Rau. 1882. Svo., pp. 180, 53 wood-cuts.

RAU, C., Preface by. (February, 1882.)

BAEGERT, J. Account of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Californian peninsula. Translated and arranged for the Smithsonian by Charles Rau. From Smithsonian Report for 1863-'64. No. 361.

Agricultural implements of the North American stone period. From Report for 1863.

Artificial shell deposits in New Jersey. From Report for 1864. No. 362. Indian pottery. From Report for 1866. No. 368.

Drilling in stone without metal. From Report for 1868. No. 372.

Deposit of agricultural flint implements in southern Illinois. From Report for 1868. No. 370.

Memoir of C. F. P. Von Martius. From Report for 1869. No. 251.

Ancient aboriginal trade in North America. From Report for 1872. No. 385.

North American stone implements. From Report for 1872. No. 382.

ROMER, F. F. Prehistoric antiquities of Hungary. Translated by Charles Rau. From Report for 1876. No. 392.

Stock in trade of an aboriginal lapidary. From Report for 1877. No. 402. Observations on a gold ornament from a mound in Florida. From Report for 1877. No. 403.

441 The Constants of Nature. Part v. A Recalculation of the Atomic Weights. By Frank Wigglesworth Clarke. 1882. Svo., pp. 293.

442. Annual Report of the Board of Tegents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1880. Forty sixth Congress, third session, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 31. 1881. 8vo., pp. 782, 13 wood-cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

Baird, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

List of periodicals received by the Institution,

Rules for the examination of specimens submitted to the Institution.

TAYLOR, F. W. Report of the chemist.

Additions to the collections of the National Museum.

Additions to Museum by the Berlin International Fisheries Exhibition.

Stevenson, J. Report of explorations in New Mexico and Arizona.

Receipts and distribution of specimens.

GOODE, G. B. The first decade of the U. S. Fish Commission. .

Report of the Executive Committee on the Henry Statue.

Report of the Executive Committee for 1880.

BOARD OF REGENTS, Proceedings of.

Report of the National Museum Building Commission for 1-80.

Report of the Superintending Architects of the Museum Building.

RECORD OF RECENT SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS:

BAIRD, S. F. Introduction.

HOLDEN, E. S. Astronomy.

HAWES, G. W. Geology.

BARKER, G. F. Physics.

BARKER, G. F. Chemistry.

Hawes, G. W. Mineralogy.

FARLOW, W. G. Botany.

GILL, T. Zoology.

Mason, O. T. Anthropology.

Mason, O. T. Bibliography of anthropology.

Mason, O. T. Abstracts of anthropological correspondence.

Mason, O. T. Report on Luray Cavern.

LOUD, F. H. Discussion of Professor Snell's barometric observations.

Henry, J. Investigation of illuminating materials.

HOLDEN, E. S.; Hastings, C. S. Synopsis of the scientific writings of William Herschel.

Holden, E. S.; Behmer, G. H. Reports of astronomical observatories.

- 443. Results of Meteorological Observations made at Providence, R. I., extending over a period of forty-five years, from December, 1831, to December, 1876. By ALEXIS CASWELL. 1882. 4to., pp. 40.
- 444. Guide to the Flora of Washington and Vicinity. By Lester F. Ward. 1881. 8vo., pp. 265. One map. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 22.)
- 445. Plan of Organization and Regulations of the U. S. National Museum. By G. Brown Goode. 1882. Svo., pp. 58. Two wood-cuts. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 1.)
- 446. Circular addressed to Friends of the Museum. By Spencer F.
  BAIRD. 1882. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum No. 2.)

- 447. Circular in reference to Petroleum Collections. By Spencer F. Baird. 1882. Svo., pp. 4. (Circular of U. S. National Museum No. 3.)
- 448. Circular concerning the Department of Insects. By Spencer F. Baird. 1882. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 4.)
- **449.** Establishment and Ufficers of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, January 1, 1882. 1882. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 5.)
- 450. Classification and arrangement of the Materia Medica Collection.

  By James M. Flint. 1882. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 6.)
- 451. A Classification of the Forms in which Drugs and Medicines appear, and are administered. By James M. Flint. 1882. 8vo., pp. 8. (Circular of U. S. National Muscum, No. 7.)
- 452. Memoranda for Collectors of Drugs for the Materia Medica Section of the National Museum. By James M. Flint. 1882. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 8.)
- **453.** Circular in reference to the Building-Stone Collection. By Spencer F. Baird. 1882. 8vo., pp. 6. (Circular of U.S. National Museum, No. 9.)
- 454. Two letters on the work of the National Museum. By BARNET PHILLIPS. 1882. Svo., pp. 10. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 10.)
- 455. A Provisional Classification of the Food Collections. By G. Brown Goode. 1882. Svo., pp. 18. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 11.)
- 456. Classification of the Collections of the U. S. National Museum to illustrate the Art of Taxidermy. By W. T. Hornaday. 1882. 8vo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 12.)
- 457. Outline of a Scheme of Classification for the Collections in the U. S. National Museum. By G. Brown Goode. 1882. Svo., pp. 4. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 13.)
- 458. Circular requesting material for the Library of the U. S. National Museum. By Spencer F. Baird. 1882. 8vo., pp. 4. (Circular of U. S. National Museum No. 14.)
- 459. The Organization and Objects of the U. S. National Museum. By G. Brown Goode. 1882. Svo., pp. 4. (Circular of U. S. National Museum No. 15.)
- **460.** Directions for Collecting and Preserving Plants. By LESTER F. WARD. 1882. Svo., pp. 32.
- **461.** Cheek-List. Flora of Washington and Vicinity. By LESTER F. WARD. 1882. Svo., pp. 62.

- **462.** Catalogue of Old World Birds in the U.S. National Museum. By ROBERT RIDGWAY. 1882. 8vo., pp. 20.
- 463. Bibliography of the Fishes of the Pacific Coast of the United States, to the end of 1879. By Theodore Gill. 1882. 8vo., pp. 77. (M. C., XXIII.) (Bulletin of National Museum No. 11.)
- 464. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Fish. By Tarleton II. Bean. 1881. Svo., pp. 6.
- 465. List of Marine Invertebrates, mainly from the New England Coast, distributed by the U. S. National Museum. Series и. Ву Кисиако Кативих. 1881. 8vo., pp. 6.
- 466. Directory of Officers, Collaborators, Employés, etc., of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Geological Survey, Bureau of Ethnology, and Fish Commission. 1882. 8vo., pp. 8.
- **467.** Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum for 1881. Vol. iv. 1882. 8vo., pp. 600, 13 cuts. 2 plates. (M. C., XXII.)

Baird, S. F. Notes on certain aboriginal shell mounds on the coast of New Brunswick and of New England.

Bean, T. H. Descriptions of new species of tishes (Uranicea marginata, Potamocottus Bendici) and of Myctophum erenulare J. and G.

Notes on some fishes from Hudson's Bay.

Descriptions of new fishes from Alaska and Siberia.

Directions for collecting and preserving fish.

A preliminary catalogue of the fishes of Alaskan and adjacent waters.

A partial bibliography of the fishes of the Pacific coast of the United States and of Alaska, for the year 1880.

Notes on a collection of fishes made by Capt. Henry E. Nichols, U. S. Navy, in British Columbia and Southern Alaska, with descriptions of new species and a new genus (*Delolepis*).

See also under Goode and Bean.

BENDIRE, C. Notes on Salmonida of the upper Columbia.

BOYD, C. H. Remains of the walrus (?) in Maine.

Carlin, W. E. Observations of Siredon lichenoides.

Dall, W. H. On the genera of chitons.

On certain limpets and chitons from the deep waters off the eastern coast of the United States.

ENDLICH, F. M. An analysis of water destructive to fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

Farlow, W. G. Report on the contents of two bottles of water from the Gulf of Mexico, forwarded by the Smithsonian Institution.

GILBERT, C. H. See under Jordan and Gilbert.

GILL, T. Note on the Latiloid genera.

GLAZIER, W. C. W. On the destruction of fish by polluted waters in the Gulf of Mexico.

GOODE, G. B. The Taxonomic relations and geographical distribution of the members of the swordfish family (Xiphiida).

GOODE, G. B.; Bean, T. H. Description of a new species of fish, Apogon pandionis, from the deep water off the month of Chesapeake Bay. Benthodesmus, a new genus of deep-sea fishes, allied to Lepidopus.

HAWES, G. W. On the mineralogical composition of the normal mesozoic diabase upon the Atlantic border.

On the determination of feldspar in thin sections of rocks.

INGERSOLL, E. On the fish mortality in the Gulf of Mexico.

Japanese Legation, Washington. Catalogue of a collection of Japanese cotton fiber presented to the U. S. National Museum by the Government of Japan, together with the amount of the annual crep of Japan and the price of cotton.

JOHNSON, S. H. Notes on the mortality among fishes of the Galf of Mexico.

JORDAN, D. S.; JOUY, P. L. Cheek-list of duplicates of fishes from the Pacific coast of North America, distributed by the Smithsonian Institution in behalf of the U. S. National Museum, 1851.

JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. H. Notes on the fishes of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Description of Sebastichthus mustinus.

Description of a new species of Ptychochilus (Ptychochilus Harfordi) from Sacramento River.

Note on Raia inornata.

Notes on a collection of fishes, made by Lient. Henry E. Nichols, U. S. Navy, on the west coast of Mexico, with descriptions of new species.

List of fishes collected by Lient. Henry E. Nichols, U. S. Navy, in the Gulf of California and on the west coast of Lower California, with descriptions of four new species.

Descriptions of thirty-three new species of fishes from Mazatlan, Mexico.

Description of a new species of *Pomadasys* from Mazatlan, with a key to the species known to inhabit the Pacific coasts of tropical America.

Description of a new species of Xenichthys (Xenichthys xenurus) from the west coast of Central America.

Descriptions of five new species of fishes from Mazatlan, Mexico.

JOUY, P. L. Description of a new species of Squalius (Squalius aliciw) from Utah Lake.

LAWRENCE, G. N. Description of a new sub-species of *Loxigilla* from the island of St. Christopher, West Indies.

Lockington, W. N. Description of a new genus and species of Cottida.

LUGGER, O. The occurrence of the Canada porcupine in Maryland.

McKay, C. L. A review of the genera and species of the family *Centrarchida*, with a description of one new species.

MOORE, M. A. Fish mortality in the Gulf of Mexico.

PIRZ, A. Methods of making and preserving plaster casts.

PLATEAU, F. The rapid preparation of large myological specimens.

PORTER, J. Y. On the destruction of fish by poisonous water in the Gulf of Mexico.

RATHBUN, R. List of marine invertebrates, mainly from the New England coast, distributed by the U.S. National Museum. (Series II.)

List of marine invertebrates from the New England coast, distributed by the U. S. National Museum. (Series 111.)

RAU, C. List of authropological publications by,

RIDGWAY, R. On a duck new to the North American fauna.

On Amazilia Fucatanensis, Cabot, and A. cerviniventris, Gould.

A review of the genus Centurus, Swainson.

RIDGWAY, R.-Continued.

List of species of Middle and South American birds not contained in the U.S. National Museum.

List of special desiderata among North American birds.

Catalogue of Old World birds in the U.S. National Museum.

Notes on some Costa Rican birds.

Description of a new fly-catcher, and a supposed new petrel, from the Sandwich Islands.

Description of a new owl from Porto Rico.

Descriptions of two new thrushes from the United States.

On two recent additions to the North American bird fauna, by L. Belding.

Ryder, J. A. On Semper's method of making dry preparations.

Shufeldt, R. W. Remarks upon the osteology of Ophicosaurus ventralis.

SMITH, R. Description of a new Gobioid fish (Othonops cos), from San Diego, Cal.

Description of a new species of Gobiesox (Gobiesox rhessodon), from San Diego, Cal.

SMITH, S. B. On the Chinook names of the salmon in the Columbia River. STEJNEGER, L. Description of two new races of Myadestes obscurus, Lafr. Translation. Metallic castings of delicate natural objects.

True, F. W. On the North American land tortoises of the genus Xerobates.

On the rare rodent Cricetodipus parvus (Baird) Cones.

WARD, L. F. Catalogue of a collection of Japanese woods presented to the U. S. National Museum by the University of Tokio, Japan.

WHITE, C. A. On certain cretaceous fossils from Arkansas and Colorado.

Anonymous. The comparative action of dry heat and sulphurous acid
upon putrefactive bacteria.

# APPENDIX-Circulars of the U.S. National Museum:

- No. 1. Plan of organization and regulations of the Museum.
- No. 2. Circular addressed to the friends of the Museum.
- No. 3. Circular in reference to petroleam collections.
- No. 4. Circular concerning the department of insects.
- No. 5. Establishment and officers of the Smithsonian Institution and Museum.
- No. 6. Classification and arrangement of the materia medica collection.
- No. 7. A classification of the forms in which drugs and medicines appear and are administered.
- No. 8. Memoranda of collectors of drugs for the materia medica section of the National Museum.
- No. 9. Circular in reference to the building-stone collection.
- No. 10. Two letters on the work of the National Museum.
- No. 11. A provisional classification of the food collections.
- No. 12. Classification of the collections to illustrate the art of taxidermy.
- No. 13. Outline of a scheme of Museum classification.
- No. 14. Circular requesting material for the library of the Museum.
- No. 15. The organization and objects of the National Museum.
- No. 16. Plans for the installation of collections.
- No. 17. Contributions and their acknowledgment.
- No. 18. List of publications of the United States National Museum.
- **468.** Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XXII. 1882. 8vo., pp. 1200, cuts 18, plates 4.

#### CONTENTS

Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, Vol. III. 1880. No. 425. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. Vol. IV. 1881. No. 467.

**469.** List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution. Corrected to January, 1882. 8vo., pp. 174.

- 470. Nomenclator Zoologicus. An Alphabetical List of all Generic Names that have been employed by Naturalists for Recent and Fossil Animals from the earliest times to the close of the year 1879. In two parts. List of Generic Names employed in Zoology and Paleontology to the close of the year 1879, chiefly supplemental to those catalogued by Agassiz and Marschall, or indexed in the Zoological Record. By Samuel H. Scudder. 1882 and 1884. 8vo., pp. 740. Bulletin of the National Museum No. 19.
- 471. List of Marine Invertebrates from the New England Coast, distributed by the U. S. National Museum. Series III. Educational Series. By RICHARD RATHBUN. 1881. 8vo., pp. 4.
- 472. Plans for the Installation of Collections in the U. S. National Museum. By G. Brown Goode. 1882. 8vo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 16.)
- 473. Contributions to the U. S. National Museum, and their Acknowledgment. 1882. 8vo., pp. 2. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 17.)
- 474. List of Publications of the U. S. National Museum. 1882. 8vo., pp. 42. (Circular of U. S. National Museum, No. 18.)
- 475. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XXIII. 1882. 8vo., pp. 1003. (Bulletins of the National Museum, Nos. 11 to 15.)

GILL, T. Bibliography of fishes of Pacific coast. Bulletin No. 11. No. 463.
JORDAN, D. S.; BRAYTON, A. W. Fishes of Alleghany region of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and synopsis of Catostomidæ. Bulletin No. 12. No. 308.

Eggens, H. F. A. Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands. Bulletin No. 13. No. 313.

GOODE, G. B. Catalogue of collection illustrating animal resources and fisheries of the United States. Bulletin No. 14. No. 326.

Kumlien, L. Natural history of Arctic America. Bulletin No. 15. No. 342.

476. First Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1879-'80. By J. W. Pówell, Director. 1881. Royal Svo., pp. 638. 343 euts, 54 plates, 1 folded map.

## CONTENTS.

POWELL, J. W. Report of the Director of the Bureau.

POWELL, J. W. On the evolution of language.

POWELL, J. W. Mythology of the North American Indians.

Powell, J. W. Wyandot government.

Powell, J. W. Limitations to the use of some Anthropological data.

Yarrow, H. C., Study of the mortuary customs of the North American Indians,

Holden, E. S. Studies in Central American picture-writing.

ROYCE, C. C. Cessions of land by Indian tribes to the United States.

- MALLERY, GARRICK. Sign language among North American Indians, compared with that among other peoples and deaf-mutes.
- Phling, J. C. Catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.
- DORSEY, J. O. Illustration of the method of recording Indian languages.

  How the rabbit caught the sun in a trap. (An Omaha myth.)
- GATSCHET, A. S. Details of an Indian conjurer's practice. (In the Klamath Lake dialect.)
- GATSCHET, A. S. The relapse. (In the Klamath Lake dialect.) RIGGS, S. R. A dog's revenge. (A Dakota Fab.(.)
- 477. History of Smithsonian Exchanges, with list of Official Publications of the U.S. Government, between 1868 and 1881. By George H. Boehmer. 1882. Svo., pp. 170.
- 478. Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution up to July 1, 1882, with Index to all Articles in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," "Miscellaneous Collections," "Annual Reports," "Bulletins and Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum," etc. By WILLIAM J. RHEES, 1882, 8vo., pp. 342.
- 479. Report of Spencer F. Baird. Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1881. 1883. Svo., pp. 53.
- 480. Classified List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution. 1883. 8vo., pp. 24. (M. C. XXVII.)
- 481. Miscellaneous Papers relating to Anthropology. Prepared under the direction of Otis T. Mason. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 162, 76 cuts.
- 482. Tuckahoe, or Indian Bread. By J. HOWARD GORE. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 13, 5 cuts.
- 483. An Account of Progress in Astronomy in the year 1881. By EDWARD S. HOLDEN. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.)
  1883. Svo., pp. 40.
- 484. An Account of Progress in Meteorology and Allied Subjects in the years 1879-31. By CLEVELAND ABBE. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 121.
- 485. An Account of Progress in Physics and Chemistry in the year 1881. By George F. Barker. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 58.
- **486.** An Account of Progress in Botany in the year 1881. By WILLIAM FARLOW. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. Svo., pp. 18.
- 487. An Account of Progress in Zoology in the year 1881. By Theobore Gill. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 90.
- 488. An Account of Progress in Anthropology in the year 1881. By OTIS T. MASON. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. Svo., pp. 27.

- 489. On the Contents of a Bone Cave in the Island of Anguilla (West Indies). By EDWARD D. COPE. 1883. 4to., pp. 34, 5 plates. (S. C., XXIV.)
- 490. Additions and Corrections to the List of Foreign Correspondents, to January, 1883. By George H. Boehmer. Svo., pp. 56. (M. C., XXVI.)
- 491. Report of the National Museum Building Commission, and of the Architects, January, 1882. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 10.
- 492. Synopsis of the Fishes of North America. By David S. Jordan and Charles H. Gilbert. 1882. 8vo., pp. 1018. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 16.) (M. C., XXIV.)
- 493. Check-List of North American Reptilia and Batrachia, with Catalogue of Specimens in U. S. National Museum. By H. C. YARROW, M. D., Honorary Curator, Department of Reptiles. 1883.
  8vo., pp. 255. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 24.)
- 494. List of Marine Invertebrata from the New England Coast. Distributed by the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Series I. By A. E. VERRILL and RICHARD RATHBUN. 1879. 8vo., pp. 6. (Proceedings of the National Museum, 1879.)
- 495. Contributions to the Natural History of the Bermudas. Edited by J. Matthew Jones and George Brown Goode.
  - Vol. I. Part I. Geology. By WILLIAM NORTH RICE.

Part II. Botany. By John Henry Lefroy.

Part III. Mammals. By J. MATTHEW JONES.

Part IV. Birds. By SAVILE G. REID.

Part v. Notes on Birds. By C. HART MERRIAM.

Part VI. Reptiles. By SAMUEL GARMAN.

Part VII. Annelids. By H. E. Webster.

1884. Svo., pp. 377, 12 plates. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 25.)

496. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XXIV. 1883. 8vo., pp. 1082.

## CONTENTS.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and CHARLES H. GILBERT. Synopsis of the Fishes of North America. 8vo., pp. 1074. 1882. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 16.) No. 492.

- 497. Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vols. 1, 11, 111. 1881. 8vo., pp. 839. (M. C., xx.)
- 498. Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vol. IV. Containing the Minutes of the Society from the One hundred and eighty-fifth Meeting, October 9, 1880, to the Two hundred and second Meeting, June 11, 1881. Published by the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. 1881. 8vo., pp. 189, 1 folded map and 16 cuts. (M. C., xxv.)

- 499. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington. With the Addresses read on the occasion of the Darwin Memorial Meeting, May 12, 1882. Published with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. Vol. 1. November 19, 1880, to May 26, 1882. 1882. 8vo., pp. 110. (M. C., XXV.)
- 500. Avifauna Columbiana: Being a List of Birds ascertained to inhabit the District of Columbia, with the times of Arrival and Departure of such as are Non-residents, and brief notices of habits, etc. The Second Edition, Revised to date and entirely re-written. By Elliott Coues and D. Webster Prentiss. 8vo., pp. 133, 2 plates, 100 wood-cuts in text, and 4 maps. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 26.)
- 501. Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, for the First, Second, and Third Years of its Organization. Published with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. Vol. 1, February 10, 1879, to January 17, 1882. 1882. 8vo., pp. 142. (M. C., xxv.)
- 502. Abstract of Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., with the Annual Address of the President, for the First Year, ending January 20, 1880, and for the Second Year, ending January 18, 1881. Prepared by J. W. Powell. 1883. 8vo., pp. 150. (M. C., xxv.)
- 503. Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vol. v. Containing the Minutes of the Society from the Two hundred and third Meeting, October 8, 1881, to the Two hundred and twenty-sixth Meeting, December 16, 1882. Published by the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. 1883. Svo., pp. 189, 1 cut, 2 folded maps. (M. C., xxv.)
- 504. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xxv. 1883. pp. 785, 3 folded maps, 17 cuts.

Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vol. IV. October 9, 1880, to June 11, 1881. 1883. pp. 189, 8vo., 1 map, 16 cnts. No. 498.
Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vol. V. October 8, 1881, to December 16, 1882. 1883. 8vo., pp. 189, 2 folded maps and 1 cut. No. 503.

Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington. Vol. 1. February 10, 1879, to January 17, 1882. 1882. 8vo., pp. 142. No. 501.

Abstract of Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C. From March 4, 1879, to January 18, 1881. 1883. 8vo., pp. 150. No. 502.

Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington. (With the addresses read on the occasion of the Darwin Memorial Meeting, May 12, 1882.)

Vol. 1. November 19, 1880, to May 26, 1882. 1883. 8vo., pp. 110. No. 499.

505. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xxvi. 1883. 8vo., pp. 866, 67 ents.

## CONTENTS.

WARING, Dr. George E., Jr. Toner Lecture VIII. Suggestions for the Sanitary Drainage of Washington City. 1880. 8vo., pp. 26. No. 349,

List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution, Corrected to January, 1882. 1882. 8vo., pp. 174. No. 469.

Additions and Corrections to the List of Foreign/Correspondents to January, 1883. 1883. 8vo., pp. 56. No. 490.

LE CONTE, JOHN L., and GEORGE H. HORN. Classification of the Coleoptera of North America. 1883. Syo., pp. 606, 67 cents. No. 507.

 Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. xxvII. 1883. 8vo., pp. 814.

### CONTENTS.

Becker, George F. Constants of Nature. Part IV. August, 1880. Svo., pp. 152. No. 358.

CLARKE, FRANK WIGGLESWORTH. Constants of Nature. Part v. 1882. 8vo., pp. 293. No. 441.

Check-list of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, December, 1881. 1881. 8vo., pp. 22. No. 437.

RHEES, WILLIAM J. Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum and Bureau of Ethnology. 1882. 8vo., pp. 342.

- 507. Classification of the Coleoptera of North America. Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution by John L. Le Conte and C. H. Horn. 1883. 8vo., pp. 606, 67 cuts. (M. C., XXVI.)
- 508. Bibliographies of American Naturalists. 1. The published writings of Spencer F. Baird, 1843–1882. By George Brown Goode, Assistant Director of the National Museum. 1883. Svo., pp. 395. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 20.)
- 509. Prehistoric Fishing in Europe and North America. By CHARLES RAU. 1884. 4to., pp. 360, 1 plate and 405 figures. (S. C., xxv.)
- 510. Report of the Assistant Director of the U.S. National Museum, G. Brown Goode, for the year 1881. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 82.
- 511. Descriptive Catalogues of the Collections sent from the United States to the International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883, constituting a Report upon the American Section. Prepared under the direction of G. Brown Goode, U. S. Commissioner, and a staff of associates. 1884. Svo., pp. 1333. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 27.)
- 512. List of Institutions in the United States receiving Publications of the Smithsonian Institution. 1886. 8vo., pp. 82.
- 513. Bulletin of the U. S. National Museum. Published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Department of the Interior. (Contains Bulletins 1 to 10, National Museum.) Svo., pp. 998, 15 plates, with 74 figures.

- 514. A Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals (1665 to 1882), together with Chronological Tables and a Library Check-List. By HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON. 1885. Svo., pp. 783. (M. C., XXIX.)
- 515. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1881. Forty-seventh Congress, first session; Senate Mis. Doc. No. 109, 1883, 8vo., pp. 855, 82 cuts.

Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

BAIRD, S. F., Secretary. Report of operations.

The Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Bureau of Ethnology.

Co-eperation with other establishments.

Miscellaneous.

United States Fish Commission.

Appendix to the Report of the Secretary.

Report of the Executive Committee for 1-31.

Report of the National Museum Building Commission for 1881.

Acts and Resolutions of Congress relative to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum.

Record of Recent Scientific Progress.

BAIRD, S. F. Introduction.

HOLDEN, E.S. Astronomy.

ABBE, CLEVELAND. Meteorology.

BARKER, G. F. Physics.

BARKER, G. F. Chemistry.

FARLOW, W. G. Botany.

GILL, THEODORE. Zoology.

Mason, O. T. Authropology.

Miscellaneous Papers relative to Anthropology.

WHITCOMB, T. M. Aboriginal works at the mouth of the Klikitat River, Washington Territory.

SERVIES, E. F. Mounds near Edwardsville, Kans.

DEAN, SETH. Antiquities of Miles County, Iowa.

BANTA, W. V. and GARRETSON, JOHN. Mounds in Henry County,

HARDY, GEORGE L., and SCHEETZ, FRED. B. Mounds in Ralls County,

WATKINS, JOSEPH C. Mounds in Pike County, Mo.

GREEN, EDWARD. Ancient Rock Inscriptions, in Johnson County,

JONES, A. Mounds and other remains in Independence County, Ark. BARBER, GEORGE W. Mounds near the National Home, Milwankee County, Wis.

Moody, J. D. Explorations in mounds in Whitesides and La Salle Counties, 111.

GALE, W. HECTOR. Antiquities of Fox River Valley, La Salle County,

SCHALLENBERGER, T. M. Mounds in Henry and Stark Counties, Ill. McClelland, M. A. Antiquities of Knox County, III.

TIFFANY, A. S. Mounds in Bureau County, 111.

H. Mis. 170-37

Miscellaneous Papers relative to Anthropology-Continued.

SNYDER, Dr. J. F. Buried flints in Cass County, Ill.

FRENCH, G. H. Antiquities of Jackson County, Ill.

FRENCH, G. H. Stone fort near Makanda, Jackson County, Ill.

FARRELL, F. M. Ancient remains near Cobden, Ill.

SIBLEY, H. F. Antiquities of Wayne County, Ill.

STINSON, Dr. FLOYD. Mounds and earthworks in Vanderburgh, County, Ind.

LUTHER, S. N. Mounds near Braceville, Trumbull County, Ohio.

Case, H. B. Mounds and earthworks in Ashland County, Ohio.

MacLean, J. P. Earthworks near Jones' Station, Butler County, Ohio.

LINNEY, W. M. Mounds in Boyle and Mercer Counties, Ky.

EVANS, R. B. Mounds in Barren and Allen Counties, Ky.

HAITE, JOSHUA, Sr. Mounds on Flynn's Creek, Jackson County, Tenn.

ROESSLER, A. R. Antiquities and Aborigines of Texas.

GESNER, WILLIAM. Mounds, workshops, and stone-heaps in Jefferson County, Ala.

Mohr, Charles. Aboriginal soapstone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama.

JONES, Dr. CHARLES C. jr. Silver crosses from an Indian stone mound at Coosawattee, Old Town, Murray County, Ga.

WHITTLESEY, CHARLES. The great mound on the Etowat River, Georgia.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM J. New River mounds, Berrien County, Ga.

KENTWORTH, CHARLES J. Ancient canals in Florida.

Bell, James. Ancient mounds in Alachua County, Flar

HUBBARD, H. B. Shell deposits on Short Creek, West Virginia.

HAYDEN, Rev. HORACE. Antiquities of sonthwestern Penusylvania.

Galbreith, F. G. Rock-carvings on Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania.

SHEWARD, JAMES. Chantanqua County, N. Y.

Beaucamp, W. M. Antiquities of Onondaga and adjoining counties in New York.

TOOKER, WILLIAM WALLACE. Perforated tablet of stone from New York.

ELLSWORTH, E. W. Antiquities of East Windsor, Conn.

WING, DANIEL. Shell-heaps in Barnstable County, Mass.

Jack, J. Allen. Sculptured stone found in St. George, New Brunswick.

MATTHEW, G. F. A supposed specimen of aboriginal art.

PATTERSON, Rev. GEORGE. Antiquities of Nova Scotia.

WALKER, S. T. Aborigines of Florida.

GORE, J. HOWARD. Tuckahoe, or Indian bread.

BOEHMER, GEORGE H. History of the Smithsonian Exchanges.

- 516. List of Duplicate Marine Invertebrates distributed by the U.S. National Museum. Series IV. Educational series. Prepared by R. S. Tarr, under the direction of RICHARD RATHBUN. 1883. 4to., pp. 5.
- 517. Check-List of North American Reptilia and Batrachia, based on specimens contained in the U. S. National Museum. By H. C. Yarrow, M. D., Honorary Chrator, Department of Reptiles. 1883. pp. 28. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 24.)

518. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum for 1882. Vol. v. 1883. Svo., pp. 715, 12 plates with 100 figures, 52 cuts.

#### CONTENTS.

BEAN, TARLETON H. Notes on Fishes collected by Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A., in Washington Territory and Oregon, May to October, 1881.

Note on the occurrence of a Silver Lamprey (Ichthyomyzon castaneus Girard) in Louisiana.

Notes on Birds collected during the summer of 1880 in Alaska and Siberia.

Description of a species of Whitefish, Corregonus hoy; (Gill) Jordan; called "Smelt" in some parts of New York.

Description of a New Species of Alepidosaurus (N. wsculapius) from Alaska.

(See also under Goode and Bean.)

Belding, L. Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made at various points along the Western Coast of Lower California north of Cape St. Eugenio.

Catalogue of Collection of Birds made near the southern extremity of the peninsula of Lower California.

BENDIRE, CAPT. CHARLES. U. S. A. On the Eastward Distribution of the Black-tailed Deer (Cariacus columbianus).

CARBONNIER, M. (translated by Tarleton H. Bean). Note on the Habits and the Rearing of the Axolotl (Amblystoma mexicanum).

DALL, W. H. Note on Cluster Flies.

Dugès, Prof. Alfred (translated by Frederick W. True). Observations on four Mules in Milk.

GILL, THEODORE. On the family Centropomide, with one plate. (Plate XI.)

Nomenclature of the Xiphiids.

On the Family and Subfamilies of Carangidæ.

Note on the Leptocardians.

Note on the Myzonts or Marsipobranchiates.

Note on the Bdellostomide and Myxinidæ.

Note on the Petromyzontids.

Supplementary Note on the Pediculati.

Note on the Pomatomidæ.

Note on the Adinities of the Ephippiids.

On the Relations of the Family Lobotidæ.

Note on the Relationships of the Echeneidids.

Note on the Genus Sparus.

On the proper name of the Bluefish.

Goode, G. Brown, and Bean, Tarleton H. A list of the Species of Fishes recorded as occurring in the Gulf of Mexico.

Descriptions of twenty-five New Species of Fish from the Southern United States, and three new Genera, Letharchus, Ioglossus, and Chriodorus

Hawes, George W., Ph. D. On a Phosphatic Sandstone from Hawthorne, in Florida.

HEGEWALD, Lieut, J. T. C., V. S. Army. (See under Swaine and Hegewald.)

INMAN, S. M. Catalogue of a Collection of samples of Raw Cotton, presented to the U.S. National Museum by the International Cotton Exposition, Atlanta, Co. 1881.

JORDAN, DAVID S. Description of a New Species of Blenny (Isesthes gilberti) from Santa Barbara, Cal.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and GILBERT, CHARLES H. Description of Four New species of Sharks from Mazatlan, Mexico.

Description of a New Shark (Carcharias lamiella) from San Diego, Cal. Description of a New Cyprinodant (Zygonectes inururs) from southern Illinois.

Description of a New Species of Uranidea (Uranidea pollicaris) from Lake Michigan.

Notes on Fishes observed about Pensacola, Florida, and Galveston, Texas, with Description of New Species.

Description of a New Species of Conodon (Conodon serrifer) from Boca-Soledad, Lower California.

Catalogne of the Fishes collected by Mr. John Xantus at Cape San Lucas, which are now in the U.S. National Museum, with Descriptions of eight New Species.

List of Fishes collected by John Xantus at Colima, Mexico.

List of Fishes collected by Capt. John M. Dow, now in the U. S. National Museum.

List of a Collection of Fishes made by Mr. L. Belding near Cape San Lucas, Lower California.

List of Fishes collected at Panama by Rev. Mr. Rowell, now preserved in the U. S. National Museum.

Descriptions of two New Species of Fishes (Sebastichthys umbrosus and Citharichthys stigmans) collected at Santa Barbara, Cal., by Andrea Larco.

Description of a New Species of Goby (Gobiosoma ios) from Vancouver's Island.

On certain Neglected Generic Names of La Cépède.

On the Synonomy of the Genus Bothus Rafinesque.

Description of a New Species of Artedius (Artedius fenestralis) from Puget Sound.

Description of a New Species of *Urolophus (Urolophus asterias*) from Mazatlan and Panama.

Notes on a Collection of Fishes from Charleston, S. C., with Descriptions of three New Species.

List of Fishes now in the Musenm of Yale College, collected by Prof. Frank II. Bradley at Panama, with Descriptions of three New Species.

Description of two New Species of Fishes (Myrophis vafer and Chloroscombrus orqueta) from Panama.

Description of a New Eel (Sidera castanea) from Mazatlan, Mexico.

On the Nomenclature of the Genus Ophichthys.

KALB, GEORGE B. (See under Swain and Kalb.)

LESQUEREUX, L. Contribution to the Miocene Flora of Alaska.

MERRILL, GEORGE P. Note on a Potsdam Sandstone or Conglomerate from Berks County, Pa.

Newberry, J. S. Brief Descriptions of Fossil Plants, chiefly Tertiary, from Western North America.

NUTTING, C. C. On a Collection of Birds from the Hacienda "La Palma,"

Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, with Critical Notes by Robert Ridgway.

RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Description of several New Races of American Birds.
On the Genera Harporhynchus, Cabanis, and Methriopterus. Reichenbach,
with a Description of a New Genus of Miming.

RIDGWAY, ROBERT Continued.

Notes on the Native Trees of the Lower Wabash and White River Valleys, in Illinois and Indiana.

Critical Remarks on the Tree Creepers (Certhia) of Europe and North America.

Descriptions of some New North American Birds.

(Editor). On a collection of birds from the Hacienda "La Palma," Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, with Critical Notes by Robert Ridgway. By C. C. Nutting.

Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made in the Interior of Costa Rica by Mr. C. C. Nutting.

Description of a New Warbler from the Island of Santa Lucia, West

Description of a supposed New Ployer from Chili.

(Editor). Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made at various points along the Western Coast of Lower California, north of Cape St. Eugenio. By L. Belding.

(Editor). Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made near the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Lower California. By L. Belding.

On the Genus Tantalus, Linn., and its Allies.

Description of a New Petrel from Alaska.

RILEY, CHARLES V. Jumping Seeds and Galls. With one cut.

RYDER, J. A. Genera of the Scolopeadrellider.

SMITH, ROSA. Description of a New Species of Uranidea (Uranidea rhothea) from Spokane River, Washington Territory.

On the Life Coloration of the Young of Pomacentrus rubicandus,

SMITH, Rosa, and Swain, Joseph. Notes on a Collection of Fishes from Johnson's Island, including Descriptions of five New Species.

STEJNEGER, LEONHARD. Synopsis of the West Indian Myadestes. With one plate (Plate ii).

On some Generic and Specific Appellations of North American and European Birds.

Outlines of a Monograph of the Cygnine. With 16 cuts.

Remarks on the Systematic Arrangement of the American Turdide. With 35 cuts.

STONE, LIVINGSTON. Does the Panther (Felis concolor) go into the Water to kill Fish?

STREETS, THOMAS H., M. D., U. S. NAVY. A study of the Phronimida of the North Pacific Surveying Expedition. With one plate (Plate i.)

SWAIN, JOSEPH. A Review of the Syngnathina of the United States, with a Description of one New Species.

(See, also, under Smith and Swain.)

SWAIN, JOSEPH, AND KALB, GFORGE B. A Review of the Genus Noturus. with a Description of one New Species.

SWAINE, LIEUT. COL. P. T., U. S. ARMY, AND HEGEWALD, LIEUT. J. T. C., U. S. Army. Information concerning some Fossil Trees in the U. S. National Museum.

TRUE, FREDERICK W. (translator). Observations on Four Mules in Milk. By Prof. Alfred Dugès.

On a Cinnamon Bear from Pennsylvania.

TURNER, LUCIEN M. On Lagopus mutus Leach and its Allies.

VERRILL, A. E. Notice of Recent Additions to the Marine Invertebrata of the Northeastern Coast of America, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species, and Critical Remarks on others. Part IV: Additions to the Deep-water Mollusca taken off Martha's Vineyard in 1880 and 1881.

- White, C. A. New Molluscan Forms from the Laramie and Green River Groups, with Discussion of some Associated Forms heretofore unknown. With two plates (Plates iii and iv).
  - The Molluscan Fauna of the Truckee Group, including a New Form.
    With one plate (Plate v).
- YARROW, H. C., M. D. Descriptions of New Species of Reptiles and Amphibians in the U. S. National Museum.
- 519. Bulletins of the National Museum. Volume 11, Bulletins Nos. 11-15. Department of the Interior. 1883. 8vo., pp. 997. (M. C. XXIII.)
- 520. Report of Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year 1882. 1883. Svo., pp. 58.
- 521. Bulletins of the National Museum. Volume III, Bulletin No. 16. Department of the Interior. 1883. 8vo., pp. 1333.
- 522. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Volume XXVIII. 8vo., pp. 777.

- Tables, Meteorological and Physical. By Arnold Guyot. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Edited by William Libbey, Jr. 1884. 8vo., pp. 773. No. 538.
- 523. (In preparation.)
- 524. Report of the Assistant Director of the U. S. National Museum, G. Brown Goode, for the year 1882. (From the Smithsonian Report, 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 148.
- 525. An account of the Progress in Astronomy in the year 1882. By EDWARD S. HOLDEN. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 50.
- 526. An account of the Progress in Geology in the years 1881, 1882.

  By T. Sterry Hunt. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 24.
- 527. An account of the Progress in Geography in the year 1882. By F. M. Green, U. S. Navy. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 20.
- 528. An account of the Progress in Meteorology in the year 1882. By CLEVELAND ABBE. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 99.
- 529. An account of the Progress in Physics in the year 1882. By George F. Barker, University of Pennsylvania. (From the Smithsonian Report, 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 52.
- 530. An account of the Progress in Chemistry in the year 1882. By II. Carrington Bolton. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. Svo., pp. 23.
- 531. An account of the Progress in Mineralogy in the year 1882. By EDWARD S. DANA. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 18.

- 532. An account of the Progress in Botany in the year 1882. By WILLIAM G. FARLOW. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 15.
- 533. An account of the Progress in Zoology in the year 1882. By Theo-DORE GILL. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 68.
- 534. An account of the Progress in Anthropology in the year 1882. By Otis T. Mason. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 41.
- 535. Miscellaneous Papers relating to Anthropology. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1882.) 1883. 8vo., pp. 151, 46 cuts.
- **536.** List of Astronomical Observatories. By George H. Boehmer. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1886.) 1886. Svo., pp. 14.
- 537. Archæological Map of the District of Columbia. By L. P. Ken-Gla. 1883. Folio, pp. 1.
- 538. Tables, Meteorological and Physical. By Arnold Guyot. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Edited by William Libbey, Jr. 1884. 8vo., pp. 773. (M. C., XXVIII.)
- 539. Classification of the Materia Medica Collection of the U. S. National Museum, and Catalogue of Specimens. By James M. Flint, Surgeon U. S. Navy, Curator of the Department of Materia Medica. 1883. 8vo., pp. 46. (Proceedings U. S. National Museum, 1883; Circular National Museum, No. 19.)
- 540. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1882. Forty-seventh Congress, second session, House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 26. 1884. 8vo., pp. 875, 47 cuts.

Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1882.

Baird, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

.The Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Bureau of Ethnology.

U.S. Geological Survey.

U. S. Fish Commission.

Appendix to the Report of the Secretary.

Acts and resolutions of Congress relative to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum.

Record of recent scientific progress:

BAIRD, S. F. Introduction.

HOLDEN, E. S. Astronomy.

HUNT, T. STERRY. Geology.

GREEN, F. M. Geography.

Grandly I. III. Goografian.

ABBE, CLEVELAND. Meteorology, etc.

BARKER, G. F. Physics.

BOLTON, H. CARRINGTON. Chemistry.

DANA, EDWARD S. Mineralogy.

Record of recent scientific progress-Continued.

FARLOW, W. G. Botany.

GILL, THEODORE. Zoology.

Mason, O. T. Anthropology.

Papers relating to anthropology.

FERNANDEZ, DON LEON. The Guatuso Indians of Costa Rica.

BRON, DR. R. T. Ancient remains in White River Cañon, Arizona.

VAN ALLEN, GEORGE C. Mounds in Henry County, Iowa.

WILLIAMSON, JAMES M. Mounds in Carroll County, Ill.

MCADAMS, WILLIAM, Jr. Mounds of the Mississippi Bottom, Illinois.

Henderson, John G. Aboriginal remains near Naples, Ill.

Homsher, Dr. G. W. The Glidwell mound, Franklin County, Ind.

HOMSHER, Dr. G. W. Remains on White Water River, Indiana.

MACLEAN, J. P. Signal mounds of Butler County, Ohio.

MACLEAN, J. P. Remains on Blennerhassett's Island, Ohio River.

NULL, JAMES M. Aboriginal structures in Carroll County, Tenn.

KENT, BENJAMIN W. Mounds in Putnam County, Ga.

LE BARON, J. FRANCIS. Prehistoric remains in Florida.

LE BARON, J. FRANCIS. Gold, silver, and other ornameuts found in Florida.

SIMONS, Dr. M. H. Shell-heaps of Charlotte Harbor, Florida.

SMITH, J. P. Antiquities in Washington County, Md.

CHASE, H. E. Shell heaps near Provincetown, Mass.

Bransford, Dr. J. F. Report on Explorations in Central America in 1881.

Mason, O. T. (Editor). Abstracts from Anthropological Correspondence

541. Request for specimens of drugs and information concerning them. By S. F. BAIRD. 1883. Svo., p. 2. (Proceedings U. S. National Museum, 1883, Circular National Museum. No. 20.)

542. Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1880-81. By J. W. Powell, Director. 1883. Royal Svo., pp. 515. 77 plates, 714 cuts, 2 maps.

## CONTENTS.

POWELL, J. W. Report of the Director of the Bureau.

Cushing, F. H. Zuñi Fetiches.

SMITH, ERMINNIE A. Myths of the Iroquois.

Hensuaw, H. W. Animal carvings from the mounds of the Mississippi Valley,

MATTHEWS, W. Navajo silversmiths.

HOLMES, W. II. Art in shell of the ancient Americans.

STEVEMSON, J. Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona in 1879.

STEVENSON, J. Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico in 1880.

543. Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington, Vol. vi. containing the minutes of the society for the year 1883, and the minutes of the mathematical section from its organization, March 29, to the close of the year. Published by the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. 1884. 8vo., pp. 220, 4 cuts. (M. C., XXXIII.)

- 544. Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington. Published with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. Vol. II. February 7, 1882, to March 15, 1883. 1883. 8vo., pp. 225, 44 cuts.
- 545. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington. Published with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. Vol. II. July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1884. 1885. Svo., pp. 195, 3 figures.
- 546. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Volume XXIX. 1885, 8vo., pp. 787.

- A catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals (1665 to 1882) together with chronological tables and a library check list. By HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON. 1885. 8vo., pp. 783. No. 514.
- 547. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Volume XXIV. 1885. 4to., pp. 323, 8 wood-cuts, 5 plates, 5 charts.

### CONTENTS.

Results of meteorological observations made at Providence, R. I., extending over a period of forty-five years, from December, 1831. to December, 1876. By Alexis Caswell. 1882. 4to., pp. 40. No. 443.

Tables and results of the precipitation, in rain and snow, in the United States, and at some stations in adjacent parts of North America, and in Central and South America. Collected by the Smithsonian Institution, and discussed under the direction of JOSEPH HENRY and SPENCER F. BAIRD, Secretaries. By CHARLES A. SCHOTT. May, 1881. 4to., pp. 269, 8 wood-cuts, 5 plates, 5 charts. (Second edition.) No. 353.

548. Proceedings of the United States National Museum for 1883. Vol. VI. 8vo., pp. 565, 14 plates and 6 cuts.

## CONTENTS.

BEAN, TARLETON II. The first Occurrence of Pseudotriacis microdon, Capello, on the coast of the United States.

Notes on a collection of Fishes made in 1882 and 1883 by Capt. Henry E. Nichols, U. S. Navy, in Alaska and British Columbia, with a Description of a New Genus and Species, Prionistius macellus. (Prionistius macellus, n. g. and n. s., Sebastichthys brevispinis, n. subs.).

Notes on some Fishes collected by James G. Swan in Washington Territory, including a new species of Macrurus. (Macruris acrolepis, n. s.)

Notes on Fishes observed at the Head of Chesapcake Bay in the spring of 1882, and upon other species of the same Region.

Belding, L. List of Birds found at Guaymas, Sonora, in December, 1882, and April, 1883.

Second Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made near the southern extremity of Lower California. (Edited by R. Ridgway.)

BUSH, KATHERINE J. Catalogue of Mollusca and Echinodermata dredged on the coast of Labrador by the Expedition under the direction of Mr. W. A. Stearns, in 1882. (Plate 1x.) Dall, W. H. On a collection of Shells sent from Florida by Mr. Henry Hemphill. (Plate X.) (Leuconia hemphillii, n. s., Phos intricatus, n. s., Muricidea, n. s.?, Mitra (Mitrophora?) floridana, n. s., Drillia thea, n. s., Drillia leucocyma, n. s., Drillia limonitella, n. s., Eulima (Leiostraea?) hemphillii, n. s., Pyramidella? vincta, n. s., Odostomia acutideus, n. s., Parthenia cedrosa, n. s., Turbonilla viridaria, n. s., Turbonilla (viridaria var?) virga, n. s.? Turbonilla (viridaria var.?) punieea, n. s.? Cytherea (Transennella?) conradina, n. s.)

FISHER, WILLIAM J. Catalogue of a collection of Ethnological Specimens obtained from the Ugashagmut Tribe, Ugashak River, Bristol Bay,

Alaska.

FLINT, DR. JAMES M. Classification of the Materia Medica collection of the U. S. National Museum, and Catalogue of Specimens. (Circular No. 19 of Appendix.)

Request for Drugs and Information concerning them. (Circular No. 20 of Appendix.)

GILBERT, CHARLES II. (See Jordan & Gilbert.)

Gill, Theodore. Diagnosis of new Genera and Species of deep-sea fish-like Vertebrates. (Petromyzon (Bathymyzon) bairdii, n. subg. and n. s., Chimwra abbreviata, n. s., Histiobranchus infernalis, n. g. and n. s., Not acanthus analis, n. s., Sigmops stigmaticus, n. g. and n. s., Hyperchoristus Tanneri, n. g. and n. s., Alepocephalus productus, n. s., Halosawus goodei, n. s., Piectromus surborbitalis, n. g. and n. s., Stephanoberyx monw, n. g. and n. s., Caulolepis longideus, n. g. and n. s., Bassozetus normalis, n. g., and n. s., Onos rufus, n. s.)

GILL, THEODORE & RYDER, JOHN A. Diagnoses of new Genera of Nemichthyoid Eels. (Serviromer beanti, n. g. and n. s., Spiniromer goodei, n. g. and n. s., Labichthys carinatus, n. g. and n. s., Labichthys

elongatus, n. s.)

On the Anatomy and Relations of the Eurypharyngidæ. (Lyomeri, n. ord., Gastrostomus bairdii, n. g. and n. s.)

GOODE, G. BROWN. The generic names Amitra and Thyris replaced (Monomitra and Delothyris, new names.)

HEAP, G. H., esq. On an autique Roman Mosaic from Carthago, now in the U. S. National Museum. (The "Mosaic Lion.")

HORNADAY, WILLIAM T. Brief Directions for removing and preserving the Skins of Mammals. (Also issued separately as Circular No. 22 of Appendix.) (Four cuts.)

HUMBERT, FRED., M. D., F. C. S. Lucilia macellaria infesting Man.

Hunt, J. G., M. D. Report on a Fragment of Cloth taken from a Mound in Ohio.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and GILBERT, CHARLES H. Notes on the Nomenclature of certain North American Fishes.

Description of two new Species of Fishes (Aprion ariommus and Ophidium beani) from Pensacola, Fla.

A review of the American Caranginæ.

Note on the Genera of Petromyzontidæ.

Description of a new Murænoid Eel (Sidera chlevastes) from the Galapagos Islands.

Description of a new species of Rhinobatus (Rhinobatus glaucostigma) from Mazatlan, Mexico.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and SWAIN, JOSEPH. List of Fishes collected in the Clear Fork of the Cumberland, Whitley County, Ky., with Descriptions of three new species (Bolcosoma susana, n. s., Pacilichthys sagitta, n. s., Etheostoma cumberlandicum, n. s.)

Jouy, Pierre Louis. Ornithological Notes on Collections made in Japan from June to December, 1852.

MERRILL, GEORGE P. On the black Nodules or so-called Inclusions in the Maine Granites.

Preliminary Note on the Crystalline Schists of the District of Columbia, On the Collection of Maine Building Stones in the U.S. National Museum.

NELSON, E. W. On the Source of the jadeite Implements of the Alaskan Inputs

NIBLACK, ENSIGN A. P.—Instructions for taking Paper Molds of Inscriptions in Stone, Wood, Bronze, etc. (Circular No. 23 of Appendix.)

Nutting, Charles C.—On a Collection of Birds from Nicaragna. (Geothlyphis bairdi, n. s., Oryzoborus nattingi Ridgw., n. subs., Contopus depressirostris Ridgw., n. s., Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus. Ridgw., n. subs., Porzana leucogastra Ridgw., n. s.)

RATHBUN, RICHARD. List of duplicate Marine Invertebrates distributed by the U. S. National Museum. Series iv. Educational Series

RAU, CHARLES. Circular relative to Contributions of Aboriginal Antiquities to the U. S. National Mus.nm. (Circular No. 21 of Appendix.)

Ridgway, Robert. Descriptions of some Birds supposed to be undescribed, from the Commander Island; and Petropaulovski, collected by Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, U. S. Signal Service. (Haliatus hynoleucus Stejneger, Acrocephalus dybowskii Stejneger, Anorthura pallescens Stejneger, Hirundo saturata Stejneger, Anthus Stejnegeri Ridgw., provisionally.)

On the probable Identity of Motacilla ocularis Swinhoe and M. amurensis Seebohm, with remarks on an allied supposed species, M. blakistoni Seebohm.

Descriptions of some new Birds from Lower California, collected by Mr. L. Belding. (Lophophanes inornatus eineraceus, n. subs., Psaltriparus grinda, Belding, n. s. Junco bairdi, Belding, n. s.)

Anthus cervinus (Pallas) in Lower California.

Note on Merula confinis (Baird).

Notes on some Japanese Birds related to North American species.

(Editor.) List of Birds found at Guaymas, Sonora, in December, 1882, and April, 1883, by L. Belding.

(E ditor.) On a collection of Birds from Nicaragna. By Charles C. Nutting.

On some Costa Rican Birds, with Descriptions of several supposed new species. (Empidonax viridescens, n. s., Pittasoma michleri zeledoni, n. subs.)

SMITH, ROSA. The life colors of Cremnobates integripiumis.

Note on the Occurrence of Gasterosteus williamsoni, Grd., in an Artesian Well at San Bernardino, Cal.

Notes on the Fishes of Todos Santos Bay, Lower California.

SMITH, SIDNEY I. Preliminary Report on the Brachyura and Anomura dredged in deep water off the south coast of New England by the U. S. Fish Commission in 1880, 1881, and 1882. (Plates 1-VI. (Amathia Tanneri, n. s., Collodes robustus, n. s., Cymopolia gracilis, n. s., Sympagurus pictus, n. g. and n. s., Munida valida, n. s., Eumunida picta, n. g. and n. s., Anoplonotus politus, n. g. and n. s.)

List of the Crustacea dredged on the Coast of Labrador by the Expedition under the direction of W. A. Stearns, in 1882. (Rhachotropis nom, g. n.)

Review of the Marine Crustacea of Labrador.

STEARNS, ROBERT E. C. Description of a new genus and species of Aleyonoid Polyp, from Japanese waters, with remarks on the Structure and Habits of related forms, etc. (Plate VII.) (Radicipes pleurocristatus, n. g. and n. s.)

STEARNS, W. A. Notes on the Natural History of Labrador.

STEJNEGER, LEONHARD. Contributions to the History of the Commander Islands. No. 1. Notes on the Natural History, including Descriptions of new Cetaceans. (Berardius bairdii, n. s., Ziphius grebnitzkii, n. s.)

SWAIN, JOSEPH. A Description of a new species of Hadropterus (Hadropterus scierus) from Southern Indiana. (See also under Jordan and Swain.)

TRUE, FREDERICK W., M. S. On a pair of abnormal Antlers of the Virginia
Deer. (With one cut.)

Ou the Skeleton of Phoca (Histriophoca) fasciata, Zimmerman. (Plates XI-XIV and one cut.)

WALKER, S. T. Fish mortality in the Gulf of Mexico.

On the Origin of the Fossil Bones discovered in the vicinity of Tise's Ford, Florida.

WHITE, CHARLES A. On the Macrocheilus of Phillips, Plectostylus of Conrad, and Soleniseus of Meek & Worthen. (Plate VIII.)

WILLIS, MERRITT. Shell Beds in West Chester, N. Y.

Yarrow, H. C., M. D. Description of new Species of Reptiles in the U.S. National Museum. (Eutania vagrans plutonia, n. subs., Eutania henshawi, n. s., Bascanium flagelliforme bicinctum, n. subs., Tropidonotus compressicaudus walkeri, n. subs.)

- 549. A Manual of American Land Shells. By W. G. Binney. 1885. Svo., pp. 528, 516 cuts. (Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 28.)
- 550. Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry. 2 volumes. 1886. Royal 8vo., Vol. I, pp. 536, 49 cuts; Vol. II, pp. 567, 48 cuts. (M. C. XXX.)
- 551. Preliminary Catalogue and Synopsis of Collections of United States at London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. By G. B. Goode. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) 1883. 108 pp.
- 552. Catalogue of Crustaceans, Worms, Echinoderms, and Sponges of United States at London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. By R. RATHBUN. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) 1883. 31 pp.
- 553. Catalogue of Aquatic and Fish-eating Birds of United States at London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. By R. RIDGWAY. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) 1883. 46 pp.
- 554. Catalogue of Economic Mollusca of United States at London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. By F. Winslow. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) 1883. 86 pp.
- 555. The Whale Fishery and its Appliances. By James T. Brown.
  Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) London
  Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. 1883. 116 pp.

- 556. Catalogue of Fishes of United States at London Fisheries Exhibition. By T. H. Bean. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) 1883. 124 pp.
- **557.** Deep Sea Research. By R. RATHBUN. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See 511.) London Fisherics Exhibition, 1883.
- 558. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XXX. 1886. Svo., pp. 1108, 97 cuts.

- Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry. Vol. 1, 1886, 8vo., pp. 536, 49 cuts: Vol. 1, 1886, 8vo., pp. 567, 48 cuts. No. 550.
- 559. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XXXI. Svo., pp. 990.

#### CONTINIS

- Synoptical Flora of North America; the Game bethe, being a second elition of Vol. 1, Part 11, and Vol. 11, Part 1, collected. By Asa Gray. 1886, 8vo., pp. 984. No. 591.
- 566. Report on Pharmacopæias of all Nations. 1883. 8vo., pp. 28. By J. M. Flint, U. S. Navy. (Extracted from the Report of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy for 1882.)
- 561. Coronado's March in Search of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," and discussion of their probable location. By J. II. SIMPSON, colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army. 1884. Svo., pp. 34, 1 map. (From the Smithsonian Report, 1869.)
- 562. Catalogue of the Aquatic Mammals exhibited by the U.S. National Museum. London Fisheries Exhibition. By Frederick W. True. 1884. Svo., pp. 32. Part of Bulletin National Museum, No. 27. (See No. 511.)
- 563. The Geology of Bermuda. By William North Rice. 1884. Svo., pp. 32, 6 plates. (Part 1, Bulletin National Museum, No. 25.) (See No. 495.)
- 564. The Botany of Bermuda. By John Henry Lefroy. 1884. 8vo., pp. 112. (Part II, Bulletin National Museum, No. 25.) (See No. 495.)
- 465. The Mammals of Bermuda. By J. Matthew Jones. 1884. 8vo, pp. 19. (Part III, Bulletin National Museum, No. 25. (See No. 495.)
- 566. The Birds of Bermuda. By Saville G. Reid. 1884. Svo., pp. 117. (Part iv, Bulletin National Museum, No. 25. (See No. 495.)
- 567. On a Bird New to the Bermudas, with notes upon several species of rare or accidental occurrence in these Islands. By CLINTON HART MERRIAM. 1884. pp. 6. (Part v. Bulletin National Museum, No. 25.) (See No. 495.)
- 568. The Reptiles of Bermuda. By Samuel Garman. 1884. Svo., pp. 22. (Part vi, Bulletin National Museum, No. 25.)

- 569. Annelida from Bermuda. Collected by G. Brown Goode. By H. E. Webster. 1884. Svo., pp. 26, 6 plates. (Part VII, Bulletin National Museum, No. 25.)
- 570. Bibliographies of American Naturalists. II. The Published Writings of Isaac Lea. By Newton Pratt Scudder. 1885. 8vo., pp. 337, 1 portrait. (Bulletin National Museum, No. 23.)
- 571. Check-list of publications of the Smithsonian Institution from December, 1881, to March, 1884. 8vo., pp. 7.
- 572. Circular relative to Contributions of Aboriginal Antiquities to the U.S. National Museum. By C. RAU. 1883. pp. 6. Circular National Museum, No. 21.)
- 573. Price List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., March, 1884. Svo., pp. 6.
- 574. An Account of the Progress in Astronomy in the Year 1883. By EDWARD S. HOLDEN. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. Svo., pp. 78.
- 575. An Account of the Progress in Geology in the Year 1883. By T. STERRY HUNT. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 22.
- 576. An Account of the Progress in Geography in the Year 1883. By F. M. Green, U. S. Navy. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 17.
- 577. An Account of the Progress in Meteorology in the Year 1883. By CLEVELAND ABBE. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883. 1884. 8vo., pp. 92.
- 578. An Account of the Progress in Physics in the Year 1883. By George F. Barker. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. Svo., pp. 52.
- 579. An Account of the Progress in Chemistry in the Year 1883. By
  H. Carrington Bolton. (From the Smithsonian Report for
  1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 31.
- 580. An Account of the Progress in Mineralogy in the Year 1883. By EDWARD S. DANA. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 19.
- 581. An Account of the Progress in Botany in the Year 1883. By WILLIAM G. FARLOW. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 18.
- 582. An Account of the Progress in Zoology in the Year 1883. By Theodore Gill. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 53.
- 583. An Account of the Progress in Anthropology in the year 1883.

  By Otis T. Mason. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.)
  1884. Svo., pp. 43.

- 584. The Aurora Borealis, or Polar Light: its Phenomena and Laws.

  By Elias Loomis. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1865.)

  8vo., pp. 41, 6 cuts.
- 585. Addresses at the Unveiling of the Joseph Henry Statue at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1883. By Chief Justice Waite, Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, and Noah Porter, President of Yale College. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1884. 8vo., pp. 27, 1 plate.
- 586. Report of Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year 1883. 1885. Svo., pp. 86.
- 587. Report of the Assistant Director and of the Curators of the U.S. National Museum for the Year 1883. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1885. 8vo., pp. 200.
- 588. Miscellaneous Papers relating to Anthropology. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1885. Svo., pp. 122, 33 cuts.
- 589. Brief Directions for Removing and Preserving the Skins of Mammals. By William T. Hornaday. 1883. Svo., pp. 7, 4 cuts. (Circular of National Museum, No. 22.)
- 590. Instructions for Taking Paper Molds of Inscriptions in Stone, Wood, Bronze, etc. Prepared by A. P. Niblack, U. S. Navy. 1883. 8vo., pp. 5. (Circular of National Museum, No. 23.)
- 591. Synoptical Flora of North America: The Gamopetake, being a second edition of Vol. I, Part II, and Vol. II, Part I. By ASA GRAY. 1886. 8vo., pp. 984. (M. C., XXXI.)
- 592. Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Vol. VII, Containing the Minutes of the Society and of the Mathematical Section for the year 1884. January 5, 1884, to December 20, 1884. Published by the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. 1885. 8 vo., pp. 195, 6 cuts. (M. C., XXXIII.)
- 593. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1883. Forty-eighth Congress, first session. House Mis. Doc. No. 69. 1885. Svo., pp. 997, 1 plate, 33 cuts.

Fournal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents. Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1883. Report of the Executive Committee on the Henry Statue.

Baird, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

The Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Bureau of Ethnology.

U. S. Geological Survey.

U. S. Fish Commission.

Appendix to the Report of the Secretary.

Correspondence on Astronomical Aunouncements.

Report on exchanges for 1883.

Report on National Museum by Assistant Director and Curators.

Record of Scientific Progress for 1883,

BAIRD, S. F. Introduction.

HOLDEN, E. S. Astronomy.

HUNT, T. STERRY. Geology.

GREEN, F. M. Geography.

ABBE, C. Meteorology.

BARKER, GEORGE F. Physics.

BARKER, GEORGE F. Physics.

BOLTON, H. C. Chemistry DANA, E. S. Mineralogy.

FARLOW, W. G. Botany.

GILL, T. Zoology.

Mason, O. T. Anthropology.

Papers relating to Authropology.

HOWITT, A. W. Australian Group Relations.

WICKERSHAM, JAMES. Mounds in Sangamon County, Ill.

Adams, W. H. Mounds in Spoon River Valley, Illinois.

FOERSTE, AUG. A. Ancient Relics at Dayton, Ohio.

MACLEAN, J. P. Mounds in Butler County, Ohio.

MACLEAN, J. P. Earth-work in Highland County, Ohio.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM J. Mounds in Berrien County, Ga.

WALKER, S. T. Mounds and shell heaps on the West Coast of Florida.

KENGLA, L.A. Stone mounds in Hampshire County, W. Va.

RUTH, JOHN A. Remains in Bucks County, Pa.

Вооти, Henry. Remains in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Chase, Henry E. Notes on the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts.

NUTTING, CHARLES C. Antiquities of Ometepe, Nicaragua.

Dorsey, Rev. J. Owen. On the Comparative Phonology of Four Sioux Languages.

- 594. The Toner Lectures. Lecture IX. Mental Overwork and Premature Disease among Public and Professional Men. By CHARLES K. MILLS. Delivered March 19, 1884. 1885, January. Svo., pp. 38.
- 595. The Refraction of Sound. By WILLIAM B. TAYLOR. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1875.) 1885. Svo., pp. 12, 6 cuts.
- 596. Australian Group Relations. By A. W. Howitt. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.) 1885. pp. 28, 1 map.
- 597. Plan of a Collection to illustrate the Textile Industries of the United States, to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884–1885, at New Orleans. By ROMYN HITCHCOCK. 1884. Svo., pp. 16. (Circular National Museum, No. 24.)
- 598. Preliminary Plan for a Collection of the Building and Ornamental Stones and Rocks of the United States, to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885, at New Orleans. By George P. Merrill. 1884. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular National Museum, No. 25.)
- 599. Plan for a Collection of Gems and Precious Stones, to be exhibited at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885, at New Orleans. By F. W. CLARKE. 1884. Svo., pp. 2. (Circular National Museum No. 26.)

- 600. Directions for Collecting, Preserving, and Transporting Tortricids and other small Moths. By C. H. FERNALD. 1884. Svo., pp. 3. (Circular National Museum, No. 27.)
- 601. Directions for Mound Explorations. By Cyrus Thomas, 1884, 8vo., pp. 3. (Circular National Museum, No. 28.)
- 602. Provisional Plan for a Collection of Mammals to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1881-1885, at New Orleans. By Frederick W. True. 1884. 8vo., pp. 27. (Circular National Museum, No. 29.)
- 603. A List of Birds, the Eggs of which are wanted to complete the series in the National Museum, with instructions for collecting Eggs. By Charles E. Bendire, U. S. Army. 1884.. 8vo., pp. 4. (Circular National Museum, No. 30.)
- 604. Plan to illustrate the Mineral Resources of the United States and their Utilization, at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition of 1884-1885, at New Orleans. By Fred. P. Dewey. 1884. Svo., pp. 8. (Circular National Museum, No. 31:)
- 605. On the Comparative Phonology of Four Sioux Languages. By J. Owen Dorsey. 1885. pp. 11. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1883.)
- 606. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Volume xxv. 1885. 4to., pp. 508. 540 cuts, 8 plates with 155 figures.

Prehistoric Fishing in Europe and North America. By Charles Rau. 1884. 4to., pp. 360, 405 cuts, 1 plate. No. 569.

Archaeological Researches in Nicaragua. By J. F. Bransford, M. D., Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy. 1881. Pp. 100, 202 cuts, 2 plates with 40 figures. No. 3×3.

On the Contents of a Bone Cave in the Island of Anguilla, West Indies. By EDWARD D. COPE. 1883. 4to., pp. 34, 5 plates with 114 figures. No. 489.

607. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. Volume VII. 1884. Svo., pp. 669, 8 cuts, 2 plates with 10 figures.

#### CONTENTS.

BEAN, TABLETON H. Description of a new species of Whitefish (Coregonus nelsonii) from Alaska.

Descriptions of *Physiculus fulrus* and *Lotella maxillarus*, new species of Fishes collected in 1881 by the U. S. Fish Commission.

On the occurrence of the Striped Bass in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (See also under Goode and Bean.)

BEAN, TARLETON H., and DRESEL, H. G. A catalogue of Fishes received from the Public Museum of the Institute of Jamaica, with descriptions of *Pristipoma approximaus* and *Tylosurus euryops*, two new species.

H. Mis. 170——38

- BENDIRE, CAPT. CHARLES, U. S. ARMY. Circular No. 30, Appendix: A list of Birds, the Eggs of which are wanted to complete the series in the National Museum, with instructions for collecting Eggs.
- CLARKE, F. W. Circular No. 26, Appendix: Plan for a collection of Gems and Precious Stones, to be exhibited at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885, at New Orleans.
- Dall, W. H. Contributions to the History of the Commander Islands. No. 3.—Report on the Mollusca of the Commander Islands, Bering Sea, collected by Leonhard Stejneger in 1882 and 1883. (Lacunella reflexa, n. s., Plate 11, Figs. 1-3; Carithiopsiss tejnegeri, n. s., Plate 11, Fig. 4: Strombella callorhina var. stejnegeri, Plate 11, Fig. 5.)

New or specially interesting Shells of the Point Barrow Expedition.

(Bela harpa, n. s., B. mardochiana, n. s., Plate II, Fig. 8; Chrysodomus Kroyeri yar, Rayana, yar, nov., Strombella malleata, n. s.)

- Dewey, Fred. P. Circular No. 31, Appendix: Plan to illustrate the Mineral Resources of the United States and their utilization, at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885, at New Orleans.
- DRESEL, H. G. Notes on some Greenland Fishes.
  - Description of a new species of Flounder, Citharichthys macrops, from Pensacola, Fla.

(See also under Bean and Dresel.)

- FERNALD, C. H. Circular No. 27, Appendix: Directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting Tortricids and other small Moths.
- Gilbert, Charles H. A list of Fishes collected in the East Fork of White River, Indiana, with descriptions of two new species. (Hypargyrus, n. g., Forbes; Notropis boops, n. s.; Nocomis hyostomus, n. s.; Scrraria, n. g.)
  - Notes on the Fishes of Switz City Swamp, Greene County, Ind. (Pacilichthys palustris, n. s.)
  - Description of three new Fishes from Kansas. (Amiurus eragini, Cliola (Hybopsis) topeka, Minnilus (Lythrurus) nigripinnis, nn. ss.)
    (See also under Jordan and Gilbert.)
- GILL, THEODORE. Synopsis of the Genera of the snper-family Teuthidoidea (families Teuthidide and Siganidie.) (Gtenochatus, n. g., Colocopus, n. g., C. lambdurus, new name.)
  - Note on the Sternoptychidæ. (*Iniomi*, nom. nov. The figure of Sternoptyx diaphanus is not published.)
  - The osteological characters of the Lutjanina.
  - A contribution to the terminology of Ichthyography.
  - Synopsis of the Plectognath Fishes. (Triodontoidea, n. super-fam. Masturus, n. g.)
- GILL, THEODORE, and RYDER, JOHN A. On the literature and systematic relations of the Saccopharyngoid Fishes. (With Plate 1 (Ophiognathus ampullaceus) ex Harwood.)
- Goode, G. Brown, and Bean, Tarleton H. Notes on some Florida Fishes.
  (Lutjanus stearnsii, Lutjanus blackfordii, Caulolatilus microps, Xyrichthys psittacus, Sparus pagrus.)
- Gray, Asa. Contributions to the History of the Commander Islands. No.
  4. A.—Notes upon the Plants collected on the Commander Islands
  (Bering and Copper Islands), by Leonhard Stejneger.
- HITCHCOCK, ROMYN. Circular No. 24, Appendix: Plan of a collection to illustrate the Textile Industries of the United States, to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885, at New Orleans.

JORDAN, DAVID S. Notes on a collection of Fishes from Pensacola, Fla., obtained by Silas Stearns, with descriptions of two new species (Exocutus volador and Gnathypops mystacinus).

Note on Elurichthys eydouxii and Porichthys porosissimus.

List of Fishes collected at Key West, Fla., with notes and descriptions (Narcine umbrosa, n. s.).

An identification of the figures of Fishes in Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands.

Notes on Fishes collected at Guaymas, Mexico, by Mr. H. F. Emeric, with a description of *Gobiosoma histrio*, a new species.

List of Fishes collected in the vicinity of New Orleans, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. Army.

List of Fishes collected in Lake Jessup and Indian River, Florida, by Mr. R. E. Earll, with descriptions of two new species (*Heterandria ommata*, Elassoma evergladei, nn. ss.).

Descriptions of four new species of *Pacilichthys* in the U. S. National Museum (*P. borealis*, *P. quiescens*, *P. swaini*, *P. beani*, nn. ss.).

Supplementary notes on North American Fishes ( $Pacilichthys\ beani$ ,  $Jordan = Boleosoma\ maculatum$ .

Description of a new species of  $Hybognathus\ (Hybognathus\ hayi)$  from Mississippi.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and GILBERT, CHARLES H. A review of the species of the genus Calamus.

Descriptions of ten New Species of Fishes from Key West, Fla. (Dus, sumieria stolifera, Tylosurus sagitta, Quorimanagyrans, Atherina arwa-Nyrichthys rosipes, Doratonotus thalassinus, Gobiosoma ceutho cum, Cremnobates nox, Platophrys nebularis, Achirus comifer, nn. ss.)

Note on Caranx ruber and Caranx bartholomoi.

Note on Calamus providens, a New Species of Calamus.

Description of Sciana sciera, a New Species of Sciana from Mazatlan and Panama.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and MEEK, SETH E. List of Fishes observed in the St. John's River, at Jacksonville, Fla. (*Paralichthys lethostigma*, nom. sp. nov.)

Description of four New Species of Ciprinida in the U. S. National Museum. (Cliola camura, C. urostigma, Notropis metallicus, N. alabama, nn. ss.)

Description of Zygonectes zonifer, a New Species of Zygonectes, from Nashville, Ga.

Jordan, David S., and Swain, Joseph. Descriptions of Scaroid Fishes from Havana and Key West, including five New Species. (Scarus virginalis, Sparisoma lorito, S.cyanolene, S. systrodon, Cryptotomus beryllinus, nn. ss.)

Notes on Fishes collected by David S. Jordan at Cedar Keys, Fla.

A Review of the American Species of Marine Mugilidæ.

A Review of the Species of the Genus Hamulon. (Lythrulon, n. sg., Hamulon rimator, nom. nov.)

A Review of the American Species of *Epinephelus* and related genera. (*Mycteroperea fulcata* var. *phenax*, var. nov., *M. bonaci* var. *xanthosticta*, var. nov.)

A Review of the Species of Lutjanium and Hoplapagrium found in American water.

Description of three New Species of Fishes (Prionotus stearnsi, Prionotus ophryas, and Authias vivanus) collected at Pensacola, Fla., by Mr. Silas Stearns.

- MEEK, SETH E. Description of a New Species of Hybopsis (liybopsis montanus). (See also under Jordan and Meek and Swain and Meek.)
- MERRILL, GEORGE P. On Prochlorite from the District of Columbia.
- Circular No. 25, appendix: Preliminary plan for a Collection of the Building and Ornamental Stones and Rocks of the United States, to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-85, at New Orleans.
- MURDOCK, JOHN. Description of seven New Species of Crustacca and one Worm from Arctic Alaska (Pandalus dapifer, Mysisrayii, Acanthrozone polyacantha, Melita formosa, M. leonis, Dulichia arctica, Polyartemia hazeni, Arcnicola glacialis, nn. ss.)
- Nelson, E. W. A new geographical race of the Mountain Sheep (Ovis montana dalli, var. nov.) from Alaska.
- Prime, Temple. Description of a New Species of Spharium (Spharium costaricenes, n. s.)
- RATHBUN, RICHARD. Annotated List of the Described Species of Parasitic Copepoda (Siphonostoma) from American waters, contained in the U. S. National Museum.
- RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Note on Selasphorus torridus Salvin,
  - Melanetta fusca (Linn.) in Alaska.
  - Description of a New Snow Bunting from Alaska. (Plectrophenax hyperboreus, n, s.)
  - On a Collection of Birds made by Messrs J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross. (Mimus gilrus rostratus, n. subsp., Dendroica rufopileata, n. s., Ieterus carasocusis, n. s., Certhiola tricolor, n. s., Vircosylvia grandior, n. s., Virco approximans, n. s., Elainea cineresceus, n. s.)
  - Description of a New Species of Field-sparrow from New Mexico. (Spizella worthena, n. s.)
  - Description of a New Species of Coot from the West Indies. (Fulica caribaro, n. s.)
  - Description of a New Race of the Red-shouldered Hawk from Florida.

    (Buteo lineatus alleni, n. subsp.)
  - On two hitherto unnamed Sparrows from the coast of California. (Passercules beldingi, n. s., P. Sandwichensis bryanti, n. subsp.)
- ROTHROCK, Dr. J. T. List of, and notes upon, the Licheus collected by Dr. T. H. Beau in Alaska and the adjacent region in 1880. (Biatora Sibiriensis, Willey, n. sp.)
- RYDER, JOHN A. On the Chlorophylloid Granules of Vorticella. (See also under Gill and Ryder.)
- SHUFELDT, Dr. R. W. Concerning some of the forms assumed by the Patella in Birds (with 7 figures in the text.)
  - Observation upon a Collection of Insects made in the vicinity of New Orleans, La., during the years 1882 and 1883 (with 1 figure in the text.)
- SLADE, ELISHA. On domesticated Hybrid Ducks (Anas boschas-obscura).
- SMITH, SIDNEY 1. On some new or little known Decapod Crustacea, from recent Fish Commission dredgings off the east coast of the United States. (Anamathia, nom. g. n.; Munidopsis crassa, M. similis, Bythocaris gracilis, B. nana, Acanthephyra microphthalma, A. brevirostris. nn. ss.; Ephyrina, n. g.; Ephyrina benedicti, n. s.; Benthonectes, n. g.; Benthonectes filipes, n. s.)
- Smith, Rosa. Notes on Fishes collected at San Cristobal, Lower California, by Mr. Charles 11. Townsend, assistant, U. S. Fish Commission,

STEJNEGER, LEONHARD. On the use of Trinominals in American Ornithology.

Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands. No. 2.—Investigations relating to the date of the extermination of Steller's Sea-cow.

Remarks on the Species of the Genus Copplus.

Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands. No. 4. B.—Additional Notes on the Plants of the Commander Islands. (Cassiope oxycocciodes, Asa Gray, n. s.)

SWAIN, JOSEPH, and MEEK, SETH E. Notes on the Pipe-fishes of Key West, Fla., with description of Siphostoma McKayi, a new species. (Siphostoma barbara, n. sp.)

(See also Jerdan and Swain.)

THOMAS, CYRUS. Circular No. 28, Appendix: Directions for Mound Exploration.

Translation (from der Naturforscher). Hermaphrodite Fishes.

True, Frederick W. On a new Muskrat, Neofiber alleni, from Ulorida.

On the occurrence of *Loncheres armatus* (Geoff.) Wagner, in the island Martinique, West Indies.

Circular No. 29, Appendix: Provisional plan for a Collection of Mammals to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-'85, at New Orleans.

A Provisional List of the Mamma Is of North and Central America, and the West Indian Islands.

- 608. Report of Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1884. 1885. 8vo., pp. 98.
- 609. An Account of the Progress in Astronomy in the year 1884. By EDWARD S. HOLDEN. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 55.
- 610. A Review of the Progress of North American Paleontology for the year 1884. By John Belknap Marcou. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 20.
- 611. An Account of the Progress in Geography in the year 1884. By F. M. Green, U. S. Navy. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. 8vo., pp. 19.
- 612. An Account of the Progress in Meteorology in the year 1884. By CLEVELAND ABBE. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884. 1885.) Svo., pp. 176.
- 613. An Account of the Progress in Physics in the year 1884. By George F. Barker. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884. 1885.) Svo., pp. 57.
- 614. An Account of the Progress in Chemistry in the year 1884. By H. Carrington Bolton. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. 8vo., pp. 52.
- 615. An Account of the Progress in Mineralogy in the year 1884. By EDWARD S. DANA. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. 8vo., pp. 19.

- 616. An Account of the Progress in Vulcanology and Seismology in the years, 1883, 1884. By CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, ir. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 21.
- 617. An Account of the Progress in Zoology in the year 1884. By THEODORE GILL. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 93.
- 618. An Account of the Progress in Anthropology in the year 1884. By Otis T. Mason. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1881.) 1885. Svo., pp. 41.
- 619. Antiquities at Pantaleon, Guatemala, By Charles E. Vree. LAND, U. S. Navy, and J. F. Bransford, U. S. Navy. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 12, 12 cuts.
- 620. Papers relating to Anthropology. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 38, 16 ents.
- 621. The Guesde Collection of Autiquities in Point-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe. West Indies. By Otis T. Mason. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1884.) 1885. Svo., pp. 107, 215 cuts.
- 622. Classification of the Materia Medica Collection of the U. S. National Museum, and Catalogue of Specimens. By James M. FLINT, U. S. Navy. Revised and extended by Henry G. BEYER, U. S. Navy, Honorary Curator, Section of Materia Medica. 1885. Svo., pp. 39. (Circular National Museum, No. 32.)
- C23. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1884. Forty-eighth Congress, second session. Senate Mis. Doc. No. 33. 1885. Svo., pp. 943, 243 cuts, 7 plates.

Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1884.

Report of the Architects on reconstruction of eastern portion of the Smithsonian Building.

BAIRD, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

The Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Bureau of Ethnology.

U. S. Geological Survey.

U. S. Fish Commission.

Appendix to the Report of the Secretary.

Record of Scientific Progress, 1884:

Baird, S. F. Introduction.

HOLDEN, E. S. Astronomy.

ROCKWOOD, C. G. Vulcanology and Seismology.

GREEN, F. M. Geography.

ABBE, C. Meteorology.

BOLTON, H. C. Chemistry.

Dana, E. S. Mineralogy.
Marcou, J. B. Invertebrate Palæontology.

GILL, T. Zoology.

MASON, O. T. Anthropology.

Miscellaneous Papers.—Papers relating to Anthropology:

Vreeland, C. E., and Bransford, J. F. Antiquities at Pantaleon, Gnatemala.

Mason, O. T. The Guesde Collection of Antiquities in Point-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

LEACH, M. T. Ancient mounds in Clinton County, Mich.

LEACH, M. T. Ancient forts in Ogemaw County, Mich.

SMITH, CHARLES M. Sketch of Flint Ridge, Licking County, Ohio. WILTHEISS, E. T. Earthworks and mounds in Miami County, Ohio.

- 624. Results of Ornithological Explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamtschatka. By Leonhard Stejneger. 1885. Svo., pp. 382, 8 plates, 7 cuts, and 1 sketch map. (Bulletin National Museum, No. 29.)
- 625. Bibliographies of American Naturalists, III. Bibliography of Publications relating to the collection of Fossil Invertebrates in the U. S. National Museum, including complete lists of the writings of Fielding B. Meek, Charles A. White, and Charles D. Walcott. By John Belknap Marcou. 1885. 8vo., pp. 333. (Bulletin National Museum, No. 30.)
- 626. Notes on the Preparation of Rough Skeletons. By Frederic A. Lucas. 1885. Svo., pp. 8, 12 cuts. (Circular National Museum, No. 33.)
- 627. Price list of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution. July, 1885. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 8vo., pp. 27.
- 628. Index to the Literature of Uranium, 1789-1885. By H. CARRING-TON BOLTON, 1885. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 8ve., pp. 36.
- 629. Report of Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for six months ending June 30, 1885. 1885. 8vo., pp. 46.
- 630. Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington. Vol. III. November 6, 1883-May 19, 1885. 8vo., pp. 204. 13 cuts.
- 631. Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. 1881–1882. By J. W. Powell, Director. 1884. Royal Svo., pp. 680, 200 cuts, 44 plates.

#### CONTENTS.

POWELL, J. W. Report of the Director of the Bureau.

THOMAS, CYRUS. Notes on certain Maya and Mexican manuscripts.

Dorsey, J. Owen. Omaha Sociology.

Matthews, Dr. Washington Navajo Weavers.

Holmes, W. H. Prehistoric Textile Fabrics of the United States, derived from impressions on Pottery.

Holmes, W. H. Illustrated Catalogue of a portion of the collections made during the field season of 1881.

STEVENSON, JAMES. Illustrated Catalogue of the collections obtained from the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona in 1881.

- 632. An Account of the Progress in Geography in the year 1885. By J. King Goodrich. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. 8vo., pp. 36.
- 633. An Account of the Progress in Chemistry in the year 1885. By II. Carrington Bolton. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 50.
- 632. An Account of the Progress in Vulcanology and Seismology in the year 1885. By Charles G. Rockwood, Jr. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 23.
- 635. List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution.

  Corrected to July 1, 1885. By George H. Boehmer. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 201.
- 636. Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Volume VIII, containing the Minutes of the Society and of the Mathematical section for the year 1885. January 3, 1885-December 19, 1885. 1886. 8vo., pp. 115, 8 cuts. (M. C. XXXIII.)
- 637. Concerning the Lending of Type Specimens. By S. F. BAIRD. 1886. 8vo., pp. 1. (Circular National Museum, No. 35.)
- 638. An Account of the Progress in Physics in the year 1885. By GEORGE F. BARKER. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 60.
- 639. An Account of the Progress in Mineralogy in the year 1885. By EDWARD S. DANA. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 26.
- 640. An Account of the Progress in Anthropology in the year 1885.

  By Otis T. Mason. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.)
  1886. Pp. 56.
- 641. An Account of the Progress in Astronomy in the year 1885. By WILLIAM C. WINLOCK. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Pp. 114.
- 642. Record of North American Invertebrate Paleontology for the year 1885. By John Belknap Marcou. (From the Smithsoman Report for 1885.) 1886. Pp. 47.
- 643. An Account of the Progress in Zoology in the year 1885. By Theodore Gill. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 53.
- 644. Observations on Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes in Iceland within Historic Times. Translated and condensed from a history by Th. Thoroddsen. By George H. Boehmer. (From the Smithsonian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 47.
- 645. Miscellaneous Papers relating to Anthropology. (From the Smithsenian Report for 1885.) 1886. Svo., pp. 44, 19 cuts.

- 646. Circular for the Guidance of Persons desiring to make Exchanges of Birds or Bird Eggs with the National Museum. (Circular National Museum, No. 34.)
- 647. Researches upon the Venom of Poisonous Serpents. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and Edward T. Reichert, M. D. 1886. 4to., pp. 196, 5 cuts, 5 plates with 17 figures.
- 648. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1884. Part II. Report of the U.S. National Museum under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1884. Forty-eighth Congress, second session, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 33. 1885. Svo., pp. 468.

GOODE, G. B. Report of the Assistant Director.

Report of the Curators and Acting Curators.

Beyer, Dr. H. G., U. S. Navy. Section of Materia Medica.

HITCHCOCK, ROMYN. Section of Textile Industries.

Collins, J. W. Section of Naval Architecture.

HITCHCOCK, ROMYN. Section of Foods.

Mason, Dr. O. T. Department of Ethnology.

Holmes, William H. Section of American Aboriginal Pottery.

RAU, Dr. CHARLES. Department of Antiquities.

True, Frederick W. Department of Mammals.

RIDGWAY, ROBERT. Department of Birds.

YARROW, Dr. H. C. Department of Reptiles and Batrachians.

BEAN, Dr. TARLETON H. Department of Fishes (including also report upon lehthyological Explorations made in behalf of the Museum by Dr. D. S. Jordan).

Dall, William H. Department of Mollusks.

RILEY, Dr. C. V. Department of Insects.

RATHBUN, RICHARD. Department of Marine Invertebrates.

WALCOTT, C. D. Department of Invertebrate Fossils (Paleozoic).

White, Dr. C. A. Department of Invertebrate Fossils (Meso-Cenozoic).

WARD, LESTER F. Department of Fossil Plants.

CLARKE, Prof. F. W. Department of Mineralogy.

MERRILL, GEORGE P. Department of Lithology and Physical Geology.

Dewey, Fred. P. Department of Metallurgy and Economic Geology.

PART III.—PAPERS BASED ON COLLECTIONS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mason, Otis T. I.—Throwing sticks in the National Museum.

Mason, Otis T. H.—Basket-work of the North American Aborigines.

MURDOCH, JOHN. HI.—A study of the Eskimo Bows in the U.S. National Museum.

True, Frederick W. 1v.—On a Spotted Dolphin, apparently identical with the *Prodelphinus doris* of Gray.

TRUE, FREDERICK W. v.—The Florida Muskrat, Neofiber Alleni, True. TRUE, FREDERICK W., and LUCAS, F. A. vi.—On the West Indian Seal, Monachus tropicalus, Grav.

PART IV.—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR 1834.

1. Publications of the Museum.

II. Papers by officers of the Museum.

III. Papers by investigator snot officers of the Museum, based on Museum material.

PART V.

List of accessions to the Museum in 1884.

649. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to July, 1885. Part I. Forty-ninth Congress, first session. Поизе Mis. Doc. No. 15. 1886. 8vo., pp. 1014, 24 cuts.

## CONTENTS.

Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

Report of the Executive Committee for the first six months of 1885.

BAIRD, S. F. Secretary's report of operations.

The Smithsonian Institution—Record of Scientific Progress, 1884.

BAIRD, SPENCER F. Introduction.

WINLOCK, WILLIAM C. Astronomy.

BOEHMER, GEORGE H. List of Astronomical Observatories.

ROCKWOOD, CHARLES G. Vulcanology and Seismology.

Volcanic ernptions and earthquakes in Iceland within historic times.

GOODRICH, J. KING. Geography.

BARKER, GEORGE F. Physics.

BOLTON, H. CARRINGTON. Chemistry.

Dana, Edward S. Mineralogy.

MARCOU, J. B. Bibliography of Invertebrate Palaeontology.

GILL, THEODORE. Zoology.

MASON, OTIS T. Anthropology.

iscellaneous Papers-Papers relating to Anthropology.

Sellers, George E. Observations on Stone-chipping.

WHITTLESEY, CHARLES. Copper implements from Bayfield, Wis.

MACLEAN, J. P. Ancient Remains in Ohio.

Jones, Charles C., Jr. A primitive store-house of the Creek Indians.

SHEPARD, JAMES. Shell heaps and mounds in Florida.

WILLIAMS, MARK. Ancient earth-works in China.

SCHOOLCRAFT, HENRY R. Plan for American Ethnological Investigation.

BOLTON, H. CARRINGTON. Index to the Literature of Uranium.

Price-list of the Publications of the Smithsonian Institution.

650. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, Vol. VIII, 1885. 1886. 8vo., pp. 737, 15 cuts, 25 plates.

#### CONTENTS.

Bean, Tarleton H. Description of a new species of Plectromus (*P. crassiceps*), taken by the U. S. Fish Commission.

Description of a new species of Aspidophoroides (A. güntherii) from Alaska.

On the occurrence of Hadropterus aurantiacus (Cope) in the French Broad River, North Carolina.

On the identity of Cottus maculatus, Fischer, with Cottus bubalis, Euphrasen.

On Stathmonotus, a new genus of fishes related to Muranoides, from Florida (with Plate XIII.) (Stathmonotus hemphillii, n. g. and n. s.) Note on Stoasodon narinari, Euphrasen.

Description of a new species of Pempheris (*Pempheris poeyi*) from Cuba. Notes on Epinephelus nigritus, Caulolatilus microps and Coryphæna

hippurus. (See also under Goode and Bean.)

BECKHAM, CHARLES W. Remarks upon the plumage of Regulus calendula. BEYER, Dr. H. G., U. S. Navy. On the influence of atropia on the heart (with Plate I.) BEYER, Dr. H. G., U. S. Navy-Continued.

The influence of variations of temperature upon the rate and the work of the heart of the slider terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*) (with Plates XV, XVI.)

(See also under Flint and Beyer.)

Brock, R. A. Early iron manufacture in Virginia, 1619-1776.

Corrections, List of

Dall, W. H. Notes on some Floridian land and fresh-water shells, with a revision of the Auriculacea of the Eastern United States (with Plates XVII, XVIII) (Sayella, n. sg.; Hydrobia? wetherbyi, Pupilla floridana, Pedipes elongatus, Sayella crosseana, Onchidium floridanum, nn. ss.)

On Turbinella pyrum, Lamarck, and its dentition (with Plate XIX).

FAXON, WALTER. A list of the Astacidæ in the U.S. National Museum.

Fewkes, J. Walter. On a collection of Medusæ made by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico (with Plate xx).

FLINT, Dr. J. M., and BEYER, Dr. H. G. Gircular No. 32. Classification of the Materia Medica collection of the U. S. National Museum and catalogue of specimens.

GARMAN, S. Notes and descriptions taken from Selachians in the U.S. National Museum (Myliobatis goodci, Dasybatus varidens, Urolophus nebulosus, U. fuscus, Raia fusca, R. senta, R. jordani, nn. ss.).

The generic name of the Pastinacas or "Sting-rays."

GOODE, G. BROWN, and BEAN, TARLETON II. On the American fishes in the Linuxan collection.

Description of Leptophidium cervinum and L. marmoratum, new fishes from deep water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Descriptions of new fishes obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission mainly from deep water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Aphoristia diomedeana, A. pusilla, Hemirhombus fimbriatus, Citharichthys ventralis. Etropus rimosus, Macrurus caribbaus, M. occa, Coryphaenoides sulcatus, Malacocephalus occidentalis, Bathygadus cavernosus, B. macrops, B. longifilis, un. ss.; Neobythites gilli, Porogadus miles, un. gg. and ss.; Bathyonus, nom. gen. nov.; Bathyonus catena, B. pectoralis, nn. ss.).

HAVARD, Dr. V., U. S. Army. Report on the flora of Western and Southern Texas (with one diagram).

HAY, O. P. Description of a new species of Amblystoma (Amblystoma copeianum) from Indiana (with Plate XIV).

Notes on a collection of fishes from Florida, with description of new or little-known species (*Etheostoma davisoni*, *Zygonectes auroguttatus*, nn. ss).

ILLUSTRATIONS, List of

JORDAN, DAVID S. Note on the scientific name of the yellow perch, the striped bass, and other American fishes.

Note on Mr. Garman's paper on "The American Salmon and Trout."

Identification of the species of Cyprinidæ and Catostomidæ, described by Dr. Charles Girard in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1856.

On the Etheostoma variatium of Kirtland.

Note on Epinephelus nigritus.

A list of the fishes known from the Pacific coast of tropical America, from the Tropic of Cancer to Panama.

Note on some Linnsean names of American fishes.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and EIGENMAN, CARL H. Notes on skeletons of Etheostomating.

JORDAN, DAVID S., and MEEK, SETH E. List of fishes collected in Iowa and Missouri in August, 1884, with descriptions of three new species (Notropis gilberti, Ammocrypta clara, Etheostoma iowa, nn. ss.).

A review of the American species of flying fishes (Exocatus), (Fodiator, n. g.; Exocatus vinciquerra, nom. nov).

KNOWLTON, FRANK H. List of plants collected by Mr. Charles L. McKay, at Nushagak, Alaska, in 1881, for the U. S. National Museum.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE N. List of a few species of birds new to the fauna of Guadeloupe, West Indies, with a description of a new species of Cervle (Cervle stictionnis, n. s.).

Lucas, Frederic A. Circular No. 33. Notes on the preparation of rough

MARCOU, JOHN BELKNAP. A list of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic types in the collections of the U.S. National Museum.

MASON, OTIS T. The Chaclacayo trephined skull (with Plate XXII).

MERRILL, GEORGE P. On hornblende andesites from the new volcano on Bogosloff Island in Bering Sea.

On deposits of volcanic dust and sand in southwestern Nebraska (with 8 figures in text).

Notes on the mineralogy and lithology of the District of Columbia.

ORCUTT, CHARLES R. (Comments by W. H. Dall.) Notes on the mollnsks of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California. (With Plate XXIV.) (Lamellaria diegoensis, Dall, n. s., Cæcum orcutti, Dall, n. s.)

Potts, Edward. Fresh-water sponges from Mexico. (With one cut.)

Meyenia plumosa, var. palmeri, n. v.)

RATHBUN, RICHARD. Report upon the Echini collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, January to May, 1884.

Report upon the Echini collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in the Gulf of Mexico from January to March, 1885.

Notice of a collection of stalked crinoids made by the steamer Albatross in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbeau Sea, 1884 and 1885.

RIDGWAY, ROBERT. On Estrelata fisheri and E. defilippiaua.

Icterus cucullatus, Swainson, and its geographical variations.

Description of a new species of Contopus from tropical America. (Contopus pilcatus, n. s.)

Note on the Anser leucopareius of Brandt.

Description of a new warbler from Yucatan. (Granatellus sallai boucardi, n. subs.)

Description of two new birds from Costa Rica. (Cyanocorax cucullatus, n. s., vireolanius pulchellus verticalis, n. subs.)

Description of three supposed new Honey Creepers from the Lesser Antilles, with a synopsis of the species of the genus Certhiola. (C. finschi, C. sundovalli, C. sancti-thomæ, nn. ss.)

On Cathartes burrovianus, Cassin, and C. urubitinga, Pelzeln.

On Onychotes gruberi.

Remarks on the type specimen of Buteo oxypterus, Cassin.

Description of a new species of boat-billed heron from Central America. (Caneroma zeledoni, n. s.)

Description of a new hawk from Cozumel. (Rupornis gracilis, n. s.)

On Pencæa mexicana (Lawr.), a sparrow new to the United States.

A review of the American "Golden Warblers," (Dendroica bryanti castanciceps, n. subs.)

Some emended names of North American birds.

RIDGWAY, ROBERT—Continued.

Description of an apparently new species of Dromococcyx from British Guiana. (D. gracilis, n. s.)

Catalogue of a collection of birds made on the island of Cozumel, Yucatan, by the naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, Capt. Z. L. Tanner, commander. (Centurus rubrivcutris pygmæus, n. subs.)

RILEY, C. V., Ph. D. On the parasites of the hessiantly. (With Plate XXIII.) (Merisus (Homoporus) subapterus, Tetrastichus productus, nn. ss.)

Ryder, John A. On the development of viviparous osseons fishes. (With Plates VI-XI.) On certain features of the development of the salmon.) (With Plate XII.)

SHUFELDT, R. W., U. S. Army. Description of Hesperomys truei, a new species belonging to the subfamily Murinæ. (With Plate XXI.)

SMITH, SIDNEY I. Description of a new crustacean allied to Homarus and Nephrops. (Eunephrops bawdii, n. g. and n. s.)

On some genera and species of Penæidæ mostly from recent dredgings of the U. S. Fish Commission. (Farapeneus, n.g.; P. megalops, P. qoodei, Hymenopenwas robustus, II. modestus, III. ss.)

STEARNS, SILAS. Notes on the Great Dolphin, Coryphena hippurus, Linné. Steineger, Leonhard. Passer saturatus, a new species of tree-sparrow from the Liu-Kiu Islands, Japan.

Notes on some apparently preoccupied ornithological generic names.

Townsend, Charles II. An account of recent captures of the California sea-elephant, and statistics relating to the present abundance of the species.

True, Frederick W. On a new species of porpoise, Phocama dalli, from Alaska. (With Plates 11-v.)

Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands. No. 5. Description of a new species of Mesoplodon, M. Stejnegeri, obtained by Dr. Leonhard Steineger, in Bering Island. (With Plate XXV.)

A note upon the Hyperoodon semijunctus of Cope.

TURNER, LUCIEN M. List of the birds of Labrador, including Ungava, East Main, Moose, and Gulf districts of the Hudson Bay Company, together with the island of Anticosti.

VERRILL, A. C. Notice of recent additions to the marine invertebrata of the northeastern coast of America, with descriptions of new generaand species and critical remarks on others. Part v. Annelida, Echinodermata, Hydroida, Tuaicata. (Polynoë aurantiaca, Leanira robusta, Amphinomelepadis, Leodice benedicti, Notophyllum americanum, Anaitis formosa, A. pieta, Castalia cincinnata, Syllis spongiphila, nn. ss.; Ophioglycera gigantea, n. g. and n. s.; Polydora tubifez, Ammochares artifex, Leprara abyssicola, Sabella pieta, Synapta brychia, Ophiacantha fraterna, O. varispina, O. gracilis, Amphiara fragilis, Cladocarpus flexilis, Calcolus tanneri, un. ss.)

Zeledon, José C. Catalogue of the birds of Costa Rica, indicating those species of which the U. S. National Museum pessesses specimens from that country.

651. Report of Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Insti tution for the year 1886-86. 1886. Svo., pp. 83.

652. Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. 1882-83. By J. W. Pow-ELL, Director. 1886. Royal Svo., pp. 532. 564 cuts, 83 plates.

POWELL, J. W. Report of the Director of the Bureau.

Mallery, Garrick. Pictographs of the North American Indians.

Holmes, W. H. Pottery of the ancient Pueblos.

Holmes, W. H. Aucient pottery of the Mississippi Valley.

Holmes, W. 11. Origin and development of form and ornament in Ceramic

Cushing, F. H. A study of Pueblo pottery, as illustrative of Zuni culture-growth.

- 653. Synopsis of the North American Syrphidae. By Samuel W. Williston. 1886. Syo., pp. 335. 12 plates. (Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 31.)
- 654. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to July, 1885. Part II. (Report of the United States National Museum for the half year ending June 30, 1885.) Forty-eighth Congress, first session. House of Representatives Mis. Doc. No.15. 1886. Svo., pp. 939, 145 plates, 2 maps.

#### CONTENTS.

Part I. Report of the Assistant Director.

Part II. Reports of the Curators and Acting Curators.

1. Department of Arts and Industries:

BEYEY, H. G. Section of Materia Medica.

Нітсисоск, R. Section of Textile Industries.

HITCHCOCK, R. Section of Foods.

II. (a) MASON, O. T. Department of Ethnology.

H. (b) Holmes, W. H. Department of American Prehistoric Pottery.

III. RAU, C. Department of Antiquities.

IV. TRUE, F. W. Department of Mammals.

V. RIDGWAY, R. Department of Birds and Birds' Eggs.

VI. YARROW, II. C. Department of Reptiles.

VII. BEAN, T. H. Department of Fishes.

VIII. TRUE, F. W. Department of Comparative Anatomy.

IX. DALL, W. H. Department of Mollusks.

X. RILEY, C. V. Department of Insects.

XI. RATHBUN, R. Department of Marine Invertebrates.

XII. (a) WALCOTT, C. D. Department of Invertebrate Fossils (Paleozoic).

XII. (b) WHITE, C. A. Department of Invertebrate Fossils (Meso-Cenozoic).

XIII. WARD, L. F. Department of Plants.

XIV. CLARKE, F. W. Department of Minerals.

xv. Merrill, G. P. Department of Lithology and Physical Geology.

XVI. DEWEY, F. P. Department of Metallurgy and Economic Geology.

Part III. Bibliography of the U. S. National Museum for the half year June 30, 1885.

Part 1V. Annotated list of accessions to the U. S. National Museum during the half year ending June 30, 1885.

Part v. Donaldson, T.—The George Catha Indian Gallery in the U. S. National Museum, with memoir and statistics.

# CLASSIFIED LIST OF SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

#### SUBJECTS.

- I. Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, and Surgery.
- II. Anthropology. (See also Philology.)
- III. Archaeology. (See Anthropology.)
- IV. Architecture.
  - V. Astronomy.
- VI. Bibliography.
- VII. Biography.
- VIII. Biology. (See also Anatomy, Microscopy, Palaeontology, Botany, and Zoology.)
  - IX. Botany.
  - X. Chemistry, and Technology.
  - XI. Electricity and Magnetism.
  - XII. Ethnology. (See Anthropology and Philology.)
- ·XIII. Geography.
  - XIV. Geology. (See also Palæontology.)
  - XV. Hydrography. (See Terrestrial Physics.)
  - XVI. Magnetism. (See Electricity.)
- XVII. Mathematics.
- XVIII. Medicine. (See Anatomy, etc.)
  - XIX. Meteorology.
    - XX. Microscopy.
  - XXI. Mineralogy.
  - XXII. Miscellaneous.
- XXIII. Natural History. (See Anatomy, Biology, Botany, Microscopy, Palaeontology, and Zoology.)
- XXIV. Palæontology.
- XXV. Philology.
- XXVI. Physical Geography.
- XXVII. Physics. (See also Terrestrial Physics.)
- **XXVIII.** Physiology. (See Anatomy, etc.)
  - XXIX. Seismology. (See Terrestrial Physics.)
  - XXX. Surgery. (See Anatomy, etc.)
  - XXXI. Technology. (See Chemistry, Electricity, Geology, Meteorology, and Physics.)
- XXXII. Terrestrial Physics.

XXXIII. Vulcanology. (See Terrestrial Physics.)

XXXIV. Zoology:

General.

Special:

Annelids.

Birds.

Fishes.

Insects.

Mammals.

Mollusks.

Radiates.

# I.—ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, MEDICINE, AND SURGERY.

Reptiles and Batrachians.

i.—Annioni, illisionodi, mbbiomb, mb	
	o. in
	logue.
Adams. Subcutaneous surgery (Toner Lecture No. 6)	302 541
BAIRD. Request for specimens of drugs	622
BEYER. Catalogue of materia-medica collection, revised	291
Brown-Sequard. Dual character of the brain (Toner Lecture No. 2)	279
DA COSTA. The heart (Toner Lecture, No. 3)	173
DEAN. Medulla oblongata (s. c.)	
FLINT. Catalogue of materia-medica collection	539
FLINT. Classification of drugs and medicines.	451
FLINT. Classification of materia-medica collection	450
FLINT. Memoranda for collection of drugs.	452
FLINT. Report on pharmacopæias of all nations	560
Holmgren. Color-blindness	399
JONES. Chemical and physiological investigations (s. c.)	82
KEEN. Continued fevers. (Toner Lecture No. 5)	300
LAUTENBACH. Effect of irritation of a polarized nerve	411
LEIDY. Flora and fauna within living animals (s. c.)	594
MILLS. Mental overwork (Toner lecture)	159
MITCHELL and Morehouse. Chelonia (s. c.)	
MITCHELL and REIGHERT. Venoms of poisonous serpents (s. c.)	647
MITCHELL. Venom of rattlesuake (s. c.)	135 321
SHAKESPEARE. Reparatory inflammation (Toner Lecture No. 7)	349
WARING. Sanitary drainage of Washington (Toner Lecture No. 8)	401
WEISMANN. Change of Mexican axolotl	357
Wood. Morbid and normal physiology of fever (s. c.)	282
Wood. Study of fever (Toner Lecture No. 4)	266
WOODWARD. Cancerous tumors (Toner Lecture No. 1)	45
WYMAN. Rana pipiens (s. c.)	40
II.—ANTHROPOLOGY. (See also Philology.)	
III IIIIIII OX OZIOWAI (OUVINO ZIIII OZIO	
ABBOTT. Stone age in New Jersey	394
Anthropological Society of Washington, Transactions, Vol. I	501
" Abstracts, 1879-'80	502
" Vol. II	544
" " " Vol. III	630
Archæology, circular on	5-316
Bægert. Aboriginal inhabitants of California	361

Onto	dogue.
BOEHMER. Index to archeological articles in Smithsonian publications	421
Bransford. Antiquities of Costa Rica	619
Bransford. Archæological researches in Nicaragua (S. C.)	383
Cope. West India bone cave (s. c.)	489
Dall. Prehistoric man, Alcutian Islands (s.c.)	318
DESOR. Palafittes of the lake of Neuchatel	360
Gibbs. Ethnological and philological instructions	160
Gibbs. Tinneh, or Chepewyan Indians.	365
Gillman. Characteristics of ancient man in Michigan.	393
GILLMAN. Mound-builders and platyenemism.	
Gore. Tuckahoe, or Indian bread	393
Habel. Senlptures in Guatemala (s. c.)	482
HALDEMAN, Polychromo bead from Florida.	269
	404
HARDISTY, Lonchenx Indians	365
HAVEN. American archæology (s. c.)	71
Howrtt. Australian group relations	596
Indiaus, photographic portraits of, list of	216
Jones. Aboriginal structures in Georgia	400
JONES. Antiquities of Tennessee (s. c.)	259
JONES. Kutchin Indians	365
KENGLA. Archwological map of the District of Columbia	537
KNIGHT. Savage weapons	415
Lapham. Antiquities of Wisconsin (s. c.)	70
Mason. Latimer antiquities from Porto Rico	397
Mason. Miscellaneous authropological papers for 1879	420
MASON. " " 1850	432
MASON. " " " 1581	481
Mason, " " " 1882	535
Masox. " " " 18-3	588
Masox. " " 1884	620
MASON. " " 1885	645
Masox. Progress in anthropology	432
Masox. Progress in anthropology for 1881	488
MASON. " " 1882	534
Mason. " " " " 1883	583
MAson. """""1884	618
Mason. """""1885	640
Mason. The Guesde collection of antiquities	621
MAYER. Mexican archeology (s. c.).	86
Morgan. Circular relative to relationship	138
Morgan. Systems of consanguinity (s. c.)	218
NIBLACK. Instructions for taking paper molds of inscriptions	590
Pickering. Gliddon mmmny case (s. c.)	208
Powell. First annual report of Bureau of Ethnology	476
Powell. Second annual report of Bureau of Ethnology	542
Powerl. Third annual report of Bureau of Ethnology	631
Powell. Fourth annual report of Bureau of Ethnology	652
Rau. Ancient aboriginal trade in North America	385
RAU. Archwological collection in Smithsonian Institution (s. c.)	237
Rau. Articles on anthropological subjects (from Reports S. I.)	440
	362
	572
RAU. Circular relative to aboriginal antiquities	
RAU. Deposit of agricultural flint implements	370 372
RAU. Drilling in stone without metal	3/4
H. Mis. 170——39	

	No. in Catalogue.
RAU. Gold ornament in mound in Florida	403
Rau. Indian pottery	368
RAU. North American stone implements	
RAU. Palenque tablet (s. c.)	
RAU. Prehistoric fishing in Europe and America	
RAU. Stock-in-trade of aboriginal lapidary	
ROMER. Prehistoric antiquities of Hungary (translated by RAU)	
Ross. Eastern Tinneh Indians	
Simpson. Coronado's march in search of Cibola	
SQUIER and DAVIS. Ancient monument of Mississippi Valley (s. c.)	
SQUIER and DAVIS. Aboriginal monuments of New York (s. c.)	
STANLEY. Catalogue of Indian portraits	
Swax. Indians of Cape Flattery (s. c)	
Swax. Haidah Indians (s. c.)	
Thomas. Directions for mound explorations	
Whittlesey. Ancient mining at Lake Superior (s. c.)	
Whittlesey. Ancient works in Ohio (s. c.)	37
III.—ARCILEOLOGY. (See Anthropology.)	
IV.—ARCHITECTURE.	
Building-stones, circular relative to	453
Owex. Hints on public architecture	
Report of National Museum building commission and architects for 1879	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Y ACEDONOMY	
V.—ASTRONOMY.	
ABBE. Observatories of Dorpat and Poulkova	369
ALEXANDER. Harmonies of the solar system (s. c.)	
Astronomical telegram circular	
Downes. Occultations 1848 (s. c.)	
Downes. " 1849 (s. c.)	
DOWNES. " 1850 (s. c.)	
Downes. " 1851 (s. c.)	
Downes. " 1852 (s. c.)	
Downes. " 1853 (s. c.)	54
Draper. Silvered-glass telescope (s. c.)	
Eclipse, annular, 1854.	
Gilliss. Solar eclipse, Peru (s. c.)	
GOULD. History of Neptune	
GOULD. Transatlantic longitude (s. c)	223
Hill. Map solar eclipse	
Holden and Boehmer. Reports of observatories for 1880	
Holden and Hastings. Synopsis of Sir William Herschel's writings	
Holden. Index catalogue of Nebulæ	4
HOLDEN. Report on progress in astronomy for 1879 and 1880	
Holden. " " " " " 1881	
Holden. " " " " " 1882	525
Holden, " " " " " 1883	574
Holden. " " " " " 1884	
Holden. Reports of observatories for 1879.	410
KANE. Astronomical observations arctic seas (s. c.)	

N	p, in
Newcomb. Integrals of planetary motion (s. c.)	logue. 281
NEWCOMB. Orbit of Neptune (s. c.)	199
NEWCOMB. Orbit of Uranus (s. c.).	262
RUNKLE. Planetary tables (S. C.).	79
RUNKLE. Planetary tables, supplement	94
Star-map, circumpolar	
Star-map, of the visible heavens	350
STOCKWELL. Orbits of planets (s. c.)	359
WALKER. Researches Neptune (s. c.)	232
Walker. Ephemeris Neptune, 1848 (s. c.)	3
WALKER. "1795-1849 (s. c.)	4
WALKER, 1750-1045 (S. C.)	5
HARRA. 1000 (S. C.)	6
N ALREA. 1001 (S. C.)	7
1000 (8, 6, )	24
Winlock. Report on progress in astronomy for 1885	641
THE DIDITION OF THE	
VI.—BIBLIOGRAPHY,	
BINNEY. Bibliography of conchology, part I	142
BINNEY. " " " II	174
Bolton. Catalogue of scientific periodicals	514
BOLTON. Catalogue to the literature of Uranium	628
Exchanges, list of Smithsonian, part I	73
Exchanges, " " " II	
Exchanges, " to 1858	85
GILL. Bibliography of fishes of Pacitic coast.	117
Girard. Dibliography of natural history, 1851	463
Coopy Pildiography of Supress P. Paird	48
GOODE. Bibliography of Spencer F. Baird	503
Holden and Hastings. Synopsis of Sir William Herschel's writings	426
HOLDEN. Index catalogue of books and memoirs on nebulæ	311
Institutions in the United States receiving publications of the Smithsonian In-	
stitution	512
Institutions, principal literary and scientific, in United States	335
JEWETT. Catalogue system	47
JEWETT. Public libraries	25
Marcou. Palæontological bibliographies	625
Publications, Smithsonian Institution, list of (successive issues.)74, 203,	
245, 273, 290, 301, 344, 437, 473,	
Periodicals, received by the Institution, list ofQ,	436
Publications of learned societies in library Smithsonian Institution 73, 25,	179
RHEES. Catalogue and index of Smithsonian publications	479
Rhees. Public libraries	,238
SCUDDER. Bibliography of Isaac Lea	570
Watson. Bibliography of North American botany	258
VII.—BIOGRAPHY.	
GOODE. Bibliography of Spencer F. Baird	508
GRAY. Memoir of Joseph Henry	407
HENRY. Eulogy on Alexander Dallas Bache	379
Henry, Memorial of (by numerous contributors).	356
HOLDEN and HASTINGS. Scientific writings of Sir William Herschel	426
Mayer. Henry as a discoverer	417
PORTER, and others. Addresses and ceremonies, Henry statue	585
Park Manair of Von Monting	251

	No. 111 Catalogue.
Rnees. Life and bequest of James Smithson.	
Scudder. Bibliography of Isaac Lea	
TAYLOR. Memoir of and scientific work of Joseph Henry	339
Welling. Life and character of Joseph Henry	
· · ·	
VIII.—BIOLOGY. (See also Anatomy, Microscopy, Palæontology, and Zoology.)	Botany,
Detar Circular for chinaing froul fish and other animals	204
Baffer. Circular for shipping fresh fish and other animals.	384 168
Circular for collecting birds	270
Circular for collecting craw-fish	319
Circular for collecting grasshoppers.	103
Circular for collecting shells.	
Circular for observations in Russian America.	207
Circular to officers of the Hudson Bay Company.	
Circular to entomologists	
Cope. Zoology of Texas.	
Directions for collecting and preserving specimens	
Directions for collecting and preserving specimens of nests and eggs	
Edwards. Directions for collecting diatomacea.	
Gill. Recent progress in zoology.	
GIRARD. Bibliography of natural history	
GOODE. Animal resources and fisheries exhibit, 1876.	
GOODE. Classification of animal resources.	
KIDDER and others. Natural history of Kerguelen Island.	
Kumlien. Natural history of Arctic America	
LEIDY. Flora and fauna within animals (s. c.).  Museum miscellanea, numbers, labels, etc.	
Packard. Directions for collecting insects.	
Proceedings of the U. S. National MuseumI, 332; II, 333; III, 425; V, 518; VI, 548; VII, 607; V	
Periodical phenomena register	
Scudder. List of genera of animals	
STIMPSON. Marine invertebrata, Grand Manan (s. c.)	
STREETS. Natural history of Hawaiian, Fanning Islands, etc	
WEISMANN. Change of Mexican axolotl	
WEISMANN. Change of Mexican axoloti	201
IX.—BOTANY.	
Cooper. Forests and trees of North America	351
EGGERS. Flora of St. Croix	
FARLOW. Report on progress in botany for 1879 and 1880	430
Farlow. Report on progress in botany for 1881	486
u u u u u u u u 1889	532
	581
GRAY. Plantæ Wrightianæ, I (s. c.)	22
GRAY. " II (S. C.)	
GRAY. Synoptical Flora of North America.	591
HARVEY. North American marine algae, I (s. c.).	32
HARVEY. " II (s. c.)	
HARVEY. " " " III (s. c.)	
HARVEY. " complete (s. c.)	
Lefroy. Botany of Bermuda	
Leidy. Flora within animals (s. c.)	44
Periodical phenomena, register of	

N Cata	o, in logue,
ROTHROCK. Flora of Alaska	367
Torrey. Batis maritima (s. c.)	60
Torrey. Darlingtonia Californica (s. c.)	61
HARVEY. Plantæ Frémontianæ (s. c.)	46
WARD. Check list of flora of Washington	461
WARD. Directions for collecting and preserving plants	460
WARD. Guide to the flora of Washington	444
Watson. Index to North America botany	258
Wood. Fresh-water algae (s. c.).	241
X.—CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY.	
BAIRD. Circular in reference to building stones	453
BARKER. Report on progress in chemistry, 1879 and 1880	429
Barker. Report on progress in chemistry for 1581.	485
Becker. Atomic weight determinations	358
Bolton. Report on progress in chemistry for 1882	530
BOLTON. " " " " " 1853	579
BOLTON. " " " " 1884	614
Bolton. " " " " " 1885	633
Booth and Morfit. Chemical ar(s	27
Brown. Whale fishery and its appliances	555
Clarke. Expansion tables	289
CLARKE. Recalculation of atomic weights	441
Clarke. Specific gravity tables	255
CLARKE. " " 1st supplement	288
CLARKE. Specific heat tables	276
FLINT. Report on pharmacopæias of all nations	560
GIBES and GENTH. Ammonia cobalt bases (s. c.)	88
Hare. Explosiveness of niter (s. c.)	17
HENRY. Investigation of illuminating materials	389
Интенсоск. Plan of textile exhibit	597
Hunt. Chemistry of the earth	376
Jones, Chemical and physiological investigations (s. c.)	82
MERRILL. Plan of building-stone exhibit	598
Morix. Warming and ventilating occupied buildings	439
NEWTON. Metric system of weights and measures	371
NIBLACK. Instructions for taking paper molds of inscriptions, etc	590
RATHBUN. Catalogue of collection illustrating research in sea and fresh water.	557
SMITHSON. Scientific writings	327
TAYLOR. Henry and the telegraph	405
WETHERILL. Ozone and antozene	355
X1ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.	
BACHE. Magnetic discussion, part I (s. c.)	113
BACHE. " " part II (s. c.)	121
BACHE. " part III (s. c.)	132
BACHE. " parts IV to VI (s. c.)	162
BACHE. " " rarts VII to IX (s, c.)	175
Bacne. " " parts X to XII (s. c.)	186
BACHE. " parts I to XH (s. c.)	195
Bache. Magnetic survey of Pennsylvania (s. c.)	166
GOULD. Transatlantic longitude by electro-magnetic signals (s. c.)	223
HARKNESS. Magnetic observations on the iron-clad Monadnock (S. C.)	239

Cat	alogue.
HAYES. Arctic observations (s. c.)	196
Henry. Communication to Regents on the electro-magnetic telegraph	115
KANE. Arctic observations (s. c.)9	1, 198
Locke. Observations on terrestrial magnetism (s. c.)	35
SECCIII. Researches on electrical rheometry (s. c.)	36
SONNTAG. Terrestrial magnetism, Mexico (s. c.)	114
TAYLOR. Henry and the telegraph	405
VII PERINOLOGY IN AUGUSTA	
XII.—ETHNOLOGY. (See Anthropology and Philology.	
XIII.—GEOGRAPHY.	
GOODRICH. Report of progress in geography for 1885	632
GREEN. Report of progress in geography for 1881 and 1882	527
Green " " " " 1883	576
Green. " " " " " 1884	
XIV.—GEOLOGY. (See also Paleontology.)	
Cooper. Physical geography of North America	351
Hawes. Recent progress in geography	428
Hilgard. Geology of lower Louisiana (s. c.)	248
HITCHCOCK. Surface geology (S. C.)	90
HUNT. Report of progress in geology for 1881 and 1852	526
HUNT, " " " " " " 1883	575
MASON. Luray Cavern in Virginia	433
MERRILL. Plan of building-stone exhibits.	598
Pumpelly. Geology of China, Mongolia, and Japan (s. c.)	202
RICE. Geology of Bermuda.	563
WHITTLESEY. Fluctuations of lakes (s. c.)	119
WHITTLESEY. Glacial drift (s. c.)	197
XV.—HYDROGRAPHY. (See Terrestrial Physics.)	137
XVI.—MAGNETISM. (See Electricity.)	
XVI.—MATHEMATICS.	
ALVORD. Tangencies of circles (s. c.)	80
FERREL. Converging series (s. c.)	233
Newcomb. General integrals of planetary motion (s. c.)	281
XVIII.—MEDICINE. (See Anatomy, etc.)	
XIX.—METEOROLOGY.	
Arbe. Meteorological memoirs	398
Abbe. Report on progress in meteorology for 1879-1881	484
Abbe. " " " " " 1882.	528
Abbe, " " " " " 1883	577
Авве. " " " " " " " 1884.	612
BACHE. Girard College observations (s. c.)113, 121, 132, 162, 175, 130	
Caswell. Observations, Providence, R. I., 1831–1860 (s. c.)	103
Caswell. Observations, Providence, R. I., 1831-1876 (s. c.)	443
Chappelsmith. Tornado (s. c.)	59
CLEAVELAND. Meteorological observations, Brunswick, Me (s. c.)	204
Clouds, nomenclature of	347
COFFIN. Meteoric fire-ball (s. c.)	221
Coffin. Psychrometrical tables	87

Catalo	
Coffix. Winds, northern hemisphere (s. c.)	52
	268
	398
	398
	351
Directions for meteorological observations	148
	398
Force. Record of auroras (s. c.)	84
GUYOT. Metcorological directions	148
GUYOT. Meteorological and physical tables	538
	398
HANN. Influence of rain on the barometer	398
Hann. Atmospheric pressure and rain-fall	398
HANN. Laws of temperature in ascending currents	398
HANN. Relation between pressure and wind	398
HAYES. Arctic observations (s. C.)	196
Henry. Circular, altitudes	236
HENRY. " directions for constructing lightning rods	237
Henry. "tlunder-storms	235
HENRY. "tornadoes	190
HILDRETH AND WOOD. Observations, Marietta, Ohio (s. c.)	120
Hork Letter on meteoric shower	217
Kane. Meteorological arctic observations (s. c.)	198
LOUD. Discussion of Snell's barometric observations	435
Loomis. Aurora borealis	584
Loomis. Storms in 1836 (s. c.)	127
Map of the stars near the north pole for aurora	350
McClintock. Arctic observations (S. C.)	146
McParlin. Climate of New Mexico	396
MEECH. Intensity sun's heat (s. c.)	83
Mercological observations, 1855.	93
Meteorological results, 1854–1859, vol. 1	157
Meteorological results, 1854-1859, vol 2	182
Meteorological stations and observers, 1849-1868	373
Meteors, November	217
OLMSTEAD, Aurora (S. C.)	81
Periodical phenomena, registry of	148
PESLIN. Relation between barometric pressure and air currents	398
Planisphere of the visible heavens, for observation of meteors	359
Rain charts for summer, winter, and year	374
Reye. Rain-fall and barometric minima	398
SCHOTT Base chart of the United States	414
SCHOTT. Tables of rain and snow in the United States (s. c.)	, 353
SCHOTT. Tables of temperature (s. c.)	277
Charge Observations Washington Ark (S.C.)	131
Sources Variation of temperature in ascending currents of moist aur	398
Temperature chart of the United States for year	207
Temperature charts of the United States for summer, winter, and year	387
XX.—MICROSCOPY.	
Balley. Microscopic observations, Southern States (s. c.)	23
Balley. Microscopic observations, Southern States (S.C.)  Balley. New microscopic organisms (S.C.)	63
BAILEY. Soundings, coast survey (S. C.)	20
District Constitution of Const	

	o. in logue.
DEAN. Medulla oblongata (s. c.)	173
EDWARDS. Directions for collecting microscopic organisms	366
LEIDY. Flora and fauna within living animals (s. c.)	44
MITCHELL AND REICHERT. Venoms of poisonous serpents	647
Woodward. Cancerous tumors	266
XXI.—MINERALOGY.	
Babinet. Diamond and precious stones	377
Bolton. Index to the literature of Uranium	628
Brezina. Crystallography and crystallophysics	386
CLARKE. Plan of gem and previous stone exhibit	599
Daya, Report on progress in mineralogy for 1882.	531
DANA.	580
	615
DANA.	639
Dewey. Plan of mineral exhibit.	604
EGLESTON. Catalogue of minerals	156
Hawes. Recent progress in mineralogy	428
XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Relative to the Smithsonian Institution.	
Act of Congress to establish the Smithsonian Institution	391
BAIRD. Museum miscellanea, numbers, labels, etc	164
BOEHMER. Additions to list of foreign correspondents of Smithsonian Institu-	
tion	490
BOEHMER. History of Smithsonian exchanges	477
BOEHMER. List of foreign correspondents of Smithsonian Institution 469,	
Business arrangements of Smithsonian Institution	325
Circular relative to exchanges.  Committee on organization, report of	324 B, L
Correspondence, Squier and Davis.	D, E
Circular relative to exchanges.	324
Circular relative to Smithsonian Institution.	290
Dallas. Address, laying corner-stone of Smithsonian Institution	D
Digest of act of Congress relative to Smithsonian Institution	C
Directory of officers, collaborators, and employés	466
Establishment and officers of Smithsonian Institution and Museum	449
HENRY. Circular relative to heights	236
HENRY. Exposition, Smithson's bequest	E
History of Smithsonian Institution	328
Institutions, list of domestic	,512
Institutions, list of foreign64, 154, 188, 209, 225, 243, 309, 469, 490	, 635
Mason. Report on Luray Cavern in Virginia in 1850	433
Officers and Regents and act of organization	N
Peabody. Scientific education of mechanics	380
PORTER and others. Addresses and ceremonies, Henry statue	585
Proceedings, Regents, 1846.	A
Programme of organization	J 260
Regulations of Smithsonian Institution	478
RHEES. Catalogue and index of Smithsonian publications, 1846-1852  RHEES. Documents relative to history of Smithsonian Institution.	328
RHEES. Documents relative to history of Smithsonian Institution	329
Rhees. List of institutions, libraries, colleges, etc.	238
(See Proceedings of societies; also, Reports of Smithsonian Institution.)	

# MISCELLANEOUS—Relative to the National Museum.

	o. in logue.
BAIRD. Report of Smithsonian exhibit at centennial, 1876.	307
Circulars of the United States National Museum, Nos. 1 to 35	
447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456,	
<b>458</b> , <b>459</b> , <b>472</b> , <b>473</b> , 474, 539, 541, 572, 589, 590,	597,
598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 622, 626, 637	, 646
GOODE. Animal resources and fisheries	326
Hudson's Bay circular	137
XXIII.—NATURAL HISTORY. (See Anatomy, Biology, Botany, Microso	OPV
Paleontology, and Zoology.)	,
XXIV.—PALÆONTOLOGY.	
CONRAD. Check list of coeene fossils.	200
COPE. West India bone cave	489
Gibbes. Mosasaurus (s. c.)	14
LEIDY. Ancient fauna, Nebraska (s. c.)	58
LEIDY. Cretaceous reptiles (s. c.)	192
Leidy. Extinct sloths (s. c.)	72
Leidy. Fossil oz (s. c.)	41
MEEK. Cheek list of cretaceous and jurassic fossils	177
MEEK. Check list of miocene fossils	133
MEEK and HAYDEN. Palæontology of Nebraska	172
Marcou. Palæontological bibliographies	G25
MARCOU. Record of North American Palæontology for 1884	GIO
Marcou. Record of North American Palæoutology for 1885	642
XXV.—PHILOLOGY.	
Bowen. Yoruba grammar and dictionary (s. c.)	93
Dorsey. Comparative phonology of four Sioux languages	605
Gibbs. Chinook jargon	161
GIBBS. Comparative Vocabulary	170
Gibbs. Ethnological and philological instructions	160
Lieber. Vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman (s. c.)	12
MITCHELL and TURNER. Vocabulary of jargon	68
Morgan. Systems of consanguinity (s. c.)	218
Riggs. Dakota grammar and dictionary (s. c.)	40
REHRIG. Language of the Dakota and Sioux Indians	378
WHITNEY. Lectures on Linguistics	352
(See also Reports of Bureau of Ethnology.)	
XXVI.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.	
COOPER. Physical geography of North America	351
ELLET. Physical geography of the Mississippi Valley (s. c.)	13
HAYES. Observations in the Arctic seas (S. C.)	196
HENRY. Circular relative to heights	236
Mason. Luray Cavern in Virginia	433
XXVII.—PHYSICS. (See also Terrestrial Physics.)	
Barker. Report of progress in physics for 1879 and 1880	429
BARKER. Report of progress in physics in 1881	485
BARKER. " " " " " 1882	529

								Catalogu	e.
BARKER.	Report	t of progres	s in phy	sics in	1883			57	8
BARKER.	44	" "	44" 44	4.4	1884			61	.3
BARKER.	4.4	"	c 6 6 6 6	4.6	1885			63	8
BARNARD									.0
BARNARD	. Prob	lems of rota	ary motic	on (s.	c.)			24	0
Brezina.	Crysta	allography	and crys	stallop	hysics			38	6
Bulletin o	of the Pl	hilosophica	l Society	of W	ashingto	n, Vol	. I, II, III	49	7
66	4.6	4.6	66	6.6	4.6	Vol.	[V	49	18
66	4.6	6.6	6.6	4.4	6.6	Vol.	V	50	13
66	4.4	6.6	66	6.6	"	Vol.	VI	54	13
"	4.6	4.4	66	6.6	4.6	Vol.	VII	59	12
66	66	4.4	4.6	66	44		VIII		
COFFIN.	Winds	of the glob	e (s. c.).					. 52.26	8
DAVIS.									33
DELAUNA	y. Ess	ay on veloc	eity of lig	ght				35	54
DRAPER.									30
GOULD.	Transat	lantic long	itude (s	. c.).				22	23
GUYOT.	Physica	al and mete	orologica	al tabl	es		31,	153,53	38
HENRY.									L5
HENRY.									39
HENRY.	Lightn	ing rods						23	37
Henry.									96
Hilgard	. Tides	and tidal	action					39	90
Holmgri	en. Co	lor-blindne	ss					39	99
HUNT. (	Chemist:	ry of the ea	rth					3'	76
KANE. I	hysical	observation	ons, Aret	ic sea	s (s. c.).			19	98
Loomis.	Anrora	borealis						58	84
МЕЕСИ.	Heat a	nd light of	the sun	(s. c.)				8	83
NEWTON.	Metri	c weights :	and meas	sures.				3'	71
<b>SCHOTT.</b>	Base e	hart of the	United S	States				4:	14
SECCIII.	Electri	cal rheome	etry (s. c	.)				(	36
TAYLOR.									05
TAYLOR.	Kineti	ic theories	of gravit	ation.				39	95
TAYLOR.									75
TAYLOR.	Refrac	ction of sou	ınd					59	95
WILLTLE	SEY. F	Inctuation	s, level o	of lake	es (s. c.).			13	19
			•						
		XXVIII.	PHYSI	OLOC	Y. (See	ANAT	OMY, etc.)		
	X	XIX.—SEI	SMOLO	GY. (	See TERI	RESTRI	AL PHYSICS.)		
		XXX.	-SURG	ERY.	(See $\Lambda N$	ATOMY	r, etc.)		
XXXL—	FECUN	OLOGY.			y, Elect hysics.)	TRICITY	r, Geology, Meti	eorolog	rY,
		XX	XII.—TI	ERRE	STRIAL	PHYS	ICS.		
BACHE.	Magnet	ie survey	IV-V of Penns	I, <b>16</b> ylvan	<b>2</b> ; VII-I ia (s. c.)	X, 17	I, <b>11</b> 3; II, <b>121</b> ; <b>5</b> ; X-XII, <b>186</b> ; I	-XII, 19	
Barnari Boehmei							f equinoxes (s. c. akes in Iceland		40 44
COEFIN.									68
Courses	Winds	of the nor	41. an. 1. a		000 /c a	3			52

No Catal	, in ogue.
DAVIS. Dynamical action, etc., of the flood tide (s. c.).  FORCE. Record of auroral phenomena (s. c.)  HAYES. Physical observations in Arctic seas (s. c.)  HENRY. Circular relative to altitudes.  HILGARD. Tides and tidal action in harbors.  HUNT. Chemistry of the earth.  KANE. Magnetical observations in the Arctic seas (s. c.)  KANE. Physical observations in the Arctic seas (s. c.)  KANE. Tidal observations in the Arctic seas (s. c.)  LOCKE. Observations on terrestrial magnetism in the United States (s. c.)  MÜLLER. Observations on terrestrial magnetism in Mexico (s. c.)  OLMSTEAD. Secular period of the aurora (s. c.)  ROCKWOOD. Report on progress in vulcanology and seismology for 1881.  ROCKWOOD. """ """ "1885.  SONNTAG. Observations on terrestrial magnetism in Mexico (s. c.)  WHITTLESEY. Fluctuations of level in the North American lakes (s. c.).	33 84 196 236 390 376 97 198 130 35 114 81 616 634 114
XXXIII.—VULCANOLOGY. (See Terrestrial Physics.)	
XXXIV.—ZOOLOGY.	
Zoology-General.	
(See Bulletins, National Museum, 1 to 30. Proceedings, National Museum, I—VIII. Proceedings of societies.)  BAIRD. Directions for collecting specimens of natural history  BAIRD. Concerning the lending of type specimens  COPE. Zoological position of Texas  GILL. Report on progress in zoology for 1879 and 1880.  GILL. """"" 1881.  GILL. """"" 1882.  GILL. """""" 1883.  GILL. """"""" 1883.  GILL. """"""" 1885.  GILL. """"""" 1885.  GOODE. Catalogue and synopsis, London Fisheries Exhibition.  GOODE. Catalogue of collection, animal resources, Philadelphia Exhibition, GOODE (and others). Catalogue of London Fisheries Exhibition.  GOODE (and others). Catalogue of collection, Berlin Fisheries Exhibition.  JONES (and others). Natural history of the Bernudas.  KUBLEN. Natural history of Kerguelen Islands  KUMLIEN. Natural history of Arctic America.  SCUPDER. Nomenclator Zoologicus  STREETS (and others). Natural history of Hawaiian and Fanning Islands  """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	34 646 412 431 487 533 582 617 643 551 326 511 297 413 495 294 342 470 303
$Zoology\_Special.$	
(See Bulletins, National Museum. Proceedings, National Museum. Proceedings of societies.)  Webster. Annelids from Bermuda	560
BAIRD. Arrangement of birds	210 106 108 139

No Cata	o. in logue.
BAIRD. Review of birds, part I	181
Bendire. Instructions for collecting eggs.	603
Brewer. North American oology, part 1 (s. c.)	89
Circular, birds of South America	168
Circular for the guidance of persons desiring to make exchanges of birds or	
birds' eggs with National Museum.	637
Coues and Prentiss. Avi fauna Columbiana	500
Desiderata of birds of Mexico, Central America, etc.	185
Ellior. List of Trochilidæ (humming-birds).	334
Elliot. Monograph of Trochilidæ (s. c.)	317
KIDDER (and others). Natural history of Kerguelen Island	294
KIDDER and Coues. Birds of Kerguelen Island	293
LAWRENCE. Birds of Mexico	295
Lilljeborg. Outline of classification of birds	364
MERRIAM. Birds of the Bermudas	567
Reid. Birds of the Berniudas	566
RIDGWAY. Aquatic and other birds of the United States at London Fisheries	
Exhibition	553
Ridgway. Catalogue of old world birds in Museum	462
Ridgway. Nomenclature of North American birds	422
STEJNEGER. Ornithological explorations in the Commander Islands and	
Kamtschatka	624
Fishes.	
Baird. Circular for shipping fresh fish	384
BAIRD. Circular relative to food-fishes	234
BAIRD. Fishes of New Jersey coast	348
BAIRD. Inquiry relative to food-fishes	231
BEAN. Catalogue of the fishes of the United States at the London Fisheries	
Exhibition	556
Bean. Directions for collecting and preserving fish	464
Brown. The whale fishery and its appliances	555
GILL. Arrangement of fishes	247
Gill. Bibliography of fishes of Pacific coast	463
GILL. Catalogue of fishes	283
GILL. Fishes of Western North America	307
GIRARD. Monograph, cottoids (s. c.)	30
GOODE. Berlin exhibit of fisheries and fish culture	413
GOODE. Catalogue of collection, animal resources, Philadelphia Exhibition	326
GOODE. Catalogue of collection, Berlin Fisherics Exhibition	413
GOODE. Catalogue, London Fisheries Exhibition	511
GOODE. Catalogue and Synopsis, London Fisheries Exhibition	551
GOODE. Fishes of Bermuda	296
JORDAN and BRAYTON. Fishes of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	308
JORDAN and GILBERT. Synopsis of the fishes of North America	492
Jordan. Notes on cottidæ	306
JORDAN. Notes on Rafinesque's memoirs, North American fishes	305
RATHBUN. Catalogue of collection illustrating research in sea and fresh water.	557
Inscets.	
AGASSIZ. Classification of insects (s. c.)	16
BAIRD. Circular on history of North American grasshoppers	163
BAIRD. Department of insects	448
Circular to entomologists	178

No	. in
Catal	ogue.
Circular concerning department of insects  DE SAUSSURE. Monograph of wasps, hymenoptera	448
	254
	600
Hagen. Synopsis of neuroptera.	134
LE CONTE. Classification of coleoptera, part I.  LE CONTE. " part II.	136
LE CONTE. Kansas and New Mexico colcoptera (s. c.)	265
	126
LE CONTE. List of coleoptera	140
	167
Le Conte. " Part II	264
LOEW. Monograph of diptera, Part I.	141
LOEW.	
LOEN.	
MELSHEIMER. Catalogue of coleoptera	
Morris. Catalogue of lepidoptera	
Morris. Synopsis of lepidoptera	
OSTEN SACKEN. Monograph of diptera, Part IV	
OSTEN SACKEN. Catalogue of diptera	
PACKARD. Directions for collecting insects.	
Scudder. Catalogue of orthoptera.	
WILLISTON. Synopsis of Syrphide	653
Mammals.	
ALLEN. Monograph, North American bats	165
Baird. Catalogue, mammals	
Brown. Whale fishery and its appliances.	
GILL. List of families of mammals.	
GOODE. Catalogue of collection, animal resources, Philadelphia Exhibition	
Hornaday. Directions for preserving skins of mammals	
Jones. Mammals of Bermuda.	
Lucas. Notes on preparation of skeletons.	
True. Catalogue of aquatic mammals, London Fisherics Exhibition	
True. Plan of mammal exhibit.	
	002
$Mollusks_*$	
BINNEY. Bibliography North American conchology, Part I	
BINNEY. " " Part II	174
BINNEY. Land and fresh-water saelis, Part I. Pulmonata geophila	194
BINNEY. " " II. Pulmonata Limnophila	143
BINNEY. " " " H. Pulmonata Limnophila BINNEY. " " HI. Ampullariidæ, etc	144
BINNEY. Manual of North American land shells	549
CARPENTER. Mollusks of Western North America	
Carpenter. Chitopida	
Carpenter. Lectures on mollusca.	152
Check-list of shells	128
Circular for collecting shells.	176
Dall. Index of names applied to brachiopoda	
Exploring expedition, duplicate shells	193
GILL. Families of mollusks	
Lewis. Instructions for collecting land and fresh-water shells	363
Prime. Corbiculadæ	145
STIMPSON. Hydrobiinæ	201
TRYON. Land and fresh-water shells, part IV. Strepomatide	253
WINSLOW. Economic mollusca of the United States at London Fisheries Exhi-	
bition	

## Radiates.

	No. in Catalogue.
BAIRD. Circular for collecting cray-fish	319
water RATHBUN. Crustacea of the United States at London Fisherics Exhibition RATHBUN. List of marine invertebrates distributed, Series II. RATHBUN. " " Series III. RATHBUN. Manual of invertebrates STIMPSON. Marine invertebrata of Grand Manan (S. C.).	552 465 471 523
Reptiles.  Baird and Girard. Catalogue of scrpents	49
BAIRD. Circular on collecting reptiles  COPE. North American batrachia and reptilia  GARMAN. Reptiles of the Bermudas  Margana and Management Chelonia (s. c.)	292 568
MITCHELL and Morehouse. Chelonia (s. c.).  MITCHELL and REICHERT. Venoms of poisonous serpents.  WEISMANN. Change of Mexican axolotl to amblystoma.  Yarrow. Cheek-list of reptiles.	647 401
YARROW. North American reptiles and batrachia.	

Shells. (See Mollusks.)

## SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE. (Quarto.)

Vol.	No. in series.	Date.	Pages.	Wood- cuts.	Plates.	Maps.	Contains Nos, of Cata- logue,
I	2	1848	360	207	48		1.
ΙĨ	26	1851	572	89	24		3, 12, 20, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23,
III	38	1859	562		35		$\begin{bmatrix} 15, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, \\ 35, 36, 30, 32, 22, 33, 37, 24, \\ 29. \end{bmatrix}$
IV	39	1852	426				46.
V	55	1853	535	4	45		44, 41, 45, 43, 42.
VI	56	1854	484	9	53		46, 60, 61, 50, 52, 58, 51.
VII	76	1855	260	74	72	2	59, 63, 70, 72, 73.
VIII	78	1856	564	52	9		71,81,80,82,81,85.
IX	92	1857	480	4.5	55		83, 90, 86, 88, 79, 94.
X	99	1858	462	1	16	1	95, 97, 98.
XI	111	1859	502	20	53		89, 100, 413, 104, 126, 114, 127,
XII	112	1860	538	15	3		129, 119, 103, 131, 135.
XIII	151	1863	558	80	-1	3	130, 146, 155, 121, 132, 162, 166, 159.
XIV	184	1865	490	158	25		175, 186, 180, 172, 192.
XV	206	1867	620	47	13	4	199, 197, 202, 196.
XVI	211	1870	498	76	18		173, 204, 120, 208, 221, 223,
							220.
XVII	229	1871	616	6	14		218.
XVIII	246	1872	646	10	5	3	222, 232, 239, 233.
X1X	272	1874	640	6	21		240, 241, 262.
XX	284	1876	794	4	26		265.
XXI	285	1877	543	30	9	3	280, 281, 267, 277.
XXII	340	1886	537	474	20		259, 269, 287, 331, 313.
IIIXX	346	1881	766	160	18		242, 248, 310, 317, 357.
XXIV	547	1885	323	8	5	5	353, 443.
XXV	606	1885	508	540	8		383, 489, 509.
		1					

## SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS. (Octavo.)

Vol.	No. in series.	Date.	Pages.	Cuts.	Plates.	Contains Nos. of Catalogue.
I	122	1862	738	23		148, 87, 153.
11	123	1862	714	33		27, 115, 53, 108, 49, 128, 34, 137, 139, 163, 176, 138.
III	124	1862	776	49		102, 118, 136, 117.
IV	125	1862	762	30		134, 133.
V	158	1864	774			142, 74, 154.
VI	169	1867	888	15	7	141, 171, 140, 167.
VII	191	1867	878	813		165, 143, 144, 201, 145, 200, 183, 177, 156, 161, 160, 203.
VIII	212	1869	921	730	4	219, 189, 194, 210, 137, 207, 205, 178, 168, 164.
IX	213	1869	914			174, 179.
X	$\frac{250}{250}$	1873	913	5		252, 227, 235, 236, 237, 190, 234, 238,
						243, 245.
XI	273	1874	790	55	4	230, 247, 256, 261, 264, 265.
XII	274	1874	767	86		181, 255, 263.
IIIX	312	1878	982	45		292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 303, 304,
l l						305, 306.
XIV	314	1878	911		4	254, 253, 288, 276, 289, 216, 301, 311.
XV	315	1878	880	53		258, 266, 291, 279, 282, 300, 302, 309, 316, 319, 320.
XVI	322	1880	950	871	7	253, 270, 321, 324, 325, 334, 335, 344.
XVII	336	1889	1034			308.
XVIII	337	1880	851			329.
XIX	416	1880	1034			332, 333,
XX	423	1881	846			
IXX	424	1881	773	42	13	330, 327, 356.
IIXX	468	1882	1200	18	4	425, 467,
XXIII	475	1882	1003			463, 308, 313, 326, 342,
XXIV	496	1883	1082			492,
XXV	504	1883	785	1	5	498, 499, 501, 502, 503.
XXVI	505	1883	866	67		349, 469, 490, 507.
XXVII	506	1883	814			358, 437, 441, 478, 480.
XXVIII	522	1887	777			538,
XXIX	546	1887	787			514.
XXX	558	1887	1108	97		550.
IXXX	559	1888	990			591.

## SMITHSONIAN ANNUAL REPORTS.

						a and a second s
No. of report.	No. in S. series.	Year.	Pages.	Wood- cuts.	Plates.	Contents. (Nos. of Smithsonian series.)
	0	1846	38			A, B, L.
1	G 11	1847	208			D, K, F.
•3	11	1848	61			F, J.
3	21	1849	279			25.
4 5	23	1850	326			2년.
6	51	1851	104			51.
7	57	1852	96			57. E, G, H, I, N, O, 21, 28, 51, 57.
Ś	67	1853	310			
9	75	1854	464	4		348.
10	77	1855	410	79		19.
11	91	1856	468	69		115.
12	107	1857	438	100		139, 351.
13	109	1858	448	48 57		110.
14	110	1859	450	73		159.
15	147	1860	448	25		160.
16	149	1861	464	91		150.
17	150	1862	446 420	56		352, 361.
18	187	1863	450	50		354, 355, 361, 362.
19	188	1864	496	139		360, 364, 371, 584.
20	209	1565 1866	470	70		363, 365, 368.
21	214	1867	506	10		
22	215	1868	474	40		370, 372, 373.
23	221	1869	430	38		251, 376, 561.
24		1870	494	ಚಿತ		. 375, 377, 379.
25		1871	473	:3		. 378.
26	1 1000	1879	456	119		380, 382, 385, 386.
27 28		1873	452	33		
29 29	1	1874	416	46		390, 439.
30		1875	422	354		393, 394, 595.
31		1876	488	7:3		1 eog eog eog eog 400 401 402 403 404.
35		1877	500	49		405, 406, 407, 408, 411.
33		1878	575	12		1 555 400 410 415 418 420 421.
31		1879	631	216		-1 000 110 10E 197 128,429,400,104,
35	4 4 3	1880	782	13		1 420 422 434, 435, 450, 455
30		1881	855	85		477, 479, 481, 482, 483, 484, 455, 486,
37		1582	875	47		1 520, 524, 525, 526, 527,528,529,530, 1 531, 532, 533, 534, 535.
38		1883	997	33	1	574,575,576,577,578,579,579,579,579,579,579,579,579,579,579
	623	1884	943	243	7	
30		1884	* 468			
	648	4.110	4 044	-0.4		627, 628, 629, 632, 633, 634, 635, 638 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645.
4	1	470			. 11	

\* Part II. Report of National Museum.

H. Mis. 170--40

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Anthropological Society of Washington:
Transactions. Vol. 1, 1879 to 1882. (M. C. xxv)
Abstract of transactions for 1879-'80. (M. C. xxv)
Transactions. Vol. II, 1882-783
Transactions. Vol. III, 1883 to 1885
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON:
Proceedings. Vol. 1, 1880 to 1882. (M. C. xxv)
Proceedings. Vol. 11, 1882 to 1884
Philosophical Society of Washington:
Bulletin. Vols. I, II, III, 1871 to 1880. (M. C. XX)
Bulletin. Vol. iv, for 1881. M. C. xxv)
Bulletin. Vol. v, for 1882. (M. C. xxv)
Bulletin. Vol. vi, for 1883 (M. C. xxxiii)
Bulletin. Vol. VII, for 1884 (M. C. XXXIII)
Bulletin. Vol. VIII, for 1885 (M. C. XXXIII)

## REPORTS ON RECENT PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

Anthropology.—Nos. 488, 534, 583, 618, 640.
Astronomy.—427, 483, 525, 574, 609, 641.
Botany.—430, 486, 532, 581.
Chemistry.—485, 530, 579, 614, 633.
Geography.—527, 576, 611, 632.
Geology.—526, 575.
Meteorology.—484, 528, 577, 612.
Mineralogy.—531, 580, 615, 639.
Paleontology.—610, 642.
Physics.—485, 529, 578, 613, 638.
Vulcanology and Seismology.—616, 634.
Zoölogy.—431, 487, 533, 582, 617, 643.

#### TONER LECTURES.

(For the advance of medical science,)	
No catal	. i <b>n</b> ogue
No. 1. Structure of cancerous tumors. J. J. Woodward.	266
2. Dual character of the brain. C. E. Brown-Séquard	291
3. Strain and overaction of the heart. J. M. DaCosta	279
4. Nature and mechanism of fever. Horatio C. Wood	289
5. Surgical complications of fevers. William W. Keen	300
6. Subcutaneous surgery. William Adams	302
7. Reparatory inflammation in arteries after ligature. Edward O. Shake-	
speare	321
8. Sanitary drainage of Washington. George E. Waring, jr	
9. Mental overwork. Charles K. Mills	

#### LIST OF BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS AND EXPLORERS.

TAT	62.4	Thinnest server Core	. aulloating	2 × 210 × 10 × 22 × 22 × 10 × 10 × 10		natural history.
100.	O:1.	Directions for	conceins.	DIESCLVIII 2. CIC.,	Specimens of	Hallital History.

NO.	ou.	Directions	TOL	concernig,	Preserving	5, 010.,	specimens of natural distory.
	139.	4.6	"	66	6.6	4.6	nests and eggs.
	261.	4.6	"	+ 6	6.6	6.6	insects.
	460.	6.6	66	+ 6	6.6	4.6	plants.
	366.	6.6	4.6	4.6	6.6	6.6	diatoms.
	363.	4.6	66	4.6	4.6	4.4	land and fresh-water shells.
	319.	4.4	. 6	4.6	6.6	6.6	crawfish and crustacea.
	384.	£ 6	6.6	shipping	fresh fish.		
	464.	. 6	6.6	collecting	g tish.		
	205.	4.6	4.6	4.6	archæolog	gical s	pecimens
							*

- 572. " " aboriginal antiquities.
  148. " meteorological observations.
- 517. Check list, reptiles and batrachians.
- 164. Museum miscellanea, series of numbers, etc.
- 589. Directions for removing and preserving skins of mammals.
- 590. Instructions for taking paper molds of inscriptions in stone, wood, etc.
- 600. Directions for collecting tortricids and small moths.
- 601. Directions for mound explorations.
- 603. Instructions for collecting eggs.
- 626. Notes on the preparation of skeletons.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

No. of Museum series.		Smithsonian number.	In volume of miscellaneous collections.
1	Bulletin No. 1. Cope. Check list N. A.		
2	Batrachia and Reptilia Bulletin No. 2. Kidder and Cones. Natu-	292	ZIII
	ral History Kerguelen Island. Part 1	293	XIII
3	Bulletin No. 3. Kidder and others. Natural History Kerguelen Island. Part 2	294	ZIII
4	Bulletin No. 4. Lawrence and Sumichrast. Birds of Mexico	295	XIII
5	Bulletin No. 5. Goode. Catalogue of Fishes of Bermuda	296	XIII
6	Bulletin No. 6. Goode. Classification of Animal Resources of the United States	297	XIII
7	Bulletin No. 7. Streets. Natural History Hawaiian and Fanning Islands	303	XIII
8	Bulletin No. 8. Dall. Index of Brachi-		
9	opeda Bulletin No. 9. Jordan. N. A. Ichthyol-	304	XIII
	ogy. I. Rafinesque, North American Fishes	305	XIII
10	Fishes Bulletin No. 10. Jordan. N. A. Ichthyology. II. Cottide:	306	XIII
11	Bulletin No. 11. Gill. Bibliography of Fishes of Pacific coast	463	XXIII
13	Bulletin No. 12. Jordan and Brayton. N.		
4.0	A. Ichthyology. III. Fishes, Alleghany Region	308	IIIXX
13	Bulletin No. 13. Eggers. Flora of St. Croix and Virgin Islands	313	IIIXX
14	Bulletin No. 14. Goode. Catalogue of Collection Philadelphia Exhibition	326	IIIXX
15	Bulletin No. 15. Kumlien. Natural History of Arctic America.	342	XXIII
16	Bulletin No. 16. Jordan and Gilbert. Synopsis of Fishes of North America	492	XXIV
17	Proceedings National Museum for 1878.		
18	Vol 1 Bulletins National Museum. Nos. 1 to 10.	332	XIX
19	Vol. 1 Proceedings National Museum for 1879.	312	ZIII
20	Vol. II Bulletin No. 17. Cope. Zoölogical Posi-	333	XIX
21	tion of Texas.  Bulletin No. 18. Goode. Catalogue of Col-	412	
22	lection Berlin Fisheries Exhibit	413	
	Bulletin No. 19. Scudder. Nomenclature Zoologieus. Index of genera	470	
23	Bulletin No. 20. Goode. Bibliography of S. F. Baird.	508	
24	Bulletin No. 21. Ridgway. Nomenclature North American Birds	422	
25	Proceedings National Museum for 1880.	425	XXII
26	Bulletin No. 22. Ward. Guide to the Flora of Washington, D. C.	444	
27	Proceedings National Museum for 1881.		IIXX
28	Vol. IV Bulletins National Museum. Nos. 11 to 15.	467	
29	Vol. II Bulletin No. 23. Scudder. Bibliography	475	XXIII
30	of Isaac Lea Bulletin No. 24. Yarrow. North Ameri-	570	
	can Reptilia and Batrachia	493	

#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM-Continued.

No. of Museum series.		Smithsonian number.	In volume of miscellaneous collections.
31	Bulletin No. 25. Jones and others. Natural History of Bermuda	495	and the second s
32	Bulletin No. 26. Coues and Prentiss. Avi- fauna Columbiana. Birds of District Columbia.	500	
33	Bulletin No. 27. Goode and others. Catalogue, London Fisheries Exhibition	511	
34	Proceedings National Museum for 1882. Vol. v Bulletins National Museum. No. 16. Vol.	518	i
35	III	492	
36	Proceedings National Museum for 1883. Vol. VI	543	
37	Proceedings National Museum for 1884. Vol. VII.	607	
. 38	Bulletin No. 28. Binney. Manual of Land Shells.	549	
39	Bulletin No. 29. Stejneger. Ornithologi- eal Explorations in the Commander Isl- ands and Kamtschatka	624	
40	Bulletin No. 30. Marcon. Palæontologi- cal Bibliographies.	625	
41	Bulletin No. 31. Williston. Syrphide	653	
42	Bulletin No. 32. Cope. (In press)		
43	Proceedings National Museum for 1855. Vol. VIII	650	
44	Bulletin No. 33. Egleston. (In press)		
45	Bulletin No. 34. Cope. (In press)		
46	Proceedings National Museum for 1886. (In press)		

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

## Separate list of Bulletins.

_			,					6
No.	When published.	Pages.	Cuts.	Plates.	Maps.	In volume of miscellaneous collections,	No. in Museum series.	No. in Smithsonian catalogue.
1	1875	108				XIII	1	292
2	1875	61				XIII	2	293
3	1876	124				XIII	3	294
4	1875	56				XIII	4	295
5	1876	84					5	296
6	1876	140				XIII	6	297
7	1877	172					7	303
8	1877	88				XIII	8	304
9		56				XIII	9	305
	1877 1877			45		XIII	10	306
10		124		45		XIII		463
11	1882	237				XXIII	11	308
12	1878					XXIII	12	
13	1879	139 367				XXIII	13	313
14	1879					XXIII	14	326
15	1879	179				XXIII	15	342
16	1882	1018				XXIV	16	492
17	1880	55					20	412
18	1880	279					21	413
19	1882	398					22	470
20	1583	395					23	508
21	1881	94					24	422
29	1881	265			1		26	444
23	1885	337		1			29	570
24	1883	255					30	493
25	1884	377		12			31	495
26	1884	139	100	2	4		35	500
27	1884	1333					33	511
28	1885	528	516				38	549
29	1885	382	7	8	1		39	624
30	1885	333					40	625
31	1886	335		12			. 41	653
				Į	1			

## Separate list of Proceedings.

VOL	or ear.	Pages.	Cuts.	Plates.	When published.	In volume of Miscellaneous collections.		No. in Smithsoniau eatalogne.
11 18 111 18 11V 18	878 879 880 881 852 883 884 885	524 503 594 600 715 800 669 737	8 2 5 13 52 6 8 15	8 7 2 12 14 2 25	1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	XIX XIX XXII XXII	17 19 25 27 34 36 37 43	332 333 425 467 518 548 607 650

#### CIRCULARS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

N. M. series.	Title and anthor.	S. I. series.
1	Plan of organization and regulations. G. Brown Goode	115
2 3	To "friends of the Museum." Spencer F. Baird.	446
4	Petroleum collections. Spencer F. Baird	417
5	Department of insects. Spencer F. Baird. Establishment and officers. Spencer F. Baird.	4 19
6	Classification of materia-medica collection. James M. Flint	450
7	Classification of drugs and medicine. James M. Flint	451
8	Memoranda for collectors of drugs, James M. Flint	459
9	Building-stone collection. Spencer F. Baird	453
10	Letters on the work of the Museum. Barnet Phillips	454
11	Provisional classification of food collection. G. Brown Goode	455
12 13	Classification of taxidermist's collection. W. T. Hornaday	456
14	Scheme of Museum classification. G. Brown Goode	457 458
15	Organization and objects of the Museum. G. Brown Goode	459
16-	Plans for installation of the collections. G. Brown Goode	472
17	Acknowledgment of contributions. Spencer F. Baird	473
18	List of publications of the Museum, 1875-1881	474
19	Catalogue of materia-medica collection. James M. Flint	539
20	Request for specimens of drugs. Spencer F. Baird	541
21	Instructions for collections of aboriginal antiquity. Charles Ran	579
55	Directions for preserving skins of mammals. W.T. Hornaday	589
23 24	Instructions for taking paper molds of inscriptions, etc. A. P. Niblack.	590 597
25	Plan of textile exhibit at New Orleans Exposition. R. Hitchcock Plan for collection of building-stones and rocks at New Orleans Ex-	1
26	position. G. P. Merrill	598
20	position. F. W. Clarke	599
27	Directions for collecting moths. C. H. Fernald	600
28	Directions for mound exploration. Cyrus Thomas	601
29	Plan for collection of mammals at New Orleans Exposition. F. W. True	603
30	Instructions for collecting eggs. C. E. Bendire	603
31	Plan for exhibit of mineral resources at New Orleans Exposition.	
	Frederick P. Dewey  Catalogue of materia-medica collection, revised. H. G. Beyer	604
32	Catalogue of materia-medica collection, revised. H. G. Beyer	65-5
33	Notes on the preparation of skeletons. F. A. Lucas	626
34	For the guidance of persons desiring to make exchanges of birds or	637
35	bird's eggs with U. S. N. Museum  Concerning the lending of type specimens.	
99	Concerting the fending of type specimens	040

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Title.	Published.	Pages.	Cuts.	Plates.	Maps.	No. in Smithsonian Catalogue.
First Annual Report, for 1879-'80. Second Annual Report, for 1880-'81.	1881 1883	638 515	343 714	51 77	1 2	476 542
Third Annual Report, for 1881-782	1884	650	200	41		631
1892-'83	188G	605	564	83		659

PUBLICATIONS HAVING SEPARATE NUMBERS IN THE SMITHSONIAN SERIES, BUT INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

	•	Report.
A	Journal of Regents	
В	Report of Organization Committee	1847
D	Address at laying Corner-stone. Dallas	1847
$\mathbf{E}$	Exposition of Bequest. Henry	1847
F	First Report of Secretary. Henry	1848
J	Programme of Organization. Henry	
K	Correspondence, Squier and Davis	
L	First Report of Organization Committee.	
M	Reports of Institution to 1849.	
N	Officers and Regents	
25	Public Libraries. Jewett	
152	Lectures on Mollusca. Carpenter.	
251	Memoir of Von Martius. RAU.	
307	Report on Centennial. Baird	
343	Annual Reports. Henry	
348	Fishes of New Jersey. Baird.	
351	Forests of North America. Cooper	
352	Lectures on Linguistics. WHITNEY	
354	Essay on Velocity of Light. Delaunay.	
355	Ozone and antozone. Wetherill.	
360		
361		
362	Aborigines of California. BAEGERT.	
	Artificial Shell Deposits in New Jersey. RAU.	
364	Classification of Birds. LILLJEBORG	
365	Timeh Indians. Ross and others	
367	Flora of Alaska, ROTHROCK	
368	Indian Pottery. RAU.	
369	Dorpat and Poulkova. ABBE	
370	Flint Implements in Illinois, RAU	
371	Metric Tables. Newton	1865
372	Drilling in Stone without Metal. RAU	
373	Meteorological Station and Observers	
375	Origin and Nature of Force, TAYLOR	
376	Chemistry of the Earth. Hunt	1869
377	Diamond and Precions Stones. Babinet.	1870
378	Dakota Language, RŒHRIG.	1871
379	Enlogy on A. D. Bache, HENRY.	
380	Scientific Education of Mechanics. Peabody	
332	North American Stone Implements. RAU	
385	Ancient Aboriginal Trade. Rau	
386	Crystallography. Brezina	1879
389	Investigation of Illuminants. Henry	
390	Tides. Hilgard	
392	Prehistoric Antiquities of Hungary. ROMER	
393	Mound Builders and Ancient Man in Michigan. GILLMAN1873 and	
394	Stone Age in New Jersey. Abbott	
395	Kinetic Theories of Gravitation. TAYLOR	
396	History and climate of New Mexico. McParlin	
397	Latimer Antiquities. MASON	
398	Meteorological Memoirs. ABBE	1877

## CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS.

		Vol. of
399	Color-blindness. Holmgren	report.
400	Aboriginal Structures in Georgia. Jones	1077
401	Mexican Axolotl. Weismann.	1000
402	Stock-in-trade of Aboriginal Lapidary. RAU.	1877
403	Gold Ornament from Florida. RAU	
404	Polychrome Bead from Florida. HALDEMAN	1877
405	Henry and the Telegraph. TAYLOR.	
406	Researches in Sound. HENRY	1578
407	Memoir of Joseph Henry. Gray	1878
408		
409	Report of Secretary for 1878. BAIRD Report of Museum Building Commission and Architects	
410	Report of Museum Bunding Commission and Architects Reports of Observatories. Holder.	1:79
	Irritation of Polarized Nerve. Lautenbach	
411		1-78
415	Savage Weapons. KNIGHT	1579
418	Report of Secretary for 1879. BAIRD	1879
419	Report of Secretary for 1880. BAIRD	1330
420	Anthropological Investigations. Masox	
421	Index to Anthropological Articles. BOEHMER	
426	Synopsis of Herschel's Writings. Holden and Hastings	1850
427	Progress in Astronomy, Holder	
428	Geology and Simeralogy. HAWES	10
429	Thysics and Chemistry. DARRER	
430	Bottany, FARLOW	1880
431	"Zoology. Gill	1880
432	" Anthropology. Mason	
433	Report of Visit to Luray Cave. Mason	
434	Report of Museum Building Commission and Architects	1850
435	Snell's Barometric Observations. Loub	
436	List of Periodicals received by Smithsonian Institution	1880
438	Reports of Observatories. Holden and Behmer	
439	Warming and Ventilating Buildings. MORIN	
440	Anthropological Articles, RAU	
479	Report of Professor Baird for 1881	
481	Miscellaneous Papers on Anthropology, 1831. MASON	1881
482	Tuckahoe, or Indian Bread. Gore	
483	Progress in Astronomy, 1881. Holden	1881
484	Progress in Meteorology, 1881. ABBE	
485	Progress in Physics and Chemistry, 1881. BAKER	
486	Progress in Botany, 1881. FARLOW	1581
487	Progress in Zoology, 1881. GILL	
488	Progress in Anthropology, 1881. Mason	
491	Report of National Museum Building Commission. January, 1822	
510	Report of Assistant Director of Museum for ISSI. GOODE	1851
520	Report of Secretary for 1882. Baird	1225
524	Report of Assistant Director of Museum for 1882. GOODE	1882
525	Progress in Astronomy in 1882. HOLDEN	1853
526	Progress in Geology in 1882. Hunt	1330
527	Progress in Geography in 1892. Green	1882
528	Progress in Meteorology in 1882. ABBC	1852
<b>5</b> 29	Progress in Physics in 1882. BARKER	1882
530	Progress in Chemistry in 1882. BOLTON	1882
<b>5</b> 31	Progress in Mineralogy in 1882. Dana	1882
532	Progress in Botany in 1882. FARLOW	1882
	Progress in Zoology in 1882. Gill	1882

		Vol. of report.
534	Progress in Anthropology in 1882. Mason	1882
535	Miscellaneous papers on Anthropology. 1882.	
574	Progress in Astronomy in 1883. Holden	1883
575	Progress in Geology in 1883. Hunt.	1883
576	Progress in Geography in 1883. Green	1883
577	Progress in Meteorology in 1883, ABBE	1883
578	Progress in Physics in 1883. Barker	1883
579	Progress in Chemistry in 1883. BOLTON.	1883
580	Progress in Mineralogy in 1883, Dana	1383
581	Progress in Botany in 1883, Farlow	1883
582	Progress in Zoology in 1883, GILL	1883
583	Progress in Anthropology in 1883. Mason	1883
584	Aurora Borealis or Polar Light. Loomis.	1865
585	Addresses at Unveiling of Joseph Henry Statue. WAITE; PORTER	1883
586	Report of Secretary for 1883. BAIRD.	1-83
587	Report of Assistant Director of Museum for 1883. GOODE	1883
588	Miscellaneous papers relating to Anthropology. 1883	1883
605	Comparative Phonalogy of Four Sioux Languages. Dorsey	1883
608	Report of Secretary for 1884. BAIRD	1884
609	Progress in Astronomy in 1884. Holden	1884
610	Progress in North American Palæontology in 1884. MARCOU	1884
611	Progress in Geography in 1884. GREEN.	1884
612	Progress in Meteorology in 1884. Abbe	1884
613	Progress in Physics in 1884. BARKER.	1884
614	Progress in Chemistry in 1834. BOLTON	1884
615	Progress in Mineralogy in 1884. Dana	1834
616	Progress in Vulcanology and Seismology in 1884. Rockwood	1884
617	Progress in Zoology in 1884. GILL	1881
618	Progress in Anthropology in 1884. Masox.	1884
619	Antiquities of Pantaleon, Gnatemala. VREELAND AND BRANSFORD	1884
620	Papers relating to Anthropology. 1884.	1884
621	The Guesde Collection of Antiquities. MASON	1884
627	Price List of Smithsonian Publications. July, 1885	1835
628	Index to the Literature of Uranium. Bolton	1885
629	Report of the Secretary for 1885. BAIRD	1885
632	Progress in Geography in 1885. GOODRICH	1885
633	Progress in Chemistry in 1885. BOLTON	1885
634	Progress in Vulcanology and Seismology in 1885. Rockwood	1885
635	List of Foreign Correspondents. July 1, 1885. Boehmer	1885
638	Progress in Physics in 1885. BARKER	1885
639	Progress in Mineralogy in 1885. Dana	1885
640	Progress in Anthropology in 1885. Mason	1885
641	Progress in Astronomy in 1885. WINLOCK	1885
642	Record of North American Palaeontology for 1885. MARCOU	1885
643	Progress in Zoology in 1885. Gtll.	1885
644	Vulcanie Eruptions and Earthquakes in Iceland. BOEHMER	1885
645	Miscellaneous papers relating to Authropology. 1885	1885
651	Report of Secretary for 1885-86. Baird. 1885	1886

### PUBLICATIONS NOT IN REGULAR SERIES OF "CONTRIBUTIONS," "COL-LECTIONS," OR "REPORTS."

- C Digest of Act of Congress.
- P Hints on Public Architecture. OWEN.
- Q. Check list of Periodicals.
- 18 Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune. Gould.
- 47 On Construction of Catalogues of Libraries, Jewett.
- 48 Bibliography of American Natural History for 1851. GIRARD.
- 62 Catalogue of Described Coleoptera of the United States. Melsheimer.
- 64 List of Foreign Institutions.
- 65 Registry of Periodical Phenomena.
- 66 The Annular Eclipse of May 26, 1854.
- 68 Vocabulary of the Jargon. MITCHELL AND TURNER.
- 69 List of Domestie Institutions.
- 93 Meteorological Observations for 1855.
- 101 Map of the Solar Eclipse.
- 105 Catalogue of North American Mammals. BAIRD.
- 106 Catalogue of North American Birds. BAIRD.
- 116 List of Public Libraries. RHEES.
- 157 Results of Meteorological Observations, 1854-1859. Vol. 1.
- 170 Comparative Vocabulary.
- 182 Results of Meteorological Observations, 1854-1859. Vol. II.
- 185 List of Birds of Mexico, etc. Baird.
- 193 List of Duplicate Shells collected by Wilkes.
- 217 Letter of M. Hock on Meteoric Shower.
- 225 List of Foreign Correspondents.
- 226 List of Smithsonian Publications.
- 260 Regulations of the Smith sonian Institution.
- 278 Check list of Publications of Smithsonian Institution.
- 290 Circular for distribution at Centennial.
- 347 Nomenclature of Clouds.
- 350 Map of Stars near the North Pole.
- 359 Planisphere of the Visible Heavens.
- 366 Directions for collecting Diatomacea, etc. EDWARDS.
- 414 Base Chart.
- 437 Check list of Smithsonian Publications.
- 466 Directory of Officers and Employés.
- 537 Archeological Map of the District of Columbia. Kengla.

# LIST OF PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE "SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE."

Serial number.	Author.	Title of work.	Commissions of reference.
1	Squier, E. G., and Davis, E. H.	Ancient Monuments of Mississippi Valley.	E. Robinson, J. R. Bart- lett, W. W. Turner, S. G. Morton, G. P. Marsh.
3 4 5 6 7 8	Walker, S. C Walker, S. C Walker, S. C Walker, S. C Walker, S. C Downes, John	Researches Planet Neptune, Ephemeris of Neptune for 1848, Ephemeris of Neptune for 1849, Ephemeris of Neptune for 1850, Ephemeris of Neptune for 1851, Occultations in 1848,	
9 10 11 12 13	Downes, John Downes, John Downes, John Lieber, Francis Ellet, Charles	Occultations in 1849. Occultations in 1850. Occultations in 1851. Vocal sounds of L. Bridgman Physical Geography of United	W.W. S. Bliss, D. L. Dix. A. Mordecai, F. A. Smith,
14	GIBBES, R. W	States.  Memoir on Mosasaurus	M. L. Smith, Louis Agassiz, Henry D. Rogers.
15	SQUIER, E. G	Aboriginal Monuments of New York.	Brantz Mayer, Wm. W. Turner.
16	Agassiz, Louis	Classification of Insects	C. D. Meigs, Thaddens W. Harris.
$\frac{17}{20}$	HARE, ROBERT BAILEY, J. W	Explosiveness of Niter	John Torrey, J. J. Abert. Lewis R. Gibbes, Wm. B. Rogers.
22	Gray, Asa	Plantæ Wrightianæ, Part I	John Torrey, John Carey.
23	Bailey, J. W	Microscopic Observations in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.	Wm. B. Rogers, Lewis R. Gibbes.
24	WALKER, S. C	Ephemeris of Neptune, 1852. Appendix I.	
29 30	Downes, John Girard, Charles .	Occultations in 1852. Fresh-water Fishes of North America.	Jared P. Kirtland, J. E. Holbrook.
32	DAVIS, CHAS. H	Marine Algæ of North America. Part I. Law of Deposit of Flood Tide	J. W. Bailey, Asa Gray.
35	Locke, John	Observations on Terrestrial Magnetism.	L. Agassiz, A. Guyot. Elias Loomis, Julius E. Hilgard.
36	Secchi, A	Researches on Electrical Rheometry.	J. H. Lane, Jas. Curley.
37	WHITTLESEY, CH.	Ancient Works in Ohio	Brantz Mayer, E. G. Squier.
40	Riggs, S. R	Dakota Grammar and Dictionary.	Minnesota Historical Society, W. W. Turner, C. C. Felton.
4 I	Leidy, Joseph	Extinct American Ox	Paul B. Goddard, Joseph Pancoast.
42 43	GRAY, ASA	Plantæ Wrightianæ. Part II Mavine Algæ of North America. Part II.	John Torrey, John Carey. J. W. Bailey, Asa Gray.
44	Leidy, Joseph	Flora and Fauna within Living Animals.	J. W. Bailey, Charles F. Beek.
45	WYMAN, JEFFRIES.	Anatomy of Rana Pipiens	J. B. S. Jackson, Joseph Leidy.
46 50	Torrey, John Stimpson, Wm	Plantæ Fremontianæ	W. Darlington, Asa Gray. A. A. Gould, J. D. Dana.

List of papers published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge"—Continued.

Serial number.	Author.	Title of work.	Commissions of reference.
52	Coffin, Jas. II	Winds of the Northern Hemisphere.	W. B. Rogers, E. Loom-
54 58 59 60 61 63	DOWNES, JOHN LEIDY, JOSEPH CHAPPELSMITH, J TORREY, JOHN TORREY, JOHN BAILEY, J. W	Occulations in 1853. Ancient Fauna of Nebraska Tornado in Indiana Batis Maritima Darlingtonia Californica	J. Hall, J. L. Le Conte, J. H. Coffin, A. Caswell, A. Gray, John Carey,
70	Lарнам, I. A	Antiquities of Wisconsin	
71	HAVEN, S. F	Archæology of the United States.	
72	Leidy, Joseph	Extinct Sloth Tribe of North America.	Isaac Hays, W. E. Hor-
73	***************************************	Publications of Societies in Smithsonian Library.	ner.
79	RUNKLE, JOHN D	Tables for Planetary Motion	Benj. Peirce, Chas. II.
80	ALVORD, BENJ	Tangencies of Circles and Spheres,	Davis. A. E. Church, L. R. Gibbes.
81	OLMSTED, D	Secular Period of Aurora Borealis,	J. B. Cherriman, J. 11. Coffin.
83	Jones, Joseph	Investigation on American Vertebrata.	S. Jackson, J. Leidy, J.
83	Мееси, L. W	Relative Intensity of Heat and Light of the Sun.	Wyman. B. Peirce, A. B. Gould, jr.
84	Force, Peter	Auroral Phenomena in North Latitudes.	
85		Publications of Societies in Smithsonian Library, Part II.	
86 85	MAYER, BRANTZ GIBBS, W., AND GENTH, F. A. BREWER, TH. M	Mexican History and Achaeology Ammonia Cobalt Bases	S. F. Haven, E. H. Davis, John F. Frazer, John Torrey.
89	Brewer, Tr. M	North American Oology. PartI	John Gould, John Cassin,
90 94	HITCHCOCK, E RUNKLE, JOHN D	Illustrations of Surface Geology Asteroid Supplement to New Tables for $b = b$	Benj. Peirce, Chas. II. Davis.
95	HARVEY, WM. II	Marine Algæ of North America.	John Torrey, Asa Gray.
96	Harvey, Wm. II	Part III. Marine Algae of North America. 3 parts complete.	J. W. Bailey, Asa Gray.
97	KANE, E. K	Magnetic Observations in the Arctic Seas.	A. D. Bache.
98	Bowen, T. J	Yoruba Grammar and Dictionary.	J. W. Gibbs, W. D. Whitney, R. Anderson.
100	GILLISS, J. M	Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 7, 1858.	J. S. Hubbard, J. H.
C3	Caswell, A	Meteorological Observations, Providence, R. 1.	
104	KANE, E. K	Meteorological Observations in Aretie Seas.	A. D. Bache.
13	Bache, A. D	Magnetic and Meteorological Observations at Girard Col- lege. Part I.	Benjamin Peirce, W. Chanvenet.
14	Sonntag, A	Terrestrial Magnetism in Mexico.	Stephen Alexander, Ar- nold Guyot.
.19	WHITTLESEY, CH.	Fluctuations of Level in N.A. Lakes.	A. A. Humphreys, A. W. Whipple,

List of papers published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge"-Continued.

Serial number.	Author.	Title of work.	Commissions of reference.
120	Нидрети, S. P.,	Meteorological Observations,	
	AND WOOD, J.	Marietta, Ohio.	
131	Васне, А. D	Magnetic and Meteorological Observations at Girard Col-	
		lege. Part II.	
126	LE CONTE, JOHN L.	Coleoptera of Kansas and New Mexico.	C. Zimmerman, F. E. Melsheimer.
127	Loomis, E	Storms in Europe and America,	S. P. Hildreth, A. Cas-
129	KANE, E. K	December, 1836. Astronomical Observations in	well. A. D. Bache.
130	· ·	the Arctic Seas. Tidal Observations in the Arctic	
130	KANE, E. K	Seas.	A. D. Bache.
131	Sміти, N. D	Meteorological Observations in Arkansas from 1840 to 1850.	
132	Влене, А. Д	Magnetic and Meteorological	
		Observations at Girard College. Part III.	
135	MITCHELL, S. W	Venom of the Rattlesnake	Franklin Bache, Robley
146	McClintock, Sir	Meteorological Observations in	Dunglison.
155	F. L.	the Arctic Seas.	D Wilson F H Davis
155   159	WHITTLESEY, CH MITCHELL, S. W. &	Ancient Mining on Lake Superior Anatomy and Physiology of Res-	D. Wilson, E. H. Davis. J. Wyman, J. Leidy.
162	Morenouse, G. R. Bache, A. D.	piration in Chelonia.  Magnetic and Meteorological	
10~	DACHE, A.D	Observations at Girard Col-	
166	BACHE, A. D	lege, Parts IV, V, and VI. Magnetic Survey of Pennsyl-	
		vania.	
172	MEEK, F. B., AND HAYDEN, F. V.	Paleontology of the Upper Missonri, Part I.	Isaac Lea, Jas. D. Dana.
173	Dean, John	Gray Substance of the Medulla	W. A. Hammond, Jeffries
175	Васне, А. D	Oblongata. Mag. and Met. Observ. at Girard	Wyman.
	,	College. Parts VII, VIII, and	
180	DRAPER, II	1X. Construction of a Silvered Glass	Wolcott Gibbs, J. M.
186	BACHE, A. D	Telescope. Mag. and Met. Observ. at Girard	Gilliss.
	,	College. Parts X, XI, and XII.	
192 195	Leidy, Joseph Bache, A.D	Cretaceous Reptiles of the U.S. Girard College Observations.	L. Agassiz, E. D. Cope. Benj. Peirce, W. Chau-
		Complete. Parts I to XII.	venet.
196	HAYES, I. I	Physical Observations in the Arctic Seas.	
197	Whittlesey, Ch	Glacial Drift of Northwestern States.	L. Agassiz, J. P. Lesley.
198	KANE, E. K	Physical Observations in the	A. D. Bache.
199	NEWCOMB, S	Arctic Seas. Complete. Orbit of Neptune	C. H. Davis, Stephen
	,		Alexander.
202	PUMPELLY, R	Geological Researches in China, Mongolia, etc.	National Academy of Sciences.
204	CLEAVELAND, P	Meteorological Observations,	
208	PICKERING, CHAS.		
218	Morgan, L. II	sonian Institution. Systems of Consanguinity and	J. A. Hadley, J. II.
210	Diomon, D. II	Affinity.	Trambull, W. D.
			Whitney,

List of papers published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" -- Continued.

-	1	[	
Serial number.	Anthor.	Title of work.	Commissions of reference,
251 250	Swan, Jas. G Coffin, James H	Indians of Cape Flattery Orbit, etc., of Meteorie Fire Ball, July 20, 1860.	George Gibbs, Jeffries Wyman, H. Newton, C. A. Schott,
200 200 200 200 200	GOULD, B. A	Tables of Rain and Snow in United States. Transatlantic Longitude. Secular Variations of Orbits of Planets. Converging Series, Ratio of Di- ameter, and Circumference of Circles.	J. H. C. Coffin, S. New-comb.
239 240	HARKNESS, WM BARNARD, J. G	Magnetic Observations on the Monadnock.  Problems of Rotary Motion.	Pres. Acad. Sciences. J. H. C. Coffin, F. Rogers.
241 242 248	Wood, H.C Clark, H.J Hilgard, E.W	Fresh Water Algae of North America, Lucernarue, Geology of Lower Louisiana,	J. Torrey, F. A. P. Barnard.
259 269 267	JONES, JOS NEWCOMB, S SWAN, J. G	Antiquities of Tennessee Orbit of Uranus	G. A. Ofis, O. T. Mason, J. H. C. Coffin, Asaph Hall, J. C. Welling, G. A. Ofis.
268 269 277	COFFIN, J. H	Winds of the Globe, Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosn- malwhuapa in Guatemala, Temperature Tables,	W. D. Whitney, J. II. Trumbull.
250 251 287	ALEXANDER, S NEWCOMB, S RAU, CHARLES	Harmonies of Solar System. Planetary Motion Archæological Collection, Nat. Museum.	H. A. Newton, G. W. Hill.
310 317 318	Barnard, J. G Elliot, D. G Dall, Wm. II	Internal Structure of the Earth, Classification and Synopsis of Trochilidæ, Remains of Man from Caves in	
331	RAU, CHARLES	Aleutian Islands. The Palenque Tablet	S. F. Haven, H. H. Ban- eroft.
353 357	Schott, C. A Wood, H. C	Tables of Rain-fall (2d edition). Researches on Fever	S. Weir Mitchell, J. J. Woodward.
383 443	Bransford, J. F.	Archeological Researches in Nicaragua.	Garrick Mallery, H. C. Yarrow.
489	COPE, E. D	Meteorològical Observations, Providença, R. I., 1831 to 1876. Contents of a Bone Cave in the Island of Auguilla (West In-	Joseph Leidy.
509	Rau, C	dies). Prehistoric Fishing in Europe and America.	D. G. Brinton, H. W. Haynes.
647	MITCHELL, S. W REICHERT, E. T	Venoms of Poisonous Serpents.	ζJ. S. Billings, H. G. ≀ Beyer.

#### ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Note.—The heavy-faced figures indicate the specific number in the Catalogue of a separate publication; the ordinary, or light-faced figures indicating the number of a publication of which the paper is only a constituent part.

"R." represents the annual Smithsonian Report, with the year of the report.

"P." represents the proceedings of the National Museum, with the year of publication.

"E." represents report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Note. This Index refers only to titles of publications, or distinct articles.

#### $\Lambda$ .

Abbe, Cleveland—
Account of progress in Meteorology—
1881 (R. 1881)515, <b>484</b>
1882 (R. 1882)
1883 (R. 1883)593, <b>577</b>
1884 (R. 1884)
Description of observatories at Dorpat and Poulkova. (R. 1867)215, 369
Meteorological memoirs, translated by. (R. 1877)323, 398
ABBOTT, C. C.—Stone age in New Jersey. (R. 1875)
Abbreviations-
of names of States, etc., for labelling collections
used in England in 1867—W. DE LA RUE. (R. 1867)
Abeona aurora—Jordan and Gilbert. (P. 1880)
ABICH, S. Remarkable forms of hail-stones. (R. 1869)
Aboriginal—
antiquities, contributions of, to Museum, circular relative to—C. RAU (P.
1883)
art, a supposed specimen of—G. F. MATTHEW. (R. 1881)
Indians of America, language of—G. Gibbs. (R. 1870)
inhabitants of California—J. BAEGERT. (R. 1863; R. 1864)187, 188, 440, 361
lapidary, stock-in-trade of—C. Rau. (R. 1877)
monuments of State of New York—E. G. Squier. 15
pottery, department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884 (R.
1884, 11)
remains near Naples, Ill.—John G. Henderson (R. 1882)
remains of Tennessee—J. Jones
ruins at Savannah, Tenn.—J. P. Stelle. (R. 1870).
ruins in Hardin County, Tenn.—J. P. STELLE. (R. 1870). 244
shell-mounds, New Brunswick and New England—S. F. Baird. (P. 1884). 467
soapstone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama—Charles Mohr (R. 1881).515, 481
structures in Carroll County, Tenn.—James D. Null. (R. 1882)535, 540
structures in Georgia—C. C. Jones, Jr. (R. 1877)
works on Klikitat River, Washington Territory.—T. M. Whitcomb. (R.
1881)
Aborigines—  Aborigines—  Application and of Toyon A. P. Popular up. (P. 1981)  ASI 515
antiquities and, of Texas—A. R. Roessler. (R. 1881)
North American, basket-work of the—O. T. Mason. (R. 1884, II)
of Florida—S, T. Walker, (R. 1881)

Abstracts—	
from anthropological correspondence. (R. 1881; R. 1882)	15
of anthropological correspondence—O. T. Mason. (R. 1879; R. 1880)345, 4	1.1
of transactions of the anthropological society of Washington	2
Academy, Pontifical, Rome—See Prize questions.	dia
Academy of Sciences—See National,	
BordeauxSee Prize questions,	
	. ~
All Date 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
St. Petersburg, exchange system. (R. 1867)	)
Acalephie, anatomy, and physiology of-II. J. CLARK 24	2
Acanthephyra—	
breviroshis, new species, from Fish Commission dredging-S. 1. Smith.	
(P. 1884)	)7
microphthalma, new species, from Fish Commission dredging—S. I. SMITH.	
(P. 1884)	)7
Acanthozone polyacantha, new species, from Arctic Alaska, description of -J.	
Микроси. (Р. 1884)	17
Accidental or subjective colors—Abbe Moigno. (R. 1866)	.1
Achirus comifer, new species, description of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P.	
1884)	17
Acid, sulphurous, action of, upon putrefactive bacteria. (P. 1881)	7
Acknowledgment of-	
birds—Academy of Sciences, Stockholm. (R. 1867)	5
birds—J. Gould. (R. 1867)	
contributions to National Museum. (P. 1881)	3
ferns-G. Mettenius. (R. 1862)	
perennibranchiates—J. G. Fisher. (R. 1863)	
1 11 ( TIT IX T) (T) (1) (1) (1)	
A STATE OF THE STA	
specimens—Regents of University of State of New York. (R. 1865)	
Acmaida, from Panama, new species of—P. P. CARPENTER	:3
Acoustics—	
applied to public buildings—J. Henry. (R. 1856)	
different kinds of refraction- W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1875)	
lectures on architecture in relation to-D. B. Reid. (R. 1856)	
Acrocephalus dybowskii, description of. (P. 1883)	
Acrothele, note on—C. A. White. (P. 1880)	į,
Acts of Congress—See Congress.	
Adams, C. B.—	
catalogue of shells of Panama, review of—P. P. CARPENTER	3
shells collected by, description of 25	
Adams, W. Subentaneous surgery. Toner lecture No. vi	2
ADAMS, W. H. Mounds in Spoon River Valley, Illinois-	
(R. 1879)	5
(R. 1881)	
(R. 1883)	3
Address—	
at laying of corner-stone of Smithsonian building—G. M. Dallas	)
on the Smithsonian Institution—J. HENRY. (R. 1853)	
President Royal Society of Victoria-R. L. J. Ellery. (R. 1868)	
Addresses at—	
memorial services of J. Henry—See Henry.	
the unveiling of the Joseph Henry statue. (R. 1883)	,
H. Mis. 170—41	

Ælurichthys eydouxii, Note on—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)
Aerial navigation, currents of the atmosphere and-J. Henry. (R. 1860) 147
Aeronautic—
voyage across the Atlantic, Memorial relative to Lowe's. (R. 1860) 147
voyages—F. Arago. (R. 1863)
voyages—J. Glaisher. (R. 1863)
Aeronautics, modes of flight in relation to—J. B. Pettigrew. (R. 1867) 215
Affinities of the Ephippiids, Note on—T. Gill. (P. 1882)
Affinity, systems of—L. H. Morgan
Africa—
stone celts in—G. J. GIBBS. (R. 1877)
Yoruba, account of, and grammar and dictionary 98
AGASSIZ, L.— biographical notice of—J. A. GARFIELD. (R. 1873)
biographical notice of—P. Parker. (R. 1873)
papers by—
classification of insects from embryological data
narrative of the Hassler expedition. (R. 1872)
on the formation of a museum. (R. 1849)
report on use of new hall in Smithsonian building. (R. 1867)215, 329
scientific instructions to Captain Hall. (R. 1871)
supplemental list of generic names employed by—S. H. Scudder 470
AGNEW, S. A. Mounds in Mississippi. (R. 1867)
Agonidæ, new species of, from California-W. N. Lockington. (P. 1880) 425
Agonus vulsus—Jordan and Gilbert. (P. 1880)
Agricultural—
Association of Milan, on exchanges. (R. 1863)
ehemistry, lectures on—S. W. Johnson. (R. 1859)
flint implements in Illinois—C. RAU. (R. 1868)
implements of North American stone period—C. RAU. (R. 1863)187, 440
AINSA, SANTIAGO. Tucson meteorite. (R. 1863)
Air, temperature in ascending—
currents of—J. Hann. (R. 1877)
moist currents of—L. Sohncke. (R. 1877)
Air-currents, nature of—A. Colding. (R. 1877)
Airy, G. B. Correcting measures of the sun's distance. (R. 1859)
Alabama—
Aboriginal soapstone quarry and shell-heaps in-Charles Mohr. (R.
1881)
Jefferson County, mounds, workshops, and stone-heaps in-William Ges-
NER. (R. 1881)515, 481
Additions to Museum by Berlin Fisheries Exhibition. (R. 1880)
Address at laying of corner-stone of Smithsonian building-G. M. Dallas329, D
Alachua County, Fla., mounds in—JAMES BELL. (R. 1881)515, 481
Alaska—
Arctic, new species of crustacea from, description of—J. Murdoch. (P. 1884) 607
bibliography of fishes of, for 1880—T. H. Bean. (P. 1881)
climate of—H. M. Bannister. (R. 1866)
description of Lycodes Turneri from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)
descriptions of new fishes from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)
flora of—J. Т. ROTHROCK. (R. 1867)
lichens collected in, by T. H. Bean, list of, and notes upon -J. T. ROTHROCK.
(P. 1884)
( LOVA /

AlaskaContinued.	
limpets and chitons of, report on-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	339
melauetta fusca (Linn) in-R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
Miocene flora of, contribution to -L. LESQUEREUX. (P. 1882)	518
mountain sheep of (Oris montana dalli), new geographical race of—E. W.	
Nelson. (P. 1881)	607
new tish from—T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
new fish from—W. N. Lockington. (P. 1880)	425
new forms of mollusks from-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	339
new petrel from-R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
new species of Aspidophoroides from-T. II. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
new species of coregonus nelsonii from, description of-T. H. Bean. (P.	
1884)	-607
new species of porpoise (phocana dalli) from—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1885)	650
Nichols' collection of fishes from, Notes on—T. H. Bean. (P. 1881; 1883).467	7,548
Notes on birds collected in—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
Nushagak, plants collected at, in 1881, by C. L. McKay, list of-F. H. Knowt-	
тох. (Р. 1885)	650
Ugashak River, Bristol Bay, ethnological specimens from Ugashagmut tribe,	
catalogue of-W. J. Fisher. (P. 1883)	548
occurrence of Hippoglossus vulgaris at-T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
occurrence of Stichaus punctatus at—T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	332
preliminary catalogue of fishes of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1881)	467
remains of prehistoric man from caves in-W. H. Dall	318
some genera and species of fishes from—T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
Alaskan Innuits, jadeite implements of the, on the source of the-E. W. NELSON.	
(P. 1883)	54
Albany, Hl., mound skull and bones-R. J. FARQUHARSON. (R. 1874)	536
Albany Institute, memorial proceedings relative to Joseph Henry	356
Albatross—	
collection of birds from Cozumet, Yucatan, catalogue of-R. RIDGWAY. (P.	
1885)	650
collection of Echins in 1884 and 1885, reports on—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1885).	(550)
collection of Mednsæ—J. H. Fewkes. (P. 1885)	650
collection of stalked crinoids in 1884 and 1885, report on-R. RATHBUN. (P.	
1885)	650
Album from Greece, presented by Miss E. B. Contaxaki. (R. 1857)	7, 329
Aleyonid polyp from Japanese waters, description of -R. E. C. Stearns. (P.	
1883)	548
Alepocephalus—	
Bairdii, from deep sea Atlantie-G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
productus, new species of, synopsis of-T. Gill. (P. 1883)	548
Allen County, Ky., mounds in-R. B. Evans. (R. 1881)	
Alentian Islands, remains of prehistoric man from-W. II. Dall	318
ALEXANDER, B. S. Report of architect. (R. 1854)	
ALEXANDER, C. A. Origin and history of Royal Society of London. (R. 1863).	187
ALEXANDER, S.—	
Harmonies of the solar system	230
lecture on relations of time and space. (R. 1861)	149
lecture on vastness of visible creation. (R. 1857)	107
Algæ—J. W. Bailey	23
Alga-	()=
Arctic, list of—W. H. HARVEY	95
Arctic America -W. G. Farlow	342
hibliography of H C Wood	211

Algre-Continued.	
Kerguelen Island-W. G. Farlow	294
lecture on marine—W. H. HARVEY. (R. 1855)	77
marine —	
Part 1, Melanospermeæ—W. H. Harvey	32
Part 2, Rhodospermæ—W. H. Harvey	43
Part 3, Chlorospermeæ—W. H. HARVEY	95
Parts 1, 2, 3, complete—W. H. HARVEY	96
North American fresh water, history of—II. C. Wood	241
Rhode Island, list of—S. T. Olney	241
ALLEN, H. Monograph of bats of North America	165
ALLEN, Z. Explosibility of coal oils. (R. 1861)	149
Altitude, diminution of vapor with increasing—J. Hann. (R. 1877)323	
Altitudes, circular relative to—J. Henry	236
ALVORD, B. Tangencies of circles and of spheres	30
Amathia Tanneri, new species from south coast of New England, description of—	
S. I. Smith. (P. 1883)	548
Amazillia—	
cerviniventris—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	467
yucatanensis—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	467
Amblystoma—	
change of axolotl to—A. Weismann. (R. 1877)	
copeianum, description of—O. P. HAY. (P. 1885)	650
luridum—P. R. Hoy. (R. 1854)	75
mexicanum, notes on the habits and the rearing of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882).	518
America—	
See Arctic, British, Central, Middle, North, Russian, South.	0.10
ancient history of—M, Much. (R. 1871)	249
collection of charts and maps of—J. G. KOUL. (R. 1856)	91
Europe and, prehistoric fishing in—C. RAU	
grasshoppers and locusts of—A. S. TAYLOR. (R. 1858)	109
language of aboriginal Indians of—G. Gibbs. (R. 1870)	244
northeastern coast of, marine invertebrata of the, recent additious to the, notice of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
storms in, December, 1836—E. Loomis	
tree creepers of, critical remarks on—R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
tropical, Pacific coast of, fishes known from, list of—D. S. Jordan. (P.	313
1885)	650
American—	000
aboriginal pottery, department of, National Museum, report of curator for	
1884. (R. 1884 <sup>11</sup> ) and for 1885 (R. 1885 <sup>11</sup> )	8 654
Academy of Arts and Sciences—	5, 004
on Smithsonian exchange system. (R. 1867)	215
report on organization of Smithsonian. (R. 1853).	67
thanks for exchanges. (R. 1855)	77
Antiquarian Society. Antiquities of Wisconsin	70
aucient, art in shell of the-H. W. Holmes. (E. 1880-'81)	
archæology eireular	
Association for Advancement of Science—	
combined meteorological observations proposed. (R. 1851)	51
memorial address on Joseph Henry—A. M. Mayer	
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Grammar and dictionary of	
Dakota language	40
ethnological investigation, plea for-H. R. Schoolcraft. (R. 1885)64	5, 649
Ethnological Society, report on Squier and Davis's work. (R. 1847)	
migration—F. Von Hellwald; Joseph Henry. (R. 1866)	

American—Continued,	
naturalists, bibliographies of—	
I. S. F. Baird—G. B. GOODE	508
H. Isaac Lea-N. P. Squdder	570
III. F. B. Meek, C. A. White, C. D. Walcott-J. B. Marcou	
Aminrns—	
cragini, description of—C. II. Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
ponderosus, from Mississippi River—T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
Amitra, new generic name for—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1883)	548
Ammochares artifex, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Ammoerypto elara, description of-D. S. Jordan; S. E. Meek. (P. 1885)	(550)
Ammonia-cobalt bases—W. Gibbs; F. A. Genth	88
Amorthura pallescens, description of—(P. 1883)	548
Ampère, eulogy on-F. Arago(R. 1872)	271
Amphibians—	
description of new species-II. C. Yarrow. (P. 1882)	518
new species of, in National Museum-II. C. Yarrow. (P. 1882)	518
Amphinome lepadis, new species, description of -A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Amphinra fragilis, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1855)	650
Amphorosteus, memior on—R. W. Gibbes	14
Ampullariida—W. G. Binney	144
Anaitis—	
formosa, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
pieta, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
Analyses of Chinese and Japanese coals—J. A. MacDonald	203
Analysis—	200
chemical, of the sun—A. Laugell. (R. 1861)	149
of blood—J. Jones.	82
of water destructive to fish in Gulf of Mexico-F. M. Endlich. (P. 1381).	467
	214
spectrum—W. Huggins. (R. 1866)	607
Anamanthia, from Fish Commission dredging—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1884)	
Anarrhichas lepturns, from Alaska, and other species—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1873).	333
Anas boschas + obscura, domesticated hybrid ducks—E. Slade. (P. 1884)	607
Anatomical preparations, arsenic acid for protecting, from insects—J. B. S.	00.
Jackson. (P. 1878)	335
Anatomy—	
and relations of the Eurypharyngidae—T. GILL; J. A. RYDER. (P.1853)	548
and physiology of chelonia—S. W. MITCHELL; G. R. MOREHOUSE	159
and physiology of lucernarians-II. J. CLARK	242
and physiology of the rattlesnake—S. W. MITCHELL	135
of the nervous system of Rana pipiens-J. WYMAN	45
Ancient—	
aboriginal trade in North America—C. RAU. (R. 1872)	, 385
Americans, art in shell of the-H. W. Holmes. (E. 1880-81)	
and modern purple dyeing. (R. 1863)	
burial mound in Indiana—W. Pidgeon. (R. 1867)	
canals in Florida—Charles J. Kenworthy. (R. 1881)	1,515
earthworks-	
in China, Mark Williams. (R. 1885)	5,649
of Ashland County, Ohio-G. W. Hill. (R. 1877)	353
of Ohio, sketch of—I. Dille. (R. 1866)	214
on Upper Missouri—A. Barrandt. (R. 1870)	244
fanna of Nebraska—J. Leidy	58
fort and burial ground, Tompkins County, N. Y D. TROWBRIDGE. (R.	
1363)	187

Ancient-Continued.	
forts in Ogemaw County, Mich.—M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	, 623
graves and shell heaps of California—P. SCHUMACHER. (R. 1874)	286
history of North America—M. Much. (R. 1871)	249
implement of wood found in Connecticnt—E. W. Ellsworth. (R. 1876)	299
man in Michigan, characteristics of—H. GILLMAN. (R. 1875)393,	, 298
mica mines in North Carolina—C. D. SMITH. (R. 1876)	299
mining on Lake Superior—C. Whittlesey	155
mining on Lake Superior, circular on-J. HENRY. (R. 1861)	149
monuments in the Mississippi Valley, correspondence relative to. (R. 1847).H	I, K
monuments in the Mississippi Valley-E. G. SQUIER; E. H. DAVIS	1
$\operatorname{mound}$	
in western Pennsylvania—W. M. TAYLOR. (R. 1877)	323
near Chattanooga, TennM. C. READ. (R. 1867)	215
near Lexington, KyR. Peter. (R. 1871)	249
Saint Louis, MoT. R. Peale. (R. 1861)	149
mounds-	
in Clinton County, Mich.—M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	623
in Georgia—M. F. Stephenson. (R. 1870)	244
in Kentucky-R. Peter. (R. 1872)	271
of Mercer County, Ill.—T. McWhorter. (R. 1874)	236
of Union County, Ky.—S. S. Lyon. (d. 1870)	244
pottery from Phillips County, Ark.—J. H. Devereux. (R. 1872)	271
pottery on Des Moines River-R. N. and C. Dahlberg. (R. 1879)	345
relic of Maya sculpture—A. Scuотт. (R. 1871)	249
relics at Dayton, Ohio—Aug. A. Foerste. (R. 1883)	
relies in Missouri—J. W. Foster. (R. 1863)	187
relies in northwestern Iowa—J. B. Cutts. (R. 1872)	271
remains—	
in Canada West, near Prescott—W. E. Guest. (R. 1856)	91
in Colorado—E. L. Berthoud, (R. 1867)	215
in Ohio—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1885)	, 649
in White River Cañon—R. T. Bron. (R. 1882)	540
near Cobden, Ill.—F. M. FARRELL. (R. 1881)	, 515
rock inscriptions in Johnson County, Ark.—EDWARD GREEN. (R. 1881) 481,	, 515
ruin in Arizona—J. C. Y. LEE. (R. 1872)	271
town in Minnesota—O. H. Kelley. (R. 1863)	187
works in Ohio, description of—C. Whittlesey	37
Anderson, M. B. Life of Prof. Chester Dewey. (R. 1870)	244
Anderson, W. Antiquities of Perry County, Ohio. (R. 1874)	286
Anderson, W. G. Mounds in Illinois and Wisconsin. (R. 1879)	345
Andesites, hornblende, from new volcano in Bogosloff Island in Bering Sea-	
G. P. Merrill. (P. 1885)	650
Andrews, F. D. Indian relies from Schoharie, N. Y. (R. 1879)	345
Andrews, S. L. Meteors. (R. 1866)	214
Anemometer, description of Smithsonian—J. Henry. (R. 1860)	147
Aneroid barometers, experiments—B. Stewart. (R. 1868)	224
Anguilla, island of, contents of bone cave in—E. D. Cope	489
Animal—	
earvings from the mounds of the Mississippi Valley-H. W. Henshaw.	
(E. 1880–'81)	542
kingdom, list of substances derived from—G. B. GOODE	297
kingdom, parthenogenesis in—G. A. Kornhuber. (R. 1871)	249
resources of United States, classification of collection—G. B. GOODE 2	297
resources of United States, collection at Centennial—G. B. GOODE	326

Animals—	
eircular for shipping—S. F. Baird	14
	4
list of all generic names of—S. H. Scudder 47	0
	97
	71
Annals of Philosophy, list of Smithson's papers in. (R. 1853)	30
Annelids of—	
	42
	94
northeastern coast of America—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1879; P. 1880; P.	
1885)	
the Bermudas—H. E. Webster	9
Annotated list of the described specimens of parasitic copepoda from American	
waters, contained in the U. S. National Museum—R. RATHBUN.	O.W.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	07
1 0 /	66
Anormura of the south coast of New England, preliminary report on Fish Com-	4.5
	18
Anoplonotus politus, new genus and species, from south coast of New England,	4.5
	48
	50 22
Antennariidæ, note on—T. Gill. (P. 1878)	32
	94
	33
Anthropological—	20
articles, Smithsonian, index to—G. H. Военмев. (R. 1879)345, 42	7 7
Congress, address before—F. F. ROMER. (R. 1876)	
correspondence, abstracts from. (R. 1881; R. 1882)	
	42
	15
	76
	15
investigations in 1879—O. T. Mason. (R. 1879)	
	14
	67
	24
Society of Vienna, address on ancient history of North America—M. Much.	
	49
Society of Washington—	
abstracts of transactions 50	)2
Transactions-	
Vol. I 50	)1
Vol. II 54	
Vol. III 63	30
Anthropology-	
account of progress in-O. T. Mason-	
1880. (R. 1880)442, <b>43</b>	
1881. (R. 1881)	38
1882. (R. 1882)	34
1883. (R. 1883)	13
1884. (R. 1884)	18
1885. (R. 1885)	10
articles on. (R. 1879)	40

Anthropology—Continued.	
bibliography of—O. T. Mason. (R. 1880)	
index to Smithsonian papers on—G. H. BOEHMER. (R. 1879)345,	421
miscellaneous papers relating to—	
1881. (R. 1881)	481
1882. (R. 1882)540,	535
1883. (R. 1883)	588
1884. (R. 1884)	620
1885. (R. 1885)	
Anthias vivanus, new species from Pensacola, Fla., description of-D. S. Jor-	
DAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
Anthus—	
cervinus (Pallas) in Lower California—R. Ridgway, (P. 1883)	548
Stejnegeri, description of. (P. 1883)	548
Anticosti, island of, birds of, list of the—L. M. Turner. (P. 1885)	650
Antigua—catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of—G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1878).	332
Antilles—	004
Lesser, new honey creepers from, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
maritime disasters of the. (R. 1867)	650
	70
Antiquarian Society, American. Antiquities of Wisconsin	70
Antiquities—	
aboriginal, contributions of, to Museum, circular relating to-C. RAU. (P.	
1883)	
aborigines of Texas—A. R. Roessler. (R. 1881)	
California, Santa Rosa Island—S. Bowers. (R. 1877)	323
Colorado, Jefferson and Clear Creek Counties—G. L. Cannon. (R. 1877)	323
Colorado, Weld County—E. L. Berthoud. (R. 1871)	249
Connecticut, East Windsor—E. W. Ellsworth. (R. 1881)	
Denmark, preservation of—J. J. A. Worsaae. (R. 1879)	345
department of, National Museum, report of Curator for 1884. (R. 1884)	648
Florida-J. Bartram. (R. 1874).	286
Florida—A. Mitchell. (R. 1874)	286
Georgia, Spalding County—W. B. F. Bailey. (R. 1877)	323
Guatemala—G. Williamson. (R. 1876)	299
Guatemala, Pantaleon-C. E. VREELAND; J. F. BRANSFORD. (R. 1884)623,	619
Guesde collection of -O. T. Mason: (R. 1884)	
Hungary, prehistorie—F. F. ROMER. (R. 1876)	
Illimois, Fox River Valley, La Salle County-W. Hector Gale. (R. 1881).481	
Illinois, Jackson County-G. H. French. (R. 1881)481	
Knox County-M. A. McClelland. (R. 1831)481	
Lawrence County—A. Patton. (R. 1873)	275
Mason County—J. Cochrane. (R. 1877)	323
Rock Island County—A. Toellner. (R. 1879)	345
Union County—T. M. Perrine. (R. 1873)	275
Wayne County—II. F. Sibley. (R. 1881)	
Whitesides County—W. H. Pratt. (R. 1874)	286
Antiquities—C. Rau. Report on Department of Antiquities, National	
Museum for 1885. (R. 1885, II)	654
Indiana, Allen and DeKalb Counties—R. S. Robertson. (R. 1874)	286
Indiana, Knox County—A. Parton. (R. 1873).	275
Indiana, Laporte County—R. S. Robertson. (R. 1874)	286
Iowa, Mills County—Setti Deax. (R. 1881)	
Kentucky—S. S. Lyon. (R. 1858).	109
Kentucky, Hancock County-J. Friel. (R. 1877)	323
Maryland, Charles County—O. N. Bryan, (R. 1874)	286

AntiquitiesContinued.	
Maryland, Washington County—John P. Smith. (R. 1882)533	540
Mexico, Vera Crnz-H. Finck. (R. 1870)	244
Michigan, Islo Royale—A. C. Davis. (R. 1874).	256
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin-L. C. Estes. (R. 1866)	214
Mississippi, Yazoo Connty-J. W. C. Sмітн. (R. 1874)	286
Missouri and Tennessee—I. Dille. (R. 1862)	150
Missonri, Kansas City-W. H. R. Lykins. (R. 1877)	323
New Mexico-W. B. Lyon. (R. 1871)	249
New York, Onondaga and adjoining counties in-W. M. BEAUCHAMP. (R.	~1:7
1881)	515
New York, Orleans County—F. H. Cushing. (R. 1874)	
Nicaragua, Ometepe—Charles C. Nutting. (R. 1883)582	2=6
Nicaragua—E. G. SQUIER. (R. 1850).	
North Carolina, Lenoir County -J. M. Spainhour. (R. 1871)	25
North Carolina, Benon County -5, M. SPAINIOUR. (R. 1871)	249
North Carolina, Stanley and Montgomery Counties in-F. J. Kron. (R. 1874).	286
Nova Scotia—Rev. George Patterson. (R. 1881)	
Ohio-G. W. Hill. (R. 1874)	586
Ohio, Perry County—W. Anderson. (R. 1874)	286
Olmntz pile-work. (R. 1866)	214
Penusylvania, Southwestern-Rev. Horace Hayden. (R. 1881)481	,515
Porto Rico, Latimer collection—O. T. Mason. (R. 1876)299,	39 <b>7</b>
Southern States—H. C. Williams, (R. 1870)	241
Tennessee-	
W. M. Clark. (R. 1878)	323
E. O. Dunning. (R. 1870)	244
	259
R. S. Robertson. (R. 1877)	323
D. F. Wright. (R. 1874)	2×6
Blount County-Miss A. E. Law. (R. 1874)	286
Jackson County-J. Haile; J. W. McHenry. (R. 1874)	286
United States, proposed map of—A. J. Hill. (R. 1861)	149
Wisconsin-I. A. Lapham	70
Wisconsin-M. Strong. (R. 1877)	323
Antiquity in—	
	1.55
Europe, the study of high—A. Morlot. (R. 1862; R. 1864)	
United States, vestiges of—S. F. HAVEN	71
Antozone and ozone—C. M. WETHERILL. (R. 1864)	355
Apaches, Tonto, notes on the-C. SMART. (R. 1867)	215
Aphododeridæ, notes on-D. S. Jordan	306
Antlers, abnormal, of Virginia deer-F. W. True. (P. 1883)	548
Aphoristia-	
diomedeana, description of -G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
pusilla, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
Apodichthys—Jordan; Gilbert. (P. 1880)	
	425
Apogon pandionis, description of -G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	407
Apparatus—	
available for research, list of. (R. 1878)	341
blow-pipe—Hawkins and Wale. (R. 1872)	271
for testing perspiration and respiration—Pettenkofer. (R. 1864)	188
letter relative to gift of—R. HARE. (R. 1848)	I
Appropriations—See Executive Committee reports.	
for Museum, memorial of regents asking for. (R. 1867)215	. 329
	,

Aquatie-	
birds of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue	
ofR. Ridgway	3
mammals of the United States at the London Fisheries exhibition in 1883,	
eatalogue of—F. W. True	2
Aqueous vapor, diminution of, with altitude—J. Hann. (R. 1877)323, 30	
Arachnida of Arctic America—S. H. Scudder	42
Arago, F.—	
	87
214(00)(814)(14)	44
Diegraphy of Connector (120 2009)	41
Eulogy on—	
	71
	49
	99
	44
	86
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	98
6/	28
Archeological—  Academy of Polarium, Archeological Congress argenized by (P. 1996) 9	1.4
Academy of Belgium, Archæological Congress organized by. (R. 1866)	14
	14
investigations, instructions for—G. Gibbs. (R. 1861)	
map of the District of Columbia—L. P. Kengla 53	
	49
researches in Nicaragua—J. F. Bransford	
	99
Archaeology—	00
	16
circular relative to American	
circular relative to American	14
circular relative to American	14 49
circular relative to American	14
circular relative to American	49 <b>36</b>
circular relative to American	49 <b>36</b> 50
circular relative to American	49 36 50 71
circular relative to American	49 36 50 71
circular relative to American	14 49 50 71 98
circular relative to American	114 49 86 50 71 98 05
circular relative to American	114 49 86 50 71 98 05
circular relative to American	114 49 86 50 71 98 05
circular relative to American	114 49 36 50 71 129 129 129 129
circular relative to American	114 49 36 50 71 129 129 129 129
circular relative to American	114 49 50 71 98 05 129 129 129 134 151
circular relative to American	114 49 50 71 98 05 129 129 129 134 151
circular relative to American	144 49 50 71 98 05 34 615
circular relative to American	144 49 50 71 98 05 34 615
circular relative to American	114 49 36 50 71 298 329 34 515 523
circular relative to American	1144 49 36 50 71 98 05 129 129 134 15 15 123 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
circular relative to American	114 49 36 50 71 98 05 329 34 515 523 P
circular relative to American	114 49 50 71 98 98 99 34 615 615 91
circular relative to American	114 49 50 71 98 98 99 34 615 615 91

Aretic—Continued.	
expedition, Howgate-L. Kumher	342
explorations, lecture on—I. I. HAYES. (R. 1861)	149
latitudes and longitudes-E. K. KANE	129
observations-See Force, Hall, Hayes, Kane, Kumlien, McClintock, Schott.	
regions, limpets, and chitous of, report on-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	382
regions, record of voyage of yacht Fox	146
seas—	
astronomical observations-E. K. Kane	129
magnetical observations—E, K, KANE	97
meteorological observations—E. K. Kane	104
meteorological observations—F. L. McClintock	146
physical observations in—I. I. HAYES	
physical observations in—E. K. Kane	
tidal observations—E. K. Kane	
temperature—I. I. Hayes	196
windsI. I. HAYES	196
Arenicola glacialis, new species, from Aretic Alaska, description of—J. Mur-	
DOCK. (P. 1884)	
Argentina syrtensium, new deep-sea fish-Goode and Bean. (P. 1878)	
Argentine Republic, astronomical observatory—B. A. Gould. (R. 1873)	
Ariopsis Milberti, breeding habits of-N. T. Lupton. (P. 1878)	333
Arizona—	Omid
ancient ruin in-J. C. Y. LEE. (R. 1872)	
collections from, illustrated catalogues of—J. Stevenson. (E. 18-0-281;	
E. 1881-'82)	
explorations in—J. Stevenson. (R. 1850)	
Pima County, rains in—R. T. Burr. (R. 1879)	
Pima Indians of—F. E. Grossman. (R. 1871)	
Tonto Apaches of—C. SMART. (R. 1867)	
White River Cañon, ancient remains in—R. T. Brox. (R. 1882)	540
Arkansas—	
eretaceous fossils from—C. A. White. (P. 1831)	467
earthworks in-Mrs. G. Knapp. (R. 1877)	
Independence County, mounds in—Dr. A. Jones. (R. 1881)45	1,515
invertebrate fossils from - C. A. White. (P. 1880)	425
Johnson County, ancient rock inscriptions in-Edward Green. (R.	
1881)	4,515
meteorological observations near Washington-N. D. Smith	131
Phillips County, ancient pottery—J. H. Devereux. (R. 1872)	271
Armstrong, T. Mounds in Winnebago County, Wis. (R. 1879)	345
Arrangements, business, of the Smithsonian Institution	325
Arrow-heads—	
deposit of, near Fishkill, N. YE. M. SHEPARD. (R. 1877)	323
Indian mode of making and obtaining fire—G. CROOK. (R. 1871)	249
Arrows, lectures on wounds of poisoned—D. Brainard. (R. 1854)	75
Arsenic acid for protecting anatomical preparations—J. B. S. Jackson. (P.	
1878)	332
Art—	
aboriginal, a supposed specimen of—J. F. MATTHEW. (R. 1881)48	1, 515
ceramic, development of form and ornament in—W. H. Holmes	652
in shell of the ancient Americans—II. W. Holmes. (E. 1880-281)	542
on tables of constants of nature and—C. Babbage. (R. 1856)	. 91
Gallery, Corcoran—  deed of gift of. (R. 1872)	1, 329
HCCH OI WILL OI. ( D. 1072)	-,

Art—Continued.
déposits in, by Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1874)
report of Committee of Regents on. (R. 1872)
Artedias fenestralis, description of -D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT (P. 1882) 518
Arteries, reparatory inflammation in. Toner lecture No. VII—E. O. Shake-
SPEARE
Artesian well at San Bernardino, Cal., Gasterosteus williamsoni in, note on-R.
Smith. (P. 1883)
Artificial shell deposits—
in New Jersey—C. Rau. (R. 1864)
of the United States—D. G. Brinton. (R. 1866)
Artisan and artist, identification of the—N. WISEMAN. (R. 1870)
Artisans, scientific education of mechanics and—A. P. Peabody. (R. 1872).271, 380
Arts, chemical, recent improvements in—J. C. BOOTH; C. MORFIT
Asceliethys rhodorns—Jordan and Gilbert. (P. 1880)
Ascensions—See Balloons,
Ashland County, Ohio, mounds and earthworks in—H. B. Case. (R. 1881)481,515
Aspidophoroids, new species, description of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)
Assay of coins at mint of the United States—J. Pollock. (R. 1868)
Assistant director's report of the National Museum for—
188I
1882
1883
1884
Astaidæ, list of, in the National Museum-W. FAXON. (P. 1885)
Asteroid supplement to new tables—J. D. Runkle
Asteroids between Mars and Jupiter—D. Kirkwood, (R. 1876)
Astronomical—
announcements, correspondence on. (R. 1883)
discoveries, telegraphic announcements of -J. Henry 263
observations—
W. Harkness
Arctic—I. I. Hayes
discussion of Piazzi's—B. A. Gould. (R. 1863)
in the Arctic Seas—E. K. KANE
observations—
list of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)
reports of—E. S. Holden; G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1880)
reports of, 1879—E. S. HOLDEN. (R. 1879)
reports of, 1880—E. S. Holden; G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1880)442, 438
observatory at Cordoba, Argentine Republic, account of—B. A. GOULD. (R.
1873)
photography, progress of—Dr. Lee. (R. 1861)
tables—J. D. Runkle
telegram circular—J. Henry
Astronomy—
account of progress in—
E. S. HOLDEN—
1879 and 1880. (R. 1880)
1881. (R. 1881)
1882. (R. 1882)
1883. (R. 1883)
1884. (R. 1881)
W. C. Winlock—1885. (R. 1885)
100 LUE OU A CASWELL (12 1858) 109

Astroscopus, species of, in Eastern United States—T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
1884)	607
Atlantic coast—	007
microscopic examination of soundings—J. W. Bailey	20
new fishes from-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
Atlantic, Lowe's aeronautic voyage across. (R. 1860)	147
Atlas, physical, of North America, proposed—G. GIBBS. (R. 1866)	214
Atmosphere—	
currents of the, and aerial navigation—J. HENRY. (R. 1860)	147
diminution of aqueous vapor with altitude -J. HANN. (R. 1877)323,	
plan of research upon—C. M. WETHERILL. (R. 1866)	214
vegetation and the—J. Jamin. (R. 1864)	158
Atmospherie—	
circulation over the earth, laws of—J. H. Coffin	268
1877)	200
electricity—M. F. Duprez. (R. 1858)	109
pressure—	100
and rain-fall—J. HANN. (R. 1877)	398
Arctie-I. I. Hayes	196
Arctic—E. K. Kane	104
Aretie—F. L. McCuntock	146
Atomic—	
volume, bibliography of-F. W. Clarke	255
weight determinations—G. F. Becker	358
weights, recalculation of—F. W. Clarke	441
Atoms, J. Herschel. (R. 1862)	150
Atropia, influence of, on the heart—II. G. BEYER. (P. 1885)	650
Atthis Ellioti, a humming-bird from Gnatemala—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878) Aurlculacea of the eastern United States, revision of the —W. H. Dall. (P.1885)	339 650
	050
Aurora— and electricity—S. Lemström; A. A. De La Rive. (R. 1874)	000
Borealis, its phenomena and laws—E. Loomis. (R. 1865)	286
connection of gales of wind and—R. T. KNIGHT. (R. 1871)	249
directions for observing—J. Henry. R. 1855	77
effect of, on magnetic declination—A. D. BACHE	175
influence of, on the telegraph—W. D. SARGENT. (R. 1870)	211
instructions for observations of—Toronto Observatory	148
magnetic effect of—A. D. BACHE	175
map of stars for observations on	350
observations on—S. Masterman. (R. 1857)	107
phenomena in telegraphic lines during—G. B. Donati. (R. 1872) recent secular period of—D. Olmsted	271
Auroras—	
articles on, received by the institution. (R. 1871; R. 1874)249	286
records of, in high northern latitudes—P. Force	84
Australian group relations—A. W. Howitt. (R. 1883)	
Autobiography, the history of my youth-F. Arago. (R. 1870)	244
Auxis Rochei, frigate mackerel, on New England coast—G. B. Goode. (P. 1880)	425
Avifauna Columbiana—E. Coues; D. W. Prentiss	500
Awards to Smithsonian Institution at the Centennial Exhibition. (R. 1876;	. 0.11
R. 1878)	, 341

Axolotl—	
changed to amblystoma—A. Weismann. (R. 1877)	401
notes on the habits and the rearing of-T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
Ayres, Dr. Notes on fishes. (P. 1880)	425
В.	
Babbage, C.—	
extracts from writings of. (R. 1873)	275
memoir of—N. S. Dodge. (R. 1873)	275
on constants of nature and art. (R. 1856)	91
Babinet, J.—	
The diamond and other precious stones. (R. 1870)	
the northern seas. (R. 1869)	228
Bache, A. D.—	
Bequest to National Academy of Sciences. (R. 1872)	., 329
discussion of magnetic and meteorological observations-	
Part 1	
Part II	
Part III	
Parts IV, V, VI	
Parts VII, VIII, IX	
Parts x, xi, xii	
Parts 1-XII	
enlogy on James A. Pearce. (R. 1862)	150
enlogy on—J. Henry. (R. 1870)	
lecture on Switzerland. (R. 1870)	244
list of scientific papers of—B. A. GOULD. (R. 1870)	
magnetic survey of Pennsylvania	
notice of James P. Espy. (R. 1859).	110
notice of G. Würdemann, (R. 1859)	110
BACHE, G. M. Hail-storm in Texas. (R. 1870)	244
Bacteria, putrefactive, action of dry heat and sulphurous acid upon. (P. 1881)	467
BAEGERT, J. Aboriginal inhabitants of California peninsula. (R. 1863; R.	061
1864)	
Baffin's Bay, meteorological observations in—F. L. McClintock	146
Bahama Islands, Carolina, Florida and, Catesby's Natural History of, figures of fishes in identification of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)	607
	007
Bailey, J. W.—	23
diatomacea.	
infusoria	23 23
microscopical examination of soundings, Atlantic coast	20
microscopical observations in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	23
new species and localities of microscopical organisms	63
Balley, W. B. F. Antiquities of Spalding County, Ga. (R. 1877)	353
BAIRD, S. F.—	0.40
alphabetical index of genera of birds	108
arrangement of families of birds	
bibliography of—G. B. GOODE	
catalogue of North American birdsoctavo, 108; quarto,	
eatalogue of North American mammals.	105
Circular—	
concerning department of insects. (P. 1881)	448
in reference to building-stone collection. (P. 1881)	
in reference to petroleum collections. (P. 1881)	
	384

	Corne C. II. C. C. L.
1	BAIRD, S. F.—Continued.
	relative to scientific and literary exchanges
	requesting material for the library of the National Museum. (P. 1881) .467, 458
	to friends of the Museum. (P. 1881)
	directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting specimens of natural
	history. (R. 1856)
	fishes on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island. (R. 1854)
	instructions for collecting insects. (R. 1858)
	instructions for collecting nests and eggs of North American birds, (R.
	1858)
	lending of type specimens. (P. 1886)
	list of explorations furnishing collections to National Museum, 1838 to 1877
	(R. 1877)
	list of sources from which specimens have been derived, 1838 to 1867. (R.
	1867)
	Memoranda of inquiry relative to 1000 usues
	Museum miscellanea
	notes on aboriginal shell-mounds on coast of New Brunswick and of New England. (P. 1881)
	England. (P. 1881)
	on reports of recent scientific progress. (R. 1880-1885).442, 515, 540, 593, 623, 649
	questions relative to food fishes
	register of periodical phenomena
	report of Secretary for—
	1878. (R. 1878)
	1879. (R. 1879)
	1880. (R. 1880)
	188L (R. 1881)
	1882. (R. 1882)
	1883. (R. 1883)
	1884. (R. 1884)
	1885. (R. 1885)
	1885–86. (R. 1886)
	report on Centennial Exhibition. (R. 1876)
	report on and statistics of British Museum, (R. 1850)
	report on plan of exhibit at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.
	(R.1875)
	reports on publications, exchanges, explorations, and Museum, 1851-1877.
	(R. 1851–1877)51, 57, 67, 75, 77, 91, 107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188,
	209, 214, 215, 224, 228, 244, 249, 271, 275, 286, 298, 299, 323
	review of American birds. Part I. North and Middle America 181
	scientific instructions to Captain Hall. (R. 1871)
	scientific investigations in Russian America. Natural history
В	PAIRD, S. F.; GIRARD, C. Catalogue of North American reptiles. Part I 49
В	BALFOUR, J. The wind and fog. (R. 1866)
В	alloon ascensions, account of—J. Glaisher. (R. 1863)
	See also Aeronantics.
	ALTZELL, J. Winds in Florida. (R. 1866)
В	memorial to Cougress for new Museum building. (R. 1876)
	on publication of Spanish works on New Mexico. (R. 1855)
B	ANNISTER, H. M.— elimate of Alaska, (R. 1866). 214
	Cititate of Illinoistic (and Indiana)
т	formation of clouds over Gulf Stream. (R. 1866)
13.	County, Iowa. (R. 1881)
	County, 10 was (1s. 1661)

Baptist Missionary Society. Yornba grammar and dictionary	98
BARBER, GEORGE W. Mound near the National Home, Milwaukee Connty, Wis. (R. 1881)	
Barbuda, catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878). BARKER, G. F.—	333
Account of progress in chemistry and physics. 1881. (R. 1881)515,	485
Account of progress in physics—	, 105
(R. 1880)	429
1882. (R. 1882)540	, 529
1883, (R. 1883)	
1884. (R. 1884)	
1885. (R. 1885)	
Recent progress in chemistry. (R. 1880)	
BARNARD, F. A. P. Lectures on the undulatory theory of light. (R. 1862)	150
Barnard, J. G.—	
Enlogy on General Joseph G. Totten. (R. 1865)	
Internal structure of the earth	
Problems of rotary motion	
BARNARD, V. Birds of Chester County, Pa. (R. 1860)	
Barnstable County, Mass., shell-heaps in—Daniel Wing. (R. 1881)51 Barometer—	
account of Green's. (R. 1885)	,
Green's standard	
horary variations of the-F. Vaillant; J. Henry. (R. 1866)	214
influence of rain upon the-J. HANN. (R. 1877) 32	
rain and snow gauges-R. H. GARDINER. (R. 1858)	
tables, on construction of—F. F. TUCKETT. (R. 1867)	
tube breaking suddenly—L. F. WARD. (R. 1866)	214
tubes, on filling-J. Green; W. Würdemann. (R. 1859)	110
Barometers—	
at the Kew Observatory, verification of—J. Welsh. (R. 1859)	
experiments on aneroid—B. Stewart. (R. 1868)	224
Barometrie—	0.000
minima and rain-fall—J. T. REYE. (R. 1877). 32	
observations, discussion of Snell's—F. H. Loud. (R. 1880)	
observations, results ofvariations and atmospheric currents, relation between—M. Peslin. (R.	
1877)	
Barometrical tables—A. GUYOT	
Barrandt, A.—	
Ancient earthworks on the Upper Missouri. (R. 1870)	244
Haystack Mound, Dakota. (R. 1872)	
Barren County, Ky., mounds in—R. B. Evans. (R. 1881)	
BARTLETT, J. R. On publication of Squier and Davis's Ancient Monuments. (R. 1847)	
BARTRAM, J. Antiquities of Florida. (R. 1874)	
Bascanium flagelliforme bicinctum, new subspecies, description of-H. C. YAR-	
Row. (P. 1883)	
Base chart of the United States—C. A. SCHOTT	
Bases—	
ammonia-cobalt, researches on-W. Gibbs; F. A. Genth	88
organic—A. Bauer. (R, 1872)	271
Basket-work of the North American Aborigines-O. T. Mason. (R. 1884, 11)	648
Bass, striped—	
note on scientific name of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
occurrence of in Lower Mississippi Valley_T H DEAN (P. 1884)	607

Bassozetus normalis, new genns and species of, synopsis of T. Gill. (P. 1884) Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy, Rotterdam. Prize questions.	
(R. 1861)  Bath and West of England Society for Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, etc.,  Exchanges. (R. 1867).	119
Bathygadus-	215
cavernosus, description of—G. B. Goodel, T. H. Bean. (P. 188)	C* ()
longifilis, description of—G. B. Goode; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	- 650 - 650
macrops, description of -G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	
Bathyonus—	650
catena, description of—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	(= a)
pectoratis, description of—G. B. Goode: T. H. Beax. (P. 1855)	(570)
Batis maritima—J. Torrey	(150
Batrachia and Reptilia, North American, check list of—H. C. Yarrow	60
Batrachians, department of —See Reptiles.	317
Batrachia, North American—E. D. Cope	000
Bats—	292
account of remarkable accumulation of -M. Figaniere. (R. 1863)	1.10
	187
of North America, monograph of—11. ALLEN	165
BAUER, A. Organic bases. (R. 1872)  Bay of Fundy, marine invertebrata of —W. Stimpson	271
	59
Bayfield, Wis., copper implements from C. Whittlesey. R. 1885)	
Bdellostomidæ, notes on—T. Gill. (P. 1883)	518
Bead—	
colored, from a mound at Black Hammock, Fla.—A. M. HARRISON. (R.	12-313
1877)	323
polychrome, from Florida—S. S. Haldeman. (R. 1877)	, 404
catalogue of fishes of the United States at the London Fisherics Exhibition	
in 1883	
check-list of fishes distributed by Smithsonian Institution. (P. 1880)	435
collection of lichens by, in Alaska, list of, and notes upon—J. Т. Rотикоск.	
(P. 1884)	607
Description of—	
a new hake (Phycis Earlii, and note on Physis regins. (P. 1880)	425
genera and species of Alaskan fishes, (P. 1879)	;););)
new fish from Alaska, Anarrhichas lepturus, and notes on genus. (P. 1879)	
new fishes from Alaska and Siberia. (P. 1881)	467
species of fishes collected by Dugés in Mexico. (P. 1879)	
new sparoid fish, Sargus Holbrookii, from Savannah bank. (P. 1878)	332
new species of Alepidosaurus from Alaska. (P. 1889)	518
new species of Amiurus from the Mississippi. (P. 1879)	*3.3.3
new species of Aspidophoroides (A. güntherii) from Alaska. (P. 1885)	650
new species of Gasterosteus from Schoodie Lakes, Maine. (P. 1879)	().).)
new species of Pempheris (Pempheris poeyi) from Cuba. (P. 1885)	(550)
new species of fishes (Uranidea marginata and Potamocottus bendirci)	
and of Myetophum erenulare. (P. 1881)	467
new species of Plectromus (P. crassiceps), taken by the U. S. Fish Com-	
mission. (P. 1885)	(550)
new species of whitefish (Coregonus nelsonii), from Alaska. (P. 1881)	607
species of whitefish, Corrogonus hoyi (Gill) Jordan, called "Smelt."	
(P. 1882)	513
species of Lycodes (L. turneri) from Alaska. (P. 1878)	332
Physicalus fulvus and Latella maxillaris, new species of fishes collected	
in 1831 by the U. S. Fish Commission. (P. 1831)	607
directions for collecting and preserving fish. (P. 1881)	464

D. H. H. Cantinged	
BEAN, T. H.—Continued.	9.43
fishes of Arctic America. (Bull. 15, U. S. National Museum)	342
identity of Euchalarodus putnami with Pleuronectes glaber and notes on	
habits. (P. 1878)	335
list of European fishes in National Museum. (P. 1879)	333
Stoasodon narinari, Euphrasen. (P. 1885)	659
Stousouon nurtuuri, Eupinasen. (1. 1009)	005
occurrence of a Silver Lamprey (Ichthyomyzon Castaneus) in Louisiana.	
(P. 1882)	518
collection of fishes from eastern Georgia. (P. 1879)	333
Catalogue of a collection of birds made at various points along the western	
ern coast of Lower California, north of Cape St. Eugenio-L. Belding.	
	F10
(P. 1882)	518
Catalogue of a collection of birds made near the southern extremity of the	
peninsula of Lower California—L. Belding. (P. 1882)	518
List of birds found at Guaymas, Sonora, in December, 1882, and April, 1883-	
L. Belding. (P. 1883)	548
On a collection of birds from the hacienda "La Palma," Gulf of Nicoya, Costa	010
	~
Rica, with critical notes by Robert Ridgway—C. C. Nutting. (P. 1882)	518
On a collection of birds from Nicaragna—C. C. Nutting. (P. 1883)	548
Notes on—	
a collection of fishes made in 1882 and 1883 by Capt. Henry E. Nichols,	
U. S. Navy, in Alaska and British Columbia, with a description of a	
U. S. Ravy, in Massa and Bittis Communa, with a description of a	540
new genus and species, Prionistius macellus. (P. 1883)	548
birds collected in Alaska and Siberia. (P. 1882)	518
Epinephelas nigritus, Caulolatilus microps, and Coryphæna hippurus. See	
also under Goode and Bean. (P. 1885)	650
fishes collected by Captain Bendire in Washington Territory and Oregon.	
(P. 1882)	518
	JIC
fishes collected by H. E. Nichols in British Columbia and Alaska, with	
descriptions of new species and new genus (Delolepis). (P. 1881)	467
fishes from Hudson's Bay. (P. 1881)	467
fishes observed at the head of Chesapeake Bay in the spring of 1882, and	
npon other species of the same region. (P. 1833)	548
apon other species of the same region. (1. Reco)	67 XC
some fishes collected by James G. Swan in Washington Territory, in-	
cluding a new species of Macrurus (acrolepis). (P. 1883)	545
Occurrence of Hippoglossus rulgaris in Alaska. (P. 1879)	333
Occurrence of Stichaus punctatus at St. Michaels, Alaska. (P. 1878)	332
On Stathmonotus, a new genns of fishes related to Muranoides from Florida	
(with Plate XIII). (P. 1885)	650
(With Flate XIII). (1.1659)	Oerc
On the identity of Cottus maculatus Fisher, with Cottus bubalis Euphrasen.	2= (
(P. 1885)	650
On the occurrence of Hadropterus aurantiacus (Cope) in the French Broad	
River, North Carolina. (P. 1885)	650
On the occurrence of the striped bass in the Lower Mississippi Valley.	
the first occurrence of the stripet bass in the Mount Mississippi valley.	607
See also under Goode and Bean. (P. 1984)	000
Partial bibliography of fishes of Pacific coast of United States and Alaska	
for 1880. (P. 1881)	467
Preliminary catalogue of fishes of Alaskan waters. (P. 1881)	467
report on department of fishes, National Museum, for 1884. (R. 1884, II)	648
report on department of fishes, National Museum, for 1885. R. 1885, H)	65
the port of defendance of contemp Huitad Ctates (D. 1970)	333
Species of Astroscopus of eastern United States. (P. 1879)	UU
the first occurrence of Pscudotriacis microdon, Capello, on the coast of the	
United States. (P. 1883)	548
Translation: Notes on the habits and the rearing of the exolose (Amblystoma	
musicanum) (P 1832)	518

BEAN, TARLETON H.; DRESEL, H. G. A catalogue of fishes received from the Public Museum of the Institute of Jamaica, with descriptions of Pris-	
tipoma approximans and Tylosurus euryops, two new species. (P. 1881)	607
See also under Goode and Bean.	()172
Bear, cinnamon, from Pennsylvania-F. W. TRUE. (P. 1882)	518
BEAUCHAMP, W. M., Antiquities of Onandaga and adjoining counties in New	111
York. (R. 1881)	515
Wampum belts of the Six Nations. (R. 1879).	345
Beaufort, N. C.—	** [.,
harbor, notes on fishes of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1878)	332
library, deposit of, by E. M. Stanton. (R. 1832)	150
notes on fishes of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1880)	425
Beaumont—See De Beaumont.	100
Beautems-Beaupré, C. F., memoir of, by Elie de Beaumont. (R. 1863)	1-7
Beaver, on the habits of the-Felix R. Brunot. (R. 1873)	275
Beaver Island, Mich., natural history of -J. J. STRANG. (R. 1551)	7.5
BECKER, G. F.—	
Atomic weight determinations	358
Constants of nature. Part IV	358
BECKHAM, CHARLES W. Remarks upon the plumage of Regulus calculula. (P.	
1885)	650
Becquerel, A. E —	
Forests and their climatic influence. (R. 1869)	504
Preservation of copper and iron in salt water. (R. 1861)	1-3
Beirut, Syria, account of sarcophagus from-A. A. Harwood. (R. 1870)	211
Bela haspa, new species, from the Point Barrow expedition-W. H. Dall. (P.	
18-4)	607
Bela murdochiana, new species, from the Point Barrow expedition-W. H. DALL.	
(P. 1884)	607
Belding, L.—	
additions to North American bird fanna by-R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	1.57
Catalogue of a collection of birds from Lower California, north of Cape	
Saint Eugenio. (P. 1882)	513
Catalogue of a collection of birds made near the southern extremity of Lower	
California, (P. 1832)	518
collection of birds from Cape Saint Eugenio, catalogue of -R. Ridgway. (P.	
1882)	518
collection of birds from southern extremity of Lower California, catalogue	
of-R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
collection of fishes, entalogue of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
List of birds found at Guaymas, Sonora, in December, 1882, and April, 1883.	
(P. 1883)	543
Partial list of birds of central California. (P. 1573)	332
Second catalogue of a collection of birds made near the southern extremity	
of Lower California. (Edited by R. Ridgway.) (P. 1883)	548
Belginm—See Prize questions.	
Archæology Academy of, archæology congress organized by. (R. 1866)	214
society of science, etc.—Sce Prize questions.	
Bell, James. Ancient mounds in Alachua County, Fla. (R. 1881)451	, 515
Belone—	
exilis, generic relations of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
latimanus, occurrence of, in Bazzard's Bay—G. B. Goode. (P. 1878)	330
Bendire, Capt. Charles E.—	
Circular No. 30, appendix; a list of birds, the eggs of which are wanted to	
complete the series in the National Museum, with instructions for collect-	
ing ages (P. 1881)	607

BENDIRE, CAPT. CHARLES E.—Continued.
On the eastward distribution of the black-tailed deer (Cariacus columbianus) (P. 1832)
fishes collected in Washington Territory and Oregon by, notes on—T. II.  BEAN (P. 1882)
Notes on Salmonidæ of Columbia River. (P. 1881) 467
BENEDICT, J. E., NYE, W. Collection of birds made by-R. Ridgway. (P. 1881). 607
Benthodesmus, a new genus of deep-sea fishes—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P.
1881)
Benthonectes-
filipes, new species, from Fish Commission dredging-S. I. SMITH. (P. 1884) 607
new genus, from Fish Commission dredging—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1884) 607
Bequest—
of A. D. Bache to National Academy of Sciences. (R. 1872)
of S. Habel. (R. 1879)
of J. Hamilton to Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1872, R. 1873)
of Smithson, act of Congress, July 1, 1836, accepting. (R. 1853)
of Smithson, exposition of —J. HENRY
of Smithson, history of
Smithson and his—W. J. RHEES. (R. 1879)
Berendt, C. H.—
Collection of historical documents in Guatemala. (R. 1876) 293
Explorations in Central America. (R. 1867) 215
On the Carib language and people. (R. 1873)
recommendation of, by British minister. (R. 1865)
recommendation of, by Gnatemalan minister. (R. 1865)
recommendation of, by L. Molina, Costa Rican minister. (R. 1835) 203
Bering Islands—See Commander Islands.
Bering Sea, Bogosloff Island, new volcano on, hornblende andesites from—G.
P. Merrill. (P. 1885)
Berks County, Pa., Potsdam sandstone or conglomerate from, note on—G. P.
Merrill. (P. 1882)
scripts, maps, etc., of Mexico. (R. 1854)
Berlin Fisheries Exhibition—
additions to Museum from. (R. 1880)
eatalogue of United Sta'es' exhibit at—G. B. GOODE
Bermuda, birds of—T. Bland, J. R. Willis. (R. 1858)
Bermudas—
catalogue of fishes of—G. B. GOODE 296
fishes from, mistakenly described as new by Günther-G. B. GOODE. (P.
1878)
natural history of the, contributions to the-J. M. Jones; & B. Goode 563, 564 565, 556, 567, 568, 569, 495
new serranoid fish from—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)
Bern Museum, request for bison. (R. 1865)
Beroids, relation of lucernarians to-H. J. Clark 24:
Berrien County, Ga., mounds in-William J. Taylor. (R. 1881; R. 1883)515, 481 593, 58
BERRIEN J. McPherson. Construction of act establishing Smithsonian. (R.
1853) 67
BERTHOUD, E. L.—
Ancient remains in Colorado. (R. 1867)
Antiquities of Colorado. (R. 1871)
BETHUNE, C. J. Acknowledgment of books. (R. 1861).

Beyer, Dr. H. G., U. S. Navy	
On the influence of atropia on the heart (with Plate 1). (P. 1872)	650
report on Materia Medica section, National Museum, for 1881. (R. 1881, II)	618
report on Department of Materia Medica, National Museum, for 1855. (R.	.,,
1885, n)	654
The influence of variations of temperature upon the rate and the work of the	1777
heart of the slider terrapin (Pseudemys rugosa) (with Plates xv, xv1).	
(See also under Flint and Beyer.) (P. 1885)	650
BEYER, H. G.; FLINT, J. M. Classification of the Materia Medica collection in	. 1, 117
National Museum. (P. 1885)	622
Biatora sibiriensis, Willen, new subspecies from Alaska—J. T. ROTHROCK. (P.	022
1881)	607
Bibliographia Americana—	()(//
	4.0
Historico-Naturalis for 1851—C. Grand.	48
Index of North American Botany—S, Watson,	
prospectus of a -II. STEVENS (R. 1848)	I
Sketches of vestiges of antiquity in United States—S. F. HAVEN	71
Bibliographies of American Naturalists—	
I. S. F. Baird—G. B. GOODE	
H. Isaac Lea-N. P. Scudder.	
III. F. B. Meek, C. A. White, C. D. Walcott -J. B. Marcou	625
Bibliography of—	
alga-II, C, Wood	211
American natural history for 1851—C. Girard	48
anthropology-O. T. Mason. (R. 1880)	432
atomic volume and specific gravity, expansion, and boiling and melting—	
F. W. Clarke	255
Chinook jargon—G. Gibbs	161
Dakota language—S. R. Riggs	40
diptera-C, R, Osten Sacken	270
diseases of joints, bones, larynx, eye, gangrene, etc.—W. W. KEEN	300
expansion by heat-F. W. Clarke	589
fishes—T. Gill.	247
fishes of Pacific coast of United States and Alaska for 1880-T. H. Bean.	
(P. 1881)	467
fishes of Pacific coast of United States—T. Gill.	463
mammals—T. Gill	230
mollusks-T. Gill	227
nebulæ, clusters, milky way, nebular hypothesis, etc.—E. S. Holden	
North American conchology previous to 1860. Part 1. American authors—	
W. G. Binney.	142
North American conchology previous to 1860. Part 11. Foreign authors -	
W. G. Binney.	174
ornithology: fannal publications relative to British birds—E. Cours. (P.	
1879)	()()()
orthoptera—S. H. Scudder	189
	135
rattlesnakes, serpent venom, etc.—S. W. MITCHELL	276
specific heat—F. W. CLARKE	618
the U.S. National Museum. (R.1884, II)	654
the U. S. National Museum. (R. 1885, II).	(10):1
volcanoes, earthquakes, and geysers in Iceland—G. H. Boemmer. (R.	1 6 10
1885)	
Yoruba language—T. J. BOWEN.	109
Bibliography, plan of—J. FRIEDLÄNDER. (R. 1858)	150

BINNEY, W. G.—
Bibliography of North American conchology previous to 1860—
Part 1. American authors
Part II. Foreign anthors
Check-list of shells of North America
Land and fresh-water shells of North America—
Part 1
Part 11
Part III
Manual of American Land Shells
Biographical—
memoir of Joseph Henry—A. Gray. (R. 1878)
notice of—
L. Agassiz—E. Favre. (R. 1878)
L. Agassiz—J. A. Garfield. (R. 1873)
L. Agassiz—P. Parker. (R. 1873)
S. P. Chase—J. A. Garfield. (R. 1873)
S. P. Chase—H. Hamlin. (R. 1873)
W. H. Harvey—A. Gray. (R. 1867)
Charles C. Jewett—R. A. GUILD. (R. 1857)
sketch of Dom Pedro II—A. Fialho. (R. 1876). 299,32
Biography—See also Memoirs, Life, Eulogy—
of Condorcet—F. Arago. (R. 1878)
Biological Society of Washington, proceedings of the, vol. 1; vol. 11499, 545
Bird, a new humming, from Guatemala—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1878).
Birds—
acknowledgment of—Academy of Sciences, Stockholm. (R. 1867)
acknowledgment of—J. Gould. (R. 1867) 21;
acknowledgment of—Hungarian National Museum. (R. 1863). 187
alphabetical index of genera of—S. F. BAIRD
American, instructions for collecting nests and eggs of—S. F. Baird. (R.
1858)
and mammals of Missouri River, list of—E. HARRIS. (R. 1850).
aquatic, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1833, cata-
logue of—R. Ridgway
arrangement of families of—S. F. Baird. 210
bibliography of British—E. Coues. (P. 1879).
bibliography of ornithology: faunal publications relative to British
catalogue of North American—S. F. Baird. Octavo. 108
catalogue of North American—S. F. Baird. Quarto
catalogue of Old World, in Nat. Museum—R. Ridgway. (P. 1851)467, 462
eircular relative to collections of
collected near southern extremity of Lower CaliforniaL. Belding, edited
by R. Ridgway. (P. 1883). 548
collection of, from Nicaragna (Geophlyphis bairdii, Oryzoborus muttingii, Con-
topus depressirosiris, Cymbilanius lineatus fasciates, Porzana leucogas-
tra)—C. C. NUTTING. (P. 1883)
Costa Rican, with description of new species—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1883) 548
eritical remarks on the Tree Creepers of Europe and North America-R.
Ridgway. (P. 1882)
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, II). 618
Birds and Bird Eggs-R. RIDGWAY. Report on Department of Birds and Bird
Eggs, National Museum for 1885. (R. 1885, II) 65-
description of new species of, from Costa Rica—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1878) 33:
description of new—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)
description of several new American races—R RIDGWAY (P. 1889) 546

Birds and Bird Eggs-Continued.	
descriptions of several new species and races of, in National Museum - A.	300
Process (P 1878)	513
description of some new North American—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	.,1 ,
description of, supposed to be undescribed, from the Commander 4slands and	548
Petropaulovski—R. Ridgway. (P. 1883)	467
desiderata among North American—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	
analysis of circular (P (ESb))	603
That of wanted in Museum—U. E. DENDIRE. (1. 1004)	139
eggs, suggestions for forming collections of—A. Newton	
exchange of, circular. (P. 1886)	334
humming, list of—D. G. ELLIOT.	
fish eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, cat- slip eating, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 188	553
alogue of—R. RIDGWAY	
found at Guaymas, Sonora, in December, 1882, and April, 1883, list of—L.	548
Belding; edited by R. Ridgway. (P. 1883)	518
from Alaska and Liberia, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	518
from Alaska; description of New Petrel—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	
from Alaska; description of New Yorks. In Harding Collection, catalogue from Cape Saint Engenie, Lower California, Belding collection, catalogue of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
of-R. RIDGWAY. (1. 1882)	
genera Harporhynchus, Cabanis, and Methriopterus, Reichenbach—R. Ribd-	515
WAY. (P. 1882).  generic and specific appellations of North American and European birds—	
L. Stejneger. (P. 1882)	518
genus tantalus and its allies—R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
genus tantalus and its athes—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1853)	545
Japanese, related to American species—16. Medium is the West Indies, not in list of described, of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, not in	
new genus of Miminie, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
new genus of Minimae, description of the RELDING, description of—R new, from Lower California, collected by L. Belding, description of—R	
The same (D) 1993)	
the state of the second	
the and record of American and Symulate of South	
e or watte from Dominica—G N. LAWRENCE, (1, 1000)	
notes on some Costa Rican—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	. 467
of Barbuda, catalogue of Ober's concertion of Manual of Bermuda—T. Bland; J. R. Willis. (R. 1858)	. 103
of Bermuda—T. BLAND; J. R. WILLIS. (R. 1999)  of the Bermudas—S. G. REID  49	5,500
of the Bermudas, notes on—C. H. MERIMAN of Caribbee Islands—F. A. OBER. (R. 1878)	232
of Caribbee Islands—F. A. OBER. (R. 1876)  of central California—L. Belding. (P. 1878)	. 147
from Chili, new ployer—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	51
of District of Columbia, list of H. Collection of G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1878) of Dominica, catalogue of Ober's collection of G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1878).	33:
of Grenada, catalogue of Ober's collection—G. N. Lawrence. (P.1878) of Gnadeloupe, catalogue of Ober's collection—G. N. Lawrence. (P.1878) of Gnadeloupe, catalogue of Ober's collection—G. N. Lawrence.	Υ.
from hacienda "La Falma, Costa Rica, 5, 5.  (P. 1852)	

Birds and Bird EggsContinued.	
of Heligoland-H. Gärke. (P. 1879)	335
of Kerguelen Island—J. H. Kidder; E. Coues	293
of Lesser Antilles, catalogue of Ober's collection of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
from Lower California, Belding collection, catalogue of—R. RIDGWAY. (P.	
1882)	518
I878)	335
of Middle and South America not in National Museum—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 15°1)	467
of Missouri River—E. Harris. (R. 1850)	28
of North America, nomenclature and catalogue of-R. Ridgway. (P. 1830)	42.
of Nova Scotia—Blackiston; T. Bland; J. R. Willis. (R. 1853)	103
of Saint Vincent, catalogue of Ober's collections of-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P.	
1878)	333
from Santa Lucia, new warbler—R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
of South America, circular relative to collections of	163
of Southern Texas—J. C. Merrill, (P. 1878)	332
of Southwestern Mexico, collected by F. E. Sumichrast-G. N. LAWRENCE.	
of West coast, migrations and nesting habits of—J. G. Cooper. (P. 1879)	
of West Indies, catalogue of Ober's collections from-G. N. LAWRENCE.	
(P. 1878)	335
Ontlines of a monograph on the Cygnine—L. Stejneger. (P. 1882)	518
Patella in, forms assumed by the—R. W. Shuffeldt. (P. 1884)	667
Remarks on the systematic arrangement of the American Turdidæ—L. Stej	
NEGER. (P. 1882)	518
Review of American. Part 1—S. F. Baird.	181
Revisions of nomenclature of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1880)	425
Suggestions for saving skeletons of—A. Newton. (R. 1860)	147
Synopsis of the West Indian Myavestes -L. STEJNEGER. (P. 1882)	518
Systematic review of classification of.—W. Lilljeborg. (R. 1865)209,	
Two new North American, added by L. Belding—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	467
BISHOP, W. D., Commissioner of Patents, meteorological observations	157
Bison, request of Bern Museum for. (R. 1865)	209
Bites of serpents, nature and cure of—D. Brainard. (R. 1854)	75
Black bass of the Ohio, habits of the—J. Eoff. (R. 1854)	75
Black Hammock, colored bead from—A. M. Harrison. (R. 1877)	353
BLACKISTON, —; BLAND, T.; WILLIS, J. R. Birds of Nova Scotia. (R. 1858)	109
Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, England, notice of the. (R. 1868)	204
Black Mountain, North Carolina, topography of T. L. CLINGMAN. (R. 1855)	77
Black nodules in the Maine granite—J. P. MERRILL. (P. 1853).	548
Black-tailed deer, eastward distribution of—Capt. Chas. Bendire. (P. 1882)	5ts
BLAINVILLE, D. DE, memoir of—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1865)	209
BLAND, T.; BINNEY, W. G. Land and fresh-water shells of North America.	
Part 1.—Pulmonata geophila	194
Bland; Willis, J. R. Birds of Bermuda. (R. 1858)	109
BLAND, T.; BLACKISTON, -; WILLIS, J. R. Birds of Nova Scotia. (R. 1858)	109
Blank cheek-lists, labels, figures, etc	164
Blennerhassett's Island, Ohio River, remains on-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1882).546	
Blenny, new species of, description of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1832)	518
Blind deaf-mute, vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman, the-F. Lieber	12
Blodget, L. List of meteorological observers. (R. 1853)	67
BLONDEL, S. Historical, archæological, and literary study of jade. (R. 1876).	299
Blood, analysis of-J. Jones	83
Blossoming of plants, dates of—F. B. Hough	1=2

Blow-pipe-
apparatus of Hawkins and Wale. (R. 1872)
Qualitative determination by the—T. Egleston, (R 1852)
Bluctish, proper name of the -T. Gill. (P. 1872)
BLYDEN, E. D. Mixed races in Liberia. (R. 1870)
Board of—
Commissioners for Foreign Missions. See American Board, etc.
Regents, Journals of. (See each annual report)
Regents. See Regents.
Boat-billed heron from Central America, description of, new species of—R.
Ridgeway. (P. 1885)
Buca soledad, Lower California, new species of Conodon from, description of—
D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1887)
BOEIMER, G. H.—
Bibliography of volcanoes, earthquakes, and geysers of Iceland. (R.
1885)
History of the Smithsonian exchanges. (R. 1881)
Index to anthropological articles in Smithsonian publications, (R. 1879).345, 421
List of astronomical observatories. (R. 1885)
Reports on exchanges. (R. 1881–1885)
Reports of astronomical observatories, 1880. (R. 1880)
A
(R. 1885)
Boerner, C. G. Lightning discharges. (R. 1867) 215
Bogosloff Island, Behring Sea, new volcano on, hornblende andesites from—G. P.
MERRILL (P. 1885) 650
Boiling point, bibliography of—F. W. CLARKE. 255
Boiling points, tables of F. W. CLARKE 255, 288
Bolcosoma—
maculatum, Pacilichthys beani—D. J. Jordan. (P. 1884)
susana, new species of, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P.
1883)
Bolles, E. C. Account of Portland Society of Natural History. (R. 1867) 215
Bologna, Academy of Sciences of the Institute of. Prize questions. (R. 1862) 150
Bolton, H. C.—
Account of progress in chemistry—
(R. 1852)
(R. 1883)
(R. 1884)
(R. 1885)
Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals
Index to the literature of Uranium. (R. 1885)
Bone cave in the island of Anguilla, contents of—E. D. Core 606, 489
Bones-
bibliography of diseases of the—W. W. KEEN
fossil, discovered in the vicinity of Tise's Ford, Florida, on the origin of-
S. T. Wali er. (P. 1883)
Bonito, oceanic—
description of V. N. EDWARDS. (P. 1873)
on coast of United States—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)
Books-
acknowledgment of-C, J, Bethune. (R. 1851)
acknowledgment of -J. A. Copp. (R. 1891)
acknowledgment of -M. LABOULAYE. (R. 1867)

Books—Continued.	
copyright, from 1846 to 1849—C. C. JEWETT. (R. 1850)	28
	209
	47
	150
presentation of—Duke of Northumberland. (R. 1859)	110
presented—Imperial Library of Vienna. (R. 1855)	209
BOOTH, HENRY, remains in Ponghkeepsie, N. Y. (R. 1883)	593
Вооти, J. C.; Morfit, C. Recent improvements in the chemical arts	27
Bordeaux-	
	187
	22.1
	244
Boston, Mass., American Academy. See American Academy.	
Botanical explorations in New Mexico and California—A. Gray. (R. 1819)	21
Botany. See Plants.	
Account of progress in-W. G. Farlow-	
1879 and 1880. (R. 1880)	
1881. (R. 1881)	
1882. (R. 1882)	
1883. (R. 1883)	
Index to North American—S. Watson	
	303
of Kerguelen Island—A. Gray; T. P. James, E. Tuckerman; W. G. Far-	
	2() [
of the Bermudas-J. H. Lefroy	
	513
	271
	98
	323
	467
Boyle County, Ky., mounds in—W. M. LINNEY. (R. 1881)	
Braceville, Ohio, mound near—S. N. LUTHER. (R.1881)	
± /	101
	4.5
	435
Brachyura of the south coast of New England, preliminary report on Fish Com-	512
	548
Brackett, A. G.— Shoshone or Snake Indians, religion, superstitions, manners, etc. (R. 1879)	345
	299
Bradley, Prof. Frank H., collection of fishes, list of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	200
	518
	244
	91
Brainard, D. Lecture on bites of serpents and wounds of poisoned arrows.	
(R. 1854).	75
Bransford, J. F.—	
Archeological researches in Nicaragua	883
	540
Note on shells from Costa Rica kitchen-midden, collected by -W. II. Dall.	
	332
Report on explorations in Central America. (R. 1882)	
Bransford, J. F.; Vreeland, C. E.; Antiquities of Pantaleon Guatemala. (R.	
1884)	519

B. Avais, Auguste, memoir of, by E. de Beaumont. (R. 1569)	228
Distribution of the fishes of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	30-
Brazil—	*,*.
books on, presented—M. M. Lisboa. (R. 1865)	209
specimens from, presented. Brazilian Natural History Museum. (R. 1865)	2011
Brazilian Natural History Museum, specimens from Brazil presented. (R. 1855). Breed, E. E.—	\$(0)
Earthworks in Wisconsin. (R. 1872)	27.1
Pits at Embarrass, Wisconsin. (R. 4877)	323
Breeding habits of sea cattish - N. T. LUPTON. (P. 1878)	332
Bremen, government of, exchange system. (R. 1865)	
Brennbecke, F. Meteorites. (R. 1869)	223
Brevoortia—	
patronus, note on—S. Stearns. (P. 1878)	
revision of American species of—G. B. Goode. (P. 1878)	332
Brewer, T. M.—	
Instructions for collecting and preserving nests and eggs	139
Nests and eggs of North American species of empidonaces. (P. 1879)	3.13
North American oölogy. Part I. Raptores and Fissirostres	89
Brezina, A. Explanation of principles of crystallography and crystallophysics.	000
(R. 1872)	
Bridgman, L., vocal sounds of—F. Lieber	
Brinton, D. G. Artificial shell deposits in the United States. (R. 1856)	211
Bristol Bay, Alaska, Ugashagunt Tribe at, ethnological specimens from, cata-	
logue of—W. J. Fisher	
British—	
America, account of the Indians of—E. Petitot. (R. 1865)	200
America, Tinneh or Chepewvan Indians of—G. Gibbs. (R.1866) 244,	365
Association, report to, on radiant heat—B. Powell. (R. 1859)	[]:
birds, list of faunal publications relative to—E. Coues. (P. 1879)	331
Columbia, Haidah Indians of—J. G. Sw.xx	267
Columbia, Nichols's collection of fishes from, notes on -T. II. Bean. (P.	
1883)	1.18
Columbia, notes on fishes of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
Guiana, apparently new species of Dromococcyx from description : - R.	0=0
RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650 200
minister, F. W. A. Bruce, recommending Dr. Berendt. (R. 186.)	2.00
Museum—  acknowledgment of specimens. (R. 1865)	909
electrotypes of shells granted by. (R. 1863)	157
notes on typical American fishes in-D. S. Jordan. (P. 1879).	*)*)*)
statistics of—S. F. Baied. (R. 1550)	28
Provinces of North America, list of libraries, institutions, and societies in -	
W. J. Rhees.	115
Broadhead, G. C. Prehistoric evidences in Missonri. (R. 1579)	315
Broca, P.—	
History of Anthropological Society of Paris, 1865 to 1867. (R. 1868)	551
Troglodytes, or cave dwellers, of the valley of the Vézere. (R. 1872)	271
Вкоск, R. A. Early iron manufacture in Virginia1619-1776. P. 18·5)	(550)
Brodnax, B. H. Mounds in Moorehouse Parish, Louisiana. (R. 1879)	345
Brox, Dr. R. T. Ancient remains in White River Cañon. (R. 1882)	540
Brosmius brosme Americanus, Gill. identity of, with Brosmius brosme (Miller)	1313
White—G. B. GOODE: T. H. BEAN. (P. 187)	339

	49
Brown, James T. The whale fishery and its appliances	55
Brown-Séquard, C. E. Dual character of the brain. Toner lecture No. 11 29	
merria, a. a. manun digitarrage arms service and a	271
	275
Brunswick, Me., meteorological observations—P. Cleaveland	
	5.51
Brussels, Belgium, Royal Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts.	
Sce Prize questions,	
	380
If CIL, 12, vox, memori or, by his a hoosilator. (it according	БÚ
Bucks County, Pa. Remains in—John A. Ruth. (R. 1883) 588,5	97
Budapest, address before Anthropological Congress at-F. F. ROMER. (R.	
1876)	92
Building Commission, National Museum, report of—	
for 1879. (R. 1879)	09
for 1880. (R, 1880)	34
for 1881. (R. 1881)	
Bnilding-	
Smithsonian, reconstruction of eastern portion of, report of architects. (R.	
	12:1
committee of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, journal and reports of,	
	329
	P
	P
	91
materials, report on. (R. 1847)	
	99
	15
stone collection, eirenlar in reference to S. F. Baird. (P. 1881)	
stones, report on—D. D. Owen, (R. 1847)	
stone, Maine, in the National Museum, on the collection of—G. P. Merrill.	
	48
stones, plan of collection of, for New Orleans Exposition—G. P. MERRILL.	10
(P. 1884)	ລຄ
	,0
Buildings— public, acoustics applied to—J. HENRY. (R. 1856)	91
warming and ventilating—A. Morin. Part i. (R. 1873)	
warming and ventilating—A. Moran. Part II. (R. 1874)	20
	00
Builetin National Museum— No. 1. Batrachia and reptilia—E. D. Cope	20
No. 1, barraenia and repulla—E. D. Core	12
No. 2. Birds of Kerguelen Island—J. H. Kidder; E. Coues	)3
No. 3. Oölogy, plants, mammals etc., Kerguelen Island—J. H. Kidder and others	. 4
No. 4. Birds of Mexico—G. N. Lawrence. 29	
No. 5. Catalogue of fishes of Bernundas—G. B. Goode. 29	
No. 6. Classification of animal resources of United States—G. B. Goode 29	
No. 7. Natural history, Hawaiian Islands, etc.—T. H. Streets	
No. 8. Index of Brachiopoda—W. H. Dall 30	74
No. 9. Review of Rafinesque's fishes—D. S. JORDAN	20
No. 10. Notes on cottidæ, etc.; synopsis of siluridæ—D. S. Jordan 30	20
No. 11. Bibliography of Pacific fishes—T. Gill. 46	53
No. 12. Fishes of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee; synopsis of catosto-	200
mida-D. S. Jordan; A. N. Brayton	
No. 13 Flore of St. Croix and Virgin Islands—II. F. A. EGGERS	1.3

Bulletin National Museum - Continued.	
No. 14. Catalogue Centennial exhibit, animal resources and fisheries   G. B.	
GOODE	326
No. 15. Natural history and ethnology, Aretic America-1. KUMLIEN	342
No. 16. Synopsis of the tishes of North America-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GIL-	
BERT 496	492
No. 17. Zoölogical position of Texas-E. D. Cope	
No. 18. Fishery exhibit of United States at Berlin-G. B. Goodt	413
No. 19, List of genera in zoology and paleontology—S. H. Scupping	
No. 20. Bibliography of S. F. Barrd—G. B. GOODE	
No. 21. Nomenclature of North American birdsR. Ridgway	422
No. 22. Guide to flora of Washington, D. CL. F. WARD.	111
No. 23. Bibliography of Isaac Lea-N. P. Scuoder.	
No. 24. Check-list of Reptilia and Batrachia—H. C. Yarrow	370
No. 25. Contributions to the natural history of the Bermudas—J. M. Jones;	493
No. 33. Contributions to the natural history of the bernhughs—J. M. JONES;	
G. B. GOODE	495
No. 25. Avifauna Columbiana—E. Coues; D. W. Prentiss	500
No. 27. Catalogue, London Fisherics Exhibition-G. B. Goode; associates.	
No. 28. Manual of American Land Shells-W. G. Binney	
No 29. Ornithological Explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamt-	
schatka—L. Steineger	624
No. 30. Paleontological bibliographics—J. B. Marcou	625
Bulletin, Philosophical Society of Washington—	
Vols. 1. II, III	, 497
Vol. 1V	, 498
Vol. v	
Vol. v1	543
Vol. VII	
Vol. VIII	
Bulletin, Smithsonian, No. 1. Vocabulary of the jargon	
Bulletins of the U. S. National Museum, catalogue and index of	
Burean County, Ill., mounds in—A. S. Tiffany. (R. 1881)	
Bureau of Ethnology, directory of officers and employes of,	
	400
Bureau of Ethnology, Reports of. See J. W. Powell.	
Burial—	
caves—J. Jones	259
ground, ancient, in Tompkins County, N. YD. TROWBRIDGE. (R. 1863).	187
modes of -J. Jones	259
of an Indian squaw, California—W. M. King. (R. 1874)	286
Buried flints in Cass County, 111.—Dr. J. F. Sxyder. (R. 1881) 517	i, 481
Burg, R. T. Ruins in Pima County, Ariz. (R. 1879)	345
BUSH, KATHABINE J. Catalogue of Mollusca and Echinodermata dredged on	
the coast of Labrador by the expedition under the direction of Mr.	
W. A. Stearns in 1882. (P. 1883)	548
Business arrangements of the Smithsonian Institution	325
Butco—	
lineatus alleni, new race of, from Florida—R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
	650
oxypterus, remarks on—R. Ribgway. (P. 1885)	
BUTLER, A. P. Report of Senate Judiciary Committee on management of	
Smithsonian. (R. 1855)	77
Butler County, Ohio-	
earth-works near Jones' Station—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1881)	
mounds in—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1883)	
signal mounds of J. P. MACLEAN, (R. 1882)	5,540

Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, occurrence of Belove latimanus in—G. B. Goode. (P. 1878)	332
By-Laws of the Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1853)	
Bythocaris— gracilis, new species from Fish Commission dredging—S. I. SMITH. (P.	202
1884)	607
1884)	607
е.	
Cabanis, Reichenbach—R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
Cache la Pondre River, Colorado, antiquifies on—E. L. BERTHOUD. (R. 1871). Cacum orcutti, Dall, notes on—C. R. ORCUTT (P. 1885). Calamus, genus, review of the species of the—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	249 650
(P. 1884)	607
Calamus providens, note on—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1854)	607
account of botanical explorations in-A. Gray. (R. 1849)	21
ancient graves and shell heaps of—P. Schumacher. (R. 1874)	286
Belding collection of birds from, catalogue of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
blenny, new species of, from Santa Barbara—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1832)	518
burial of Indian squaw ip—W. M. King. (R. 1874)	286
eave in Calaveras County—J. D. WHITNEY. (R. 1867)	215 339
central, partial list of birds of—L. Belding. (P. 1878)	75
climate of—A, O1660AS. (R. 1854) climate of—T. M. Logan. (R. 1855)	77
description of Gobiesox rhessodon from San Diego—R. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
description of new gobioid fish from San Diego—R. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
descriptions of new species of shells from—W. II. DALL. (P. 1878)	332
distribution of tertiary fossils of-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	332
fishes of. See D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
fishes of—T. H. Streets	303
fossil mollusks from later tertiaries of—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	335
gasterostens williamsoni from artesian well in San Bernardino, note on—R.	
SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
gulf of, lectures on shells of—P. P. CARPENTER. (R. 1859)	110
history and antiquities of Santa Rosa Island—S. Bowers. (R. 1877)	323
Indians of—S. Powers. (R. 1876)	299
BERT. (P. 1881)	467
lower, Belding collection of birds from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1832)	518
meteorological observations at Sacrameuto—F. W. Hatch. (R. 1854)	75
meteorological observations at Sacramento—T. M. Logan. (R. 1854)	75 107
meteorology of Sacramento—T. M. Logan. (R. 1857)	650
	303
new genera and species of fishes from coast of—W. N. Lockington.	000
(P.1879)	333
new pitcher plant from-J. Torrey	61
notes on a collection of fishes from San Diego—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1880)	425
occurrence of Cremnobates at San Diego-R. Smith. (P. 1880)	425
occurrence of Productus giganteus in—C. A. White. (P. 1880)	425
plants collected by J. C. Frémont in-J. Torrey	40
pleistocene fossils from -P. P. CARPENTER.	252

California—Continued.	
postpliocene fossils in Coast range of-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	1300
sea-elephant, account of recent capture of, and statistics relating to abund-	
ance of species—C. C. H. Townsend. (P. 1855)	
shark, new species of, from Sau Diego - D. S. Jordan: C. H. Gilbert.	
(P. 182)	MA
unnamed sparrow from-R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
wingless grasshopper of—E. P. Vollum. (R. 1860)	
peninsula, aboriginal inhabitants of-J. Baegert. (R. 1863-1864)187	, ,
	,361
upper, explorations in, 1860—J. Feilner. (R. 1861)	134
Camaraphysema, a new type of sponge—J. A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	425
Camel, lecture on the-G. P. Marsh. (R. 1854)	7.)
Cameron, H. C. Reminiscences of Joseph Henry	356
CAMPBELL, J. V. Earthquake in Peru, August 13, 1868. (R. 1870)	211
Canada—	
meteorological system of—J. G. Hodgins. (R. 1865)	209
East, description of observatory at St. Martin, Isle Jesus—C. Smallwood.	
(R. 1856)	91
West, ancient Indian remains near Prescott-W. E. Guest. (R. 1856)	91
West, meteorological stations of—J. G. Hodgins. (R. 1858)	1()()
Canada porenpine, occurrence of, in Maryland—O. Lugger. (P. 1881)	467
occurrence of, in West Virginia-G. B. Goode. (P. 1578)	333
Canal, Washington, report of committee of Regents on. (R. 1868)	234
Canals, ancient, in Florida - Charles J. Kenworthy. (R. 1881)51	
CANBY, S. Deposit of Bishop Johns's library. (R. 1862)	150
Cancerous tumors, structure of J. J. Woodward	266
Cancroma zeledoni from Central America, description of—R. Ridgway. (P.	4150
1885)	650
Candle-fish of northwest coast—J. (f. Swax. (f. 1859)	425 110
Candolle, P. de, memoir of, by M. Flourens. (R. 1859)	323
Cannon, G. L. Antiquities of Colorado. (R. 1877)	*> (*)
burrovianus Cassin—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
urnbitinga Pelzeln—R. RibGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
Canudas, A. Earthquakes in Guatemala. (R. 1858)	109
Cantehoue and gutta percha. (R. 1864)	188
Cape Cod, littoral marine fauna of—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1880)	125
Cape Flattery, Indians of—J. G. Swan	220
Cape San Lucas—	220
Belding collection of fishes from, list of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1882)	518
Xantus collection of fishes from, catalogue of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
Cape St. Eugenio, Belding collection of birds from, catalogue of -R. Ridgway.	
(P. 1852)	519
Capen, F. L. Meteorological discovery. (R. 1866)	214
Capitol, United States—	
memorial exercises at	356
account of marble used in extension of—J. Henry. (R. 1856)	91
Cara gigantesca of Yzamal, in Yucatan—A. Schott. (R. 1869)	2222
Caracas, South America, meteorology of—G. A. Ernst. (R. 1867)	215
Carangidæ, families and subfamilies of—T. (HLL. (P. 1882)	518
North American, review of the-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
40.00	5.12

Caranx—	
Beani, from Beaufort, N. C., description of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1880)	425
Bartholomei, note on—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
ruber, note on—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
CARBONNIER, M. (Translated by T. H. BEAN.) Note on the habits and the	
rearing of the Axolotl (Amblystoma Mexicanum). (P. 1882)	518
Carcharias camiella, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Cariacus columbianus, eastward distribution of—C. Bendere. (P. 4882)	518
Carib language and people—C. H. BERENDT. (R. 1873)	275
Caribbean sea—	
collection of medusie—F. W. Fewkes. (P. 1885)	650
echini collected in, by steamer Albatross in 1884, report on-R. RATHBUN.	
(P. 1885)	650
stalked erinoids collected in, by steamer Albatross in 1884 and 1885, report	
on-R. Rathbun. (P. 1885)	650
Caribbee Islands, ornithology of -F. A. OBER (R. 1878)	341
Carleton, J. II.—	OIL
Exeursion to Abó, Quarra, and Gran Quivira, New Mexico. (R. 1854)	75
Meteorites in Mexico. (R. 1865)	209
Carlin, W. E. Observations of Siredon lichenoides. (P. 1881)	467
Carlsrnhe, Scientific Congress of, 1858—F. J. Nicklés. (R. 1860).	147
Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas Islands, Catesby, Natural History of, fig-	7-17
ures of fishes in, identification of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1881)	607
	007
Carroll County— Tennessee, aboriginal structures in—James M. Null. (R. 1882)	5.10
Illinois, mounds in—James M. Williamson. (R. 1882).	, 540 540
	940
Carpenter, P. P.— Check-list of the shells of North America	100
	128
Lectures on mollusca, or shell-fish, and their allies. (R. 1860)	
Lectures on shells of Gulf of California. (R. 1859)	110
Mollusks of western Nerth America	252
Carthage, antique Roman mosaie from—G. H. HEAP. (P. 1883)	548
Carving, rock, on the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania—F. G. Galbrattii. (R.	1.11
1881)	. 451
Carvings, animal, from the mounds of the Mississippi Valley—II. W. HENSHAW.	- 4 >
(E. 1850-'81)	543
Case, H. B.—	
Flint implements in Holmes County, Ohio. (R. 1877)	323
Mounds and earth-works in Ashland County, Ohio. (R. 1881)	
Casella L. Description of meteorological instruments, (R. 1859)	110
Cass, L., Secretary of State. Circular to diplomatic agents relative to L. II.	
Morgan's research	138
Cass County, III.—	
buried flints in—Dr. J. F. Snyder. (R. 1881)	
Indian remains inDr. J. F. SNYDER. (R. 1851)	, 481
Cassiope oxycoccoides Gray, new species, from the Commander Islands-L.	
	607
Castalia eincinnafa, new species, description of A. E. Verrill. (P. 1855)	650
Castings, metallic, of delicate natural objects. (P. 1881)	467
Casts—	
catalogue of, of Indian boys and girls at Hampton Normal Institute, Vir-	
ginia—R. H. Pratt. (P. 1879)	333
eatalogue of, of Indian prisoners at St. Augustine, Fla.—R. H. Pratt. (P.	
1878)	335
of statues, etc., proposed by W. J. Stone. (R. 1855)	77
plaster methods of making and preserving A Prez (P. 1881)	467

Caswell, A.—	
Lecture on astronomy. (R. 1858)	109
Meteorological observations at Providence, R. I., 1831-1860	
Meteorological observations at Providence, R. I., 1831-1876	,443
Catalogue—	
Albatross, collection of birds from Cozumel, Yucatan - R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
birds of—	
Antigua and Barbuda, collected by F. A. Ober-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P.	
1578)	
Costa Rica—J. C. Zeledon. (P. 1885)	(55()
Dominica, collected by F. A. Ober—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P.1878)	339
Grenada, collected by F. A. Ober-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
Gnadeloupe, collected by F. A. Ober-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1578)	333
Lesser Antilles, collected by F. A. Ober—G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1878).	332
Martinique, collected by F. A. Ober-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
North America—R. Ridgway. (P. 1880)	
St. Vincent, collected by F. A. Ober—G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1578)	332
books and memoirs relating to nebulæ and clusters—E. S. HOLDEN	
casts taken by Clark Mills of Indian boys and girls at Hampton, Va.—R. H.	
Pratt. (P. 1879)	*3 1*3
casts taken by Clark Mills of Indian prisoners at St. Augustine, Fla.—R. II.	
Pratt. (P. 1878)	332
collection—	().,,
at International Exhibition, 1876. (R. 1876)	326
of ethnological specimens obtained from the Ugashagmut tribe,	020
Ugashak River, Bristol Bay, Alaska—W. J. FISHER (P. 1883).	548
of Japanese cotton fibre presented by Government of Japan. (P. 1881).	467
of Japanese woods presented by University of Tokio—L. F. Ward,	-1()4
(P. 1881)	467
of United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883. (See also	407
,	
Goode, G.B.; Rathbun, R.; Ridgway, R.; Winslow, F.; Brown, Jas. T.;	500
Bean, T. H.; True, F. W.). 511, 521, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557,	362
to illustrate animal resources and fisheries of United States exhibited	000
at Philadelphia, 1876—G. B. GOODEdescribed coleoptera of the United States—F. E. Melsheimer	
	62
described diptera of North America—C. R. OSTEN SACKEN 102,	
described lepidoptera of North America—J. G. Morris	
engravings presented to Smithsonian—C. B. King. (R. 1861)	149
fishes from Pensacola, Fla., collected by S. Stearns-G. B. GOODE; T. H.	131313
BEAN. (P. 1879)	*3*343
fishes received from the Public Museum of the Institute of Jamaica, with	(*()~
description of two new species—T. H. BEAN; H. G. DRESEL. (P. 1884)	607
tishes—	
obtained in the Gulf of Mexico by J. W. Velie-G. B. GOODE; T. H.	(31)13
BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
of Alaskan and adjacent waters—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
of the Bermudas—G. B. GOODE	296
of the east coast of North America—T. Gill.	283
of St. John's River and east coast of Florida—G. B. Goode. (P. 1879)	333
general stereotype, of public libraries, report of commission on. (R.1850)	28
geological specimens—D. D. OWEX. (R. 1854)	75
historical and geographical manuscripts, maps, etc.—L. Berlandier. (R.	~-
1854)	75
illustrated, of the collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico and	F 444
Arizona in 1879—J. Stevenson. (E. 1880-'81)	540
H Mis 17043	

a	talogue—Continued.	
	illustrated, of portion of collections made in 1831-W. H. Holmes. (E. 1881-	
	'82)	631
	Indian relics presented to Smithsonian—J. H. Devereux. (R. 1872)	271
	library of James Smithson	330
	linguistic manuscripts in library of Bureau of Ethnology-J. C. PILLING.	
	(E. 1879-'80)	476
	meteorites in Yale College—G. J. BRUSH. (R. 1868)	224
	minerals, with their formula—T. EGLESTON.	156
	mollusca added to fauna of southern New England-A. E. VERRILL. (P.	
	1880)	425
	mollusca and cchinodermata dredged on the coast of Labrador by the expe-	
	dition under the direction of W. A. Stearns, in 1882-K. J. Busn. (P.	
	1883)	548
	North American birds—S. F. BAIRDoctavo	, 108
	North American birds—S. F. BAIRDquarto,	106
	North American mammals—S. F. BAIRD	
	North American reptiles. Part I—S rpents—S. F. Baird; C. Girard	49
	of a collection of samples of raw cotton presented to the National Museum	
	by the International Cotton Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., 1881—S. M. In-	
	MAN. (P. 1882)	518
	Old World birds in U. S. National Museum-R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)467	
	orthoptera of North America—S. H. SCUDDER	
	photographic portraits of Indians in gallery of Smithsonian Institution	
	portraits of North American Indians, painted by J. M. Stanley	53
	publications of Smithsonian Institution506, 74, 203, 226, 245, 278,	478
	publications of societies in Smithsonian library	
	rocks, minerals, and ores in Michigan—C. T. Jackson. (R. 1854)	
	rocks, minerals, etc.—J. W. FOSTER. (R. 1854).	75
	rocks, minerals, etc.—J. D. WHITNEY. (R. 1854)	75
	rocks, minerals, ores, and fossils—J. Locke. (R. 1-54)	75
	scientific and technical periodicals—C. II. BOLTON	, 514
	second, collection of birds from Lower ('alifornia-L. Belding; R. Ridgway	
	(editor). (P. 1883)	548
	serpents—S. F. BAIRD; C. GIRARD	49
	system for libraries—C. C. Jewett. R. 1849; R. 1850)	
	trees of the United States—J. G. COOPER. (R. 1858)	
4	trochilidæ in collection of National Museum—R. Radgway. (P. 18-0)	425
	talogues of libraries, construction of—C. C. JEWETT	47
	talytic force, or phenomena of contact—T. L. Phipson. (R. 1862)	150
a	tesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas Islands, figures	0.00
١.,٢	of fishes in, identification of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1854)	607
vill.	thish, sea, breeding habits of—N. T. LUPTON. (P. 1878)therina Archipelago, Alaska, remains of prehistoric man from—W. H. Dall.	332
	TLIN, G.—	318
JΑ	Notes relative to life and paintings of—J. Henry. (R. 1872)	271
	Account of Mandan ceremonies by, accuracy of – J. Kipp. (R. 1872)	271
	Indian gallery in U. S. National Museum, with memoir and statistics. T.	271
		65.4
1.,	DONALDSON	654
/ cI	tostomidæ, species of, described by Dr. Charles Girard, identification of D.	650
la:	S. JORDAN. (P. 1885).	308
	tostomidæ, synopsis of—D. S. JORDAN	425
ia.	TTIE, S.T. Genitalia of male cels and their sexual characters. (P. 1880)	4.50
- e 4 i	from Gulf coast of Florida—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
	notes on—T, H. Bean. (P. 1835)	650
	notes on—G. B. Goode: T. H. Bean. (P. 1884).	607

Caulolepis longidens, new genns and species of synopsis of-T. GILL. (P. 1883).	548
Causes which limit vegetable species—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1858)	109
Cave dwellers of the valley of the Vézère-P. Broca. (R. 1872)	271
Cave in Calaveras County, Cal.—J. D. Whitney. (R. 1867)	215
Cavern, Luray, in Virginia, report of visit to-O. T. Mason and others. (R.	
1880)	433
Caves in Alaska, remains of prehistoric man from-W. H. Dall.	318
CAZIN, A. Recent progress in relation to the theory of heat. (R. 1868)	224
Cedar Keys, Fla., fishes collected at, by D. S. Jordan, notes on-D. S. Jordan;	
J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
Celts, stone, in West Indies and Africa—G. J. Gibbs. (R. 1877)	323
(P. 1885)	(*** ()
Cenozoic rocks, fossils from—C. A. White. (P. 1880).	650 425
Centennial—	420
Awards to Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1876–1878)	) 2 [[
Exhibition—	', oul
catalogue of collection of animal resources and fisheries at—G. B. Goope.	326
circular for distribution at	
plan of proposed Smithsonian exhibit at—S. F. Baird. (R. 1-75)	
report on—S. F. Baird. (R. 1876)	
savage weapons at—E. H. KNIGHT. (R. 1879)	
Exposition. See World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition—	,
mission to Indians of West Nevada and California—S. Powers. (R. 1876)	200
Centigrade degrees, tables for conversion of, to Fahrenheit. (R. 1863)	187
Central America—	
bont-billed Heron, Cancroma zeledoni, from, description of—R. Eldgway. (P.	
1885)	(5.5()
circular relative to collections of birds of	168
description of new fishes from-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1881)	407
explorations in—C. H. Berendt. (R. 1867)	215
explorations in, report on—Dr. J. F. Bradford. (R. 1882)	
list of birds of, not in Smithsonian collection	185
rain-fall in—C. A. Schott	
review of birds of—S. F. Baird	151
studies in picture writing of -E. S. Holden. (E. 1879-'80)	476
travels in - S. Habel.	269
Centrarchidæ—	
notes on—D. S. Jordan	306
review of family—C. L. McKay. (P. 1881)	467
Centropomidæ, on—T. GILL. (P. 1882)	518
Centurus—	467
review of genus—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881) rubriventris pygmæus, new subspecies—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
Cephaloscyllium laticeps—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Cepphus, genus, remarks on the species of the—L. Stejneger. (P. 1884)	607
Ceratiida, note on—T. Gill. (P. 1878).	332
Ceramic art, origin and development of form and ornament—W. H. Holmes	652
Ceremonies—	
at laying of corner-stone of Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1847)	[, 329
Mandan, accuracy of Catlin's account of—J. Kipp. (R. 1872)	271
Certhia of Europe and America, critical remarks on—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1852)	515
Certhiola—	
finschi, synopsis of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
sancti-thoma, synopsis of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650

Certhiola—Continued.
sundevalli, synopsis of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)
tri-color, new species, from collection by J. E. Benedict and W. Nye-R.
RIDGWAY. (P. 1884)
Cerithiopsis stejnegeri, new species, from the Commander Islands, description
of—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884)
Ceryle stietipennis, description of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1885)
Cessions of land by Indian tribes to United States—C. C. Royce. (E. 1879-'80). 476
Cetaceans from Commander Islands, description of -L. Stejneger. (P. 1883). 548
, ,
Chaelacayo trephined skull—O. T. Mason. (P. 1885) 650
Chalk found in United States-T. A. CONRAD. (R. 1865). 209
Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux. Exchange of publications. (R. 1863) 187
CHANNING, W. F. Lecture on the American fire-alarm telegraph. (R. 1854) 75
Chantre, E. Code of symbols for prehistoric archaeology. (R. 1875) 298
Chapala Lake, notes on Dugès, fishes from—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1879)
Chappelsmith, J. Tornado near New Harmony, Ind., April 30, 1852 59
Characteristics of ancient man in Michigan—II. GILLMAN. (R. 1875)
Charleston, S. C., notes of collection of fishes from—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.
(P, 1882)
Charlotte Harbor, Fla., shell heaps of—Dr. M. H. Simons. (R. 1852)535, 540
Chart—
base, of the United States—C. A SCHOTT
temperature, of the United States, year—C. A. Schott381, 387, 388
Charts—
and maps of America, on a collection of—J. G. Kohl. (R. 1856)
of prehistoric archaeology, international code of symbols for-G. DE Mor-
TILLET; E. CHANTRE. $(R. 1875)$ . 298
rain, of the United States, summer, winter, year—C. A. SCHOTT
temperature, of United States, summer, winter, year-C. A. Schott 387
wind-J. H. Coffin; S. J. Coffin
Chase, Henry E.—
notes on the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts. (R. 1883)
shell-heaps near Provincetown, Mass. (R. 1882)
Chase, S. P.—
biographical notice of—J. A. GARFIELD. (R. 1873)
biographical notice of—H. Hamlin. (R. 1873)
statement of, relative to the telegraph. (R. 1857)
Chattanooga, Tenn., ancient mound near—M. C. READ. (R. 1867) 215
Chartanooga, Tehn., ancient mound near—M. C. READ. (R. 1867) 213 Chartanopa County, N. Y.—James Sheward. (R. 1881)
Check-list of—
duplicates of fishes from Pacific coast, distributed by Smithsonian Institu-
tion in 1881—D. S. Jordan; P. L. Jouy. (P. 1881)
fishes, distributed by Smithsonian Institution for National Museum—T. II.
BEAN. (P. 1880)
fossils of North America, miocene—F. B. Meek
invertebrate fossils of North America, cretaceous and jurassie—F. B. MEEK. 177
invertebrate fossils of North America, cocene and oligocene—T. A. CONRAD. 200
North American batrachia and reptilia—E. D. COPE 292
North American batrachia and reptilia—H. C. YARROW
periodicals received by Smithsonian Institution, 1853
plants of Washington and vicinity—L. F. WARD
publications of Smithsonian Institution to—
July, 1872
Inly 1921

Check-list of - Continued.	
publications of Smithsonian Institution to—	
July, 1877	301
July, 1879	
December, 1881	437
March, 1881	571
December, 1881	437
shells-Lea, Carpenter, and others	128
Smithsonian publications	1, 290
Check-lists, blank	164
Chelonia—	
anatomy and physiology of S. W. MITCHELL; G. R. MOREHOUSE	159
extinct, of Nebraska-J. Leidy	53
Chelira terebrans, occurrence of, on coast of U.S.—S. I. SMITH (P. 1879)	333
Chemical—	
analysis of the sun—A, Laugel. (R. 1851)	149
and physiological investigations of vertebrata-J. Jones	82
arts, recent improvements in-J. C. Booth; C. Morfit	27
equivalents of sixty-three elements, table of. (R. 1861)	188
formulæ, tables of—F. W. CLARKE	255
types, modern theory of—C. M. WETHERHL. (R. 1863)	157
Chemist, report of—F. W. TAYLOR. (R. 183)	412
Chemistry—	
Account of progress in—	
G. F. Barker-	
1879-1880, (R. 1880)	429
1881. (R. 1881)	485
C. H. Bolton—	
1882. (R.1882)	, 530
1883. (R. 1883)	, 579
1884. (R. 1884)	,614
1885. (R. 1885)	, 633
lectures on agricultural—S. W. Johnson. (R. 1859)	110
of the earth—T. S. HUNT. (R. 1869)	,376
photographic—M. Jamin. (R. 1867)	21.7
Chepewyan Indians, notes on the-G. Gibbs and others. (R. 1866)211	, 365
Cherbourg, Imperial Society of Natural Sciences of. Prize questions. (R. 1861).	13-
Chesapeake Bay—	
new fish from mouth of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
head of, fishes observed at, in spring of 1882, notes on—T. H. Bean. (P. 1883).	5 ls
Chester County, Pa.—	
birds of—V. Barnard. (R. 1860)	. 147
history of—W. Darlington. (R. 1862)	150
Chicago Academy of Sciences. Acknowledging specimens. (R. 1867)	31.
Chili, new ployer from—R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
Chimera abbreviata, new species of, synopsis of—T. GILL. (P. 1883)	545
China—	
ancient earthworks in -Mark Williams. (R. 1885)	5, 649
geological researches in—R. Pumpelly	202
Chinese—	
coal-bearing rocks, fossil plants from—J. S. Newberry	205
coals analyses of J. A. MacDonald	200
mineral called vn. study of—S. Blondel. (R. 1876)	27.16
Chinook jargon—II. HALE	T01
M LIONNET: B. R. MITCHELL	. 68

Chinook jargon—Continued	
bibliography of-G. Gibbs	161
dictionary of—G. Gibbs	161
Chinook names of salmon in Columbia River—S. B. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
Chionis minor, study of-J. H. KIDDER; E. COUES	294
Chiroid fish (Myriolepis zonifer) from California, new-W. N. LOCKINGTON. (P.	
1880)	425
Chirus, remarks on genus—W. N. LOCKINGTON. (P. 1880)	425
Chitonidæ, new species of, from Panama-P. P. CARPENTER.	
Chitons—	
of Alaskan and Arctic regions, report on-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	333
from deep waters of eastern coast of United States-W. H. Dall. (P. 1381)	467
он genera of—W. H. Dall. (Р. 1881)	467
Chlorospermew, marine algae of North America—W. H. Harvey	
Chlorophylloid granules of Norticella-J. A. Ryder. (P. 1884)	607
Chloroscombrus orqueta, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
Chorea, inquiries relative to disease known as—S. W. MITCHELL. (R. 1574)	280
Сноssat, Dr. Transactions of Geneva Society of Physics and Natural History,	NO.30
1863 to 1864. (R. 1865)	209
Chriodorus, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882).	518
Christiania, Norway, University of, ethnological specimens presented. (R. 1803)	187
Chrysotis, new species of, from Dominica—G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1880)	425
Chrysodomus Kroyeri, var. Rayana, new variety from Point Barrow expedi-	11/40
tion—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884)	607
Chrystalline schists of the District of Columbia, preliminary notes on the—G. P.	001
Merrill. (P. 1883)	548
Cibola, Coronado's march in search of cities of—J. H. SIMPSON. (R. 1869)	518
Cinnamon bear from Pennsylvania—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1882)	518
Circle, ratio between diameter and circumference of—W. FERREL	
Circles and spheres, tangencies of—B. ALVORD	80
Circular—	00
ancient mining in Lake Superior copper region. (R. 1861)	149
for distribution at the Centennial Exhibition	
giving directions for constructing lightning-rods—J. Henry	
in reference to collecting North American shells.	
in reference to bistory of North American grasshoppers—P. R. Unler	
of inquiries relative to crawfish and other fresh-water crustacea	
of Institute of Rupert's Land. (R. 1861).	149
of instructions for observations of thunder-storms—J. Henry.	
of instructions to observatories, relative to telegraph announcements of as-	200
tronomical discoveries	263
philological—G. Gibbs. (R. 1862).	
relating to collections in archeology and ethnology	
relating to—	203
collections of living reptiles	320
relative to—	020
American archæology—O. T. Mason. (R. 1879)	216
collections of birds from Middle and South America.	
food fishes	
heights	
observations in Russian America	
scientific and literary exchanges.	
shipping fresh fish and other animals.	304
	57
respecting copyright. (R. 1854)	75
	4 . 1

Cire	ular—Continued.	
1	respecting system of relationship—L. H. Morgan	138
	sent with specimens presented. (R. 1872)	
1	to entomologists	178
	to officers of Hudson's Bay Company	
	ulars of United States National Museum-	
	No. 1. Plan of organization and regulations of the Museum-G. B.	
	Goode. (P. 1881)	445
	No. 2. To friends of the Museum—S. F. BAIRD. (P. 1881)	446
	No. 3. Petroleum collections—S. F. Baird. (P. 1881)	
	No. 4. Department of insects—S. F. BAIRD. (P. 1851) 407,	448
	No. 5. Establishment and officers of S. Inst. and Nat. Mus. (P. 18-1 - 157.	449
	No. 6. Materia medica collection—J. M. FLINT. (P. 1881) 157,	
	No. 7. Forms of drngs and medicines—J. M. FLINT. (P. 1851) 467,	451
	No. 8. Collections of drugs for materia-medica section—J. M. Flint.	
	(P. 1881)	452
	No. 9. Building-stone collection—S. F. Baird. (P. 1881)	
	No. 10. Letters on the National Museum—B. PHILLIPS. (P. 1881) 467,	459
	No. II. Provisional classification of the food collections—G. B. GOODE.	4 5 5
	(P. I881)	450
	No. 12. Classification of the collections to illustrate taxidermy—W. T.	150
	HORNADAY, (P. 1881)	200
	No. 13. Scheme of classification for the collections in the Museum - (f.	4 = =
	B. Goode. (P. 1881)	407
	No. 14. Asking for contributions to library of Museum-S. F. BAIRD. (P.	450
	1881)	400
		4 5 0
	1881)	
	No. 17. Contributions to the Museum and their acknowledgment. (P.	712
	ISS1)	473
	No. 18. List of publications of the Museum. (P. 1881)	3.74
	No. 19. Catalogue of materia-medica collection—James M. Flant	539
	No. 20. Request for specimens of drugs—Spencer F. Barro	543
	No. 21. Instructions for collections of aboriginal antiquities—Charles Rav.	57:
	No. 22. Directions for preserving skins of mammals—W. T. Hornaday	űe:
	No. 23. Instructions for taking paper molds of inscriptions, etc.—A. P.	()( (
	No. 25, Instructions for taking paper monds of inscriptions, ed. 17.  Niblack	590
	No. 24. Plan of textile exhibit at New Orleans Exposition - R. Herencock.	59
	No. 25. Plan for collection of building stones and rocks at New Orleans	
	Exposition—G. P. MERRILL	59:
	No. 26. Plan for collection of gems and precious stones at New Orleans Ex-	
	position—F. W. Clarke	598
	No. 27. Directions for collecting moths—C. H. Fernald.	60
	No. 28. Directions for mound exploration—Cyrus Thomas	60
	No. 22. Plan for collection of mammals at New Orleans Exposition—F. W.	
	TRUE	603
	No. 30. Instructions for collecting eggs—C. E. Bendire	603
	No. 31. Plan for exhibit of mineral resources at New Orleans Exposition—	
	Frederick P. Dewey	60.
	No. 32. Catalogue of materia-medica collection, revised—II. G. BEYER	62
	No. 33. Notes on the preparation of skeletons—F. A. Lucas	63
	No. 34. For the guidance of persons desiring to make exchanges of birds or	
	birds' eggs with the U. S. National Museum	63
	No. 35 Concerning the lending of type specimens	64

Cists, stone, Madison County, III—A. OEHLER. (R. 1879)	345
Citharichthys—	
Macrops, new species of, from Pensacola, Florida, description of—H. G.	607
Dresel. (P. 1884)	518
ventralis, description of—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	650
Civil Engineers, London, Institution of. Prize questions. (R. 1882)	150
Clackamas River, Oregon, notes on fishes from—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1878)	332
Cladocarpus flexilis, new species, description of -A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
CLARK, II. J.—	000
	242
Memoir of, by A. S. Packard	242
CLARK, W. M., Antiquities of Tennessee. (R. 1877)	323
CLARKE, FLADGATE, and FINCH. Residuary legacy of Smithson. (R. 1861) 149	, 328
Clarke, F. W.—	
Biography of atomic volume, specific gravity, etc	255
Circular No. 26, Appendix: Plan for a collection of genus and precions	
stones, to be exhibited at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and the	
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-'85, at	
New Orleans. (P. 1884).	607
constants of Nature. Part V506,	
recalculation of atomic weights	441
Report on Department of Mineralogy, National Museum, for 1884. (R	
1884, п).	648
Report on Department of Minerals, National Museum, for 1885. (R.	
1885, п)	654
Specific gravities, boiling and melting points, chemical formulæ, tables.	
Specific gravities, etc. Supplementary tables	
Specific heat tables for solids and liquids  Tables of expersion by heat for a little and liquids	
Tables of expansion by heat, for solids and liquids	289
1881)	450
Classification and synopsis of trochilidiæ—D. G. ELLIOT	
Classification of—	017
birds, review of the-W. Lilljeborg. (R.1865)209,	364
books on the-J. P. Lesley. (R. 1862).	
clouds—A. Poey. (R. 1870)	
coleoptera. Part 1-J. L. Le Conte.	
coleoptera. Part 11-J. L. LE CONTE.	
coleoptera of North America—J. L. LE CONTE; G. H. HORN505,	
collection to illustrate animal resonaces of United States—G. B. GOODE	
collections of U. S. National Museum—G. B. Goode. (P. 1881)467,	
collections of U.S. National Museum to illustrate taxidermy-W. T. Horn-	
ADAY. (P. 188I)	456
food collections—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1881)	455
forms in which drugs and medicines appear and are administered-J. M.	
FLINT. (P. 1881)	451
insects from embryological data—L. Agassız	16
materia medica collection in National Museum-J. M. Flint. (P. 1883).548,	539
materia medica collection, National Museum-J. M. FLINT; H. G. BEYER.	
(P. 1885)	
methods of capture and utilization of animals—G. B. GOODE	297
Classified list of—	
meteorological publications and articles in periodicals received by Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1873)	275
publications of Smithsonian Institution	

Classified record of—	
meteorological material preserved in Smithsonian. (R.18*4)	256
monthly meteorological reports. (R. 1873)	-17.5
Clear Fork of Cumberland River, Kentucky, fishes collected in, list of-D. S. Jor.	
DAY; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1853)	:4-
CLEAVELAND, P	. ,
Meteorological observations at Branswick, Me	204
Xotice of, by J. Henry. (R. 1859)	110
CLEMENS, B.—	110
Instructions for collecting hymenoptera. (R. 1558)	109
Instructions for collecting lepidoptera. (R. 1858)	109
On lepidoptera	133
Climate. See Meteorology.	1.).)
and history of New Mexico-T. A. McParlan. (R. 1877)323,	206
of Alaska—II. M. Bannister. (R. 1866)	214
of California—T. y. Logan. (R. 1855).	77
of Colorado - J. Evans. (R. 1865)	
of Kansas—R. S. Elliott. (R. 1870).	209
of Kelley's Island, Ohio - G. C. HUNTINGTON. (R. 1866)	244
	214
of San Francisco—H. Gibbons, (R. 1854)	7.5
Climatic influence of forests—M. BECQUEREL. (R. 1869)	223
CLINGMAN, T. L. Topography of Black Mountain, N. C. (R. 1855)	77
Clinton County, Mich., ancient mounds in—M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	, 623
Clinton, N. Y.—See Hamilton College.	
Cliola—	
camura, new species of, in National Museum, description of—D. S. Jordan;	
S. E. Meek. (P. 1884)	607
(hybopsis) topeka, description of—C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1841)	607
urostigma, new species, in National Museum, description of—D. S. Jordan;	
S. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
Closing of Kennebec River, Maine—R. H. GARDINER. (R, 1858)	109
Cloth, fragment of: from mound in Ohio, report on—J. G. HUNT. (P. 1883)	543
Cloud-bursts-W. J. Young. (R. 1867)	215
Cloud, dispersion of, by an electrical discharge—D. W. NAILL. (R. 1858)	100
Clouds—	
electricity of induction in—F, Zantedeschi. (R. 1870)	241
formation of, over Gulf Stream—II. M. BANNISTER. (R. 1866)	214
new classification of—A. Poey. (R. 1870)	244
nomenclature of	347
Clupea tyrannus of Latrobe—G. B. GOODE, (P. 1878)	332
Cluss, A. Report of architect. (R. 1867)	215
Cluss and Schulze, report of—	
for 1879. (R. 1879)	409
for 1880. (R. 1880)442,	434
for 1881, (R. 1881)	515
for 1884, (R. 1884)	653
Cluster flies, note on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1882)	515
CLYMER, II.—	
Memorial of J. Henry	356
and others. Report on Museum. (R. 1876)	500
Coal—	
Chinese and Japanese, analyses of—J. A. Macdonald	505
Chinese, fossil plants in—J. S. Newberry	202
lecture on—J. LE CONTE. (R. 1857)	107
oils, explosibility of—Z. ALLEX. (R. 1851)	149

Coast-	
northeastern, of America, invertebrata of the, recent additions to the, notice of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885).	650
of the United States, first occurrence of Pseudotriacis microdon on the—T. H. Bean. (P. 1883).	548
survey expedition of 1866 to determine transatlantic longitude—B. A.  GOULD	223
survey soundings on Atlantic coast, examination of-J. W. Bailey	20
Cobalt (ammonia) bases—W. Gibbs; F. A. Genth.	83
Cobden, Ill., ancient remains near—F. M. FARRELL. (R. 1881)	, 515
COCHRANE, J. Antiquities of Mason County, Ill. (R. 1877)	323
Codd, J. A. Acknowledgment for books, (R. 1861)	149
Code of symbols for charts of archæologyG. DE MORTILLET; E. CHANTRE. (R. 1875)	298
Coffin, J. H.—	
	221
Psychrometrical tables	87
Storms of 1859	182
	268
Winds of the Northern Hemisphere COFFIN, S. J. Tables and maps of winds of the globe	52 268
Cogswell, J.G. Report on Jewett's general stereotype catalogue of public	200
libraries	47
Coins—	
assay of gold and silver, at United States mint-J. Pollock. (R. 1868)	224
table of foreign, gold and silver. (R. 1868)	224
Colding, A.—	
Meteorology. (R. 1877)	
Nature of currents of air. (R. 1877)	, 398
Theory of relation between pressure and the velocity of the wind. (R.	90.3
1877)	
Coleoptera—	, 550
catalogue of the described, of the United States—F. E. Melsheimer	62
·	136
classification of. Part II-J. L. LE CONTE	265
instructions for collecting-J. L. Le Conte. (R. 1858)	109
	167
new species of North American. Part 11-J. L. LE CONTE.	
of Arctic America—S. H. SCUDDER	349
	126 140
of North America, list of—J. L. LE CONTE of North America, classification of the—J. L. LE CONTE; G. H. HORN 505,	
Colima, Mexico—	307
Xantus collection of fishes from, catalogue of-D, S, Jordan; C. H. Gil-	
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
eruption of the volcano of-C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)	228
Collaborators of Smithsonian Institution, directory of	460
Collecting-	
and preserving diptera, directions for—C. R. OSTEN SACKEN	102
and preserving fish, directions for—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	
and preserving plants, directions for—L. F. WARD	
insects, directions for—A. S. PACKARD insects, instructions for—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1858)	109
land and fresh-water shalls instructions for I I was (R 1866) 214	

Collecting—Continued.	
microscopic organisms, directions for	63
moths, directions for—C. H. FERNALD. (P. 1884)	600
myriapods, phalaugida, etc.—H. C. Wood. (R. 1866)	214
nests and eggs, instructions for-T. M. Brewer	139
nests and eggs of birds—S. F. Baird. (R. 1858)	109
North American shells, circular in reference to	176
specimens, directions for—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1856)	
specimens of diatomacea, directions for—A. M. EDWARDS	
specimens of natural history—S. F. Baird	34
Collection—	
and preservation of marine invertebrates-W. Stimpson	34
archæological, of U. S. National Museum-C. RAU	287
made in Japan in 1882, ornithological notes on—P. L. Jouy. (P. 1883)	548
obtained in 1879 from the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, illustrated	.,
eatalogue of the—J. STEVENSON. (E. 1880-'81)	542
of ethnological specimens from Ugashagmut tribe, Alaska, catalogue of—	010
W. J. Fisher. (P. 1883)	543
of birds from Cozumel, Yucatan, by steamer Albatross, catalogue of—R.	0-1-1
RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
of birds from Lower California, second catalogue of—L. Belding; R.	0.00
	548
Ridgway (editor). (P. 1883)	548
of birds from Nicaraugna—C. C. NUTTING. (P. 1883)	607
of birds made by J. E. Benedict and W. Nye-R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1884)	007
of Bareau of Ethnology made in 1881, illustrated catalogue of—W. H.	(2:21
Holmes. (E. 1851-'82).	631
of fishes from Pensacola, Fla., obtained by Silas Stearns, notes on-D. S.	11,100
JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
of fishes from Washington Territory, by J. G. Swan, notes on-T. H. Bean.	= 4.3
(P. 1883)	543
of fishes made in 1882 and 1883 in Alaska and British Columbia, by Capt. H.	~
E. Nichols, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1883)	548
of historical documents in Guatemala—C. H. Berendt. (R. 1876)	509
of insects made in the vicinity of New Orleans, La.—R. W. Shuffldt.	.3
(P. 1884)	607
of medusæ made by Fish Commission steamer Albatross—J. W. Fewkes.	
(P. 1885)	650
of meteorological tables—A. GUYOT31	
of shells sent from Florida by H. Hemphill-W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	548
on the of Maine building stones in National Museum—G. P. MERRILL. (P.	* 4 )
1883)	543
to illustrate animal resources and fisheries of the United States, exhibited	
at Philadelphia in 1876, eatalogue of—G. B. Goode	326
to illustrate animal resources of United States, classification of-G. B.	
GOODE	297
Collections. See Ethnographical.	
additions to. (See each annual report.)	
furnished by exploration from 1838 to 1877—S. F. Baird. (R. 1877)	323
in archæology and ethnology, circular relative to-J. HENRY	
made by Lieut. G. K. Warren, report on-F. B. MEEK; F. V. HAYDEN	172
of living reptiles, circular relating to	320
presented to United States by foreign commissioners at Centennial Exhibi-	200
tion, list of. (R. 1876.)	299
to illustrate art of taxidermy-W. T. Hornaday. (P. 1881)	456

Collectors of=	
customs to receive and transmit specimens to the Smithsonian	34
drugs, memoranda for—J. M. Flint. (P. 1881)	452
College, See Girard, Hamilton, Liberia.	
Colleges in United States in correspondence with Smithsonian Inst., list of	233
Collins, Colonel. Meteorology of the Green River country. (R. 1871)	249
Collins. J. W., report on naval architecture section, National Museum, for 1881.	
(R. 1881-II)	648
${\bf Collodes robustus, new species from south coast of {\bf New England, description of}-$	
S. I. Smith. (Р. 1883)	584
Colocopus—	
lambdurus, new name—T. Gill. (P. 1881)	607
new genus, description of—T. Gill. (P. 1884)	607
Colonia Tovar, Venezuela	
meteorology and cthnology of—A, Fendler. (R. 1857)	107
meteorology of—A. Fendler. (R. 1866)	214
Colorado—	
ancient remains in E. L. Berthoud, (R. 1867)	215
elimate of J. Evans. (R. 1865)	500
cretaceous fossils from—C. A. White. (P. 1881)	467
descriptions of new invertebrate fossils from—C. A. White. (P. 1880)	425
heights of mountains in G. Engelmann. (R. 1862)	150
Jefferson and Clear Creek Counties, antiquities—G. L. CANNON. (R. 1877)	323.
Weld County, antiquities of E. L. BERTHOUD. (R. 1871)	249
Color blindness J. Henry. (R. 1877)	323
A. Morgno. (R. 1865)	211
in its relations to accidents by rail and sea—F. HOLMGREN. (R. 1877) 1.323,	
Colored bead from mound in Florida A. M. HARRISON. (R. 1877)	323
Colors -	
accidental or subjective A. Morgno. (R. 1866)	214
life, of cremnobates integripianis—R. Sмгтн. (Р. 1883)	548
District of, archeological map of the L. K. Kengla	537
River, Chinook names of salmon in S. B. SMITH. (P. 1881).	467
River, Salmonida of—C. Bendere. (P. 1881)	467
Combustion of gun-cotton and gunpowder, products of-Lient, vox Karolyi;	407
B. F. Craig. (R. 1864)	18-
Comet, investigations of Biela's—J. S. Hubbard. (R. 1862)	150
Comets, directions for telegrams of discovery of	263
Сомговт, A. J. Indian mounds near Fort Wadsworth, Dakota. (R. 1871)	249
Communander Islands -	,
history of the, contributions to the-	
No. L.—Notes on the natural history—L. Stelneger. (P. 1883).	549
No. 2. Investigations relating to Steller's sea-cow -L. Stelneger.	
(P. 1881)	607
No. 3. Report on the Mollusca-W. H. Dall. (P. 1881)	G07
No. 4 Notes upon the plants collected - A. Gray. (P. 1881)	607
No. 4b.—Additional notes on the plants collected=L. Stejneger.	
(P. 1854)	607
No. 5. New species of Mesoplodon = F. W. True. (P. 1885)	650
mollusca of, collected by L. Stejneger, report on. (P. 1881)	607
natural history of the, notes on the—L. Steineger. (P. 18-3)	548
ornithological explorations in—L. Strankger	624
plants of the, additional notes on the L. STEINEGER. (P. 1884)	607
plants collected on, notes on-A. Gray. (P. 1831)	607
undescribed hirds from collected by t. Steinger, P. Pincway (P. 1883)	5.48

Commission, National Museum. See Museum.
Commissioner of Patents. Meteorological observations—
Vol. 1
Vol. II
Commissioners for Foreign Missions. See American Board.
Commissioners, report of, on plan of forming general stereotype catalogue for
public libraries in United States. (R. 1850)
Committee of American Association for Advancement of Science. Report on me-
teorology. (R, 1851)
Committee of Regents. See Regents.
Committee. See Report.
Comparative
action of dry heat and sulphurous acid upon putrefactive bacteria (P. 1881)
Comparative Anatomy—F. W. True. Report on Department of Comparative
Anatomy, National Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, 11)
588, 605
vocabulary - A. Gallatin
vocabulary, English, Spanish, French, Latin G. Guass
Compasses, deviations of, on iron-clad = W. Harkness
Concerning the lending of type specimens S. F. Barro. (P. 1886)
Conchology, North American, bibliography of -
Part I. American authors-W. G. Binney 142
Part II. Foreign anthors—W. G. BINNEY
Conchology. See Mollusks, Shells.
Concise, archeological researches at = F. Troyox. (R. 1861)
Conduct, biography of, by F. Arago. (R. 1878)
Cone-in-cone—II. POOLE. (R. 1863)
Conglomerate from Berks County. Note on—G. P. Merrill. (P. 1882) 518
Congress—
International Anthropological, address at F. F. ROMER. (R. 1876)299, 392
International Archeological, Antwerp, 1866. (R. 1866) 214
of Carlsruhe, 1858, scientific—F. J. Nicklés. (R. 1860)
United States
act of, accepting bequest, July I, 1836. (R. 1853)
act of, to establish Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1853).67, 329, 391, B, N, O
act of, to establish Smithsonian Institution, construction of—J. McP.
BERRIEN. (R. 1853) 67 act of, to establish Smithsonian, digest of -J. Henry 328, C
act of, to receive residuary legacy and increase fund. (R. 1865)214, 329
act of, to transfer Smithsonian library to Library of Congress. (R.
1865)
acts of (Forty-lifth Congress), relative to Smithsonian. (R. 1878) 341
acts of (Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses), relative to Smithso-
nian, 1878–1880. (R. 1879)
acts of (Forty-seventh Congress), relative to Smithsonian. (R.1881;
R. 1882; R. 1883; R. 1884; R. 1885)
memorial of J. Henry published by order of
memorial of Regents to, asking appropriations for Museum. (R. 1866;
R. 1867)
memorial of Regents to, relative to new Museum building. (R. 1876) 299
memorial of Regents to, relative to Smithson fund. (R. 1850)
proceedings of, relative to appropriations for Museum
proceedings of, relative to monument of J. Henry

Congress—Continued.	
United States –	
proceedings of, relative to new Museum building	328
proceedings of, relative to Smithson bequest	328
proceedings of, relative to Smithsonian Institution, 1835-1877	328
Connecticut—	
Academy of Arts and Sciences, planisphere of the heavens by	359
ancient implement of wood from-E. W. Ellsworth. (R. 1876)	299
East Windsor, antiquities of—E. W. Ellsworth. (R. 1881)513	5, 481
Conovon serrifer, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Conosaurus, memoir on-R. W. Gibbes	14
CONRAD, C. M., Secretary of War. Authority to officers of Quartermaster's De-	
partment to receive and transmit specimens to Smithsonian	34
Conrad, T. A.—	
Chalk found in the United States. (R. 1865)	209
Check-list of invertebrate fossils of North America. Eocene and oligocene	200
Consanguinity and affinity of the human family—	
Circular—L. H. Morgan	138
systems of—L. H. Morgan	
Constantinople, account of hail storm at—Commedore Porter. (R. 1870)	247
Constants of Nature—	
and art, tables of-C. Babbage. (R. 1856)	
Part 1. Specific gravities, boiling and melting points, and chemical form-	
ulæ-F, W, Clarke	255
Part II. Table of specific heats for solids and liquids-F. W. CLARKE	
Part 111. Tables of expansion by heat for solids and liquids—F. W. Clarke.	
Part IV. Atomic weight determinations—G. F. Becker	
Part v. Recalculation of atomic weights—F. W. Clarke	
First supplement to Part 1. Specific gravities, boiling points and melting	
points—F. W. Clarke	
J. LE CONTE. (R, 1878)	341
Construction of—	
act establishing Institution—J. McP. Berrien. (R. 1853)	
catalogues of libraries—C. C. Jewett	
silvered glass telescope—II. Draper	
Contact, eatalytic force or phenomena of—T. L. Phipson. (R. 1862)	
Contaxaki, Miss E. B., present of album from Greece. (R. 1857)	7,327
Contopus—	
depressirosiris, new species of, from Nicaragua-C. C. Nutting. (P. 1983).	
pileatus, description of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	
Contrast of colors—A. Moigno. (R. 1866)	214
Contribution to—	
history of fresh-water algae of North America—H. C. Wood	
the terminology of ichthyography—T. Gill. (P. 1884)	. 607
Contributions—	
of aboriginal antiquities to Museum, circular relative to-C. RAU. (P	
1883)	, 572
to Annals of Philosophy—J. Smithson. (R. 1853)	57, 350
to history of marine algae of North America. See W. H. Harvey.	776
to Knowledge, Vols. 1-XXV 2, 26, 38, 39, 55, 56, 76, 78, 92, 99, 111	
151, 184, 206, 211, 229, 246, 272, 284, 285, 340, 346, 54	
to Knowledge, catalogue of, and index	478
to National Museum, and their acknowledgment. (P. 1881)	7,473
to natural history of— .  Arctic America—L. KUMLIEN .	342
ATCHE ARRETICA TO NUMBERS	- 1346

Contributions—Continued.	
Bermudas—J. M. Jones; G. B. Goode 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 565, 569, 49	) 5
Fanning Islands—T. H. Streets	
fresh-water fishes of North America—C. Gerand	30
Hawaiian Islands—T. H. Streets	
Kerguelen Island. I. Ornithology—E. Coues	
Kerguelen Island. 11. Oölogy, botany, etc.—J. H. Kidder and others - 2	
Lower California—T. H. Streets	
to North American ichthyology—	
Part 1. Review Rafinesque's memoirs—D. S. Jordan	30
Part n. Notes on Cottida; synopsis Silurida—D. S. Jordan	
Part III. Fishes Alleghany region; synopsis Catostomida—D. S. JORDAN;	
A. W. Brayton 30	35
to physical geography of United States-C. Eller, Jr	
to the history of the Commander Islands. See Commander Islands.	
toward monograph of the pandoride-P. P. CARPENTER 23	-, 6
Converging series expressing ratio between diameter and circumference of	
circle—W. Ferrel. 23	2.5
Cook, C. Manufacture of porpoise oil. (P. 1878)	
COOPER, J. G.—	
Distribution of forests and trees of North America, and catalogue of native	. ,
trees of United States. (R. 1858)	
Forests and trees of Florida and Mexican boundary. (R. 1860)	
Migrations and nesting habits of west coast birds. (P. 1879)	3 ,
Coosawattee, Old Town, Ga., silver crosses from Indian grave-mound at-Dr.	
Charles C. Jones, Jr. (R. 1881)	• ]
Coot (Fulica caribæa) new species, from the West Indies-R. Ridgway. (P.	
1:84)	11
Cope, E. D.—	
Contents of a bone cave in the island of Anguilla	
Genera and species of rattlesnakes	
North America batrachia and reptilia	
Zoölogical position of Texas	.2
Copepova, parasitic, from American waters, annotated list of described speci-	
mens in U. S. National Museum—R. RATHBUN. (P. 184) 60	
Copple, H. Report of Committee on Smithsonian Museum. (R 1871) 25	
Copper and iron in salt water, preservation of-A. E. BECQUEREL. (R. 1864) 18	10
Copper—	
implements from Bayfield, Wis.—C. Whittlesey. (R. 1885) 659, 66	[.
Islands. See Commander Islands.	
region, eircular, ancient mining in Lake Superior-J. HANN. (R. 1861) 1	10
Coptic language, introduction to the study of the-M. Kabis. (R. 1867) 21	
Copyright—	
books from 1846-1849, list of—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1850)	
system and Smithsonian library-C. C. Jewett. (R. 1851)	5
Copyrights, circular respecting—J. Henry. (R. 1854)	6 :
Corbieuladæ, American, monograph of—T. Prime	. 5
Coreoran Art Gallery—	
list of deposits in, by Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1874)	-6
report of Committee of Regents on. (R. 1872)	
CORCORAN, W. W. Deed of gift establishing Art Gallery. (R. 1872) 271,33	.):
Cordoba, Argentine Republic, account of astronomical observatory at B. A.	
GOVID. (B. 1873)	7:
regonus nelsonii, new species of, description of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1884) 60	()"
0	

Corner-stone of Smithsonian building—
address at laying-G, M, Dallas
ceremonics at laying of. (R. 1847)
Coronado's march in search of the "seven cities of Cibola"—J. H. Simpson.
(R. 1869)
Correspondence—
abstracts of anthropological—O. T. Mason. (R. 1880)
anthropological, abstracts from. (R. 1881; R. 1882)
extracts from. (R. 1855, 1858-1863, 1865-1867, 1873) 77, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187,
209, 214, 215, 275
meteorological—E. Foreman. (R. 1851)
on astronomical announcements. (R. 1883)
relative to publication of memoir by Squier and Davis K
The state of the s
summary of anthropological. (R. 1879)
Correspondents—
domestic, list of. (R. 1853; R. 1872)
foreign, list of. (R. 1864; R. 1865; R. 1885)188, 209, 64, 154, 225, 243, 309,
469, 490, 635
foreign, systematic index of
Coryphena hippurus—
notes on—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)
Motor on Minimum (Li 1000)
Coryphanoides sulcatus, description of G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885) 650
Costa Rica—
birds from La Palma—C. C. NUTTING. (P. 1882)
birds of, catalogue of—J. C. Zeledon. (P. 1885)
kitchen-midden, note on shells from-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)
minister, letter of, recommending Dr. Berendt. (R. 1865)
notes on birds of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878; P. 1881)
Title 18, control of the trong
the Guatusa Indians of—Don Leon Fernandez. (R. 1882)
two new birds from, description of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)
University of, exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)
Costa Rican birds, with description of several supposed species (Empidonax viri-
descens and Pittasoma michleri zeledoni)-R. Ridgway. (P. 1883) 548
Cottidæ—
description of a new genns and species of—W. N. Lockington. (P. 1881). 467
notes on—D. S. Jordan 306
110(10) 011 = 1 101 = 1111
Continue, management
Cotton—
amount of crop, and price in Japan—Japanese Legation. (P. 1881) 467
Centennial Exposition. See World's Industrial, etc., at New Orleans.
collection of samples, catalogue of—S. M. Inman. (P. 1882)
fiber, catalogue of Japanese, presented to National Museum. (P. 1881) 467
Cottus—
bubalis, Euphrason, identical with Cottus maculatus, Fischer—T. H. Bean.
(P. 1885). 650
maculatus, Fischer, identical with Cottns bubalis—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885) 650
indicated in the country in the coun
Cours, E.—
birds of Kerguelen Island
list of faunal publications relating to British birds. (P. 1879)
oölogy of Kergnelen Island
COUES E.; KIDDER, J. H. Study of Chionis minor
Cours E · Previss D W Avifanna columbiana 500

Coues, E.; Prentiss, S. S. List of birds of District of Columbia. R. 151	149
Cox, S, S.—	
Address, memorial of Joseph Henry	356
Enlogy on Stephen A. Douglas. (R. 1861)	. 329
Cozumel, Yucatan—	
Albatross collection of birds from, catalogue of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 155)	650
new hawk from, description of—R. RIDGWAY (P. 1885).	650
Creek Indians, primitive store-house of the—C. C. Jones, jr. (R. 1855)645	. 649
CRAIG, B. F. Nitrification. (R. 1861)	149
Craig, Lieut. von Karolyi. Products of combustion of gun-cotton and	
gunpowder. (R. 1864)	1
Craig flounder of Europe (Glyptocephalus cynoglossus) on coast of North Amer-	
ica—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	332
Crania Helvetica—F. Troyov. (R. 1564)	1-3
Craw-fish, circular of inquiries relative to	319
Creation, visible, lecture on vastness of -S. Alexander. (R. 1857)	107
Creek Indians, system of relationship of—E. A. WATKINS. (R. 1862)	150
Cremnobates-	
integripinnis, life color of—R. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
nox, new species, description of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1854)	607
occurrence of, at San Diego, California—R. Smith. (P. 1880)	425
Cresson, J. C. Lightning discharges. (R. 1767)	215
Cretaceous-	
fossils, check-list of—F. B. Meek	177
fossils from Arkansas and Colorado—C. A. White. (P. 1881)	467
reptiles of United States—J. Leidy. (R. 1864)	192
Cricetodipus parvus, a rare rodent-F. W. TRUE. (P. 1831)	467
Crinoids, stalked, collected by steamer Albatross in 1884 and 1885, report on-	
R. RATHBUN. (P. 1885)	650
Criocardium, note on—C. A. White. (P. 1879)	333
Crook, G. Indian mode of making arrow-heads and obtaining fire. (R. 1871)	249
Crosses, silver, from an Indian grave mound at Coosawatte Old Town, Murray	
County, Ga.—Dr. Charles C. Jones, jr. (R. 1881)	, 515
C'rozet floraJ. H. KIDDER	204
CRUMMELL, A. Facts respecting Liberia College. (R. 1861)	149
Crust of the earth, revolutions of the-G. Pilar. (R. 1876)	200
C'rustacea—	
fresh water, circular of inquiries relative to	319
list of, from the coast of Labrador. S. I. SMITH. (P. 183)	54-
marine, of Labrador, review of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	543
new species of, from Arctic Alaska, description of—J. MURDOCK. (P. 1434)	607
notice of, dredged off south coast of New England by Fish Commission-S.	
Т. SMITH. (P. 1850)	425
notice of new species of Willemæsia group of-S. I. SMITH. (P. 1879)	333
of Hawaiian and Fanning Islands and California-T. A. STREETS	303
Crustacean—	
new (eunephrops bairdi), description of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885)	650
Crustaceans—	
destructive to submarine timber on coast of the United States—S. I. SMITH.	
(P. 1879)	333
decaped, new or little known, from recent Fish Commission dredgings -S. I.	
SMITH. (P. 1884)	607
of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of	
R. RATHBUN	552
of Kergnelen Islands—S. I. SMITH.	294
voices of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1878)	332
H. Mis. 170——11	

Cryolite of Greenland—Lewis; Quale. (R. 1866)	214
Crytogamous plants, present state of knowledge of-W. Reichardt. (R. 1871)	249
Cryptotomus beryllinus, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN.	
(P. 1884)	607
Crystalline rocks, metamorphism and the formation of—G. A. DAUBRÉE. (R. 1861)	149
Crystallography, explanation of principles of—A. Brezina. (R. 1872)271,	386
Crystallophysics, explanation of principles of—A. Brezina. (R. 1872)271,	386
Ctenochætus, new genus, description of—T. GILL. (P. 1884)	607
Cuba, new species pempheris from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
CUNARD, E. Free freight between United States and England. (R. 1859)110,	329
Culbertson, T. A.—	
Expedition to the Mauvaises Terres and Upper Missouri. (R. 1850)	28
Indian tribes in Upper Missouri. (R. 1850)	28
Sioux of the Upper Missouri. (R. 1850)	28
Culcolus tanneri, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Cumberland River, Kentucky, Clear Fork of, fishes collected in, list of—D. S.	040
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883)	548
CUNNINGHAM, K. M.; GAINES, A. S. Shell heaps on Mobile River. (R. 1877).	323
Curators of National Museum, reports of, for 1884. (R. 1884)	648
Currents, electrical, of the earth—C. Matteucci. (R. 1867)	215
	210
Currents of air— and aerial navigation—J. HENRY. (R. 1860)	147
law of variation of temperature in ascending—J. Hann. (R. 1877) 323.	, 590
law of variation of temperature in ascending moist—L. Sohncke. (R.	902
1877)	
nature of—A. Colding. (R. 1877) 323	
relation between barometric variations and—M. Peslin. (R. 1877) 323,	
Curtiss, A. H., notes on collection of fishes made by—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1880)	425
Cushing, F. H.—	2.20
Antiquities of Orleans County, N. Y. (R. 1874)	286
Study of Pueblo pottery	652
Zuñi Fetiches. (E. 1880-'81)	542
Customs, collectors of, to receive and transmit specimens to Smithsonian	34
Cutts, J. B. Ancient relics in northwestern Iowa. (R. 1872)	271
CUVIER, Baron G.—	004
. History of the works of, by M. Flourens. (R. 1868)	224
Memoir of, by M. Flourens. (R. 1868)	224
Memoir of René Just Haüy. (R. 1860)	147
Memoir of Priestley. (R. 1858)	109
Cyanocorax cucullatus, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
Cybium, notes on American species of—F. Poex. (P. 1878)	332
Cyclone in the Indian Ocean—N. Pike. (R. 1867)	215
Cyclophoridæ—W. G. BINNEY	144
Cygninæ, monograph on the, outline ofL. Stejneger. (P. 1882)	518
Cymatogaster rosaceus—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus, new subspecies from Nicaragua—C. C. NUTTING.	
(P. 1883)	548
Cymopolia gracilis, new species of, from south coast of New England, descrip-	
tion of—S. 1. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
Cyprinidæ—	
four new species of, in National Museum, description of-D. S. JORDAN; S.	
E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
notes on—D. S. JORDAN	306
species of, described by Dr. Charles Girard, identification of-D. S. JORDAN.	
(P. 1885).	650

Cyprinodant, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1882)	51
Cytherea conradiana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 153)	42 54
D.	
Daa, L. K. Ethnological museum of Norway. (R. 1562)	15
Dacentrus, note on—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1880)	42
DA COSTA, J. M. On strain and over-action of the heart. Toner lecture No.	
III	
Dahlberg, R. N. and C. Ancient pottery at Pittsburg, on Des Moines River	
(R. 1879)	
Dakota—	
bibliography—S. R. Riggs	4
fable, A dog's revenge—S. R. Riggs. (E. 1579-'80)	47
grammar and dictionary-S. R. RIGGS	4(
Fort Wadsworth, Indian mounds near—A. J. Comfort. (R. 1871)	24:
Lincoln County, haystack mound in—A. BARRANDT. (R. 1872)	27
or Sioux Indians-A. G. Brackett. (R. 1876)	29
or Sioux Indians, language of - F. L. O. ROEHRIG. (R. 1871)249,	378
Dall, W. H.—	
Comments on C. R. Orcutt's notes on the mollusks of the vicinity of San	
Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California. (P. 1855)	650
Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands. No. 3.—Report on	
the Mollusca of the Commander Islands, Bering Sea, collected by	
Leonhard Stejneger in 1882 and 1883. (Lacunella reflexa, n. s., Plate	
11, Kigs 1-3; Cerithiopsis stejnegeri, n. s., Plate 11, Fig. 4; Strombella	000
callorhina var. stejnegeri, Plate II, Fig. 5.) (P. 1884)	600
Distribution of California tertiary fossils. (P. 1878)	33:
Explorations on western coast of North America. (R. 1873)	27
Fossil mollusks from latter tertiaries of California. (P. 1872)	33:
Index of Brachiopoda	304
Limpets and chitons of Alaskan and Arctic regions. (P. 1875) Limpets and chitons from eastern coast of United States. (P. 1881)	46
Mollusks of Arctic America	34:
Mollusks of Kerguelen Island.	29
New mollusks from Alaska in National Museum. (P. 1875)	33:
New or specially interesting shells of the Point Barrow Expedition. (Bela	00.
harpa, n. s., B. murdochiana, n. s., Plate II, Fig. 8; Chrysodomus	
Kroyeri var. Rayana, var. nov., Strombella malleata, n. s.) (P. 1834).	607
New species of shells from California in National Museum. (P. 1878)	33:
Note on Cluster Flies. (P. 1882)	518
Note on shells from Costa Rica kitchen-midden collected by Drs. Flint and	
Bransford. (P. 1878)	33;
Notes on some Floridian land and fresh-water shells, with a revision of the	
Auriculacea of the Eastern United States with Plates XVII, XVIII.	
(Sayella, n. sg.; Hydrobia? wetherbyi, Pupilla floridana, Pedipes clonga-	
tus, Sayella crosseana, Onchidium floridanum, nn. ss.) (P. 1845)	650
On a collection of shells sent from Florida by Mr. Henry Hemphill. (Leu-	
conia hemphillii, Phos intricutus, Muricidea, Mitra floridana, Drillia thea,	
Drillia leucocyma, Drillia limonitella, Eulima hemphillii, Pyramidella	
rineta. Odostomia acutidens, Parthenia cedrosa, Turbonilla viridaria, Tur-	
bonilla rirga, Turbonilla punicea, Cytherea conradiana.) (P. 1883)	548
On genera of chitons. (P. 1881)	467

Dall, W. H.—Continued.	
On Turbinella pyrum, Lamarck, and its dentition (with Plate XIX). (P.	
1885)	650
Postpliocene fossils in coast range of California. (P. 1873)	339
	318
Report on department of Mollusks, National Museum for 1884. (R. 1884)	645
Report on department of Mollusks, National Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, II).	654
Dallas, G. M. Address at laying corner-stone of Smithsonian buildingD,	
Dalton, J. C. Origin and propagation of disease. (R. 1873)	275
Daltonism, etc.—A. Moigno. (R. 1866)	214
Dana, E. S. Account of progress in Mineralogy. (R. 1882; R. 1883; R. 1884;	~14
	600
R. 1885)	
DANILSEN, A. F. Mound in East Tennessee. (R. 1863).	187
Danish Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1862, 1865,	015
1867)	
DARLINGTON, W. History of Chester County, Pa. (R. 1862)	150
Darlingtonia Californica—J. Torrey	61
Darwin, C. Queries about expression for anthropological inquiry. (R. 1867)	215
Dasybatus varidens, notes on—S. GARMAN. (P. 1885)	650
Daubrée, G. A.—	
Metamorphism and formation of crystalline rocks. (R. 1861)	149
Synthetic experiments relative to meteorites. (R. 1863)	224
Davis, A. C. Autiquities of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. (R. 1874)	286
Davis, C. H.—	
Law of deposit of flood-tide	33
Occultations in United States, 1852	29
Davis, E. II. On ethnological research. (R. 1866)	214
Davis, E. H.; Squier, E. G. Ancient monuments of Mississippi valley	1
DAYTON, E. A. Explorations in Tennessee. (R. 1870)	244
Dayton, Ohio, ancient relics at—Aug. A. Foerste. (R. 1883)	593
Deaf mutes, sign language of—G. Mallery. (E. 1879-'80)	476
DEAN, C. K. Mound in Wisconsin. (R. 1872)	271
DEAN, C. W. Lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
Dean, J. Gray substance of medulla oblongata	173
DEAN, SETH, antiquities of Mills County, Iowa. (R. 1881)4-1,	
DE BEAUMONT, E.—	
Memoir of C. F. Beautemps-Beaupré. (R. 1863)	187
Memoir of Auguste Bravais. (R. 1869)	223
Memoir of A. M. Legendre. (R. 1867)	215
Memoir of H. C. Oersted. (R. 1868)	224
DE BLAINVILLE, D., memoir of, by M. FLOURENS. (R. 1865)	209
DE CANDOLLE, A.—	
Causes which limit vegetable species toward the north. (R. 1858)	109
Probable future of the human race, (R. 1875)	298
Report on transactions of Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva	
for 1862, 1873–1874. (R. 1864; R. 1875)	295
DE CANDOLLE, A.; GRAY, J. E. On a dominant language for science. (R.	,,,,,
	286
	110
	244
	~11
Decapod crustacea, new or little known, from recent Fish Commission dredg-	607
ings—S, L, Sмітн. (Р. 1884) Deed of—	007
foundation of Toner lectures—J. M. TONER. (R. 1872)	200
foundation of Tyndall scientific fund—J. Tyndall. (R. 1872)	300
Toundation of Tyndan Scientific Tring—J. TYNDALL. (K. 1872)	-0.00

Deed of—Continued.
gift of Art Gallery-W. W. Corcoray. (R. 1572)
Deep-sea fish-like vertebrates, new genera and species of, diagnosts of T. Gula
(P. 1883)
Deep-sea research—R, Rathbun
Deep-water mollusea taken off Martha's Vineyard -A. E. Verreign. (P. 1852) 51. Deer-
black-tailed, eastward distribution of—C. Bendier. (P. 1882)
DE FOREST, E. L.—  Methods of interpolation. Part 1. (R. 1871)
Additions to memoir on methods of interpolation. Part H. (R. 1873) 27 DE HART, J. N. Mounds and osteology of mound-builders of Wisconsin. (R.
DE IRISARRI, Guatemalan minister, recommendation of Dr. Berendt by. (R.
1865)
DELAFIELD, R. Report of Committee of Regents on Washington Canal. (R. 1868)
Delambre, J. B. J., memoir f, by J. Fourier. (R. 1864)
DE LA RIVE, A. A.—
Eulogy on, by J. B. Dumas. (R. 1874)
Michael Faraday, his life and works. (R. 1867)
fluids. (R. 1863)
Report on transactions of Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva,
1858-1859, 1872-1873. (R. 1859; R. 1874)
anrora borealis. (R. 1874).
DE LA RUE, W. Abbreviations used in England in 1-67. (R. 1-67)
DELAUNAY, C. Essay on the velocity of light. (R. 1-64)
Delolepis, new genus of fishes, description of—T. H. Bean. (P. 18-1)
Delothyris, new generic name for Thyris—G. B. Goode. (P. 1-83)
Dendroica bryanti eastaneiceps, review of-R. Ridgway. (P. 155)
Denmark, preservation of antiquities iu—J. J. A. Worsaae. (R. 1579)
Evaporation in Florida, (R. 1866)
Fresh water in the ocean. (R. 1866)
Dentroica rufopileata, new species, from collection by J. E. Bendict and W.
Nye-R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)
DE PRADOS, Baron. Eclipse of the sun, April 25, 1865. (R. 1864)
De Saussure, II.—
Electric resonance of mountains. (R. 1862)
Hymenoptera. (R. 1862)
Report on transactions of Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva,
Synopsis of Vespida (American wasps) 25 DE SCHLAGINTWEIT, H. Ethnographical collections. (R. 1862) 17
Desiderata, special, among North American birds, list of—R. Ridgway. (P.
Desiderata, special, among Korth American offus, ist of—it. Albustat. (1.
Des Moines—
River, ancient pottery from—R. N. and C. Dahlberg. (R. 1579)
Valley, mounds in—S. B. Evans. (R. 1879)
DESOR, E. Palafittes or lacustrian constructions, Lake Neuchâtel. (R. 1855). 200, 36
Destruction of fish in the Gulf of Mexico—J. Y. PORTER. (P. 1881)
Destruction of fish. See also Fish

DEVEREUX, J. H.—	
Ancient pottery from Arkansas. (R. 1872)	271
Catalogue of Indian relics presented to Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1872)	271
Dewey, C.—	
Best hours for temperature observations. (R. 1860)	147
Best hours to find mean temperature. (R. 1857)	107
Life of, by M. B. Anderson. (R. 1870)	244
The winds. (R. 1866)	214
Dewey, Fred. P.—	
Circular No. 31, Appendix; Plan to illustrate the mineral resources of the	
United States and their utilization, at the World's Industrial and	
Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885 at New Orleans. (P.	
1884)	607
Report on Department of Metallurgy and Economic Geology, National Mu-	
seum, for 1884. (R. 1884, 11)	648
Report on Department of Metallurgy and Economic Geology, National	
Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, II)	654
Diagnoses des mollusques nouveaux provenant de Californie et faisant partie du	001
Musée de l'Institution Smithsonienne-P. P. Carpenter	252
Diagnoses of—	202
new forms of mollusks collected at Cape St. Lucas, Lower California—P. P.	
CARPENTER.	252
new genera of Nemichthoid Eels—T. GILL; J. A. RYDER. (P. 1883)	548
new genera and species of deep-sea fish-like vertebrates—T. GILL	548
new mollusks—	940
	050
collected on west tropical shores of North America—P. P. CARPENTER.	252
from Reigen Mazatlan collection—P. P. CARPENTER.	252
from Vancouver district—P. P. CARPENTER.	252
from west coast of North America—P. P. CARPENTER.	252
from west tropical region of North America—P. P. CARPENTER	252
Diamond and other precious stones—J. Babinett. (R. 1870)	
Diary of an excursion in New Mexico—J. H. Carleton. (R. 1854)	75
Diatomacea—	20.00
J. W. Bailey	
instructions for collecting, preserving, and transporting—A. M. EDWARDS	
Dickinson, A. B. Eruption of volcano in Nicaragna. (R. 1867)	215
Dictionary of—	0.00
Carib or Karif language—C.H. Berendt. (R. 1873)	275
Chinook jargon, or trade language of Oregon-G. GIBBS	161
Dakota language - S. R. Riggs.	40
Yoruba language of Africa—T. J. Bowen	98
Yoruba language of Africa-W. W. TURNER	98
Digest of act of Congress establishing Smithsonian Institution—J. HENRYC,	398
DILLE, I.—	
Antiquities in Missouri and Tennessee. (R. 1862)	
Sketch of ancient earthworks of Ohio. (R. 1866)	
Diplomatic agents, circular to, relative to Morgan's research	138
Diptera—	
described, of North America, catalogue of—R. Osten Sacken102,	270
directions for collecting and preserving—R. OSTEN SACKEN	100
instructions for collecting-H. LOEW; R. OSTEN SACKEN. (R. 1858)	109
of Arctic America—S. II. Scudder	342
of North America, monographs of—	
Parts 1-111—H. Loew	,256
Part IV-R. OSTEN SACKEN.	219

Directions for—	
auroral observations—J. Henry. (R. 1855)	77
collecting and preserving-	
diptera—R. Osten Sacken	10:
fish—T. H. Bean. (P. 1581)	464
insects—A. S. Packard	261
plants—L. F. Ward	460
collecting microscopic organisms—J. W. Bailey	400
collecting, preserving, and transporting—	0.
moths—C. H. Fernald. (P. 1884)	600
specimens of diatomaceaA. M. Edwards	360
specimens of natural history—S. F. Baird. (R. 1856)	300
constructing lightning-rods—J. Henry	0.01
earthquake observations—J. HENRY. (R. 1855).	23
meteorological observations—A. Guyot; J. Henry. (R. 1855)	7.4
mound explorations—C. Thomas. (P. 1884)	
removing and preserving the skins of mammals—W. T. Hornaday. (P.	
1883)	589
Directory of officers, collaborators, employés, etc., of the Smithsonian Institu-	
tion, National Museum, Geological Survey, Bureau of Ethnology, and	
Fish Commission	
Discourse on J. Henry—S. B. Dod	
Discovery, meteorological—F. L. CAPEN. (R. 1866)	21.
Discovery	
of a large meteorite in Mexico—W. M. Pierson. (R. 1873)	
of planet Neptune, report on history of the—B. A. Gould	18
of stone image in Tennessee—E. M. Grant. (R. 1870)	24
relative to magnetism, history of. (R. 1863)	1-1
Discussion of—	
magnetic and meteorological observations made at Girard College Observa-	
tory—A. D. Bache—	
Part I. Eleven year period, solar diurnal variation	113
Part II. Solar diurnal variation and annual inequality	12]
Part III. Influence of moon on declination	132
Parts IV, V, VI. Horizontal component of magnetic force, etc	162
Parts VII, VIII, IX. Vertical force	175
	186
Parts I-XII. Complete	195
meteorological observations. See Schott.	
Piazzi's astronomical observations—B. A. Gould. (R. 1803)	1=7
relations of lucernarians to other acalephæ, beroids, and polypi-II, J.	
CLARK	24:
Snell's barometric observations—F. H. Loud. (R. 1880)	435
tables and charts of winds—A. Woeikof	265
Disease—	
known as "chorea," inquiries relative to—S. W. MITCHELL. (R. 1874)	231
origin and propagation of—J. C. Dalton. (R. 1873)	275
Diseases of joints, bones, etc., bibliography of works on—W. W. KEEN	300
Dispersion of cloud by an electrical discharge—D. W. NAILL. (R. 1858)	100
Dispersion of cloud by an electrical discharge—D. W. William (12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.	
duplicate fishes of Pacific coast, check list of -1). S. Jordan; P. L. Jouy	
(P. 1881)	467
fishes of Allegheny region of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee—1). S.	
Jordan; A. W. Brayton.	305
JURDAN; A. M. DEALIUN	

Distribution of—Continued.
forest trees in Montana, Idaho, and Washington-W. W. Johnson. (R.
1570)
forests and trees of North America—J. G. COOPER. (R. 1858)
marine invertebrates from National Museum, list of—R. RATHBUN. (P.1881)
Smithson income, majority and minority reports of Committee of Regents
on—J. A. Pearce; J. Meachan. (R. 1853)
specimens. See each annual report.
District of Columbia—
archæological map of the-L. P. KENGLA
flora of—L. F. WARD. (P. 1881)
list of birds of—E. Coues; S. S. Prentiss. (R. 1861)
meteorology of—J. Wissner. (R. 1857)
mineralogy and lithology of, notes on—G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1885) 650
on prochlorite from—G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1884)
prehistoric remains in—T. R. PEALE. (R. 1872)
Ditrema atripes, new embiotocoid fish from coast of California—D. S. JORDAN;
C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)
Documents— collection of historical, in Guatemala—C. II. BERENDT. (R. 1876)
relative to origin and history of Smithsonian Institution—W. J. Rhees 328
Dod. S. B. Memorial discourse on J. Henry
Dodge, G. W. Lightning discharges. (R. 1867)
Dodge, N. S.—
Memoir of C. Babbage. (R. 1873)
Memoir of Sir John F. W. Herschel. (R. 1871)
Dog's revenge, a Dakota fable—S. R. Riggs. (E. 1879–'80)
Dolichopodidæ, monograph of—H. Loew
Dolphin-
notes on—S. Stearns. (P. 1885)
spotted, apparently identical with Prodelphinus doris of Gray-F. W. True.
(R. 1884 <sup>11</sup> )
list of
number of 29
Dominica—
catalogue of Ober's collections of birds from—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878). 33
new species of Turdidæ from—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1880)
DONALDSON, T. The Catlin Indian Gallery in National Museum. (R. 1885, II). 65
Donati, G. B. Phenomena in telegraphic lines during aurora. (R. 1872) 27
Doratonotus thalassinus, new species, description of—D. S. JORDON; C. H. GIL-
BERT. (P. 1884)
Dorosoma cepedianum heterurum (western gizzard shad), notes on—S. WIL-
мот. (Р. 1878)
Dorpat and Poulkova, description of observatories at—C. ABBE. (R. 1867).215, 369
Dorsey, J. O.— Illustrations of method of recording Indian languages. (E. 1879-'80) 47
Omaha sociology. (E. 1881-'82).
Dorsey, Rev. J. Owen. On the comparative phonology of four Sioux lan-
guages. (R. 1883)
Dorysomatidæ, notes on—D. S. JORDAN 30
Douglas, S. A., eulogy on—S. S. Cox. (R. 1861)
Douglass, H. M. Translation of Weismann on change of Mexican axolotl. (R.
1577)

Dow, Capt. John M. Collection of fishes, list of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-
BERT, (P. 1882)
Downes, J.—
Occultations of planets and stars by the moon, 1853
Occultations visible in the United States, 1842-1852
DOYLE, W. E. Indian forts and dwellings, Indian Territory. (R. 1-76) 299
Drainage, sanitary, of Washington City-
suggestions for-G. E. Waring, Jr
suggestions for the-G. E. Waring, Jr., Toner lectures, No. viii349, 505
Draper, H.—
Account of telescope of, by T. W. Webb. (R. 1864)
Construction of silvered glass telescope and its use in celestial photography. 180
Dredgings, Fish Commission—
new or little known decapod crustaceans from—S. I. SMTH. (P. 1-3) 607
penæidæ from—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885)
Dresel, H. G.—
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Notes on some Greenland fishes. (P. 1884)
Description of a new species of flounder, Citharichthys macrops, from Pensa-
cola, Fla. (P. 1881)
See, also, under Bean and Dresel.
DREUTZER, O. E. Statistics relative to Norwegian mountains, lakes, and snow
line. (R. 1566)
Drift, fresh-water glacial, of the Northwestern States—C. Whittlesey 197
Drillia—
leucocyma, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1853) 545
limonitella, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dalla (P. 183) 545
thea, new species of, from Florida-W. H. Dall. (P. 15-3)
Drilling in stone without metal—C. RAU. (R. 1868)
Dromococcyx, new species of, from British Guiana, description of -R. RIDGWAY.
(P, 1885)
Drugs-
classification of forms in which medicines and, appear and are adminis-
tered-J. M. Flint. (P. 1881)
memoranda for collectors of -J. M. FLINT. (P. 1221)
request for, and information concerning them-J. M. FLINT. (P. 1883) 5!
Dual character of the brain. Toner lecture No. 11-C. E. Brown-Sequard 291
Buby, P. A. Report on transactions of Society of Physics and Natural History
of Geneva, 1861. (R.1864)
Duck, new to North American fauna—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1581)
Ducks, domesticated hybrid (anas boschas + obscura)-E. Slade. (P. 1804) 607
DUDLEY, T. Earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. (R. 1858)
Dufour, C.; Kämtz. Scintillation of the stars. (R. 1861)
Dugès, A.—
Notes on fishes collected by, in Mexico—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)
Notes on fishes collected by, in Mexico-D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1879)
(Translated by F. W. True.) Observations on four mules in milk. (P.
1552)
Duke of Northumberland—
account of
books presented by, (R. 1859)
Dulichia arctica, new species, from Arctic Alaska, description of—J. MURDOCH.
Dunchia archea, new species, from Arctic Alaska, description of 3. Steadoctic
(L. 1001)
DUMAS, J. D. Edingy on A. M. De Lie tille, (it. 13.1)
DUNCAN, M. L. Translation of Holmgren on color-blindness. (R. 1877) 323, 399
Dunkirk Society for the Encouragement of Sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1865;

Dunning, E. O. Antiquities in Tennessee. (R. 187θ)	244
Duplicate—	40~
fishes distributed by Smithsonian—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1830)	425
marine invertebrates, list of, distributed by Museum. Series IVR. S. TARR;	536
R. RATHBEN shells collected by the United States Exploring Expedition under C. Wilkes.	516
	193 288
Dupré, W.; Henry, J. Earthquakes in North Carolina, 1874. (R. 1874)  Duprez, F. Atmospheric electricity. (R. 1858)	109
Dussnmieria stolifera, new species, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert.	103
(P. 1884)	697
Dust and sand, volcanic, deposits of, in southwestern Nebraska—G. P. MERRILL.	001
(P. 1885)	650
Dwellings and forts, Indian, in Indian Territory-W. E. Doyle. (R. 1876)	299
Dveing, purple, ancient and modern. (R. 1863)	187
- V O, Y Y - O	
Е.	
Earth—	
chemistry of the—T. S. Hunt. (R. 1869)	
electrical currents of the—C. MATTEUCCI. (R. 1867; R. 1869)215	
figure of the—St. M. Merino. (R. 1863)	187
internal structure of the—J. G. Barnard	
laws of atmospheric circulation over the—J. H. Coffin	
revolutions of crust of the—G. PILAR. (R. 1876)	299
secular variation of elements of orbit of-J. N. Stockwell.	535
Earthquake-	
articles on, received by Smithsonian Institution and deposited in Library of	
Congress. (R. 1871)	249
at New Madrid, Missouri-T. Dudley. (R. 1858)	109
circular relative to—J. HENRY	148
directions—J. HENRY. (R. 1855)	77
in eastern Mexico, January, 1866—C. Sartorius. (R. 1866)	214
in Guatemala—A. CANUDAS. (R. 1858)	109
in North Carolina, 1874—W. Du Pré; J. Henry. (R. 1874)	286 244
in Peru, Angust 13, 1868—J. V. CAMPBELL. (R. 1870)	215
phenomena, on observations of—R. MALLET. (R. 1859).	110
Earthquakes—	110
of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	1 619
volcanic eruptions and, in Iceland—G. H. BOEHMER, translator. (R.	1, 040
1885)	L. 649
Earthwork—	,
double-walled, in Ashtabula County, Ohio—S. D. Peet. (R. 1876)	299
in Highland County, Ohio-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1883)58	
Earthworks. See Mounds.	-
ancient, in China-Mark Williams. (R. 1885)	5, 649
ancient, of Ashland County, Ohio-G. W. HILL. (R. 1877)	323
ancient, of Ohio, sketch of-I. DILLE. (R. 1866)	214
ancient, on Upper Missouri-A. Barrandt. (R. 1870)	244
in Tennessee-J. Jones.	259
in Wisconsin—E. E. Breed. (R. 1872)	271
mounds and, in Ashland County, Ohio-H. B. Case. (R. 1881)45	
mounds and, in Miami County, Ohio-E. T. WILTHEISS. (R. 1884)62	0,623
mounds and, in Vanderburgh County, Ind.—Dr. FLOYD STINSON. (R.	
1881)	1,515

Earthworks-Continued.
on Arkansas River—Mrs. G. Knapp. (R. 1877)
near Jones' Station, Butler County, Ohio-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1881)481, 515
East Maine district, Hudson Bay Company, birds of, list of the-L. M. Tur-
NER. (P. 1885)
East Windsor, Conn., antiquities of—E. H. Ellsworth. (R. 18-1)
Eastward distribution of the black-tailed deer-Chas. Bendike, U. S. Army
(P. 1882)
Eastern portion of Smithsonian building, reconstruction of, report of architects.
(R. 1884)
Eastern United States, auriculacea of the, revision of the-W. H. Dall. (P.
1885)(57)
Echenidids, notes on the relationships of—T. Gill. (P. 1882)
Echini collected by Albatross in 1884 and 1885, reports on—R. RATHBUN. (P.
1885)
Echinodermata—
from Stearns' expedition to Labrador in 1892, catalogue of—K. J. Bush.
(P. 1883)
of the northeastern coast of America, notice of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 18-5) 650
Echinoderms of—
Kerguelen Island—A. E. Verrill. 294
northeastern coast of America—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1879; P. 1880)333, 425
the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of—R.
Ratubun
Eclipse—
annular, of May 26, 1854
of the sun—
April 25, 1865—Baron De Prados. (R. 1864)
March 15, 1858, map of—T. HILL
July 18, 1860—J. LAMONT. (R. 1864)
September 7, 1858, in Peru—J. M. GILLISS
Ecliptic, obliquity of the—J. N. STOCKWELL
Economic—
geology, department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1834. (R.
1884 II)
mollusca of the United States at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883,
catalogue of—F. Winslow
Education—  collapsed greent of books on—E. Labout AVE (R. 1867)
acknowledgment of books on-1. Habocharts. (11.1.
fillions plate Duale of Diocolotogical System for
in the United States, project of an outline history of—F. A. PACKARD. (R.
1(2)))
scientifie, of mechanics and artisans—A. P. Peabody. (R. 1872)
Educational series of marine invertebrates distributed by United States Na-
tional Museum—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1881)
EDWARDS, A. M.—
Directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting diatomacea
Results of examination under microscope of Saparese influence
EDWARDS, V. N.—
Occurrence of oceanic bonito (Orcynus pelamys) in Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts. (P. 1878)
chusetts. (P. 1575)
Edwards, W. H. — Diurnal lepidoptera of Arctic America
On lepidoptera
on lepidoptera.  Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kans., mounds in—E. F. Serviss. (R.
Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kans., mounts in 17, 17, 181, 515

Eel-	
murænoid, (Sidera chlerastes) from Galapagos Island, description of-D. S.	
JORDAN; C. 11. GILBERT. (* 1883)	548
new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Eels—	
genitalia of males—S. T. Cattie. (P. 1880)	428
Nemichthoid, new genera of, diagnosis of—T. GILL; J. A. RYDER. (P. 1883).	548
EGGERS, H. F. A. Flora of St. Croix and Virgin Islands	313
Egging expedition to Shoal Lake, Lake Winnipeg-D. Gunn. (R. 1867)	213
Eggs—	
exchange of, circular. (P. 1886)	646
instructions for collecting—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1858)	), 139
instructions for collecting—A. NEWTON	139
instructions for collecting and preserving-T. M. Brewer	139
list of, and wanted in museum—C. E. BENDIRE. (P. 1884)603	3,607
North American—T. M. Brewer	89
of the eight North American species of Empidonaces-T. M. Brewer. (P.	
1879)	333
suggestions for forming collections of-A. NEWTON	139
EGLESTON, T.—	
Catalogue of minerals, with their formulas	156
Scheme for qualitative determinations by blow-pipe. (R. 1872)	271
translation by, of Brezina on crystallography	
Egypt, presentation of books on-R. Lepsius. (R. 1860)	147
EIGENMAN, C. H. See JORDAN, D. S; EIGENMAN, C. H.	
Elainea cincrescens, new species, from collection by J. E. Benedict and W. Nye-	
R. Ridgway. (P.1884)	607
Elassoma evergladei, description of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
Elastic force of aqueous vapor, table for determining—J. H. COFFIN	87
Electric—	
phenomenon—W. F. Given. (R. 1865)	209
resonance of mountains, observations on—H. DeSaussure. (R. 1868)	224
Electrical—	
eurrents of the earth-C. MATTEUCCI. (R. 1867; R. 1869)	, 228
discharge, dispersion of a cloud, by D. W. NAILL. (R. 1858)	109
rheometry, researches on—A. SECCIII	36
Electricity—	
accounts of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
and galvanism, report on recent progress in—J. MÜLLER. (R. 1857)	107
and magnetism, later views of connection of—H. HELMHOLTZ; J. C. MAX-	
Well. (R.1573)	275
atmospheric—F. Duprez. (R. 1858)	109
considerations on. (R. 1867)	215
of atmosphere and the aurora borealis—S. Lemström; A. A. De La Rive.	720
(R. 1874)	286
of induction in clouds resolving into rain, snow, and hail—F. Zantedeschi.	. ~ 50
(R. 1870)	244
phenomena accompanying propagation of, in rarefied elastic fluids—A. A. DE	~ 2 3
I/A RIVE, (R. 1863)	187
presence of, during fall of rain—Professor Palmieri. (R. 1570)	244
report of recent progress in—J. Müller. (R. 1856)	91
Electro-magnetic—	31
seismograph—Professor Palmeri. (R.1870)	244
telegraph, Henry's contribution to—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1878)341,	
telegraph. See Henry; Telegraph.	TU3
toregraph, of Helly, Telegraph,	

Ephyrina—Continued.	
new genus, from Fish Commission dredging—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1884)	607
Epinephelus—	
American species of, review of the-D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
Drummond-Hayi, a new serranoid fish from the Bermudas-G. B. GOODE;	
T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	332
nigritus, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
nigritus of the southern coast, note upon-G. B. Goode; T. H. BEAN. (P.	000
1878)	332
Equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity. See J.	00.0
Plateau.	
Equinoxes, precession of the-	
J. G. Barnard	240
J. N. Stockwell.	232
Equivalents, chemical, of sixty-three elements, table of. (R. 1864)	188
Ernst, G. A. Meteorology of Caracas, South America. (R. 1867)	215
Erosions of the earth's surface by rivers, etc.—E. HITCHCOCK	90
Eruption of volcano—	210
*	01"
in Nicaragna—A. B. Dickinson, (R. 1867).	215
of Colima—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)	228
Eruptions, volcanic, and earthquakes in Iceland. (Translation.) (R. 1885)649, 6	
Eryontide, notice of recent—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1879).	333
Eskimo bows in National Museum, a study of the-J. Murdoch. (R. 1884 11)	648
Espy, J. P.—	
Notice of, by A. D. BACHE. (R. 1859)	
On meteorology. (R. 1847)	B
Essay on—	
geographical distribution of batrachia and reptilia—E. D. Cope	292
velocity of light—C. Delaunay. (R. 1864)	354
Establishment—	
and officers of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum	449
of the Smithsonian Institution, Journal and By-Laws of. (R. 1853)67,	329
Estes, L.C. Antiquities of Minnesota, Mississippi River, and Lake Pepin. (R.	
1866)	214
Estimate of population of the world—E. MAILLY. (R. 1873)	275
Etheostoma-	
cumberlandicum, new species of, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GIL-	
BERT. (P. 1883)	548
davisoni, description of—O. P. HAY. (P. 1885)	650
iowæa, description of—D. S. JORDAN; S. E. MEEK. (P. 1885)	650
variatium of Kirtland-D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
Etheostomatidæ, notes on-D.S. JORDAN	306
Etheostomatine, skeletons of, note on-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. EIGENMAN. (P	
1885)	650
Ethmocardium, notes on—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1879)	333
Ethnographical—	
collections—T. LYMAN. (R. 1862).	150
collections—H. DE SCHLAGINTWEIT. (R. 1862)	150
collections, the Schlagintweit—H. Zisgenbals. (R. 1867)	<b>215</b>
Ethnological—	~ 1.0
collections of museum at Lausanne, report on—F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
department of the French Exposition, 1867. (R. 1867)	215
investigation, American, plan for—H. R. Schoolcraft. (R. 1885)645,	
	149
map of North America, suggestions relative to—L. H. Morgan. (R. 1861).	
map of the United States—G. GIBBS. (R. 1852)	150

Ethnological—Continued.	
memoir of Squier and Davis, correspondence relative to acceptance of, for	
publication	K
museum of Norway—L. K. Daa. (R. 1862)	150
research—E. H. Davis. (R. 1866)	214
specimens from Ugashagmut tribe, Alaska, catalogue of-W. J. Fisher.	654
specimens presented by University of Christiania, Norway. (R. 1863)	157
suggestions for Russian America—G. GIBBS	207
Ethnology-	201
and archæology, circular relative to collections in	205
and philology, instructions for—G. GIBBS	160
articles on. (R. 1867-1870-1877, 1879, 1880)	0-6
298, 299, 323, 345	4.12
O. T. Mason, Report on Department of Ethnology, National Museum, for 1-5	, 110
(1885, II)	654
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884 II)	613
Leipsic Museum of—O. T. Mason. (R. 1873).	275
of Arctic America—L. Kumlien	342
of Colonia Tovar, Venezuela, South America—A. Fenders. (R. 1857)	107
of Indians of Red River of the North—W. H. GARDNER. (R. 1870)	244
physical, lectures on—D. Wilson. (R. 1862).	150
present state of, in relation to form of human skull—A. Retzius. (R. 1559)	110
Burean of—	110
catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in library of—J. C. Pilling. (E.	
1879-'80)	476
directory of officers and employés of.	406
irst annual report of—J. W. Powell	476
second annual report of—J. W. Powell.	
	631
third annual report of—J. W. Powell.	0.01
Etowah River, Georgia, the Great Mound in the-Charles Whittleser. (R.	51-
1881)	5 515 650 -
Etropus rimosus, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	tootr
Euchalarodus putnami, identity of, with Pleuronectes glaber-T. H. Bean (P.	332
1978)	
Eulachon, or candle fish of northwest coast—J. G. Swan. (P. 1880)	425
Eulima temphiltii, new species of, from Florida-W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	513
Eulogy on—	021
Ampère, by F. Arago. (R. 1872)	271
A. D. Bache, by J. HENRY. (R. 1870)	279
A, A, De La Rive, by J. B. Dumas. (R. 1874)	
Stephen A. Douglas, by S. S. Cox. (R. 1861)	7, 020 1, 950
Cornelius C. Felton, by T. D. Woolsey. (R. 1861)	249 249
Joseph Fourier, by F. Arago. (R. 1571)	243
Herschel, by F. Arago. (R. 1570)	200
Gay-Lussac, by F. Arago. (R. 1876)	286
La Place, by F. Arago. (R. 1874)	256
L. A. Quetelet, by A. Mailly. (R. 1874)	
James A. Pearce, by A. D. BACHE. (R. 1862)	7, 037 1, 050
General J. G. Totten, by J. G. BARNARD. (R. 1865)	7, 5VI
Alexander Volta, by F. Arago. (R. 1875)	295
Henry Wilson, by P. Parker. (R. 1875)	295 295
Thomas Young, by F. Arago. (R. 1869)	203
Eulogy. See Memoir, Life, Biography.	
Eumunida picta, new genus and new species of, from south coast of New Eng-	5.40
tand description of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883).	045

Eunephrops bairdii, description of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885)	0
Europe—	
and America, prehistoric fishing in—C. RAU	9
causes which limit vegetable species toward the north, in-A. DE CAN-	
DOLLE, (R. 1858)	9
certain storms in America and, December, 1836—E. Loomis	7
man as the contemporary of the mammoth and reindeer in. (R. 1867) 21	5
study of high antiquity in—A. Morlot. (R. 1862; R. 1864)	3
tree creepers of, critical remarks on-R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	8
middle, fauna of, during stone age—L. RÜTIMEYER. (R. 1861)	9
European birds, North American and, generic and specific appellation of-L.	
Stejneger. (P. 1882)	3
Eurypharyngidæ, anatomy and relations of the-T. GILL; J. A. RYDER. (P.	
1883) 54	3
EVANS, J. Climate of Colorado. (R. 1865) 20	
EVANS, R. B. Mounds in Barren and Allen Counties, Ky. (R. 1881)481, 51	
EVANS, S. B. Notes on mounds in Des Moines Valley. (R. 1879)	
Evaporation—	
in Florida—W. C. Dexxis. (R. 1866)	.1
observed at Palermo in 1865 and 1866—P. TACCHINI. (R. 1870)	
EVERETT, E.—	1 12
·	17
	37
EVERETT, J. D. Underground temperature. (R. 1874).	
Evolution of language—J. W. Powell. (E. 1879-'80).	
Excelsior, Minn., mounds near—F. H. NUTTER. (R. 1879)	0
Exchange of—	
birds or birds' eggs, cirćular. (P. 1886)	6
publications—	
Agricultural Association of Milan. (R. 1863)	
Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, (R. 1863).	
Royal Horticultural Society, London. (R. 1861)	9
specimens-	
Hamburg Zoölogical Gardens. (R. 1867)	5
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. (R. 1861)	9
W. A. LLOYD. (R. 1867)	5
Museum of National University of Greece. (R. 1867)	.5
University of Costa Rica. (R. 1867)	5
Exchanges—	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, thanks for. (R. 1255; R.	
1867) 77, 21	5
Bath and West of England Society for Encouragement of Agriculture,	
Arts, etc. (R. 1867)	5
circular relative to scientific and literary	4
Government of Bremen. (R. 1865)	
W. Hincks. (R. 1860)	
list of. Parts I, II	
list of, to 1858	7
Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics. (R. 1861, 1865)149, 20	9
Mining Department, Melbourne. (R. 1865) 20	
F. MÜLLER. (R. 1860)	
reports on. (R. 1853-1867, 1873; R. 1881-1885)67, 75, 77, 91, 107, 109, 110, 147	
149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 215, 275, 515, 540, 593, 623, 64	
J. Rosing. (R. 1865).	
Royal Academy of Science, Madrid. (R. 1861)	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-

Exchanges—Continued.	
Smithsonian, history of the-G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1-51)	77
	215
	329
Excursion in New Mexico, diary of—J. H. Carleton. (R. 1554)	75
Executive Committee of Regents. See also each annual report—	
	329
Exhibit—	
by the Smithsonian Institution at Centernial Exhibition, report on proposed	
	298
of fisheries of United States at Berlin Fisherics Exhibition—G. B. GOODE. 4	113
Exhibition, Centennial, report on-S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1876)	30 <b>7</b>
Exocœtus—	
review of—D. S. JORDAN; S. E. MEEK. (P. 1555)	650
volador, new species, description of-D. S. Jordan. (P. 1534)	(30)7
Expansion—	
bibliography of—F. W. Clarke	255
	289
Expedition—	
Coast Survey, for transatlantic longitude—B. A. Gould	223
Hassler, narrative of the-L. Agassiz. (R. 1872)	271
North Pacific Surveying, contributions to natural history made in connec-	
tion with the—T. H. STREETS	305
to Arctic Seas. See Hayes, Kane, McClintock.	
to Kerguelen Island—J. H. Kidder and others	294
to Lake Winnipeg—D. Gunn. (R. 1867)	215
to Mexico, scientific. (R. 1864)	188
to the Mauvaises Terres and Upper Missouri-T. A. Culbertson. (R.	
1850)	28
toward the North Pole, scientific instructions for-J. Henry and others.	
(R. 1871)	249
Expeditions—	
account of. See each annual report.	
contributing specimens, list of—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1867)	215
Experimental and theoretical researches on figures of equilibrium. See J. Platea	n.
Experiments—	
on ancroid barometers at Kew Observatory—B. Stewart. (R. 1868)	224
relative to meteorites—G. A. DAUBRÉE. (R. 1868)	224
npon animal heat of fishes—J. H. KIDDER. (P. 1879)	333
Explanation of—	
principles of crystallography and crystallophysics—A. Brezina. (R.	
1872)	386
Exploration of—	
ancient mounds in Union County, Ky.—S. Lyon. (R. 1870)	244
Explorations—	
among Indian mounds in southern Florida—S. T. Walker. (R. 1479)	345
and surveys, Government, report of S. F. Baird. (R. 1878)	341
Arctic, lecture on—I. I. HAYES. (1861)	140
articles on—See each annual report.	. 1.1
botanical, in New Mexico and California, account of—A. GRAY. (R. 1849).	21
furnishing collections to National Museum, 1838-1877, list of S. F. Barkb.	0,10
(R 1877)	323
ichthyological, in 1854, report on—D. S. JORDAN. (R. 1884 II)	645
in Control America C. H. BERENDT. (B. 1807)	215
in Central America, report on—Dr. J. F. Bransford. (R. 1883)	, 5.10
H. Mis. 170——45	

Explorations—Continued.	
in Greenland—L. Kumlien. (R. 1878)	
in mounds in Whiteside and La Salle Counties, Ill.—J. D. Moody. (R.	
1881)	
in New Mexico and Arizona—J. STEVENSON. (R. 1880)	442
in New York—E. G. SQUIER	
in Tennessee—E. A. Dayton. (R. 1870)	244
in upper California in 1860—J. FEILNER. (R. 1864)	188
Kennicott's—Hudson's Bay Company. (1863)	187
of aboriginal remains of Tennessee-J. JONES	259
of the Nile—C. Hale. (R. 1865)	209
of western Missonri in 1854—P. R. Hoy. (R. 1864)	188
of John Xantus in Mexico-M. ROMERO. (R. 1862)	
on western coast of North America-W. H. Dall. (R. 1873)	
reports on—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1851-1866, 1875—1877)51, 57, 75, 77, 91, 107	, 109,
110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 298, 298	
scientific, in America, in 1852—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1852)	57
scientific, in Mexico. (R. 1864)	
Exploring expedition under Capt. C. Wilkes, duplicate shells collected by the	
Explosibility of coal oils—Z. Allen. (R. 1861)	
Explosiveness of niter—R. HARE	17
Exposition. See French.	
of harmonies in the solar system—S. ALEXANDER	280
Expression for anthropological inquiry, queries about—C. Darwin. (R. 1867).	
External appearance of the sun's disk. (R. 1866)	214
Extinct—	~17
mammalia and chelonia of Nebraska—J. LEIDY	58
reptiles—J. LEIDY	192
sloth tribe of North America—J. LEIDY	72
species of American ox—J. LEIDY.	41
Eye, bibliography of diseases of the—W. W. KEEN	300
Lye, bibliography of diseases of the—W. W. KEE.	300
F.	
Fabrics, textile, prehistoric—W. H. Holmes. (E. 1881-'82)	631
Facts respecting Liberia College—A. CRUMMELL. (R. 1861)	149
Fahrenheit's scale, tables for conversion of centigrade degrees to. (R. 1863)	187
Families—	
and subfamilies of Carangidæ—T. GILL. (P. 1832)	518
of fishes, arrangement of—T. Gill	247
of mammals, arrangement of—T. GILL	
of mollusks, arrangement of—T. Gill	227
Family—	
centropomidæ—T. GILL. (P. 1882)	518
human, systems of consanguinity and affinity of-L. H. Morgan	3,218
Fanning Islands, natural history of—T. H. STREETS	303
Faraday, M., his life and works—A. A. DE LA RIVE. (R. 1867)	215
FARLOW, W. G.—	
Account of progress in botany—	
1881. (R. 1881)515,	486
1882. (R. 1882)	
1883. (R. 1883)	
Alga of Arctic America	342
Algæ of Kerguelen Island	294
Recent progress in botany, 1879, 1880. (R. 1880)	430
Report on water from Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1881)	

Farming and gardening, natural history as applied to—J. G. Morris. (R. 1855)	77
Faroe Isles, vegetable colonization of—C. MARTINS. (R. 1858)	109
FARQUHARSON, R. J. Study of skull and long bones from mound in Illinois.	
(R. 1574)	286
FARRELL, F. M. Aucient remains near Cobden, Ill. (R. 1881)	515
Fauna—	, 010
and flora within living animals—J. LEIDY	4.4
littoral marine of Previoustance War D. P. Transcore	44
littoral marine, of Provincetown, Mass.—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1850)	425
molluscan, of the Truckee group—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1882)	518
of middle Europe during the stone age—L. RÜTIMEYER. (R. 1861)	149
of Nebraska, ancient—J. Leidy	58
FAVRE, A. Report on transactions of Geneva Society of Physics and Natural	
History, July, 1876, to June, 1877. (R. 1877)	323
FAVRE, E. Biographical notice of Louis Agassiz. (R. 1878)	341
FAXON, WALTER. A list of the Astacidae in the U.S. National Museum. (P.	
1885)	650
Feeling, sense of. (R. 1865)	209
FEILNER, J. Explorations in upper California in 1860. (R. 1864)	183
Feldspar, determination of, in thin sections of rocks—(i. W. Hawes, (P. 1881).	467
Felton, C. C., eulogy on, by T. D. Woolsey. (R. 1861)	
FELTON, C. C.—	, .,~,
	2000
Notice of Washington Irving. (R. 1859)	
Notice of W. W. Turner. (R. 1859)	
Report on Professor Henry and the telegraph. (R. 1857)	, 339
FENDLER, A.—	
Botanical explorations by, in New Mexico and California—A. Gray. (R.	
1849)	21
Meteorology and ethnology of Colonia Tovar, Venezuela. (R. 1857)	107
Meteorology of Colonia Tovar. (R. 1866)	214
Temperature of Saint Louis, Missouri. (R. 1860)	147
FERNALD, C. H. Circular No. 27, Appendix; Directions for collecting, preserv-	
ing, and transporting tortricids and other small moths. (P. 1884)	607
FERNANDEZ, DON LEON. The Guatusa Indians of Costa Rica. (R. 1882)	540
FERREL, W theories of, as to relation between difference of pressure and velocity	
of wind—J. HANN. (R. 1877)	3. 398
Fetiches, Zuñi.—F. H. Cushing. (E. 1880-'81)	542
	0.14
Fever—	357
a study in morbid and normal physiology—II. C. WOOD	341
researches on—H. C. Wood. (R. 1878)	041
study of the nature and mechanism of. Toner lecture No. IV-II. C.	000
W00D	282
Fevers, surgical complications and sequels of. Toner lecture No. v-W. W.	
KEEN	300
FEWKES, J. WALTER. On a collection of Medusæ made by the U. S. Fish Com-	
mission steamer Albatross in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico	
(with Plate xx). (P. 1885)	650
FIALRO, A. Biographical sketch of Dom Pedro II. (R. 1876)	299
Field Sparrow (spizella wortheni), new species from New Mexico-R. RIDGWAY.	
(P. 1884)	607
FIGANIERRE, M. Account of remarkable accumulation of bats. (R. 1863)	187
Figure of the earth—St. M. Merino. (R. 1863)	187
Figures— of equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity. See	
or edmingring or a uding mass arruggant from the action of Braston.	

Figures—Continued.	
of fishes, identification of, in Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida,	
and the Bahama Islands—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	60
series of, for labels	16
Filices of Kerguelen Island—A. Gray	29
Finances of the Institution, 1846-1877	32
FINCH, FLADGATE, and CLARKE. Residuary legacy of Smithson. (R. 1861)14	9.32
FINCK, H. Antiquities in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. (R. 1870)	24
Fire—	
at Smithsonian, January, 1865, report of Committee of Regents relative to-	
R. WALLACH; J. HENRY. (R. 1864)	18
Indian mode of obtaining—G. CROOK. (R. 1871)	24
Fire-alarm telegraph, American, lecture on—W. F. Channing. (R. 1854)	7
Fire ball, meteoric, orbit and phenomena of-J. H. Coffix	22
Fire-proofing buildings, architecture in relation to—D. B. Reid. (R. 1856)	9
FISCHER, F. Scientific labors of Edward Lartet. (R. 1872)	27
FISHER, WILLIAM J. Catalogue of a collection of ethnological specimens ob-	~ '
tained from the Ugashagmut tribe, Ugashak River, Bristol Bay	
Alaska. (P. 1883)	54
Fish Commission—	04
account of work of—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1880)	4
catalogue of exhibit of, at Centennial, 1876—G. B. GOODE	326
directory of officers and employés of	460
dredgings, new or little known, decapod crustacea from—S. I. SMITH. (P.	
1884)	60:
dredging of Brachyura and Anomura, preliminary report on—S. I. SMITH.	00.
(P. 1883)	
dredgings, penæidæ from—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885).	548 656
exhibit by, at Berlin Fisheries Exhibition—G. B. Goode	
experiments on animal heat in fishes, made in connection with—J. H. Kid-	413
DER. (P. 1879)	33:
first decade of—G. B. GOODE. (R. 1880)	449
list of marine invertebrata from New England coast distributed by—A. E.	
Verrill; R. Rathbun. (P. 1879)	330
mollusca collected by—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1880)	428
new species of Physiculus fulvus and Lotella maxillaris collected by, descrip-	4.00
tion of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1884)	607
notice of crustacea dredged by, off south coast of New England—S. I. SMITH.	001
(P. 1880)	42
Fish—	7-0
analysis of water destructive to, in Gulf of Mexico-F. M. ENDLICH. (P.	
1881)	467
candle, of northwest coast—J. G. SWAN. (P. 1880)	428
dates of first appearance of—F. B. Hough	182
description of new species of (Apogon pandionis)—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN.	104
(P. 1881)	467
destruction of, by poisonous water in Gulf of Mexico-J. Y. PORTER. (P.	40
1881)	467
destruction of, by polluted waters in Gulf of Mexico-W. C. W. GLAZIER.	40
(P. 1881)	467
directions for collecting and preserving—T. H. BEAN.	464
fresh, eircular on shipping—S. F. BAIRD.	384
from deep-sea fanna of western Atlantic, description of new species of (Alepo-	004
cephalus Bairdii)—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
mortality in the Gulf of Mexico—S. T. Walker. (P. 1883)	548
mortanty in the Othi of Mexico S. I. WALKER. (1. 1000)	040

Fish—Continued.	
mortality of, in Gulf of Mexico—E. INGERSOLL. P. 15-11.	467 -
mortality of, in Gulf of Mexico-M. A. Moore. (P. 1551	467
	.333
new (Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps), from south of New Englithe G. B	
GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1870)	333
new gobioid (Othonops cos), from San Diego, Cal.—R. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
new serranoid (Epinephelus Drummond-Hayi), from Bermuds and Floria	
G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1578)	332
new sparoid, (Sargus Holbrookii,) from Savannah Bank, description of - F. H.	
BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
Fish-culture of the United States, exhibit of, at Berlin Fisherics Exhibition	*
G. B. GOODE	413
Fish-cating birds of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883.	
catalogue of—R. Ridgway	553
FISHER, J. G. Acknowledgment of perennibranchiates. (R. 1862)	187
Fisheries—	
Exhibition, Berlin, additions to Museum from. (R. 1880)	442
Exhibition, Lendon, 1883, collections of the United States at. See Catalogues.	
of United States, catalogue of collection to illustrate, at Philade phia—6.	
B. Goode	326
of United States, exhibit of, at Berlin Fisheries Exhibition—G. B. Goode.	413
	. 10
Fishes—	
Elurichthys eydouxii and porichthys porosissimus, note on-1). S. Jordan. (P.	607
1884)	467
Alaskan, catalogue of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1841)	650
Albatross collections of 1884 and 1885-F. W. FEWKES. P. 1885)	518
Alepidosaurus from Alaska-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	010
American, in British Museum and Museum d'Histoire Veturelle, Paus,	333
notes on typical—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1879)	
arrangement of families of—T. GILL	441
Artedius fenestralis, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. II. Gilbert. (P.	513
152)	217
bibliography of—T. Gill.	
Bothus rafinesque, synonomy of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882).	513
Carcharias lamiella, description of D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (F.	~10
1882)	919
Cantolatilus microns—T. H. Bean. (P. 1855)	000
check-list of duplicates of distributed by Smithsoni in Institution-1. II.	* >=
BEAN (P. 1880)	150
Citherighthys stigmens description of D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert.	
(P 1889)	
antalogne of received from Jamaica-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1884)	1,01
Chriodorus—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 15-2)	513
collected at-	
Guaymas Mexico by H. F. Emeric, notes on, with description of	
Cational hadring D. S. LODDAN (P. 1984)	000
Voy West Fla with notes and descriptions—D. S. JOEDAN. (1.1 27.	607
Panama list of 1) S. JORDAN: U. H. UILBERI. (1.1	
San Cristobal Lower California, by C. H. Townsend, notes on-A.	
Sытн. (Р. 1884)	607
and I have a larger than the same and the sa	
collected by— H. E. Nichols in British Columbia and Alaska, no es ou—T. H. Bean.	
(P. 1881)	467
T. Belding list of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. P. 1482)	518

Fishes—Continued.	
collected by-	
Captain Bendire in Washington Territory and Oregon, notes on—T.H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	518
Frank H. Bradley, list of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
John M. Dow, list of, D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
D. S. Jordan at Cedar Keys, Fla., notes on—D. S. Jordan; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
Rev. Mr. Rowell, list of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Silas Stearns, in Pensacola, Fla., notes on-D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
J. G. Swan, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1883)	548
John Xantus, at Colima, Mexico, list of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882).	518
John Xantus, at Cape San Lucas, catalogue of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H.	010
GILBERT. (P. 1882).	518
collected in—	
east fork of White River, Indiana, list of-C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	607
Lake Jessup and Indian River, Florida, by R. E. Earll, list of, with de-	
scription of two new species—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
the Clear Fork of the Cumberland, list of—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN.	
(P. 1883)	548
the vicinity of New Orleans, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, list of-D. S. Jor-	
DAN. (P. 1884)	607
collection from Johnson's Island, with description of new species—R. SMITH;	
J. SWAIN. (P. 1882)	518
collection of, made by Capt. H. E. Nichols in 1852 and 1883, notes on-T. H.	
BEAN. (P. 1883).	548
Conodon serrifer, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Coryphæna hippurus—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885).	650
Corregonus hoyi—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882).	518
cottoids, monograph of the—C. GIRARD	<b>30</b> 648
description of—	040
a new cyprinodant—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
and notes on. See D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	010
Corregonus hoyi-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882).	518
deep-sea species from New England, diagnoses of two undescribed	010
genera of flounders and genus related to Merlucius—G. B. GOODE. (P.	
1880)	425
four new species of cyprinida in National Museum-D. S. JORDAN; S. E.	
МЕЕК, (Р. 1884)	607
four new species of pacilichthys in National Museum-D. S. Jordan.	
(P. 1884)	607
new eel—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
new eel, Sidesa castanea—D. S. JORDAN; C. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
of scaroid fishes from Havana and Key West, including five new	
species—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
of new species, Sebastiehthys umbrosus and Citharichthys stigmæus—D. S.	H = 0
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
new species of ( <i>Uranidea marginata</i> , <i>Potamocottus Bendirei</i> ); and of <i>Myotanhum aranylana</i> , T. H. Press, (P. 1881)	400
tophum crenulare—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)ten new species from Key West, Fla.—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	467
(P. 1884)	607
zygonectes zonifer from Nashville, Ga.—D. S. JORDAN; S. E. MEEK.	907
The soul	200

Fishes—Continued.	
description of new species-	
Myrophis vafer and Chloroscombrus orqueta-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
from the Southern United States-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN, (P.	
1882)	513
of Alepidosaurus from Alaska—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	515
of Artedius—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
of blenny—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1552)	515
of conodon-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1-82)	518
of goby-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1832)	513
of hybognathus from Mississippi-D. S. Jordan. (P. 1854)	607
of Hybopsis (H. montanus)—S. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
of North American—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1579)	333
of shark—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	513
of Uranidea—R. Smith. (P. 1882)	515
of Uranidea—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
of Urolophus-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	515
directions for collecting and preserving—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1851)	469
Epinephelus nigritus—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
European, in National Museum, list of-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1579)	333
experiments upon animal heat of—J. H. KIDDER. (P. 1879)	333
food. See G. B. Goode, T. H. Bean, D. S. Jordan, S. Stearns, T. Steindach-	
ner, S. Wilmot.	
circular relative to—S. F. BAIRD	234
memoranda of inquiry relative to—S. F. BAIRD	
questions relative to—S. F. BAIRD	234
from—	-17
Cape San Lucas, list of—D. S. Jordan: C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
Colima, Mexico, catalogue—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1532).	513
Charleston, S. C., new species—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	518
deep waters on south coast of New England, obtained by Fish Com-	910
mission in 1880—G. B. Goode. (P. 1880)	425
eastern Georgia, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
eastern Mississippi, collection of—O. P. HAY. (P. 1880)	425
Florida, Lutjanus stearnsii, Lutjanus blackfordii, Caulolatilus microps,	100
Xyrichthys psittacus, Sparus pagrus—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P.	
1884)	607
Greenland, notes on—H. G. DRESEL; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1884)	607
Hudson's Bay, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
Johnson's Island—R. Smith; J. Swain. (P. 1552)	519
Lower California, list of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	513
Mazatlan, new species of <i>Crolophus</i> —D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert.	
(P. 1882)	519
Panama, new species of Myrophis and Chloroseombrus—D. S. Jordan;	
C, H, GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Pauama, new species of <i>Urolophus</i> —D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P.	
1882)	518
Puget Sound, new species-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Puget Sound, new species of Artedius—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1882)	518
Spokane River, new species of Uranidea—R. SMITH. (P. 1882)	518
Utah Lake, notes on a collection of D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1930)	425

Fishes—Continued. genus Nocturnus, review of—J. SWAIN; G. KALB. (P. 1882)	. 518
gonus moduli aus, ichich ul-s. Swala ; U. Malb. (1.1034)	· OTO
Genus Ophichthys, nomenclature-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	
Gobiosoma ios, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	. 518
Hadropterus in French Broad River, North Carolina-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	
identification of the figures of, in Catesby's Natural History of Carolina	
Florida, and the Bahama Islands—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	
identity of Cottus maculatus with Cottus bubalis-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	
in museum of Yale College, list of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 18-2	
Ioglossus-G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	
Isesthes gilberti, description of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1882)	
La Cépède, neglected names of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882).	
Letharchus—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	
literature and systematic relations of the saccopharyngoid fishes—T. GILL	
J. A. RYDER. (P. 1884)	
list of specimens occurring in the Gulf of Mexico-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAL	
(P. 1882)	
mortality of, in Gulf of Mexico-J. P. JEFFERSON. (P. 1878)	
mortality of, in Gulf of Mexico—S. F. WALKER. (P. 1883)	
mortality of, in vicinity of Tortugas—J. P. JEFFERSON; J. Y. PORTER; T	
Moore. (P. 1878)	
new, from Kausas, Amiurus cragini, Cliola (hybopsis) topeka, Minnilus (Lythru	
rus) nigripinnis-C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	
new genus of (Benthodesmus)—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	. 467
new genus of (Delolepis)—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	
new species—	
(Aprion arionmus and Ophidium Beanii) description of-D. S. JORDAN	;
C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883)	- 548
Aspidophoroides—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	650
of flounder, Citharichthys macrops, from Pensacola, FlaH. G. Dreser	10
(P. 1884)	. 607
of pempheris—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	
of Plectromus—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	
of Physiculus fulrus and Lotella muxillaris collected by Fish Commissio	
in 1881—T. H. Bean. (P. 1884)	
of whitefish, Coregonus nelsonii, from Alaska—T. H. Bean. (P. 1884).	
nomenclature of genus Ophichthys-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (F	
1882)	
North American check-list of duplicates distributed by Smithsonian—T. H	
BEAN. (P. 1880)	
North American, review of Rafinesque's memoirs on—D. S. JORDAN	. 305
note on—	000
Calamus providens—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	
occurrence of Ichthyomyzon castanevus—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	
silver lamprey in Louisiana—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882).	
Caranx ruber and Caranx hartholomai—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT	
(P. 1884).	
Captain Bendire's collection—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	
D. S. JORDAN 305, 3	
collection of, from Clackamas River, Oregon—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1878 observed about Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Tex. Notes on—D. S. JOR	
DAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	
observed at the head of Chesapeake Bay in 1882, notes on—T. H. Bean. (I	
1883)	

Fishes—Continued.	
observed in the Saint John's River, at Jacksonville, Fla., 1st of 11.8 Jok	
DAN; S. E. MEFR. P. 1881)	617
of Alaska, some genera and species of-T. H. Brax. (P. 1879)	* 1+ 1+ )
of Alaska and Siberia, descriptions of new-T. H. BEAN. (P 1-4)	467
of Alleghany region of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tem essee, distributed	13.
of Arctic America—T. H. BEAN	31-
of Aretic America—1. II. DEAN of Betufort Harbor, North Carolina, notes on—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	1110
BERT. (P. 1-75)	
	296
of Bermuda, misfakenly described as new by Gürther—G. P. Gooder—P	
1878)	1110
of California - P. H. STRELTS	
of California, descriptions of new genera and species of-W. N. LOCKING-	
TON. (P. 1579)	355
of east coast of North America, catalogue of T. Gill	2-3
of Fanning Islands—T. H. STREETS.	300
of Florida, description of new species of (Scriola Stra 1871 - 1. B. Good	
(P. 1579)	335
of Florida, preliminary catalogue of, with new genius and torce new spe-	
cies—G. B. Goode. (P. 1879)	11.).)
of Gulf of Mexico, collected by J. W. Velie, catalogue of vol description	
of seven new species—G. B. GOODE: T. H. BEAN. (P. 3-7)	303
of Hawaiian Islands-T. H. STREETS	204
of Kerguelan Island—T. Gill	W. 1
of Mexico, descriptions of two species of, collected by Dugès-T. II. BEAN.	*311
(P. 1-79). of Mexico, notes on Dugès collection of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1-7.1)	3:
of New York—T. Gill. (R. 1-56)	9.
of Pacific coast— and Alaska, bibliography of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1521)	4/57
check list of duplicates of, distributed by Smithsonian Institution in	
1831 D S JORDAY: P. L. JOUY. (P. 18-1)	407
notes on D. S. JORDAN: C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1781)	41.4
of United States hibliography of T. GILL	11
of United States list of D. S. JORDAN, C. H. GILBERT, T. 1550)	45
of Paneagola Fla catalogue of Steam's collection and description of rew	
species—G B (coope: 1. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	33.
of St. John's River—G. R. Goode, (P. 1879)	33.1
of Samonn Islands T H STREETS	
of Switz City Swamp, Indiana, notes on-C. H. Gilbert, T. 184	515
of Today Sentes Ray Lower Chifornia, notes on the-h. Shiii.	
of the United States at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 15-3, catalogue	556
of the United States at the Books Francisco	2.436
of North America, synopsis of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert	. 348
on coast of New Jersey and Long Island—S. F. Bahrd. (R. 1554)	
pediculate, of eastern coast of extratropical North America, synopsis of—T.  GILL. (P. 1-78)	330
. 0.1 0.37 - 377 - 4 Dlo notogon - 1 SWAIV: S. E. MEER, (1.1 1/1)	607
The residence in the life of the Vollag Ol-11. Satisfic Control of the Control of	
a the Dealine description of T DEAN, 1444 Alleren	467
the antiquet of Fiches-I. II. DEAN, Marional Azara	
Fishes, report on Department of Tishes 17 11 1885 (R. 1885, II).	654

Fishes, report on Department of Fishes—Continued.	
review of—	
genus Nocturnus—J. SWAIN; G. KALB. (P. 1842)	518
Syngnathinæ of the United States—J. SWAIN. (P. 1882)the American species of marine Mugilidæ—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN.	518
(P. 1884)	€07
J. SWAIN. (P. 1884) the species of Lutjaninæ and Hoplopagrinæ found in American waters—	607
D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
the species of the genus Calamus—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
the species of the genus <i>Hæmulon</i> —D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884). three new species of fish collected at Pensacola, Fla., by Silas Stearns—	607
D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
Sebastichtys umbrosus, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Stathmonotus, new genus, from Florida—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
Stoasodon narinari, note on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
study of trunk (Ostraciontidæ), with notes on American species—G. B.	900
GOODE. (P. 1879)	333
Syngnathinæ of the United States, review of—J. SWAIN. (P. 1832) synonomy of genus Bothus Rafinesque—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	518
1882)	518
synopsis of the plectognath fishes—T. Gill. (P. 1884)	607
supplementary notes on North American fishes, Pacilichthys beani, Jordan=	
Boleosorna maculatum—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
Uranidea marginata, description of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
Urolophus Asterias, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Zygonectes inurus, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
Fishing, prehistoric, in Europe and America—C. RAU	
Fishkill, N. Y., deposit of arrow-heads near—E. M. SHEPARD. (R. 1877)	323
Fish-like vertebrates, deep-sea, new genera and species of, diagnosis of—T. GILL. (P. 1883)	548
Fissirostres, oölogy of—T. M. Brewer.	89
FLACHENECKER, G. Indian language. (R. 1862)	150
Fladgate, Clarke, and Finch. Smithson's residuary legacy. (R. 1861) 14	9, 328
Flamingo from south Florida, specimens of—G. WURDEMAN. (R. 1860)	147
in the animal kingdom, phenomena of—E. J. Marey. (1869)	228
modes of, in relation to aeronautics—J. B. Pettigrew. (R. 1867)	215
FLINT, E., shells from Costa Rica kitchen-midden collected by—W. H. DALL (P. 1878)	332
FLINT, J. M.—	
Classification and arrangement of the materia medica collection	
Classification of materia medica collection in National Museum. (P.	
1883)	
Classification of forms of drugs and medicines	
Memoranda for collectors of drugs.	
Request for drugs and information concerning them. (P.1883) 548	, 541
report on pharmacopæias of all nations	560
medica collection of the U. S. National Museum and catalogue of	
specimens. (P. 1885)	
	,

Flint implements—	
in Illinois, agricultural—C. RAU. (R. 1865)	70
	299
	323
Flint Ridge, Licking County, Ohio, sketch of -C. M. SMITH. (R. 1884 620,	623
Flints buried in Cass County, Ill.—Dr. J. F. SNYDER. (R. 18-1)	515
Flood-tide, law of deposit of—C. H. DAVIS	33
Flora—	
and fauna within living animals—J. LEIDY	44
	518
of Alaska, sketch of the—J. T. ROTHROCK. (R. 1867) 215, 3	
	294
Of Holdi Hillionous indicate of the	258
of North America, Synoptical—A. GRAY	91
of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands-H. F. A. EGGERS	313
of Washington and vicinity-L. F. WARD.	244
of western and southern Texas, report on-Dr. V. HAVARD. (P. 1835)	000
Florida—	515
Alachua County, mounds in—James Bell. (R. 1881)	515
ancient canals in—Charles J. Kenworthy. (R. 1851)	286
antiquities of—J. BARTRAM. (R. 1874)	286
antiquities of—A. MITCHELL. (R. 1574)	200
Carolina and the Bahama Islands, Catesby's Natural History of, figures of	607
fishes in, identification of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	332
catalogue of casts of Indian prisoners in—R. H. Pratt. (P. 1878)	
Charlotte Harbor, shell heaps of—Dr. M. H. Simons. (R. 1882) 535	650
collection of fishes from—O. P. HAY. (P. 1885)	548
collection of shells from, sent by 11. Hemphin—W. 11. Dalls. (1. 1663)*** colored bead from mound in—A. M. Harrison. (R. 1877)	323
Curtiss collection of fishes from—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1880)	425
evaporation in—W. C. Dennis. (R. 1866)	214
fishes, notes on some—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1884).	607
fishes of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878).	332
fishes of, preliminary catalogue and new genus and species of—G. B. Goode.	
(P. 1879)	333
forests and trees of—J. G. COOPER. (R. 1860)	147
gold ornament from mound in—C. RAU. (R. 1877)	3,440
gold ornament from mound in Grand (all J. Francis Le Baron. (R. gold, silver, and other ornaments found in—J. Francis Le Baron. (R.	
1999)	5,540
Harshalls collection of fishes from—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1880)	425
Indian mounds in—S. T. Walker. (R. 1879)	345
For West—	
Key West—fishes collected at, by D. S. Jordan, notes on—D. S. Jordan; J. Swain.	
(D. 1004)	007
calcapted at list of with note and descriptions—D. S. JORDAN.	
(D 1094)	001
General Potos on I SWAIN: S. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	007
ten new species of fishes from description of D. S. JORDAN; C. H. Gill.	-
(D 1991)	. 007
The Leaven and Indian River, fishes collected in, by R. E. Earn, list of -D.	
a 7 (D 1281)	
2 A freely greater shells notes on W. H. DALL. (P. 1880)	. 050
Muskrat (Neofiber alleni)—F. W. TRUE. (R. 1854 II)	. 648
The state of the s	

Florida—Continued.
new fish, Caulolatilus microps, from—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1878)
new race of red-shouldered hawk (buteo lineatus alleni) from-R. RIDGWAY.
(P. 1884) 607
Pensacola, collection of fishes from, obtained by Silas Stearns, notes on-D.
S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)
Pensacola, fishes observed at, notes on-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.
1882)
Pensacola, new species of fishes collected at, by S. Stearns, description of-
D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)
phosphatic sandstone from—G. W. Hawes. (P. 1882)
polychrome bead from—S. S. HALDEMAN. (R. 1877)
prehistoric remains in—J. Francis Le Baron. (R. 1882)
St. John's River, at Jacksonville, fishes observed in—D. S. Jordan; S.
E. MEEK. (P. 1884)
shell heaps and mounds in—James Shepard. (R. 1885)
shell heaps at mouth of St. John's River—S. P. Mayberry. (R. 1877) 323
shell heaps of Tampa Bay—S. T. WALKER. (R. 1879)
specimens of flamingo from—G. WURDEMAN. (R. 1860)
Stathmonotus hemphillii from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)
the aborigines of—S. T. WALKER. (R. 1881)
Tise's Ford, fossil bones discovered in the vicinity of, on the origin of—S.
T. WALKER. (P. 1883)
west coast of, mounds and shell-heaps on—S. T. WALKER. (R. 1883)588, 593
winds in—J. Baltzell. (R. 1866)
Flounder, new species of, from Pensacola, Fla.—H. G. Dresel. (P. 1884) 607
Flounders, diagnoses of two undescribed genera of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1880) 425
FLOURENS, M. J.—
Historical sketch of the Academy of Science, Paris. (R. 1862)
History of the works of Cuvier. (R. 1868)
Memoir of—
Ducrotay De Blainville. (R. 1865)
Leopold von Buch. (R. 1862)
Pyramus de Candolle. (R. 1859)
Cuvier. (R. 1868)
Magendie. (R. 1866)
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. (R. 1861)
Louis Jacques Thénard. (R. 1862)
The Jessieus and the natural method. (R. 1867)
Fluctuations of level in North American lakes—C. Whittlesey
Fluids, elastic, electricity in—A. A. De La Rive. (R. 1863)
Fly-catcher from Sandwich Islands, description of a new-R. RIDGWAY. (P.
1881)
Fly, Hessian, parasites of the—C. V. RILEY. (P. 1885)
Flying-fishes, American species of, review of the-D. S. JORDAN; S. E. MEEK,
(P. 1885)
Flynn's Creek, Tennessee, mounds on-Joshua Haite, Sr. (R. 1881)481,515
Fodiator, review of—D. S. JORDAN; S. E. MEEK. (P. 1885)
FOERSTE, Aug. A., ancient relics at Dayton, Ohio. (R. 1883)588, 593
Fog and wind—J. Balfour. (R. 1866).
Folsom, C. Report on Jewett's general stercotype catalogue of public libra-
ries
Food-
relation of, to work, and its bearings on medical practice—S. Haughton.
(R. 1870)
collections, provisional classification of—G. B. GOODE 455

Food-fishes—	
inquiry relative toS. F. BAIRD	231
questions relative to—S. F. BAIRD	234
Foods, section of, National Museum, report of curator for 1-54. R. 1-54 H.	0.1-
Foods—R. Hitchcock. Report on section of Foods. National Museum for 1855	
(R. 1885, 11)	6.4
Force, thoughts on the nature and origin of—W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1-70)	375
Force, P. Record of auroral phenomena in high northern latitudes	84
Foreign—	
commissioners, collections presented to United States by. R. 1876	299
correspondents of Smithsonian Institution, number of	-2.1/
correspondents of Smithsonian Institution, systematic index of	257
gold and silver coins, table of. (R. 1868)	221
institutions in correspondence with Smithsonian Institution, list of. R.	
1853) 64, 67, 154, 225, 243, 309, 469, 490.	635
institutions, list of addresses of, since 1862. (R. 1865)	200
institutions making donations to Smithsonian library, list of. (R. 1-64	1
FOREMAN, E.—	
Meteorological system and correspondence of Smithsonian Institution. (R.	
1851)	51
Report on meteorological system. (R. 1852)	57
Forest trees, distribution of, in Montana, Idaho, and Washington-W. W. John-	
sox. (R. 1870)	244
Forests—	
and their climatic influence—A. E. BECQUEREL. (R. 1-69)	22-
and trees of Florida and the Mexican boundary-J. G. Cooper. (R. 1860	147
and trees of North America, distribution of, and catalogue of native trees of	
the United States—J. G. COOPER. (R. 1858)	351
Formulas, chemical, tables of—F. W. CLARKE	200
Fort—	
ancient, and burial ground in Tompkins County, N. Y.—D. TROWBRIDGE.	
(R, 1-33)	1-7
Brown, Tex., list of birds from-J. C. MERRILL. (P. 1-78)	3: 0
Ellis, prehistoric remains near—P. W. Norris. (R. 1879)	345
Marion, Fla., list of casts of heads of Indian prisoners in-R. H. PRATT. (P.	
1878)	336
Ripley, Minn., natural history of country about—J. F. Head. (R. 1854)	75
Stone, near Makanda, Ill.—G. H. French. (R. 1881)	
Wadsworth, Dak., Indian mounds near—A. J. Comfort. (R. 1871)	249
Fortrieids, collecting, preserving, and transporting, directions for-C. II. Fer-	000
NALD. (P. 1884)	600
Forts—	0.119
ancient, in Ogemaw County, MichM. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	299
and dwellings, Indian, in Indian Territory-W. E. DOYLE. (R. 1876)	200
Fossil—	
bones discovered in the vicinity of Tice's ford, Florida, on the origin of-	548
S. T. WALKER. (P. 1883)	145
corbiculadæ—T. Prime	425
gasteropod, from Mexico, description of—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1880)	332
mollusks from later tertiaries of California—W. H. Dall. (P. 1875)	41
ox—J. Leidy	71
plants, department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R.	645
1884, II)	202
migrate thom Chino description of 1 S VEWRERRY assessment assessment	~~~

Fossil—Continued.	
plants from western North America, description of-J.S. Newberry. (P.	510
trees in the U. S. National Museum—P. T. SWAINE; J. T. C. HEGEWALD. (P.	518
1882)	518
Fossils—	
carboniferous invertebrate, description of new species of—C. A. White. (P.	
1879)	333
catalogue of rocks, minerals, ores, and—J. Locke. (R. 1554)	75
cretaceous, from Arkansas and Colorado—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1881)	467
cretaceous invertebrate, from Kansas and Texas, description of new—C. A. White. (P. 1879)	333
departments of, National Museum, reports of curators for 1884. (R. 1884, II).	648
from Nebraska, report on—J. LEIDY. (R. 1851)	51
from Santa Barbara, Cal.—P. P. CARPENTER	252
invertebrate, from Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah-C. A. WHITE. (P.	
1880)	425
invertebrate, of North America—	
check-list of—T. A. CONRAD	
check-list of—F. B. Meek	
cretaceous and jurassic-F. B. MEEK	
eocene and oligocene—T. A. CONRAD	
miocene—F. B. MEEK.  postpliocene, in coast range of Californian—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	332
tertiary, distribution of Californiau—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	332
tertiary, presented by Imperial Geological Institute, Vienna. (R. 1863)	187
Foster, J. W.—	20.
Ancient relics in Missouri. (R. 1863)	187
Catalogue of rocks, minerals, etc. (R. 1854)	75
FOURIER, J.—	
Eulogy on—F. Argo. (R. 1871).	249
Memoir of Delambre. (R. 1864)	
FOWLER, J. Shell heaps of New Brunswick. (R. 1870)	244
Fox (yacht)—	7.46
meteorological observations in Arctic Seas made on—F. L. McCLINTOCK	
record of voyage of, in Arctic regions—F. L. McClintock	
France. See Paris, Prize questions.	ι, στο
Emperor of, report to, by Minister of Public Instruction, on scientific ex-	
pedicion to Mexico. (R. 1864)	
Franklin, Sir John, expedition in search of. See Kane.	
Franklin County, Ind., the Glidwell mound—Dr. G. W. Homsher. (R. 1882)-53	5, 540
Free freight between—	
Germany and the United States by North German Lloyd-R. Schleider.	
(R. 1858)	
United States and England—E. CUNARD. (R. 1859)	
United States and Germany—Kunhardt & Co. (R. 1861)	149 <b>46</b>
Frémont J. C., description of plants collected by—J. Torrey Frémontiaux, plantæ—J. Torrey	
French, G. II.—	10
Antiquities of Jackson County, Ill. (R. 1881)	1, 515
Stone fort near Makanda, Jackson County, Ill. (R. 1831)	
French-	
Broad River, North Carolina, Hadropterus auranticus in-T. H. BEAN. (P.	
1835)	650

French—Continued.	
exposition of 1867, ethnological department of the. (R. 1867)	215
half-breeds of the Northwest—V. Harvard. (R. 1879)	345
Institute, history of—M. Flourens. (R. 1862).	150
Society of Archæology, Archæological Congress organized by. (R. 1866)	214
vocabulary, with comparative words in English, Spanish, and Latin	170
weights and measures. See Tables.	
Fresh fish and other animals, circular relative to shipping	384
Fresh-water—	
algæ of North America—H. C. Wood	241
glacial drift of Northwestern States-C. Whittlesey.	197
in the ocean—W. C. Dennis. (R. 1866)	214
shells. See Shells.	
shells, Floridian, notes on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	650
sponges from Mexico-E. Potts. (P. 1855)	650
Friedländer, J. Plan of a bibliography. (R. 1858)	109
FRIEL, J. Antiquities of Hancock County, Ky. (R. 1877)	323
Friends of the Museum, circular addressed to—S. F. BAIRD. (P. 15-1)467,	446
Frigate mackerel (Auxis Rochei) on New England coast—G. B. Goode. (P.	
1880)	425
FROEBEL, J. Physical geography of North American Continent. (R. 1854)	75
Frost, disintegrating effects of, on building stones—C. G. PAGE	359
Fruits, dates of ripening of—F. B. Hough	182
Fuca, Straits of, Indians of. See J. G. Swan.	
Fulica caribæa, new species of, from the West Indies—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1554).	607
Fund, Smithson—	0.11
memorial of Regents to Congress relative to. (R. 1850)	28
statement of, 1846-1877.  Fundy, Bay of, synopsis of marine invertebrata of—W. STIMPSON.	329
	50 356
Funeral of J. Henry	550
Future of— geology—J. Prestwich. (R. 1875)	298
the human race—A. De Candolle. (R. 1875)	298
the lighten race in the camponent (it is to)	200
G.	
Galapagos Island, new muranoid eel (sidera chlevastes) from, description of-D. S.	
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883)	548
GALBRAITH, F. G. Rock carvings on Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania. (R.	
1581)	,515
Gadus cimbrius, identity of, with Rhinonemus caudacuta-G. B. GOODE; T. H.	
Bean. (P. 1878)	335
GAINES, A. S.; CUNNINGHAM, K. M. Shell heaps on Mobile River, Alabama (R.	
1877)	353
GALE, L. D., statement of, on telegraph. (R. 1857)	107
GALE, W. HECTOR. Antiquities of Fox River Valley, La Salle County, Ill. (R.	
1881)	, 515
Galeorhinus galens—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Gales of wind and appearance of aurora, connection of-R. T. KNIGHT; J.	210
HENRY. (R. 1871)	249
Gallatin, A.—	100
Comparative vocabulary	160 N
On publication of Squier and Davis's work. (R. 1817)	2, A
Gallery, Art. See Corcoran.	518
Galls, jumping seeds and—C. V. RILEY. (P. 1552)	010

Galt, F. L. Indians of Peru. (R. 1877)	323
Galvanism, recent progress in. J. MÜLLER. (R. 1855)	77
Galvanometer, use of, as a measuring instrument-J. C. Poggendorf. (R.	
1859)	110
Galveston, Tex. Fishes observed at, notes on-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1882)	518
Gamopetalæ—A. Gray559,	591
Gangrene, bibliography of—W. W. KEEN	300
Gardening, natural history as applied to farming and-J. G. Morris. (R.	
1855)	77
GARDINER, R. H.—	
Barometer, rain, and snow gauges. (R. 1858)	109
Disappearance of ice. (R. 1860)	147
Opening and closing of Kennebec River, Maine. (R. 1858)	109
GARDNER, W. H. Indians of valley of Red River of the North. (R. 1870)	244
Garfield, J. A.—	
Biographical notice of S. P. Chase and L. Agassiz. (R. 1873)	5, 329
Memorial address on J. Henry	356
Gärke, H. Birds of Heligoland. (P. 1879)	333
Garman, S.—	
Contributions to the natural history of the Bermudas, Part VI. Reptiles.495,	568
Notes and descriptions taken from Selachians in the U.S. National Museum	
(Myliobatis goodei, Dasybatus varidens, Urolophus nebulosus, U. fuscus, Raia	
fusca, R. senta, R. jordani, nn. ss.) (P. 1885)	650
Synopsis and description of American Rhinobatidæ. (P. 1880)	425
The generic name of the Pastinacas, or "Sting-rays." (P. 1885)	650
The American Salmon and Trout, note on—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
GARRETSON, JOHN; BANTA, W. V. Mound at Snake Den, near Salem, Henry	
County, Iowa. (R. 1881)	
Gas, hydrogen, as metal and—J. E. REYNOLDS. (R. 1870)	244
Gasteropod, large fossil from Puebla, Mexico—C. A. White. (P. 1880)	425
Gasterosteus, description of new species of, from Schoodic Lakes, Maine-T. H.	
BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
Gastrostomus bairdii, new genus and species of, anatomy of—T. GILL: J. A.	F 4.3
Ryder. (P. 1883)	548
Gasterosteus williamsoni, occurrence of, in an artesian well at San Bernardino,	548
Cal., note on—R. SMITH. (P. 1883)  GATSCHET, A. S.—	040
Klamath Lake Indian conjurer's practice. (E. 1879-'80)	476
"The relapse" in Klamath Lake dialect. (E. 1879–'80	476
Gauge, snow—W. E. Guest. (R. 1858).	109
Gauges, rain and snow—R. H. GARDINER. (R. 1858)	109
GAUTIER, Professor. Researches relative to nebulæ. (R. 1863)	187
Gems, plans for collection of, for New Orleans Exposition of 1884-'85-F. W.	101
CLARKE. (P. 1884)	599
Genera of the Scolopendrellide-J. A. RYDER. (P. 1882)	518
Generation, alternate and parthenogenesis in the animal kingdomG. A. Korn-	010
HUBER. (R. 1871)	249
Generic—	
and specific appellation of North American and European birds-L. Stejne-	
GER. (P. 1882)	518
names. Amitra and Thysis replaced—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1883)	548
name of Pastinacas—S. GARMAN. (P. 1885)	650
names of recent and fossil animals, list of—S. H. SCUDDER	470
names, ornithological, notes on some apparently preoccupied-L. Stejne-	
GER. (P. 1885)	650

Geneva, report on transactions of Society of Physics and Natural fissory -
JHC, 1858 to June 1859 A. A. Die r., Pren. D. (1868)
July, 1860, to June, 1861- P. DUBY. (R. 1861)
July, 1861, to June, 1862—A. DE CANDOLLE, (R. 1861).
July, 1862, to June, 1863 - Professor Marcett, (R. 1863)
July, 1863, to June, 1864—Dr. Chossat. (R. 1865)
July, 1864, to June, 1865 E. Plantamour. (R. 1865)
July, 1865, to June, 1866—Dr. Gosse. (R. 1866)
July, 1867, to June, 1868—E. WARTMANN. (R. 1868)
July, 1868, to June, 1869—11. C. LOMBARD. (R. 1869)
July, 1870, to June, 1871 - H. DE SAUSSURE. (R. 1871)
July, 1872, to June, 1875—A. A. De La Rive. (R. 1874)
July, 1873, to June, 1874—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875)
July, 1874, to June, 1875—E. PLANTAMOUR. (R. 1877)
July, 1875, to June, 1876—J. MÜLLER. (R. 1877) . 323
July, 1876, to June, 1877       -A. FAVRE. (R. 1877),       323         Genitalia of male cels—S. T. Cattle. (P. 1880).       425
Commercial Commercial Action 1971
Geographical—
distribution of batrachia and reptilia—E. D. Cope
manuscripts, catalogue of collection of —L. Berlandier. (R. 1851). 75
Geography. See Physical Geography.
account of progress in-
F. M. Green. (R. 1882; R. 1883; R. 1884) 10, 593, 623, 527, 576, 611
J. K. Goodrich. (R. 1885)
of North American Continent—J. FROEBEL. (R. 1854)
Geological—
Researches in China, Mongolia, and Japan R. Pumpelly 202
specimens, catalogue of D. D. OWEN. (R. 1854)
survey in Michigan, catalogue of rocks, minerals, and ores collected on—C.
T. Jackson. (R. 1854)
Survey, directory of officers and employés of
surveys. See annual reports; also Hayden, Powell, Wheeler.
Geology —
account of progress in—T. Sterry Hunt. (R. 1882; R. 1883)510,593,526,575 and history, boundary line between—E. Sters. (R. 1872)
and history, boundary line between—E. Suess. (R. 1872)
1884, II)
cconomic, of Trinidad, report on survey of—G. P. Wall; J. G. Sawkins.
(R. 1556)
of the Bernudas—W. N. RICE
of Kerguelen Island - F. M. ENDLICH 291
of lower Louisiana and salt deposit on Petite Anse Island-E. W. HILGARD. 248
past and future of—J. Prestwich. (R. 1875)
progress in, in 1879, 1880—G. W. HAWES. (R. 1880)
surface illustrations of—E. Hitchcock
Georgia—
aboriginal structures in -C. C. Jones. (R. 1877)323, 400
ancient mounds in-M. F. Stevenson. (R. 1870)
Bartow County, mound in—M. F. Stevenson. (R. 1872) 271
Berrien County, mounds in—William J. Taylor. (R. 1881; R. 1883)181, 515 588, 593
Coosawattee Old Town, Murray County, silver crosses from Indian-grave
mound at—Dr. Charles C. Jones, jr. (R. 1881)
description of fishes of Alleghany region of -D. S. JORDAN; A. W. BRAYTON 308
. П. Mis. 170——46

Georgia - Continued.	
Etowah River, the great mound on the-Charles Whittlesey. (R. 1881).481,	515
habits of pouched rat, or salamander of-W. Gesner. (R. 1860)	147
McIntosh and Early counties, mounds in-W. McKinley. (R. 1872)	271
microscopical observations in-J. W. Bailey	23
Nashville, Zygonectes zonifer from, description of-D. S. JORDAN; S. E. MEEK.	
(P. 1884)	607
notes on collection of fishes from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
occurrences of Stricklandia salteri and Stricklandia davidsoni in-C. A.	
WHITE. (P. 1880)	425
Putnam County, mounds in—Benj. W. Kent. (R. 1882)	
remarkable forms of hailstones in—S. ABICH. (R. 1869)	228
shellheaps in—D. Brown. (R. 1871).	249
	323
Spalding County, antiquities of—W. B. F. Balley. (R. 1877)	
Geothlyphis bairdii, new species of, from Nicaragua—C. C. Nutting. (P. 1883).	548
Gephyrae of northeast coast of America -A. E. Verrill. (P. 1879)	333
Germany and United States, free freight between—	1.00
by North German Lloyd—R. Schleiden. (R. 1858)	109
Kunhardt & Co. (R. 1861)	149
Gesner, W.—	
Habits of ponched rat, or salamander of Georgia. (R. 1860)	147
Mica beds in Alabama. (R. 1879)	345
Mounds, workshops, and stone-heaps in Jefferson County, Ala. (R. 1881). 481	
Geysers of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. BOEHMER. (R. 1885)	, 649
Gibbons, H. Climate of San Francisco. (R. 1854)	7.0
Gibbes, R. W. Memoir on Mosasaurus and allied new genera, Holcodus, Cono-	
saurus, Amphorosteus	14
GIBBS, G.—	
Archæology in the United States. (R. 1861)	149
Bibliography of Chinook jargou	161
Comparative vocabulary	170
	161
Ethnological map of the United States. (R. 1862)	150
Ethnological suggestions	207
Indian languages. (R. 1865)	209
Indian vocabularies. (R. 1862).	150
Instructions for archæological investigations. (R. 1861)	149
Instructions for ethnology and philology	
Intermixture of races. (R. 1864)	188
Language of aboriginal Indians of America. (R. 1870)	244
Makah Indians.	220
	150
Philological circular. (R. 1862) Physical atlas of North America. (R. 1866).	
Physical attas of North America. (A. 1800)	214
Suggestions for scientific investigations in Russian America.	
Gibbs, G., memoir of-J. A. Stevens. (R. 1873)	275
GIBBS, G., and others—	4
Recommendation of Shea's Indian linguistics. (R. 1861)	149
Tinneh or Chepewyan Indians of British and Russian America. (R.	
1866)214,	
GIBBS, G. J. Stone celts in the West Indies and Africa. (R. 1877)	323
GIBBS, W.; GENTH, F. A. Researches in ammonia-cobalt bases.	88
Gideon's Farm, Hennepin County, Minn., mounds on-F. II. NUTTER. (R.	
1879)	343

HLB	err, Charles H.—See under Jordan, David S., and Gilbert, Charles H.————————————————————————————————————	
11	list of fishes collected in the east fork of White River, Indiana, with de-	
	scriptions of two new species (Hypargyrus, n. g., Porbes: Vatrania	
	boops, n. s.; Nocomis hyostomus, n. s.; Serraria, n. s., (P. 15-1)	ь07
d	lescription of three new fishes from Kansas (Amiurus cragini, Cliola (Ily-	11178
	bopsis) topeka, Minnilus (Lythrurus) nigripinnis nn. ss (See also	
	under Jordan and Gilbert.) (P. 1884)	607
1	notes on the fishes of Switz City Swamp, Greene County, Ind. (Pacilichthys	(III)
·	palustris, n. s.). (P. 1584)	
TILE	ERT, Sir D. Notice of Smithson. (R. 1853)	607
	, T.—	, 3.50
	Account of progress in zoology	
4	1850. (R. 1880)	431
		412
	1881. (R. 1881)	487
	1882. (R. 1882)	533
	1883. (R. 1883)	582
	1884. (R. 1884)	
	1885. (R. 1885)	643
	Contribution to the terminology of ichthyography. (P. 1881)	607
1	Arrangement of families of—	
	fishes	
	mammals	230
	mollusks	227
1	Bibliography of—	
	fishes	247
	fishes of Pacific coast of United States	463
	mammals	230
	mollusks	227
0	Catalogue of fishes of east coast of North America	283
	Diagnosis of new genera and species of deep-sea fish-like vertebrates (Pe-	
	tromyzon bairdii, Chimara abbreviata, Histiobranchus infernalis, Nota-	
	canthus analis, Sigmops stigmaticus, Hyperchoristus tanneri, Alepocepha-	
	lus productus, Halosaurus gvodei, Plectromus suborbitalis, Stephanoberys	
	monæ. Caulolepis longidens, Bassozetus normulis, Onos rufus). (P. 1883)	548
10	Sishes of Kerguelen Island	294
	Tishes of New York. (R. 1856)	91
	dentity of the genus Learynnis Lockington, with Lycodopsis Collett. (P.	0.
1	1880)	425
7	Tomenclature of the Xiphrids, (P. 1882)	518
	Vote on—	OL
T,	Antennariidæ. (P. 1878)	332
	Ceratiida. (P. 1878)	332
		518
	affinities of the Ephippiids. (P. 1882)	518
	Bdellostomidæ and Myxinidæ. (P. 1882)	£18
	genus Sparus. (P. 1802)	467
	Latiloid genera. (P. 1881)	518
	Leptocardians. (P. 1882)	335
	Maltheida. (P. 1878)	518
	Myzonts and Marsipobranchiates. (P. 1882)	
	Petromyzontids. (P. 1882)	518
	Pomatomidæ. (P. 1882)	518
	Sternoptychidae (Iniomi, nom. nov.; the figures of Sternoptyx diaphanus	CON
	is not published.) (P. 1881)	517
	relationships of the Echencidid. (P. 1882)	518
0	on the family of Centronomide. (P. 1882)	518

Gill, T Continued.	
On the family and subfamilies of Carangida. (P. 1882)	518
On the proper name of the bluefish. (P. 1832)	518
On the relations of the family Lobotidæ. (P. 1882)	518
Status of ichthyology	247
Supplementary note on the Pediculati. (P. 1882)	518
Synopsis of pediculate fishes of the eastern coast of extratropical North	
America. (P. 1878)	332
Synopsis of the genera of the super-family Tenthidoiden (families Tenthi-	
didæ and Siganidæ) (Ctenochætus, n. g., Colocopus, n. g., C. lambdurus,	
new name). (P. 1884)	607
Synopsis of the Plectognath fishes (Triodoutoidea, n. super-fam.; Musturus,	
n. g.). (P. 1884)	607
Synoptical tables of mammals	230
The osteological characters of the Lutjanina. (P. 1884)	607
GILL, T.; RYDER, J. A. Diagnoses of new genera of Nemichthoid cels. (Serri-	
romer beanii, Spinivomer goodei, Labichthys carinatus, Labichthys clongatus.)	
(P. 1883)	548
GILL, T. N.; RYDER, J. A. On the anatomy and relations of the Eurypharyugide	
(Lyomeri, Gastrostomus bairdii. (P. 1883)	548
GILL, THEODORE, and RYDER, JOHN A. On the literature and systematic rela-	
tions of the Saccopharyngoid fishes (with Plate 1, Ophiognathus ampul-	
luceus) ex Harwood. (P. 1884)	607
Gilliss, J. M. Solar eclipse, Peru, September 7, 1858	100
GILLMAN, II.—	
Characteristics of ancient man in Michigan. (R. 1875)	, 393
Mound builders and platycnemism in Michigan. (R. 1873) 275,	, 393
GILMAN, W. S. Lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
GIRARD, C.—	
Bibliography of American natural history for 1851	48
Description of species of Cyprinide and Catostomide, identification of—D.S.	
JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
Monograph of Cottoids	30
GIRARD, C.; BAIRD, S. F. Catalogue of North American reptiles	49
Girard College observations. See A. D. Bache.	
GIVEN, W. F. Remarkable electric phenomenon. (R. 1865)	209
Glacial drift (fresh water) of the Northwestern States-C. WHITTLESEY	
Glaciers, traces of, in Massachusetts and Vermont—E. Hitchcock	90
GLAISHER, J. Account of balloon ascensions. (R. 1863)	187
GLAZIER, W. C. W. On destruction of fish in Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1881)	467
Gliddon mummy case—C. Pickering	208
Glidwell mound (the), Franklin County, Ind.—Dr. G. H. HOMSHER. (R.	
1882)	
Globe, winds of the-J. H. Coffin.	268
Glyptocephalus cynoglossus on coast of North America-G. B. Goode; T. H.	
Bean. (P. 1878)	
Gnathypops mystacinus, new species, description of D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884).	607
Goat, Rocky Mountain, habits of—J. C. MERRILL. (P. 1879)	333
Gobiesox rhessodon, from San Diego, Cal., description of—R. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
Gobioid fish, description of a new, from San Diego, Cal.—R. SMITH. (P. 1881).	467
Gobiosoma—	
centhecoun, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	000
(P. 1884).	607
histrio, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607 518
TOS TRESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O	1010

GOLD—	
and silver coins, assay of, at United States Mint - J. Pollocol 1.	011
and silver coins, foreign, table of. (R. 1865)	221
orname: t from a mound in Florida, observations on C. Rau. (1.17)	
273 410	403
silver and other ornaments found in Fiorida—J. Francis Le Ba ion.	100
(R. 1882)	- 10
Golden warblers, American, review of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 155)	(550)
GOODE, G. B.—	(),)()
Catalogue of collection to illustrate animal resources and fisheries of the	
United States, exhibited at Philadelphia, 1-76	000
Catalogue of fishes of the Bermudas.	326
Catalogue of U.S. Fish Commission's exhibit at Berlin, 1880	296
Classification of collection o	413
Classification of collection of animal resources	297
Clupea tyrannus of Latrobe. (P. 187)	339
Description of new species of amber fish (Seriola stearnsii), obtained from	
Florida by S. Stearns. (P. 1879)	().)()
Descriptions of new species of fishes from deep soundings on southern New	
England coast, with diagnoses of two undescribed genera of flounders	
and genus related to Merlucius. (P. 1880)	425
Description of twenty-five new species of fish from the southern United	
States, and three new genera, Letharchus, Ioglossus, and Chriodorus.	
(P. 1552)	515
First decade of the U. S. Fish Commission. (R. 1880).	415
Fishes from Bermuda mistakenly described as new by Günth r. (P. 1874)	332
Fishes from deep waters on south coast of New England obtained by Fish	
Commission in 1880. (P. 1880)	452
Frigate mackerel (Auxis rochei), on New England coast. (P. 1850	425
List of substances derived from animal kingdom	207
Methods of capture and utilization of animals	297
Notacanthus phasganorus, new species of Notacanthida from Grand Banks	
of Newfoundland. (P. 1880)	425
Occurrence of Belone latimanus in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. (P. 1-7-)	332
Occurrence of Canada porcupine in West Virginia. (P. 1878)	3.19
Occurrence of Hippocampus antiquorum on St. George's Banks. (P. 1878)	333
Organization and objects of the U.S. National Museum. (P. 1-4) 157,	459
Plan of organization and regulations of the U. S. National Museum (P. 15-1)	
407,	
Plans for installation of collections in the U.S. National Museum	472
Preliminary catalogue and synopsis of collections of United States at London	
Fisheries Exhibition, I883	551
Preliminary catalogue of fishes of St. John's River and east coast of Florida,	
with descriptions of new genus and three new species. (P. 1879)	333
Provisional classification of the food collection. (P. 151)	455
Report of the assistant director of the National Museum for	
1881510	,515
1882	,510
1853587	, 593
]83]	613
Revision of American species of genus Brevoortia, with description of new	
species from Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1878)	332
Scheme of classification of collections in the U. S. National Museum. (P.	
1881)	457
Study of trunk fishes (Ostraciontida), with notes on American species. (P.	
1879)	000

Goode, G. B.—Continued.	
Synopsis of useful and injurious animals	297
Taxonomic relations and geographical distribution of swordfish family	
(Xiphiidw). (P. 1881)	467
The generic names Amitra and Thyris replaced. (Monomitra and Delothyris,	
new names.) (P. 1883)	548
Voices of crustaceans. (P. 1878)	33:
Goode, G. B.; Bean, T. H.—	
A list of the species of fishes recorded as occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. (P.	
1882)	518
Catalogue of Stearns's fishes of Florida and descriptions of new species. (P.	010
1879)	333
Catalogue of Velic's fishes in Gulf of Mexico and description of new species.	000
(P. 1879)	33:
Craig flounder of Europe (Glyptocephalus cynoglossus) on coast of North	1,71,71
America. (P. 1878)	339
Description of—	00
Alcpocephalus lairdii, new deep-sea fish, western Atlantic. (P. 1879)	333
Argentina syrtensium, new deep-sea fish, Sable Island Bank. (P. 1878)	335
Caulolatilus microps from Gulf coast of Flerida. (P. 1878)	332
Gadoid fishes, Physis chesteri and Haloporphyrus viola, from northwestern	OUN
Atlantic. (P. 1878).	338
Leptophidium cervinum and L. marmoratum, new fishes from deep	006
water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. (P. 1885).	650
Lycodes paxillus. (P. 1879).  new fishes obtained by the U. S. Fish Commission mainly from deep	330
water off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Aphoristia diomedeana, A.	
pusilla, Hemirhombus fimbriatus, Citharichthys ventralis, Etropus rimosus,	
Macrurus caribbaus, M. occa, Coryphanoides sulcatus, Malacocephalus	
occidentalis, Bathygadus eavernosus, B. macrops, B. longifilis nn. ss.;	
Neobythites gillii, Porogadus miles, nn. gg. and ss.; Bathyonus nom.	0
gen. nov.; Bathyonus catena, B. pectoralis, nn. ss. (P. 1885)	650
new genus and species of fish, Lopholatilus chamaleonticeps, from New	1200
England. (P. 1879)	333
new species of fish, Apogon pandionis, from mouth of Chesapeake Bay.	
(P. 1881)	467
new species of fish (Lutjanus blackfordii and Lutjanus stearnsii) frem	0.10
coast of Florida. (P. 1878)	335
Identity of Brosmius brosme Americanus, Gill, with Brosmius brosme (Müller)	0.00
White. (P. 1878)	335
Identity of Rhinonemus candacuta with Gadus cimbrius. (P. 1878)	333
New genus of fishes, Benthodesmus. (P. 1881)	467
New serranoid fish, Epinephelus Drummond-Hayi, from Bermudas and Flor-	
ida. (P. 1878)	339
New species of Liparus (L. ranula) from Halifax. (P. 1879)	333
Note on Platessa ferruginea and Platessa rostra'a. (P. 1878)	335
Note upon black grouper (Epincphelus nigritus) of the southern coast. (P.	
1878)	332
Notes on some Florida fishes (Lutjanus stearnsii, Lutjanus blackfordii, Caulola-	
	607
	333
	332
On the American fishes in the Linnean collection. (P. 1885)	650
GOODE, G. B.; JONES, J. M. (editors). Contributions to the natural history of	
the Bermudas	195

Goodrich, J. K., account of progress in geography. (R. 1855)	632
Gopher of Illinois, habits of the-J. B. Parvix. (R. 1851)	75
Gore, J. Howard. Tuckahoe, or Indian bread. (R. 181)	482
Gosse, Dr. Report on transactions of the Society of Physics and Na una His-	
tory of Geneva, 1865-1866. (R. 1866).	211
GOULD, B. A.—	
Account of astronomical observatory at Cordoba, Argentine Republic. (R.	
1873)	27.0
Discussion of Piazzi's astronomical observations. (R. 1863)	1-1
List of scientific papers of A. D. Bache. (R. 1870)	
Report on history of discovery of Neptune	18
Transatlantic longitude	223
GOULD, J. Acknowledgment of birds. (R. 1867)	215
Government Museum. See Museum.	. 1()()
Government of Bremen, exchange system. (R. 1865)	500
Graham, T., scientific work of—W. Opling. (R. 1871)	249
Grammar—	)~-
and dictionary of the Carib or Karif language—C. H. BERENDT. (R. 1573).	275
and dictionary of the Dakota language—S. R. Rugas	40 98
and dictionary of the Yoruba language—T. J. Bowen	
of Yoruba language—W. W. TURNER	95 650
Granatellus sallæi boncardi, description of—R. Ridgway. (P. 185)	(),)17
Grand Bank—	1 1-
new species of Notacanthida from—G. B. Goode. (P. 1550)	425
occurrence of Lycodes validi on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1873)	233
Grand Manan, marine invertebrata of —W. STIMPSON	50
Granite, Maine, black nodules in—G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1853)	211
GRANT, E. M. Account of discovery of stone image in Tennessee. (R. 1870)	~ ! !
Grasshopper—	109
means of destroying -V. Motschulsky. (R. 1858)	147
	1.11
Grasshoppers— and locusts of America—A. S. Taylor. (R. 1558)	10.
North American, circular in reference to history of—P. R. UHLER	163
Graves, ancient, and shell heaps of California—P. SCHUMACHER. (R. 1871)	13 44 (
Gravitation—	
figures of equilibrium of liquid mass withdrawn from action of. See Pl tean.	
kinetic theories of—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1876)	395
Gray, A.—	,
Address at memorial of J. Henry. (R. 1878)	L 356
Biographical memoir of J. Henry. (R. 1878)	.407
Biographical notice of W. H. Harvey. (R. 1867)	215
Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands. No. 1. A.—Notes	
npon the plants collected on the Commander Islands (Bering and Cop-	
per Islands), by Leonhard Stejneger. (P. 1881)	(107
Memoir of John Torrey. (R. 1873)	275
Plantæ Wrightianæ Texano-Neo-Mexicanæ. Part 1	22
Plantæ Wrightianæ Texano-Neo-Mexicanæ. Part H	42
Plants of Arctic America	342
Plants of Keronelen Island	294
Report on Lindheimer's, Fendler's, and Wright's botanical explorations in	
New Mexico and California. (R. 1819)	21
Separtical flora of North America	, 591
Gray, A., and others. Report on organization of Smithsonian Institution. (R.	
1(5)	67

Grav, A.; Coppée, H. Report of Committee of Regents on Smithsonian Museum. (R. 1874).	286
GRAY, A.; SARGENT, A. A.; CLYMER, H. Report of Committee on Museum.	
(R. 1876)	299
Gray, J. E.; DE CANDOLLE, A. Dominant language for science. (R. 1874)	286
Gray substance of medulla oblongata, and trapezium—J. DEAN	
Great Britain, history of the Royal Institution of—E. Mailly. (R. 1867) Greece—	215
	015
Museum of National University of, exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	215
ornamental album from—Miss E. B. CONTAXAKI. (R. 1857).	107
GREEN, EDWARD, ancient rock inscriptions in Johnson County, Ark. (R.	
1881)	1,515
GREEN, F. M. Account of progress in geography. (R. 1882; R. 1883; R.	677
1884)	01.1
Green, J. Account of a new barometer. (R. 1855)	
Green, J.; WÜRDEMANN, W. On filling barometer tubes. (R. 1859)	110
Green's standard barometer	148
Greene County, Ind., Switz City Swamp, fishes of, notes on the—C. H. GILBERT.	4.00
(P. 1884)	607
Greenland—	01.4
account of cryolite of—Lewis; Quale. (R. 1866)	214
fishes, notes on some —H. G. Dresel. (P. 1884)	C07
observations in. See Kane.	61.4.1
report of explorations in—L. Kumlien. (R. 1878)	341
Green River—	0.40
country, meteorology of—Colonel Collins. (R. 1871)	249
group, new molluscan forms from the—C. A. White. (P. 1882)	518
Valley, Indiana, native trees of, notes on—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
rock engravings on—J. G. BRUFF. (R. 1872)	271
Grenada, eatalogue of Ober's collection of birds of-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878).	333
Grinnell expedition to Arctic seas. See Kane.	
GROSSMANN, F. E. Pima Indians of Arizona. (R. 1871)	249
Gnadeloupe—	
catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
fauna of, new species of birds—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1885)	650
Point-a-Pitre, the Guesde collection of antiquities in-O. T. MASON. (R.	
1884)	
Guanajnato, notes on Dugès's fishes from—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1879)	333
Guatemala—	0.00
antiquities in—G. WILLIAMSON. (R. 1876)	299
collection of historical documents in-C. II. Berendt. (R. 1876)	299
earthquakes in—A. CANUDAS. (R. 1858)	109
new humming bird (Atthis ellioti) from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1878)	330
Pantaleon, antiquities of—C. E. Vreeland; J.F. Bransford. (R. 1884).623,	
sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumalwhuapa in—S. Habel	269
Guatemalan minister, A. T. Do Irisarri, letter from, recommending Dr. Berendt.	
(R. 1865)	209
Guatuso Indians of Costa Rica—Don Leon Fernandez. (R. 1882)	540
Gnaymas—	
Mexico, fishes collected at, by H. F. Emeric, notes on—D. S. JORDAN. (P.	221
1884)	607
Sonora, birds found at, in December, 1882, and April, 1893, list of—L. Beld.	
ING. (P. 1883)	548
Guesde collection of antiquities—O. T. Mason. (R. 1884)	621

Guest, W. E. —	
Ancient Indian remains near Prescott, Canada West, (R. 150, 2222)	91
Snow gauge. (R.1858)	1(1)
	144
GUILD, R.A. Biographical notice of Chas. C. Jewett. (R.157)	215
Gulf—	
coast, new fishes from—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
district, Hudson Bay Company, birds of, list of the-L. M. TURNIR. (P.	
1885)	650
Gulf of California—	
lecture on shells of—P. P. Carpenter. (R. 1859)	110
list of fishes of—D. S. Jordan; ('. Il. Gilbert. (P. 1881)	167
Gulf of Mexico. See Mexico—	
analysis of water destructive to fish in-F. M. ENDLICH. (P. 1881)	467
catalogue of fishes collected in, by J. W. Velie- G. B. Goode; T. H. Peax.	
(P. 1879)	(3+31)
	(50
collection meduse from—F. H. FEWKES. (P. 18-5)	467
destruction of fish in—W. (*. W. GLAZIER. (P. 151)	467
destruction of fish in-J. Y. Porter. (P. 15-1)	-1117
echini collected in, by steamer Albatross in 18-1 and 18-5, reports on-R.	(550
RATHBUN. (P. 1885)	545
fish mortality in the—S. T. WALKER. (P. 1883)	
fish mortality in-E. Ingersoll. (P.1881)	100
fish mortality in-M. A. Moore. (P. 1881)	467
mortality of fishes in-J. P. Jefferson. (P. 1878)	332
notes on mortality among fishes in—S. H. Johnson. (P. 1881)	467
report on water from-W. G. Farlow. (P. 1881)	467
species of fishes occurring in, list of—G. B. Goode: T. H. Brax. (P. 1882).	513
stalked crinoids collected in, by steamer Albatrose in 1851 and 1855, report	
on-R. Rathbun. (P. 1885)	650
Gulf-stream, formation of clouds over-11. M. Bannister. (R. 1866)	214
Gun-cotton and gunpowder-Lieut, von Karolyi; B. F. ('naig. (R. 1861)	1
GUNN, D.—	
Egging expedition to Shoal Lake, Lake Winnipeg. (R. 1867)	915
Indian remains in Red River Settlement, Hudson's Bay Territory. (R. 1867).	212
Cuthrie A. authority given by, to collectors of customs, etc., to receive and	
transmit specimens to Smithsonian	34
Gutta-percha and caoutchouc. (R. 1864)	1
CHYOT A —	
Directions for meteorological observations. (R. 1855)	148
Mutaerological tubles	OT
Mateorological and physical tables	200
Metric system for scientific observations. (R. 1815)	1
Manutain moneuroments (R 1862)	"F . ( .
GUYOT, A.; HENRY, J. Directions for meteorological observations. (R. 1-55)	
11, 20	,
Gyroscope, problems of rotary motion presented by-J. G. BARNARD	240
Gyroscope, proments of rotal, meeting pro-	
II.	
Haarlem, Holland, Society of Sciences of. See Harlem.	
The Account of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
HABEL, S. Senlptures of Santa Lucia Cosumalwhuapa in Guatemala	269
Habits of— axalotl, notes on—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	515
beaver—F. R. Brunot. (R. 1873)	275
Deaver-r. R. Diction. (ic. 1997)	

Habits of—Continued.	
black bass of the Ohio-J. Eoff. (R. 1854)	75
gopher of Illinois—J. B. Parvin. (R. 1854)	75
pouched rat or saiamander of Georgia-W. GESNER. (R. 1860)	147
Rocky Mountain goat—J. C. MERRILL. (P. 1879)	333
species of salamander—C. Mann. (R. 1854)	75
Hadropterus-	
aurantiacus in North Carolina—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	650
scierus, new species from southern Indiana, description of-J. Swain. (P.	
1883)	548
Hæmatoma, bibliography of—W. KEEX	300
Hæmulon—	0.00
review of the species of the genus-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1881)	607
rimator, nom. nov.—D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
Hagen, G. Memoir of Encke. (R. 1868)	224
Hagen, H.—	~~1
Neuroptera. (R. 1861)	149
Pseudo-neuroptera of Kerguelen Island.	294
Synopsis of North American neuroptera.	
Haidah Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands—J. G. Swan	
Haidinger, W. Honorary medal to von Martius. (R. 1863).	187
Hail, on the electricity of induction in—F. ZANTEDESCHI. (R. 1870).	244
Hail-stones in Georgia, remarkable forms of—S. Abich. (R. 1869)	228
Hail-storm—	ا کیرکر
	244
iu Texas—G. M. Bache. (R. 1870)	
on Bosphorus—Commodore Porter. (R. 1870).	244
HAILE, J.; McHenky, J. W. Antiquities of Jackson County, Tenn. (R. 1874)	286
Hainault, Belgium, Society of Science, Art, and Literature. Prize questions.	275
(R. 1873). Haite, Joshua, Sr. Mounds on Flynn's Creek, Jackson County, Tenn. (R.	\$10
	1 515
1881)	495
	4.00
HALDEMAN, S. S.—	CO
Colcoptora of the United States.	62
On a polychrome bead from Florida. (R. 1877) 323, HALE, C. Exploration of the Nile. (R. 1865)	209
	200
HALE, E. E. Report on Jewett's general stereotype catalogue of public li-	47
braries  Hale, H. Vocabulary of Chinook jargon	47
	$\frac{161}{345}$
Half-breeds of the Northwest. V. Havard. (R. 1879)	
Haliatus hypoleucus, Stejueger, description of. (P. 1883).	548
Halielystus aurienla, anatomy and physiology of—H. J. CLARK	242
Halifax, description of fish obtained at. See G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN.	015
Hall in Smithsonian Building, report on use of—L. Agassiz. (R. 1867)	215
Hall, C. F., scientific instructions to—J. HENRY; J. E. HILGARD; S. NEWCOMB;	0.40
S. F. BAIRD; F. B. MEEK; L. AGASSIZ. (R. 1871)	249
Hall, J., statement of, on telegraph. (R. 1857)	
Halliwell manuscripts, report on—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1852)	57
Haloporphyrus viola from deep-sea fauna of northwestern Atlantie—G. B.	000
GOODE; T. II. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339
Halosaurus goodei, new species of, synopsis of—T. Gill. (P. 1883)	548
Hamburgh Zoölogical Gardens, exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	215
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.—	
Exchange of specimens. (R. 1861)	149
Examination of Spencer's telescope (R 1855)	77

Hamilton, J.—	
Bequest deposited in United States Treasury. (R. 1873)	()
Bequest of \$1,000 to Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1872)	329
Hamlin, II.—	
Address on death of Joseph Henry	356
Biographical notice of S. P. Chase. (R. 1873)	329
Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute, easts of heads of Indian boys	
and girls at—R. H. Pratt. (P. 1879)	
Hampshire County, W. Va., stone mounds in—L. A. Kengla. (R. 1883)588	, 593
HANN, J.—	
Atmospheric pressure and rain-fall. (R. 1-77)	, 304
Diminution of aqueous vapor with increasing altitude. (R. 1877)	, 398
Laws of variation of temperature in ascending currents of air. (R. 1877), 323	
Relation between pressure of air and velocity of wind. (R. 1877)323	
Reply to criticisms of W. Ferrell. (R. 1877)	*10-
Harbors—	,
dates of opening and closing of—F. B. Hough	140
tides and tidal action in-J. E. Hilgard. (R. 1874)	
Hardisty, W. L. The Loucheux Indians. (R. 1866)	
HARDY, GEORGE L.; SCHEETZ, FRED. B. Mounds in Ralls County, Mo. (R.	,
1881)	, 515
Hare, R.—	
Explosiveness of niter	17
Letter relative to gift of apparatus. (R. 1848)	I
. Method of forming small weights. (R. 1858)	109
On John Wise's observation of a thunder-storm. (R. 1854)	7.5
HARGER, O. Notes on New England isopoda. (P. 1879)	3.33
HARKNESS, W. Observations on terrestrial magnetism and deviation of com-	
passes on iron-clads	239
Harlem, Holland, Society of Science. Prize questions. (R. 1831, 1861, 1868,	. 14 =
1873)	
	518
Harporhynchus, Reichenbach.—R. Ribgway. (P. 1882)	330
Harriott, J. Account of the city of Washington, 1808	93
HARRISON, A. M. Colored bead from mound in Florida. (R. 1977)	3:13
HARRISON, W. Account of storm in Butler County, Kans. (R. 1871)	240
HART, J. N. DE. Mounds and osteology of the mound builders of Wisconsin.	
(R. 1877)	323
Harvey, W. H., biographical notice of A. Gray. (R. 1867)	, 329
Harvey, W. H. —	
Lecture on marine algae. (R. 1855)	77
List of arctic alga:	95
Marine algæ—	
Part I. Melanospermea	32
Part 11. Rhodospermew	43
Part III. Chlorospermea	95
Parts I, II, III. Complete	96
Harwood, A. A. Account of sarcophagus from Syria. (R. 1570)	244
Hassler expedition, narrative of the—L. Agassız. (R. 1872)	
HASTINGS, C. S.; HOLDEN, E. S. Synopsis of Herschel's writings. (R. 1850-142,	7.5
HATCH, F. W. Meteorological observations at Sacramento, Cal. (R. 1851)	,.,
HAUGHTON, S. Relations of food to work, and its bearing on medical practice. (R. 1870)	244

Haüy, René Just, memoir of—G. CUVIER. (R. 1860)	147
Havana, searoid fishes from, descriptions of-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
Ilavard, V. French half-breeds of the Northwest. (R. 1879)	385
HAVARD, Dr. V., U.S. Army. Report on the flora of western and southern Texas	
(with one diagram). (P. 1885)	650
Haven, S. F.—	
Archæology of the United States	71
Report on Jewett's general stereotype catalogue of public libraries	47
Hawaiian Islands—	
fishes of—T. H. Streets	303
natural history of-T, H. Streets.	303
HAWES, G. W. —	
Determination of feldspar in thin sections of rocks. (P. 1881)	467
On mineralogical composition of normal mesozoic diabase upon Atlantic bor-	
der. (P. 1881)	467
On a phosphatic sandstone from Hawthorne, in Florida. (P. 1882)	518
- Progress in geology and mineralogy, 1879-80. (R. 1880)	428
Hawk-	
new, (Rupornis gracilis) from Cozumel, description of-R. RIDGWAY. (P.	
1885)	650
red shouldered (butco lineatus alleni), new race of, from Florida-R. RIDGWAY.	
(P. 1884)	607
HAWKES, F. L., and others. On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico.	
(R. 1855)	77
Hawkins and Wale, blow-pipe apparatus of. (R. 1872)	271
Hawthorne, Fla., phosphatic sandstone from—G. W. HAWES. (P. 1882)	518
HAY, O. P	
Description of a new species of Amblystoma (Amblystoma copeianum) from	
Indiana [with Plate XVI]. (P. 1885)	560
Notes on a collection of fishes from Florida, with descriptions of new or little	
known species. (Etheostoma davisoni, Zygonectes auroguttatus, nn. ss.)	
(P. 1885)	650
On a collection of fishes from eastern Mississippi. (P. 1880)	425
HAYDEN, F. V. Notes on Indian history. (R. 1867).	215
HAYDEN, F. V.; MEEK, F. B. Palwontology of the upper Missouri	172
HAYDEN, Rev. Horace. Antiquities of southwestern Pennsylvania. (R.	
1881)	1,515
HAYES, I. I.—	
Astronomical observation in Arctic Seas	196
Atmospheric pressure, wind, temperature, tides, in Arctic Seas	196
Lectures on Arctic explorations. (R. 1931).	149
Magnetie observations in Arctie Seas	196
Physical observations in the Arctic Seas.	
Haystack mound, Lincoln County, Dak A. BARRANDT. (R. 1872)	271
HEAD, J. E. Natural history of country about Fort Ripley, Minn. (R. 1884)	<b>7</b> 5
Health, architecture in relation to—D. B. Reid. (R. 1856)	91
HEAP, G. H. On an antique Roman mosaic from Carthage, now in the U. S.	
National Museum. (P. 1883)	548
Hearing, sense of. (R. 1866)	214
Heart—	
influence of atropia on the-II. G. BEYER. (P. 1885)	650
of slider terrapin, influence of variations of temperature on—II. G. Beyer.	
(P. 1885)	650
strain and over-action of the. Touer lecture No. 111-J. M. Da Costa	279

Heat -	
and light of the sun, relative intensity of -L. W. MEECH. R. 1850 19	1.83
animal, of fishes, experiments upon—J. H. Kidder. (P. 1879)	333
dry, comparative action of sulphurous acid and, upon putrefactive bacteria.	
(P.1821)	167
principles of the mechanical theory of = J. MÜLLER. (R. 1868)	221
radiant, report on State of knowledge of—B. POWELL. (R. 1859)	110
recent progress in relation to the theory of $-\Lambda$ . Cazin. (R. 1868)	221
specific, table of-F. W. CLARKE	276
tables of expansion by-F. W. Clarke	289
Heavenly bodies, results of spectrum analysis applied to—W. Huggins. (R. 1866)	211
Hegewald, Lient. J. T. C., U. S. Army. See under Swaine and Hegewald.	
Heights—	
circular relative to—J. Henry	236
of mountains in Colorado—G. Engelmann. (R. 1862)	150
quantity of rain at different—O. W. Morris; J. Henry. (R. 1855)	77
Heilprin, A. New species of eocene mollusca from southern United States.	
(P. 1880)	425
Heinemann, V. Lepidoptera	133
Helicinida-W. G. BIXXEY	111
Heligoland, birds of—II. Gärke. (P. 1879)	333
Hellwald, F. von. American migration. (R. 1866)	211
Helmholtz, II. Relation of physical sciences to science in general. (R. 1871)	249
Helmholtz, H.; Maxwell, J. C. Later views of connection of electricity and	~10
magnetism. (R. 1873)	275
Hemiptera, instructions for collecting—P. R. Uhler. (R. 1853)	109
Hemirhamphus rose from coast of California, description of D. S. JORDAN; C.	100
И. Gilbert. (Р. 1880)	425
Hemirhombus fimbriatus, description of—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1889)	650
HEMPHILL, II., collection of shells from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	548
Henderson, John G., aboriginal remains near Naples, Ill. (R. 1882)	
Henry County—	, 0000
Illinois, mounds in—T. M. Shallenberger. (R. 1881)	515
Iowa, mounds at Snake Den, near Salem—W. V. Banta; John Garretson.	, ,,1,,
(R. 1881)	5.15
Iowa, mounds in—George C. Van Allen. (R. 1882)	
Henry and the telegraph—W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1878)	
Henry as a discoverer—A. M. MAYER	
HENRY, J.	11,
Biographical memoir of -A. Gray. (R. 1878)	407
Deposition of, in the case of Morse vs. O'Rielly, taken September, 1579	
Examination of, by English Scientific Commission	
Life and character of -J. C. Welling	
Memoir of, and sketch of his scientific work—W. B. TAYLOR	
Memorial of, by United States Congress	
Monument to, act of Congress for	
Report of Special Committee of Board of Regents on communication of—C.	
C. Felton. (R. 1857)	115
Scientific writings of	
Statue of, unveiling of, address at the. (R. 1983)	585
proceedings of Congress relative to	356
report of Executive Committee on. (R. 1880)	442
Henry, J., papers by—	
Account of Priestley's lens. (R. 1859)	110
AAVVVIIIV VA A IAVVIII J DAVIII (-11 -11 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	

Henry, J., papers by—Continued.	
Acoustics applied to public buildings. (R. 1856)	91
Address on the Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1853)	
Annual reports, 1865–1877 (reprints)	
Annual reports, 1847-1877. See each annual report.	
Appendix to notice of Schoenbein, the discoverer of ozone. (R. 1868)	224
Aurora directions. (R. 1855)	77
	4.4
Circular—	
of instructions to observatories relative to telegraphic announcement of	
astronomical discoveries	
relating to collections in archæology and ethnology	205
relative to ancient mining in Lake Superior copper region. (R. 1861)	149
relative to collections of birds from Middle and South America	168
relative to earthquakes	148
relative to heights	
respecting copyrights. (R. 1854)	75
respecting new report on libraries. (R. 1854)	75
sent with specimens presented. (R. 1872)	
to entomologists	
to officers of Hudson's Bay Company	
Color-blindness. (R. 1877)	323
Communication relative to a publication by Professor Morse. (R. 1857.)	
107, 329,	115
Currents of atmosphere and aerial navigation. (R. 1860)	147
Description of Smithsonian anemometer. (R. 1860)	
Digest of act of organization of Smithsonian Institution	. 328
Directions for constructing lightning-rods	
Earthquake directions. (R. 1855)	
Effect of the moon on the weather. (R. 1871)	
Eulogy on A. D. Bache. (R. 1870)	
Exposition of bequest of Smithson.	E
History of electro-magnetic telegraph. (R. 1857)	
Instructions for observations of thunder-storms	
Investigation of illuminating materials. (R. 1880)	), 442
Letter to Secretary of Treasury on payment of interest in coin. (R. 1865)	209
Memoir of W. W. Seaton. (R. 1866)	214
Meteorological stations, cost of establishing. (R. 1858)	109
Mode of testing building materials and account of the marble used in the	
extension of the United States Capitol. (R.1856)	
Notes relative to George Catlin. (R. 1872)	
Notes to—	
accounts of lightning discharges by G. W. Dodge and others. (R. 1867).	215
article on American migration, by F. von Hellwald. (R. 1866)	214
article on horary variations of barometer by M. Vaillant. (R. 1866)	214
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
article on vitality by H. H. Higgins. (R. 1866)	214
articles on meteorology, by G. Latimer and others. (R. 1871)	249
Notice of Parker Cleaveland. (R. 1859)	
On a physical observatory. (R. 1870)	244
On the "Moon hoax." (R. 1873)	275
Organization of local scientific societies. (R. 1875)	298
Programme of organization of Smithsonian	
Queries relative to tornadoes	
Registration of periodical phenomena. (R. 1855)	
Remarks appended to meteorological articles, by W. C. Dennis and others.	
(R. 1866)	214

Henry, J., papers by—Continued.	
Reply to memorial on Lowe's aeronautic voyage. (R.1860)	1.17
Report of Secretary, 1847-1877. (R. 1847-1877) .H. I. 21, 28, 51, 57, 67, 70, 27	0.1
107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 200, 214, 215, 224, 228, 214, 249, 271,	.775
286, 298, 299, 323	· · · · · ,
Researches in sound. (R. 1878)	406
Statement in relation to the history of the electro-magnetic telegraph 115,	1110
Suggestions relative to objects of scientific investigation in Russian	, 000
America	005
Syllabus of course of lectures on physics. (R. 1856)	
HENRY, J., and others. Scientific instructions to Captain Hall. (R. I-71)	91
HEART, 5., and others. Scientific instructions to Captain Hall. (K. 1771)	219
HENRY, J.; Du Pré, W. Earthquakes in North Carolina, 1874. (R. 1871)	256
Henry, J.; Guyor, A. Directions for meteorological observations. (R. 1855.)	
19, 77, 1	
HENRY J.; KNIGHT, R. T. Connection of gales of wind and aurora. (R. 1871)	219
HENRY J.; Morris, O. W. Quantity of rain at different heights. (R. 1855)	77
HENRY, J.; RUSSELL, R. Loctures and notes on meteorology. (R. 1-54)	1.)
HENRY, J.; WALLACH, R. Report of Committee of Regents on fire at the Smith-	
son an. (R. 1864)	329
Henshall, J. A., notes on collection of fishes obtained by, from East Florida -D.	
• S. Jordan. (P. 1850)	425
HENSHAW, W. H. Animal earvings from the mounds of the Mississippi Valley.	
	542
Herbarium captured in Tennessee-II. R. Wirtz. (R. 1862)	150
	607
Heron, boat-billed, from Central America, description of new species of-R.	
	650
	303
	219
	150
Herschel, W.	1.10
•	011
	211
Synopsis of scientific writings of -E. S. Holden; C. S. Hastings. (R. 1880.)	100
411, 4	
	650
	650
	607
Hexanchus corinus, new species of notidanoid shark, description of—D. S. Jor-	
	405
TITO CITY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONT	214
High antiquity in Europe, study of—A. Morlor. (R. 1862; R. 1861)	155
Highland County, Ohio, earthwork in -J. P. MacLean. (R. 1833)	593
Hildreth, S. P. Meteorological observations, Marietta, Ohio 1	120
Hilgard, E. W. Geology of Lower Louisiana and salt deposit on Petite Ause	
Island 2	248
Hilgard, J. E	
Description of magnetic observatory at the Smithsonian Institution. (R.	
	110
Tides and tidal action in harbors. (R. 1871)	390
	219
Hill, A. J. Map of antiquities of United States. (R. 1561)	140
HILL, G. W	
Ancient earthworks of Ashland County, Ohio. (R. 1877)	303
Antiquities of northern Ohio. (R. 1871)	956
HILL, T. Map of solar eclipse of March 15, 1858, and description of the occulta-	
tor	101

Hillier, S. L. Effect of lightning. (R. 1-66)	214
Hincks, W. On Smithsonian exchanges. (R. 1-60)	147
Hints on public architecture—R. D. OWEN	P
Hippocampus antiquorum, occurrence of, on St. George's Bank-G. B. GOODE.	
(P. 1878)	332
Hippoglossoides—	
elassodon, new species of flounder, from Puget Sound, description of-D. S.	
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
exilis, new flounder, from coast of California, description of-D. S. JORDAN;	
C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Hippoglossus vulgaris, occurrence of, at Oonalaska and St. Michaels, Alaska-T.	
H. Bean. (P. 1879)	333
Hirnnda saturata, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1883)	548
Histiobranchus infernalis, new subgen., and species of, synopsis of—T. Gill. (P.	
1883)	548
Histiophoca (Phoca fasciata) skeleton of—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1883)	548
Historical—	
documents in Gnatemala—C. H. Berendt. (R. 1876)	299
manuscripts, catalogue of collections of—L. Berlandier. (R. 1854)	75
sketch of Academy of Sciences of Paris—M. Flourens. (R. 1862)	150
sketch of Henry's contribution to electro-magnetic telegraph—W. B. Tax-	200
LOR. (R. 1878)	405
sketches of vestiges of antiquity in United States—S. F. HAVEN	71
Society of Minnesota, grammar and dictionary of Dakota language	40
study of jade—S. Blondel. (R. 1876)	299
	200
History— ancient, of North America—M. Much. (R. 1871)	249
and antiquities of Santa Rosa Island, California—S. Bowers. (R. 1877)	323
and archaeology, Mexican—B. MAYER.	86
and climate of New Mexico—T. A. McParlin. (R. 1877)	
and geology, boundary line between—E. Suess. (R. 1872)	271
and origin of Royal Society of London—C. A. Alexander. (R. 1863)	187
Indian, notes on—F. V. HAYDEN. (R. 1867).	215
of Chester County, Pa.—W. Darlington. (R. 1862)	150
of Commander Islands, contributions to the. See Commander Islands.	100
of discovery of planet Neptune—B. A. Gould	18
of discovery relative to magnetism. (R. 1863)	187
of education in the United States—F. A. PACKARD. (R. 1863)	187
of electro-magnetic telegraph—J. Henry. (R. 1857)	107
of fresh-water alga of North America—II. C. Wood.	241
of marine algae—W. H. HARVEY	
of my youth, an autobiography—F. Arago. (R. 1870)	244
of North American grasshoppers, circular in reference to	163
of petroleum or rock oil—T. S. Hunt. (R. 1861).	149
of Royal Institution of Great Britain—E. MAILLY. (R. 1867)	215
of Smithsonian exchanges—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1881)	
	328
of Smithsonian Institution—W. J. RHEES	
(R. 1868)	
	~~4
Hirtchcock, E.—	90
Illustrations of surface geology	
On geology of New England	
Traces of graciers III Massachusents and vermont	20

Интенсоск, Комух.—	
Circular No. 24, Appendix: Plan of a collection to illustrate the textile in-	
dustries of the United States, to be exhibited at the World's Industrial	
and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1855, at New Orleans. (P.	
1884)	1507
Report on food section, National Museum, for 1884. (R. 1884, II)	618
Report on section of foods, National Museum for 1855. (R. 185, 11)	451
Report on textile industries section, National Museum, for 1854. (R. 1-51, 11)	
Report on section of textile industries, National Museum, for 18-5. R.	(1)
1825 tr)	
1885, H)	654
Hoax, the Moon—J. HEXRY. (R. 1873).	27.5
Hodge, C. Prayer at funeral of Joseph Henry	356
Hodgins, J. G.—	
Meteorological stations of Upper Canada. (R. 1858)	109
Meteorological system of Canada. (R.1865)	209
Hodgkinson, Eaton, memoir of—R. Rawson. (R.1868)	.).)1
Hodgson, W. B., and others. On publication of Spanish works on New Mex-	
ico. (R. 1555)	77
HOEK, M. Letter in reference to meteoric shower of November 13, 1867	217
Holcodus, memoir of—R. W. Gibbes	11
Holden, E. S.—	1.1
,	
Account of progress in Astronomy—	4.0.0
1879-1890. (R. 1880)	
18S1. (R. 18S1)	
1882. (R. 1882)	
1883. (R. 1883)	
1881, (R, 1881)	
Index catalogue of books relating to nebulæ, clusters, etc	311
Reports of American and foreign observatories, (R. 1879)	345
Studies in Central American picture-writing. (E. 1879-'80)	476
Holden, E. S.; Boehmer, G. H. Report of observatories for 1850. (R. 1850) 142.	.438
Holden, E. S.; Hastings, C. S. Synopsis of scientific writings of Sir William	
Herschel. (R. 1480)	426
Holland Society of Science, Harlem. Prize questions. (R. 1861, 1864, 1863,	
1873)	1 225
Holmes, W. II.—	., .,,,
Art in shell of the ancient Americans. (E. 1850-'81)	512
The first state of the ancient Americans, (12, 15, 10, 10, 11)	631
Illustrated catalogue of portion of collections made in 18-1. (E. 1-51-'-2)	
Origin and development of form and ornament in ceramic art	
Pottery of the ancient Pueblos	
Pottery of Mississippi valley	653
Prehistoric textile fabrics. (E. 1881-'82)	631
Report on department of American Prehistoric Pottery, National Museum,	
for 1885 (R. 1885, II)	(),)-[
Report on department of American Aboriginal Pottery, National Museum,	
for 1881. (R. 1884, H)	614
Holmgren, F. Color-blindness in relation to accidents by rail and sea. (R.	
1877)	, 399
Homsher, Dr. G. W.—	
Remains on White Water River, Indian. (R. 1882)	5, 540
The Glidwell mound, Franklin County, Ind. (R. 1882)	5.540
The Guardell mound, Franklin County, and. (R. 1 )	,
Honey creepers from the Lesser Antilles, description of supposed new, with a	(150)
synopsis of the species of the genus Certhiola -R. Riboway. (P. 1-5).	, ,,,
Hoplopagrina, species of, found in American waters, revie v of the-D. S. Jon-	(107
DAY; J. SWAIN. (P. 1881)	Cont
H. Mis. 170—47	

Horary variations of barometer—M. Vaillant. (R. 1866)	214
HORN, G. H.; LE CONTE, J. L. Classification of the coleoptera of North Amer-	
ica505,	507
HORNADAY, W. T.—	
Brief directions for removing and preserving the skins of mammals. (P.	
1883)	589
Classification of collections to illustrate taxidermy. (P. 1881)467,	456
Hornblende andesites from the new volcano on Bogosloff Island, Bering Sea-	
G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
HOTCHKISS, T. P. Indian remains in Caddo parish, Lonisiana. (R. 1872)	271
Howitt, A. W. Australian group relations. (R. 1883)	596
Hough, F. B.—	
Dates of—	
blossoming of plants	182
defoliation or fall of leaf of plants	182
first appearance of birds	182
first appearance of fish	182
first appearance of insects	182
first appearance of reptiles	182
foliation of plants	182
opening and closing of lakes	182
opening and closing of rivers	182
ripening of fruits	182
Periodical phenomena, 1851 to 1859	182
Hough, J. Mounds in Washington County, Miss. (R. 1879)	345
Hours, best, to find mean temperature—C. Dewey. (R. 1857).	107
Howgate Polar Expedition, natural history of Arctic America—L. Kumlien	342
Hoy, P. R.—	012
Journal of an exploration of western Missouri. (R. 1864)	188
On Amblystoma luridum, a salamander of Wisconsin. (R. 1854)	75
Hubbard, H. B. Shell deposits on Short Creek, West Virginia. (R. 1881)481	
Hubbard, J. S. Investigations of Biela's comet. (R. 1862)	150
Hudson's Bay—	100
notes on fishes from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
Company—	407
Kennicott's explorations. (R. 1863).	187
circular to officers of—J. Henry	137
districts, birds of, list of the-L. M. Turner. (P. 1885)	650
letter to officers of—G. Simpson	137
Territory, Red River settlements, Indian remains in-D. Gunn. (R. 1867).	215
Territory, observation in—B. R. Ross. (R. 1859)	
DUGGIAS, W. ACSRIIS OF SUCCIDING ABAIXSIS ADDRED TO THE HEAVEDLY DOLLES	110
Huggins, W. Results of spectrum analysis applied to the heavenly bodies. (R. 1866)	110
(R. 1866)	
(R. 1866)	110 214
(R. 1866)	214 298
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. de Candolle. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. Ried. (R. 1862)	214 298 150
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. RIED. (R. 1862)  HUMBERT, FRED. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)	214 298 150 548
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. RIED. (R. 1862)  HUMBERT, FRED. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. COFFIN.	214 298 150 548 87
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. RIED. (R. 1862)  HUMBERT, FRED. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. COFFIN.  Humming-bird, a new (Atthis Ellioti), from Guatemala—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1878)	214 298 150 548
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. RIED. (R. 1862)  HUMBERT, FRED. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. COFFIN.  Humming-bird, a new (Atthis Ellioti), from Guatemala—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1878)  Humming-birds—	214 298 150 548 <b>87</b> 332
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. RIED. (R. 1862)  HUMBERT, FRED. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. Coffin.  Humming-bird, a new (Atthis Ellioti), from Guatemala—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1878)  Humming-birds— described, list of—D. G. Elliot.	214 298 150 548 <b>87</b> 332
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. de Candolle. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. Ried. (R. 1862)  Humbert, Fred. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. Coffin  Humming-bird, a new (Atthis Ellioti), from Guatemala—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878)  Humming-birds— described, list of—D. G. Elliot. monograph of—D. G. Elliot.	214 298 150 548 <b>87</b> 332
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. de Candolle. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. Ried. (R. 1862)  Humbert, Fred. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. Coffin  Humming-bird, a new (Atthis Ellioti), from Guatemala—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878)  Humming-birds— described, list of—D. G. Elliot. monograph of—D. G. Elliot.  Humphreys, A. A. Method of ascertaining amount of water in rivers. (R.	214 298 150 548 87 332 334 317
(R. 1866)  Human— race, probable future of the—A. de Candolle. (R. 1875) remains from Patagonia—A. Ried. (R. 1862)  Humbert, Fred. Lucilia macellaria infesting man. (P. 1883)  Humidity, relative, tables of—J. H. Coffin  Humming-bird, a new (Atthis Ellioti), from Guatemala—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878)  Humming-birds— described, list of—D. G. Elliot. monograph of—D. G. Elliot.	214 298 150 548 <b>87</b> 332

Hungary, prehistoric antiquities of F. F. ROMER. (R. 1876) 209, 392 Hunt, J. G. Report on a fragment of cloth taken from a mound in Ohio. (P.	, 440
1883)	548
Hunt, T. S.—	
Account of progress in Geology. (R. 1852-83)	575
Chemistry of the earth. (R. 1869)	
History of petroleum or rock oil, (R.1861)	149
Huntington, G.C. Climate of Kelley's Island, Ohio. (R. 1866)	214
Hurricane-	
at Tortola, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico-G. A. LATIMER. (R. 1567)	215
in Island of St. Thomas. (R. 1867)	215
HUXLEY, T. H. Principles and methods of palgontology. (R. 1561)	223
Hybognathus hayi, new species from Mississippi, description of - D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)	607
Hybopsis montanus, new species of, description of—S. E. Melk. (P. 1854)	607
Hybrid ducks, domesticated (anas boschas and obscara)—E. Slade. (P. 1531)	607
Hydrobia (?) wetherbyi, notes on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1855)	650
Hydrobiinæ, researches upon the—W. STIMPSON.	201
Hydrogen as a gas and as a metal—J. E. REYNOLDS. (R. 1870)	211
Hydroida of the northeastern coast of America, notice of the—A. E. Verrill.	~ 1 1
(P. 1855)	650
	153
Hygrometrical tables—A, Guyor	2 + 7 + 3
modestus, description of -S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885)	(550)
robustns, description of—S. I. Smith. (P. 1885)	650
, -	(10)
Hymenoptera— instructions for collecting—B. Clemens. (R. 1858)	109
letter relative to catalogue of—II. DE SAUSSURE. (R. 1562)	150
	254
monograph of—H. De Saussure	313
of Arctic regions-S. H. Scudder and others	.710
Hypargyrus, new genns, from White River, Indiana, description of-C. H. GIL-	cur
BERT. (P. 1884)	607
Hyperchoristus Tanneri, new genus and species of, synopsis of T. Gill. (P.	- 4 /
1~3)	514
Hyperoodon semijunctus of Cope, note upon-F. W. True. (P. 1885)	650
Hypsometrical tables—A. Guyor	153
I.	
Ice-	1.4~
disappearance of-R. H. Gardiner. (R. 1860)	147
formation of, at the bottom of water—M. ENGELHARDT. (R. 1866)	211
observations on-D. WALKER	146
Iceland—	
vegetable colonization of—C. Martins. (R. 1855)	100
volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in (G. H. Boehmer, translator). (R.	C 1 4
1885)	, 644
volcanoes, earthquakes, and geysers, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer.	C14
(R. 1885)	, UTT
Ichthyography, terminology of, contribution to the-T. Gill. (P. 1884)	007
Ichthyological explorations in 1884, report on—D. S. JORDAN. (R. 1884, 11)	015
Ichthyology. See Fishes.	
Contributions to North American—	005
Part I. Review Rafinesque's memoirs—D. S. JORDAN	305
Part II A Notes on Cottide, (etc.) B. Synopsis Silurida D. S.	
TOPPAN	306

Ieththyology—Continued.	
Contributions to North American—	
Part III. A. Distribution of fishes of Alleghany region, (etc.)—D. S.	
JORDAN; A. W. BRAYTON. B. Synopsis of family Catos.	
	308
of Hawaiian and Fanning Islands and California-T. H. STREETS	303
status of-T. Gill	247
Ichthyomyzon castaneous—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
Icichthys Lockingtoni, new species deep-water fish from coast of California-	
D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Icosteus anigmaticus of California, description of-W. N. Lockington. (P.	
1850)	425
Icterus-	4.20
cucullatus, Swainson and its geographical variations—R. RIDGWAY. (P.	
185)	650
curasoënsis, new species, from collection by J. E. Benedict and W. Nye-	
R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
description of new species of, from West Indies-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P.	
1880)	425
Idaho, distribution of forest trees in—W. W. Johnson. (R. 1870)	244
Identification of—	
artisan and artist—N. Wiseman. (R. 1870)	244
the species of Cyprinida and Catostomida, described by Dr. Charles Girard-	
D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
Identity—	
of Cottus maculatus with Cottus bubalis -T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	650
probable, of Motacilla occularis, Swinhoe; and M. amurensis, Seebohm—R.	000
	543
Ridgway. (P. 1883)	943
Illinois—	
Adams County, mounds in, near Quincy—W. G. ANDERSON. (R. 1879)	345
Albany, mounds near—R. J. Farquharson. (R. 1874)	286
board of education; meteorological system for every State. (R. 1855)	77
Bureau County, mounds in -A. S. TIFFANY. (R. 1881)481	, 515
Carroll County, mounds in-James M. Williamson. (R. 1882)535	
Cass County, buried flints in-Dr. J. F. SNYDER. (R. 1881)	
Indian remains in—Dr. J. F. SNYDER. (R. 1881)	
Cobden, ancient remains near—F. M. FARRELL. (R. 1881)	
deposit of flint implements in—J. F. SNYDER. (R. 1876)	
Fox River Valley, antiquities of—W. HECTOR GALE. (R. 1881)	
habits of the gopher of—J. B. PARVIN. (R. 1851)	
Henry and Stark Counties, mounds in-T. M. Shallenberger. (R. 1881).481	, 515
Jackson County, antiquities of—G. II. FRENCH. (R. 1881)	, 515
Knox County, antiquities of-M. A. McClelland. (R. 1881)	
Lawrence County, antiquities of—A. PATTON. (R. 1873)	
Lower Wabash River Valley, native trees of, notes on—R. RIDGWAY. (P.	
	519
1882)	
Madison County, stone cists in, near Highland—A. OEHLER. (R. 1879)	345
Makanda, Jackson County, stone fort near-G. H. FRENCH. (R. 1881)481,	
Mason County, antiquities of—J. Cochrane. (R. 1877)	323
Mercer County, ancient mounds of—T. McWhorter. (R. 1874)	286
Mississippi Bottom, mounds of the—WM. McAdams, Jr. (R. 1882)535,	,540
Naples, aboriginal remains near—John G. Henderson. (R. 1832)535,	
new species of Cyprinodant from-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882).	518
Pike County, mounds in—B. MITCHELL. (R. 1879)	345
Rock Bluff, description of human skull from—J. A. Meigs. (R. 1867)	215
Rock Island, description of minimal skull from -3. A. Meigs. (R. 1874)	986

Illinois—Continued.	
Rock Island County, mounds in-T. Thompson. (R. 1-7.)	
Antiquities of—A. TOELLNER. (R. 1579)	
Rock River Valley, mound builders in-J. Shaw. (R. 1-77) 323	
Sangamon County, mounds in—James Wickersham. (R. 15-3)	
Spoon River Valley, mounds in-W. H. Adams. (R. 1870; R. 1881; R. 1883) 315, 481, 515, 588, 593	
southern, agricultural flint implements in—C. RAU. (R. 1865)221, 370, 410	
Union County, antiquities of -T. M. Perrine. (R. 1-73).	
mounds in, near Anna-T. M. Perrine. (R. 1572)	
Wayne County, antiquities of—II. F. Sibley. (R. 18-1)	
Whiteside and La Salle Counties, mounds in-J.D. Moody. (R. 1-1)4-1,515	
Whiteside County, antiquities of -W. H. PRATT. (R. 1874)	
Illuminating materials, investigation of—J. Henry. (R. 1880)	
Image, stone, in Tennessee, account of discovery of-E. M. Grant. R. 1-70 . 244	
Imperial—	
Academy of Sciences, Belles-lettres, and Arts, of Bordeaux. Prize questions. (R.1868).	
Academy of Sciences, Vienna. Prize questions. (R. 1-61; R. 1865) I-8, 200	
Geological Institute, Vienna, tertiary fossils presented by. (R. 1863 1-7	
Library of Vienna, books presented by. (R. 1865)	
Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg. Prize questions. (R. 1531) 153	
Society of Science, Agriculture, and Arts, of Lille. Prize questions. (R.	
1805)	
Implement, wood, ancient, found in Connecticut—E. W. Ellsworth. (R. 1876) 290	
Implements—	
agricultural, North American stone period—C. Rav. (R. 1563)	
copper, from Bayfield, Wis.—C. Whittlesey. (R. 1555)	
flint, agricultural, in southern Illinois—C. RAU. (R. 1868)	
Hill, teposition, in Timoro de l'entre (2007)	
flint, in Holmes County, Ohjo-H. B. Case. (R. 1877)	
1883)	
stone, North American—C. Rau. (R. 1872)	
Improvements, recent, in chemical arts—J. C. BOOTH; C. MORFIT	
Income, majority and minority reports on distribution of—J. A. Pearce; J.	
Meacham. (R. 1853)	
Incorporation, act of, of Smithsonian Institution. See Congress.	
Independence County, Ark., mounds in -Dr. A. Jones. (R. 1881)4-1,515	
Index catalogue of books and memoirs on nebulæ and clusters-E. S. Holden. 311	
Index—	
of genera of birds-S. F. BAIRD	
of Smithsonian publications	
systematic and alphabetical, of publications of the Smithsonian Institu-	
a [[O]] [O] [I] , [ O], (1b, 1 O) /	
systematic, to list of foreign correspondents	
to genera of recent and fossil animals—S. H. Scudder. 470 to the literature of Uranium—H. C. Bolton. (R. 1885). 649, 628	
to the literature of Cranium -11. C. Bollion. (R. 1884).  to names applied to subdivisions of class Brackiopoda-W. H. Dall. 304	
to North American botany—S. Watson.	
to papers on anthropology published by Smithsonian Institution, 1-47-1-78-	
G. H. Военмег. (R. 1879)	
Indian-	
boys and girls at Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia, catalogue of casts of	
beads of R. H. Pratt, (P. 1879)	

1n	dian—Continued.	
	bread, Tuckahoe, or-J. Howard Gore. (R. 1881)	482
	burial in California—W. M. King. (R. 1874)	286
	conjurer's practice, details of—A. S. GATSCHET. (E. 1879-80)	476
	engravings on rocks along Green River Valley-J. G. BRUFF. (R. 1872)	271
	forts and dwellings, Indian Territory-W. E. Doyle. (R. 1876)	290
	gallery, the Catlin—T. DONALDSON. (1885 11).	654
	history, notes on—F. V. HAYDEN. (R. 1867)	215
	languages—G. Flachenecker. (R. 1862)	150
	languages, method of recording-J. O. Dorsey; A. S. Gatschet; S. R.	
	Riggs. (E. 1879–80.	476
	languages. See G. Gibbs, F. L. O. Roehrig, S. R. Riggs, J. G. Shea, W. L.	
	Hardisty.	
	linguistics, account of library of-J. G. Shea. (R. 1861)	149
	linguistics, recommendation of Shea's-G. Gibbs and others. (R. 1860)	149
	mode of making arrow-heads and obtaining fire—G. CROOK. (R. 1871)	249
	mounds in southern Florida, explorations of—S. T. Walker. (R. 1879)	345
	mounds near Fort Wadsworth, Dak.—A. J. Comfort. (R. 1871)	249
	ocean, cyclone in the—N. PIKE. (R, 1867)	215
	philology-W. W. Turner. (R. 1851)	51
		216
	portraits and sketches of scenery, catalogue of-J. M. STANLEY	53
	portraits, report of Committee of Regents on Stanley's gallery of. (R. 1857)	107
	pottery—C. Rau. (R. 1866)	, 440
	prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla., catalogue of casts of heads ofR. H.	
	Pratt. (P. 1878)	332
	relies, catalogue of cabinet of, presented by J. H. Devereux. (R. 1872)	271
	relics from Schoharie, N. Y.—F. D. Andrews. (R. 1879)	345
	remains in Caddo Parish, La.—Т. Р. Нотсикіss. (R. 1872)	271
	remains in Cass County, Ill.—J. F. SNYDER. (R. 1881)	, 515
	remains in Red River settlement, Hudson's Bay Territory—D. Gunn. (R.	
	1867)	215
	remains near Prescott, Canada West—W. E. GUEST. (R. 1856)	91
	River, Florida, fishes collected in, by R. E. Earll, list of—D. S. JORDAN. (P.	(100
	1884)	607
	Territory, Indian forts and dwellings in—W. E. Doyle. (R. 1876)	299
	tribes, cessions of land by, to United States—C. C. ROYCE. (E. 1879-80)	476
	tribes of Upper Missouri—T. A. Culbertson. (R. 1850)	28
	village (Kushkushkee) near New Castle, Pa.—E. M. McConnell. (R. 1871)	249
	vocabularies—G. Gibbs. (R. 1862)	150
	vocabularies received from the Wheeler survey, list of—G. Gibbs. (R.	000
End	1874)iana—	286
111(1	Allen County, antiquities of—R. S. ROBERTSON. (R. 1874)	286
	ancient burial mound in—W. Pidgeon. (R. 1867)	215
	De Kalb County, antiquities of—R. S. Robertson. (R. 1874).	286
	Franklin County, mounds in—E. R. QUICK. (R. 1879).	345
	The Glidwell mound. G. W. HOMSHER. (R. 1882)535,	
	Green River Valley. Native trees of, notes on—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
	Knox County, antiquities of—A. Patton. (R. 1873).	275
	La Porte County, antiquities of—R. S. ROBERTSON. (R. 1874)	286
	Rush County, mounds in-F. Jackman. (R. 1879)	345
	southern, new species of Hadropterns from, description of-J. SWAIN. (P.	
	1883)	548

ndiana-Continued.	
Switz City swamp, Greene County, fishes of, notes on the -C. H. Girbert	6.17
(1,1)	
tornado in—J. Chappelsmith	59
Vanderburg County, mounds and earthworks in-Floyd Stinson, (R.	
1881)	545
White Water River, remains on—G. W. HOMSHER. (R. 1882)	[[]]
White River, East Fork of, fishes collected in fist of C. H. Gilbert. (P.	
1894)	GHT
Indians. See California, Cape Flattery, Carib, Dakofa, Haidah, Nevada, Kut-	
chin, Loncheux, Makah, Mandan, Maya, Navajo, Peru, Portriits, Red River	
of the North, Shoshone, Sioux, Tinneh, Tonto.	
aboriginal, of America, language of—G. Gibbs. (R. 1870)	211
Cree, system of relationship of—E. A. Watkins. (R. 163)	150
Cree, system of relationship of -E. A. WATRISS. (R. 1 00)	249
Dakota or Sionx, language of F. L. O. Roehrig. (R. 1871)	267
Halffah, of Officer Charlotte's islands, District Continue	
Kutchin tribes—S. Jones. (R. 1866)	11175
Loucheux—W. L. Hardisty. (R. 1866)	000
Makah—J. G. Swax	220
mortuary enstoins of H. C. Yarrow. (E. 1879-'80)	476
paythology of J. W. Powell. (E. 1879-'80)	476
Navaio sketch of the-J. Letterman. (R. 1855)	77
of British America, account of—E. Petitot. (R. 1865)	500
of Cape Flattery Washington Territory—J. G. SWAN	220
of New Mexico and Arizona, collections obtained from the, illustrated cata-	
logue of — J. Strvenson. (E. 1880–1881)	519
CR. E. I. CATT. (R 1877)	393
Contrary of Pad Piver of the North ethnology of-W. H. GARDNER. (K.	
150)	211
of western Nevada and California, centennial mission to—S. Powers. (R.	
1876)	200
Pictographs of North America	652
Pima, of Arizona—F. E. Grossman. (R. 1871).	249
Quillehnte. Method of taking surf smelt—J. G. Swan. (P. 1880)	425
sign language of —G. Mallery. (E. 1879-1880)	476
Sionx or Dakota—A. G. Brackett. (R. 1876).	500
Sioux or Dakota, language of F. L. O. Roehrig. (R. 1871)	.378
Sioux or Dakota, language of F. H. O. Robinsto. (R. 1977)	
Timeh or Chepewyan, of British and Russian America—G. Gibbs and others.	365
(R. 1866)	244
uses of brain and marrow of animals by—T. R. Peale. (R. 1870)	
Induction—	211
and deduction—J. von Liebig. (R. 1870)	211
the first the graph of the state of the stat	
Mr. THE D. SHAKESPEARE	
The state of the s	
The trial mortality in Gulf of McXcO, (1,1,1,1)	
The Catalogue of a collection of Samples of tan	
The last indicate implements of the on the source of the in-	'
Son. (P. 1883)	. 54
Inquiries relative to— erawfish and other crustacea	. 319
disease known as chorea—S. W. MITCHELL. (R. 1874)	. 2-
disease known as chorea. S. W. Milletting.	

Inquiry relative to food-fishes of United States—S F. BAIRD	. 231
Juscriptions, rock, in Johnson County, Ark.—Edward Green. (R. 1881)4	
Insect instincts and transformations, lecture on-J. G. Morris. (R. 1855)	
Insects—	
arsenic acid for protecting anatomical preparations from-J. B. S. JACKSON	-
(P. 1878)	
eircular concerning the department of—S, F, Baird.	
classification of, from embryological data—L. Agassiz	
collection of, made in the vicinity of New Orleans, La., 1882 and 1883. Ol	
servations on-R. W. Shufeldt. (P. 1884)	
dates of first appearance of—F. B. Hough	
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, 11).	
department of, National Museum, report on, for 1885-C. V. RILEY. (B	lu e
1885, п)	. 654
directions for collecting and preserving-A. S. PACKARD:	
instructions for collecting—S. F. Baird. (R. 1858)	. 109
of Arctie America—L. Kumlien.	
of Kerguelen Island-C. R. OSTEN SACKEN; H. A. HAGEN	
Installation of collections in National Museum, plans for-G. B. Goode. (I	
1881)	
Instincts and transformations of insects, lecture on—J. G. Morris. (R. 1855)	
Institute— • .	- "
of Bologna, Academy of Sciences of the. Prize questions. (R. 1862)	150
of France, historical sketch of, by M. FLOURENS. (R. 1562)	
of Jamaica, public museum of the, fishes received from, catalogue of-T	
H. Bean; H. G. Dresel. (P. 1884)	. 607
of Rupert's Land, circular of. (R. 1861)	
Royal Scientific and Literary, of Lombardy. Prize questions. (R. 1865).	
Institution of Civil Engineers, London. Prize questions. (R. 1862)	_ 150
Institutions—	
domestic, in correspondence with Smithsonian Institution, list of. (F	) V e
1853)	9,238
foreign, in correspondence with Smithsonian Institution, list of. (R. 1853	
R. 1864; R. 1865; R. 1885)67, 64, 154, 225, 243, 309, 469, 49	
in the United States receiving publications of the Smithsonian Institution	
in United States and British Provinces of North America, list of-W. J	
Rhees,	
in which phonography is taught. (R. 1856)	
scientific and literary, in United States, list of principal.	
Instructions—	. 333
	1.40
for archeological investigations—G. Gibbs. (R. 1861)	. 149
for collecting—	* 00
coleoptera—J. L. Le Conte. (R. 1858)	
diatomacea—A. M. EDWARDS.	
diptera-H. LOEW; R. OSTEN SACKEN. (R. 1858)	
hemiptera—P. R. Uhler. (R. 1858)	. 109
hymenoptera—B. Clemens. (R. 1858)	. 109
insects—S. F. Baird. (R. 1858)	. 109
land and fresh-water shells—J. Lewis	. 363
lepidoptera—B. Clemens. (R. 1858)	. 109
myriapods, phalangidæ, etc.—H. C. Wood. (R. 1866)	. 214
nests and eggs of North American birds. (R. 1858)	
neuroptera—P. R. Uhler. (R. 1858).	
orthoptera—P. R. Uhler. (R. 1858)	
for observations of thunder storms—J. Henry	
TAVEVANN UK VARMANUV DUVARAN UL ATTAZATAR A GOD BESS SESSES SESSES SESSES SESSES SESSES SESSES	

Instructions—Continued.	
for research relative to ethnology and philology of Another Colors	100
for taking paper molds-A. P. NIBLACK. (P. 1883)	590
in reference to collecting nests and eggs of North American and 1. A.	550
Brewer.	1.1
to Captain Hall for Arctic observation-J. HENRY and ot icrs. TR. 7-71	21
to observatories relative to telegraphic announcement of astronomical dis-	~ 1
coveries-J. Henry.	263
Instruments, meteorological—	200
articles on, in Smithsonian. (R. 1874)	~ 1
description of L. Casella. (R. 1859)	
description of—A. GUYOT; J. HENRY. (R. 1855)	148
Integrals, general, of planetary motion—S. Newcomb	281
Intensity of heat and light of the sun -L. W. MEECH. (R. 1-56).	
Interest, letter to Secretary of Treasury on payment of, in coin - J. Henry.	
1865)	
Intermixture of races—G. Gibbs. (R. 1851).	
Internal structure of the earth—J. G. Baryard	
International—	310
Archæological Congress, Antwerp, 1866. (R. 1866).	W11 1
code of symbols of archeology—G. DE MORTILLET; E. CHANTRE. (R. 1875)	
exchange, history of—G. H. Boehmer. 515,	
Exhibition, Philadelphia, See Centennial.	211
Fisheries Exhibition, Berlin, catalogue of United States exhibit at - G. B.	
Goode	410
	413
Interpolation, methods of, applicable to graduation of irregular series. Parts	1 11
1, H.—E. L. DE FOREST. (R. 1871; R. 1873)	. 2(1)
Introduction— letters of. (R. 1865)	209
	215
to study of Coptic language—M. Kabis. (R. 1867)	~ L+)
Invertebrata, marine—	
from New England coast distributed by U. S. Fish Commission, list of—A.	202
E. VERRILL; R. RATHBUN. (P. 1879)	50
of Grand Manan—W. Stimpson	50
(P. 183)	518
of the northeastern coast of America, recent additions to the, no ice of—A.	010
E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
of northeastern coast of America, notice of recent additions to—A. E. Ver-	0.10
Part I. Annelida, etc. (P. 1879)	(3:3:3
Part H. Mollusca, with notes on Annelida, etc. (P. 1830)	425
Part 11. Mottused, with notes on America, etc. (1. 1990)  Part 11. Catalogue of Mollusca recently added to fauna of southern	12 -17
Part III. Catalogue of Motused recently added to fauta of southern	425
New England. (P. 18-0)	450
Invertebrate fossils—	200
	200
from Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, descriptions of new C. A.	125
WHITE. (P. 1880).	150
(Meso-Cenozoic), report on department of, National Museum for 15-7. C.	654
A. White. (R. 1885, II)	
of North America, check-list of—F. B. MEEK	100
(Paleozoic), report on department of, National Museum for 1885- ('. D.	654
WALCOTT. R. (1885, II)	
Papart on R R Merec P V HAVDEN	1000

Invertebrates. See Marine invertebrates.	
department of, National Museum, reports of curators for 1884. (R. 1884, II).	648
marine, duplicates, list of, distributed by Museum. Series IV-R. S. TARR;	
R. RATHBUN.	516
marine, list of, distributed by the Fish Commission. Series 1A. E. Ver-	
RILL; R. RATHBUN.	494
marine, distributed by U. S. National Museum, list of-R. RATHBUN.	-367-1
(P. 1881)	477
Investigation of—	4/I
	C40
American ethnological, plan for—H. R. Schoolcraft. (R. 1885)645	, 649
anatomy and physiology of the rattlesnake—S. W. MITCHELL	
disturbances of horizontal component of magnetic force—A. D. BACHE	
disturbances of vertical component of magnetic force—A. D. BACHE	175
eleven-year period in amplitude of solar-diurnal variation and disturbances	
of magnetic declination—A. D. Bache	
illuminating materials—J. Henry. (R. 1880)	389
influence of moon on magnetic declination—A. D. Bache	132
orbit of Neptune and tables of its motion—S. Newcomb	199
orbit of Uranus, with tables of its motion—S. Newcomb	
Investigations—	
anthropological, in 1879—O. T. MASON. (R. 1879)345,	420
archæological, instructions for—G. GIBBS. (R. 1861)	149
chemical and physiological, relative to certain American vertebrata—J.	1,1
JONES	82
of Biela's comet—J. S. Hubbard. (R. 1862)	150
relating to the date of the extermination of Steller's sea-cow—L. STEJNEGER.	1.50
	00~
(P. 1884)	607
scientific, in Russian America, suggestions relative to—J. Henry	207
Iowa—	
ancient relics in—J. B. Cutts. (R. 1872)	271
Delaware County, mounds in-M. W. Moulton. (R. 1877)	323
ishes collected in August, 1884, list of-D. S. Jordan; S. E. Meek. (P.	
1885)	650
Henry County, mounds in—George C. Van Allen. (R. 1882)	540
Mills County, antiquities of—Seth Dean. (R. 1881)	,515
mounds at Snake Den, near Salem, Henry County-W. V. Banta; John	
Garretson. (R. 1881)481	. 515
Muscatine County, mounds in—T. Thompson. (R. 1879)	345
IRBY, J. R. McD. Works and character of Smithson	327
Iron—	0.01
and copper, preservation of, in salt water—A. E. Becqueral. (R. 1864)	188
manufacture, early, in Virginia—R. A. Brock. (P. 1885).	650
rust, destructive effect of. (R. 1861)	149
Ironelad Monadnock, deviation of compasses on—W. HARKNESS	239
Iroquois, myths of the—E. A. SMITH. (E. 1880-'81).	542
Irradiation—Abbé Moigno. (R. 1866)	214
Irritation of polarized nerve, effect of—B. F. LAUTENBACH. (R. 1878)341,	
Irving, Washington, notice of, by C. C. Felton. (R. 1859).	110
IRVING, W. On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico. (R. 1855)	77
IRWIN, B. J. D. Tucson meteorite. (R. 1863)	187
Isesthes, Gilberti, description of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1832)	518
Island—	
Petite Ause, salt deposit on—E. W. Hilgard	248
St. Thomas, hurricane in-G. A. LATIMER. (R. 1867)	215

Island—Continued.	
Santa Rosa, history and antiquities of -S. Bowers. (R. 1-77)	3:23
Islands	
Fanning, natural history of-T. H. STREETS	203
Hawaiian, natural history of-T. H. Streets	303
Kerguelen, natural history of-J. H. Kidder and others	, 194
North American, meteorological stations and observers in. R. 1865 221	, 373
Pacific, natural history of -W. H. Pease. (R. 1862)	150
Queen Charlotte's, Haidah Indians of -J. G. SWAN.	267
St. Croix and Virgin, flora of H. F. A. EGGERS	313
Shetland, Faroe, and Aceland, vegetable colonization of -C. MARTINS. (R.	
1858)	109
Isle—	
Jesus, Canada East, description of observatory on C. Smallwood. R.	
1856)	91
Royale, Michigan, antiquities of—A, C. Davis. (R 1874)	2-11
Isohyetal maps. See C. A. Schott,	
Isopoda of New England, notes on—O. HARGER. (P. 1879)	333
Isothermal charts, See Temperature.	
Italy. See Prize questions.	
J.	
The Theory Collins Literature Countries of Connection Very Department Land	
JACK, J. ALLEN. Sculptured stone found in St. George, New Brunswick. (R.	5.15
Jackman F. Mounds and earthworks of Rush County, Ind. (R. 1879)	345
Jackson, C. T. Catalogue of rocks, minerals, and ores collected on geological	010
survey in Michigan. (R. 1851)	75
Jackson, J. B. S. Arsenic acid for protecting anatomical preparations from	117
insects, (P. 1878)	339
Jackson County, III.—Antiquities of -G. H. French. (R. 1881)	
stone fort near Makanda—G. H. FRENCH. (R. 1831)	515
Jacksonville, Fla.—Saint John's River at, fishes observed in—D. S. Jordan; S.	,
E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
Jade. Study of the mineral called $yu$ by the Chinese—S. BLONDEL. (R. 1876)	200
Jadeite implements of the Alaskan Innuits, on the source of the -E. W. NELSON.	
(P. 1883)	548
Jamaica. Public Museum of the Institute of, fishes received from, catalogue	
of -T. H. Bean; H. G. Dresel. (P. 1884)	607
James, T. P. Mosses of Kerguelen Island	294
Jamin, J.— Photo-chemistry. (R. 1867)	215
Vegetation and the atmosphere, (R. 1861)	1=3
Japan— analysis of coals from—J. A. MacDonald	202
catalogue of Japanese woods from—L. F. WARD. (P. 18-1)	467
collections made in, in 1852, ornithological notes on - P. L. Jouv. (P. 1883)	548
examination of infusorial earth from—A. M. Edwards	200
geological researches in—R. PUMPELLY	202
Government of, collection of cotton fibre presented by. (15-1)	467
Kin Liu Islands, Passer saturatus from—L. Steineger. (P. 1885)	6.0
Tananasa	
birds related to North American species, notes on some—R. Ridgway. (P.	
1993)	548
waters, alcyonid polyp from, description of -R. E. C. STEARNS. (P. 153)	548

Jargon, Chinook—	
bibliography of—G. Gibbs	161
dictionary of-G. Gibbs; H. Hale	161
vocabulary of-M. Lionnet; B. R. Mitchell; W. W. Turner	68
JEFFERSON, J. P. Mortality of fishes in Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1878)	332
JEFFERSON, J. P.; PORTER, J. Y.; MOORE, T. Destruction of fish in vicinity of	
the Tortugas. (P. 1878)	332
Jefferson County, Ala., mounds, workshops, and stone-heaps in-William	
General (R. 1851)	515
JEVONS, W. S. On a national library. (R.1873)	275
JEWETT, C. C.—	~
Construction of catalogues of libraries and their publication by separate	
	47
stereotyped titles	
	28
General catalogue system for libraries. (R. 1850)	28
Report on—	0.1
catalogne system. (R. 1849)	21
copyright system. (R. 1851)	51
Halliwell mannscripts. (R. 1852)	57
plan of library. (R. 1847)	H
public libraries of the United States. (R. 1849)	
library. (R. 1848–1853)	
Jewett, C. C., biographical notice of, by R. A. Guild. (R. 1867)	215
Jewett, E., diagnoses of mollusca collected by-P. P. Carpenter	252
Joglossus, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	518
Johns's (Bishop) library, deposit of—E. CANBY. (R. 1862)	150
Jounson, S. H. Notes on mortality among fishes of Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1881)	467
Johnson, S. W. Lectures on agricultural chemistry. (R. 1859)	110
Johnson, W. R. Scientific character and researches of Smithson	327
Johnson, W. W. Distribution of forest trees in Montana, Idaho, and Wash-	
ington. (R. 1870)	244
Johnson County, Ark. Ancient rock inscriptions in-Edward Green. (R.	
1481)	, 515
Johnson's Island, collection of fishes from, notes on-R. SMITH; J. SWAIN. (P.	
1882)	518
Joints, bibliography of diseases of the-W. W. KEEN.	300
Jones, Dr. A. Mounds and other remains in Independence County, Ark. (R.	
1881)	515
Jones, C. C., Jr.—	
Aboriginal structures in Georgia. (R. 1877)323,	400
A primitive store-house of the Creek Indians. (R. 1885)	649
Primitive manufacture of spear and arrow points on Savannah River. (R.	
1879)	345
Silver crosses from an Indian grave mound at Coosawattee Old Town, Mur-	
ray County, Ga. (R. 1881)	515
JONES, J.—	
Analysis of blood	82
Chemical and physiological investigations relative to vertebrata	82
	259
Modes of burial	259
Observations on the liver, pancreas, spleen, kidney, etc	82
On burial caves	259
On earthworks.	259
On mounds	259
On relics	259
	MUD

Jones, J. M.—	
Contributions to the natural history of the Bermuda - Part III. Main-	
mals	565
Kjækken-mædding in Nova Scotia. (R. 1863)	157
JONES, J. M.; GOODE, G. B. (editors). Contributions to the natural history of	
the Bermudas	495
JONES, S. The Kutchin Indians. (R. 1866)211.	365
Jones's Station, Ohio, earthworks near-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1851	,515
Jordan, D. S.—	
A list of the fishes known from the Pacific coast of tropical America from	
the Tropic of Cancer to Panama. (P. 185)	6.0
An identification of the figures of the fishes in Catesby's Natural History	
of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, (P. 1884)	607
Contributions to North American ichthology:	
Part 1. Review of Ratinesque's memoirs	305
Part 11. Notes on Cottida, etc.; synopsis Silurida	306
Part III. Distribution of fishes of Alleghany region; synopsis of family	
Catostonida	303
Description of—	f 100
new species of Caranx (Caranx beani) from Beaufort, N. C. (P. 1850)	425
a new species of Blenny (Isesthes gilberti) from Santa Barbara, Cal. (P.	F 5.3
18≈9)	518
a new species of Tryoognations (Tryoognations magt) from Mississippi. (P. 184)	607
four new species of Pacilichthys in the U. S. National Museum (P. bore-	(3174
alis, P. quiescens, P. swaini, P. beanni, m. ss.). (P. 1551)	607
now species of North American fishes. (P. 1879).	333
Forgotten paper of Dr. Ayres, and its bearing on nomenclature of cyprinoid	111111
fishes of San Francisco, (P. 1850)	125
Identification of the species of Cyprinida and Catostomida, described by Dr.	100
Charles Girard in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences	
of Philadelphia for 1856. (P. 1885)	650
List of fishes collected at Key West, Fla, with notes and descriptions (Nav-	
cine umbrosa, n. s.). (P. 1884)	607
List of fishes collected in Lake Jessup and Indian River, Florida, by Mr. R.	
E. Earll, with descriptions of two new species (Heterandria ommata,	
Elassoma evergladei, nn. ss.). (P. 1881)	607
List of fishes collected in the vicinity of New Ocleans by Dr. R. W. Shufeld,	
U. S. Army. (P. 1554)	-607
Note on—	
Elurichthys cydoucii and Porichthys perosissimus. (P. 1-4)	607
Mr. Garman's paper on "The American Salmon and Trout." (P. 18-5).	(550)
Epinephelus nigritus. (P. 1855)	65.0
some Linnæan names of American fishes, (P. 1855)	650
the scientific name of the yellow perch, the striped bass, and other	
American fishes. (P. 1885)	650
Notes on—	
a collection of fishes from Pensacola, Fla., obtained by Silas Stearns,	
with descriptions of two new species (Exocutus volador and Gnathypops	200
mystacinus). (P. 1881)	607
collection of fishes from Clackamas-River, Orego 1. (P. 1777)	332
Cottida, Etheostomatida, Percida, Centrarchida, Aphododerida, Doryso-	306
matidae, and Cyprinidae.	425
Curtiss's collection of fishes from Florida. (P. 1580)	333
Duges's collection of fishes from Mexico. (P. 1579)	(717)

JORDAN, D. S.—Continued.	
Notes on—	
fishes collected at Guaymas, Mexico, by Mr. H. F. Emeric, with a de-	
scription of Gobiosoma histrio, a new species. (P. 1884)	607
Henshall's collection of fishes from East Florida. (P. 1880)	425
Sema and Dacentrus. (P. 1880)	425
typical specimens of American fishes in British Museum and in Museum	
d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. (P. 1879)	333
On the Etheostoma variatium of Kirtland. (P. 1885)	650
Report on explorations, (R. 1884)	648
Review of Rafinesque's memoirs on North American fishes	305
Supplementary notes on North American fishes (Pacilichthys beani, Jordan=	
Boleosoma maculatum). (P. 1884)	607
Synopsis of Catostomidæ	308
Synopsis of Siluridæ of fresh waters of North America	306
JORDAN, D. S.; BRAYTON, A. W. Distribution of fishes of Alleghany region of	900
South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	308
JORDAN, D. S.; EIGENMAN, CARL II. Notes on skeletons of Etheostomatina  JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. H.—	
A review of the American Carangina. (P. 1883)	548
A review of the species of the genus Calamus. (P. 1884)	607
Catalogue of the fishes collected by Mr. John Xantus at Cape San Lucas,	
with description of eight new species. (P. 1882)	518
Description of—	
five new species of fishes from Mazatlan, Mexico. (P. 1881)	467
new species of shark (four) from Mazatlan, Mexico. (P. 1882)	518
new agonoid fish (Agonus vulsus) from California. (P. 1830)	425
new agonoid fish (Brachiopsis xyosternus) from California. (P. 1880)	425
new cyprinodant (Zygonectes inurus) from southern Illinois. (P. 1882)	518
new eel (Sidera castenea). (P. 1882)	518
new embiotocoid fish (Abeona aurora) from Monterey, Cal., with notes	
on a related species. (P. 1880)	425
new embiotocoid fish (Cymatogaster rosaceus) from coast of California.	
(P. 1580)	425
new embiotocoid fish (Ditrema atripes) from coast of California. (P.	2.00
1880)	425
new flounder (Hippoglossoides exilis) from coast of California. (P. 1880).	425
new flounder (Platysomatichthys stomias) from coast of California. (P.	3.00
1880)	425
new flounder (Pleuronichthys verticalis) from California, with notes on	100
other species. (P. 1880)	425
new flounder (Xystreurys liolepis) from Santa Catalina Island, Cal. (P.	1.00
1880)	425
new Muranoid eel (Sidera chlevastes) from the Galapagos Islands. (P.	400
1883)	548
new ray (Platyrhina triscriata) from coast of California. (P. 1880)	425
	420
new scorpænoid fish (Sebastichthys maliger) from coast of California. (P.	405
1880)	425
new scorpænoid fish (Sebastichthys proriger) from Monterey Bay, Cal.	10"
(P. 1880).	425
new shark (Carcharias lamiella) from San Diego, Cal. (P. 1882)	518
new species of Artedius (Artedius fenestralis) from Puget Sound. (P. 1882)	518
new species of conodon (Conodon serrifer) from Boca Soledad, Lower Cal-	F10
ifornia, (P. 1882)	518
new species of deep-water fish (Icichthys lockingtoni) from coast of Cali-	105
fornia. (P. 1550)	425

JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. II.—Continued.	
Description of—	
new species of Goby (Gobiosoma ios) from Vancouver's Island. (P. 1-52)	518
new species of Hemirhampus (Hemirhampus rosa) from coast of Califor-	
nia (P. 1589)	125
new species of Nemichthys (Nemichthys arocetta) from Paget Sound, P.	
1880)	125
new species of notidanoid shark (Hexanchus corinus) from Pacilic coast	
of United States. (P. ISs0)	425
new species of Paralepis (Paralepis coruscans) from Straits of Juan de	
Fuca. (P. 15-0)	425
new species of Pomadosys from Mazatlan. (P. 1881)	167
new species of Ptychochilus (Ptychochilus harfordii) from Sacramento	
River. (P. 1581)	467
new species of ray (Raia rhina) from coast of California. (P. 1550)	425
new species of ray (Raia stellulata) from Monterey, Cal. (P. 150)	125
new species of ray (Raid stettuidid) from Monteley, Cal. (1.12)	10.,
new species of Rhinobatus (Glaucostigma) from Mazatlan, Mexico. (P.	543
1c83)	17.1 7
new species of rock cod (Schastichthys serriceps) from coast of California.	1.05
(P, 1880)	425
new species of rockfish (Schastichthys carnatus) from coast of California.	4.)=
(P. I380)	425
new species of rockfish (Schastichthys chrysomelas) from coast of Califor-	1.\"
nia. (P. 1889)	4:25
new species of Schastichthys (Schastichthys miniatus) from Monterey Bay,	4 15
(talifornia (P. 1880)	4.20
Salang seigns a new species of Scienta from Mazatlan and Panama. (1.	
1-2()	007
new energy of Transidea from Lake Michigan. (P. 18-2)	515
now species of Urolophus (Urolophus asterias) from Mazatlan and Panama.	
(D 1380)	012
Tylogurus sagitta Onerimana gyrans, Atherina aroa, Nyrichthys rosipes,	,
Theretone the thelessinus, Gobiosoma centhereum, Cremnobales nox, Plato	-
the property of the large and the state of t	(307)
new species of Xenichthys (Xenichthys xenurus) from west coast of Cen-	
tral America. (P. 1831)	467
new species of Xiphister and Apodichthys from Monterey, Cal. (P. 1-30)	. 405
Sebastichthys mystinus. (P. 1881)	467
seven new species of sebastoid fishes from coast of California. (P. 1880)	) 42.
ten new species of fishes from Key West, Fla. (Dassamicria stolifera	,
thirty-three new species of fish from Mazatlan, Mexico. (P. 18-1)	1 17
thirty-three new species of fishes (Myrophis vafer and Chloroscombrus orqueta	
two new species of lishes (Myrophis tager and odors on the species of lishes (Myrophis tager and odors)	. 51r
from Panama. (P. 18-2)	1
two new species of fishes (Aprion arionmus and Opidium beani) from	. 548
Pensacola, Fla. (P. 1883)	1-
two new species of fishes (Sebastichthys umbrosus and Citharichthys stig	. 51
mans). (P. 1882)	, )
two new species of fishes (Ascelicthys rhodorus and Seylalina cerdale	12
a at the Washington Territory. (1, 150)	
e doundors (Paronhrus ischillrus and improjection	
· P. C. Lactichthus ( Nebashiella 118 Chicolic City and Section 119)	
· cvoloid figlios (Sudis Prudens and in geophian Creas	
lare) from Sarta Barbara Channel, California. (P. 1880)	10

JORDAN, D. S.; GILBERT, C. H.—Continued.	
generic relations of Belone exilis. (P. 1880)	425
generic relations of Platyrhina exasperata. (P. 1880)	425
List of—	
collection of fishes made by Mr. L. Belding near Cape San Lucas, Lower	F10
California, (P. 1882)	518
fishes collected at Panama by Rev. Mr. Rowell. (P. 1882)	518
fishes collected by Capt. John M. Dow. (P. 1882)	518
fishes collected by John Xantus at Colima, Mexico. (P. 1882)	518
fishes collected by Lient, H. E. Nichols in Gulf of California and on west	
coast of Lower California, with descriptions of four new species. (P.	
	467
1831)	407
tishes of Pacific coast of United States, with table showing distribution	
of species. (P. 1880)	425
fishes now in the museum of Yale College, collected by Prof. Frank H.	
Bradley, at Panama, with description of three new species. (P. 1882).	518
Note on—	
Calamus providens, a new species of Calamus. (P. 1884)	607
Carang ruber and Caranx bartholomæi. (P. 1884).	607
dishes observed about Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Tex., with de-	004
	F1.0
scription of new species. (P. 1882)	513
Raia inornata. (P. 3-1)	467
the genera of Petromyzontidæ. (P. 1883)	548
Notes on—	
a collection of fishes from Charleston, S. C., with descriptions of three	
new species. (P. 1882)	518
collection of fishes from San Diego, Cal. (P. 1880)	425
collection of fishes from Utah Lake. (P. 1880)	425
collection of fishes made by Lieut. H. E. Nichols on west coast of Mex-	2.00
ico, with descriptions of new species. (P. 1881)	467
fishes of Beaufort Harbor, N. C. (P. 1878)	332
fishes of Pacific coast of United States. (P. 1881)	467
the nomenclature of certain North American fishes. (P. 1883)	548
sharks from coast of California. (P. 1880)	425
on certain neglected names of La Cépède. (P. 1882)	518
on the nomenclature of the genus Ophichthys. (P. 1882)	518
on the synonymy of the genus Bothus Rafinesque. (P. 1882)	518
occurrence of Cephaloscyllium laticeps (Duméril), Gill, in California.	
(P. 1880)	425
oil shark of Sonthern California (Galeorhinus galens). (P. 1880)	425
synopsis of the fishes of North America	492
JORDAN, D. S.; JOUY, P. L. Check list of duplicate fishes of Pacific, distributed	
by Smithsonian Institution in 1831. (P. 1881)	467
JORDAN, D. S.; MEEK, SETH E.—	
List of fishes observed in the Saint John's River at Jacksonville, Fla. (Para-	
lichthys lethostigma, non. sp. nov.). (P. 1884)	607
Description of four new species of Cyprinide in the U.S. National Museum,	
(Cliola camura, C. urostigma, Notropis metallicus, N. alabamæ, nn. ss).	
(P. 1884)	607
Description of Zygonectes zonifer, a new species of Zygonectes, from Nashville,	()01
	000
Ga. (P. 1884)	607
List of fishes collected in Iowa and Missouri in August, 1884, with descriptions	
of three new species (Notropis gilberti, Ammoerypta clara, Etheostoma	
iowæ, nn. ss.). (P. 1885)	050
A Review of the American species of flying fishes (Exocotus) (Fodiator, n.g.;	
Exocatus rinciguerra, nom. nov.). (P. 1885)	650

JORDAN, D. S.; SWAIN, J.—	
A review of the American species of Epinephelus and related genera	
(Myeteroperca fulcata, var., phenax, var. nov., M. bonaci, var., xanthos-	
ticta, var. nov.). (P. 1884)	607
A review of the American species of marine Mugilida. (P. 1881)	607
A review of the species of the genus Hamulon, (Lythrulon, n. sg., Hamulon rimator, nom. nov.). (P. 1881)	607
A review of the species of Lutjanina and Hoplopagrina found in American	
waters. (P. 1884)	607
Descriptions of scaroid fishes from Havana and Key West, including five new	
species (Scarus virginalis, Sparisoma lorito, S. cyanolene, S. xystrodon,	
Cryptotomus beryillimus, nn. ss.). (P. 1884)	607
Description of three new species of fishes (Prionotus stearnsi, Prionotus oph-	
ryas, and Anthias viranus), collected at Pensacola, Fla., by Mr. Silas	
Steams, (P. 1884)	607
List of fishes collected in the Clear Fork of the Cumberland, Whitley County,	
Ky., with descriptions of three new species (Bolcosoma susana, Pacil-	5.43
ichthys sagitta, Etheostoma cumberlandicum). (P. 1883)	548
Notes on fishes collected by David S. Jordan, at Cedar Keys, Fla. (P. 1884) Journal of exploration of western Missouri in 1854—P. R. Hoy. (R. 1864)	607
Journals of Board of Regents. See Regents.	188
Journey to the Yukon, Russian America—W. W. Kirby. (R. 1864)	188
Jour, P. L.—	100
Description of new species of Squalius (Squalius alicia) from Utah Lake. (P.	
1881)	467
Ornithological notes on collections made in Japan from June to December,	101
1882. (P. 1883)	548
JOUY, P. L.; JORDAN, D. S. Check-list of duplicates of fishes of Pacific dis-	
tributed by Smithsonian Institution in 1881. (P. 1881)	467
Judiciary Committee, Senate, report of, on management of Smithsonian Insti-	
tution—A. P. Butler. (R. 1855)	77
Jumping seeds and galls—C. V. Riley. (P. 1882)	518
Junco Bairdii, Belding, new species from Lower California, description of-R.	
Ridgway. (P. 1883)	548
Jupiter—	
orbit and tables of—J. N. STOCKWELL	232
small planets between Mars and—Prof. LESPIAULT. (R. 1861)	149
Jussiens, the, and the natural method—M. Flourens. (R. 1867)	215
Jussiens, the, and the natural memod—M. Plotters. (R. 1807)	~10
К.	
KABIS, M. Introduction to study of Coptic language. (R. 1867)	215
Kämtz; Dufour, C. Scintillation of the stars. (R. 1861)	149
Kalb, George B. See under Swain and Kall.	110
Kamtschatka, ornithological explorations in-L. Stejneger	624
KANE, E. K.—	
Astronomical observations in the Arctic Seas.	129
Magnetic observations in the Arctic Seas	97
Meteorological observations in the Arctic Seas	104
Physical observations in the Arctic Seas	
Tidal observations in the Arctic seas.	130
Kansas—	
Butler County, account of storm in-W. HARRISON. (R. 1871)	249
climate of—R. S. ELLIOTT. (R. 1870)	244
coleoptera of – J. L. LE CONTE	126
H. Mis. 170—48	

Kansas—Continued.	
mounds near Edwardsville, Wyandotte County-E. F. Serviss. (R.	
1881)	481
	333
three new money are my designificant	607
	353
	275
KAROLYI, Lient. VON; CRAIG, B. F. Products of combustion of gun-cotton and	
gunpowder. (R. 1864)	188
KEEN, W. W.—	
Dibliogitally of works on allocations of the contract of the c	300
Surgical complications and sequels of continued fevers. Toner lecture	
No. v	300
Keller, Dr., abstract of report of, on settlements in Switzerland-A. MORLOT.	
(R. 1863)	187
Kelley, O. H. Ancient town in Minnesota. (R. 1863)	187
	214
KENGLA, L. A. Stone mounds in Hampshire County, W. Va. (R. 1883)588,	
	537
	199
KENNEDY, J.P. Anthority to naval officers to receive and transmit specimens	
to the Smithsonian Institution	34
Kennicott's explorations—Hudson's Bay Company. (R. 1863)	187
Kent, Benj. W. Mounds in Putnam County, Ga. (R. 1882)	540
Kentucky-	200
( )	271
	109
Barren and Allen Counties, mounds in—R. B. Evans. (R. 1881)	
Boyle and Mercer Counties, mounds in—W. M. LINNEY. (R. 1831)481,	515
Breckinridge County, age of stone and troglodytes of -R. S. ROBERTSON.	
	286
Clear Fork of Cumberland River, fishes collected in, list of—D. S. JORDAN;	F 43
C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883).	548
.,	323 249
,	$\frac{249}{244}$
Union County, exploration of ancient mounds in—S. S. Lyon. (R. 1870)	
	228
Kerguelen Island, contributions to natural history of—	220
I. Ornithology—J. H. Kidder; E. Coues	203
II. Oʻllogy, botany, etc.—J. H. Kidder and others	
	294
Kew Observatory—	~U-I
apparatus and processes employed in verification of barometers at—J.	
	110
experiments on ancroid barometers made at—B. Stewart. (R. 1868)	224
Key West, Fla.—	
fishes collected at, list of, with note and descriptions—D. S. JORDAN. (P.	
1884)	607
pipe-fishes of, notes on—J. SWAIN; S. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
scaroid fishes from, description of—D. J. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
ten new species of fishes from, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1884)	607
Kidder, J. H.—	
Experiments on animal heat of fishes. (P. 1879)	333
Mammals of Kerguelen Island	29

Kidder, J. H., and others. Natural history of Kerguelen Island	294 293 82
Kinetic theories of gravitation—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1876)	395
King, C. B. Catalogue of engravings presented to Smithsonian. (R. 1861)	14.)
King, W. M. Account of Indian burial in California. (R. 1871)	286
Kipp, J. Accuracy of Catlin's account of Mandan ceremonies. (R. 1872)	271
KIRBY, W. W. Journey to the Yukon, Russian America. (R. 1864)	188
Kirkwood, D. Asteroids between Mars and Jupiter. (R. 1876)	299
Kitchen-midden-	
in Costa Rica, note on shells from-W. H. Dall. (P. 1878)	332
Kjækken-mæddings-	
in Nova Scotia—J. M. Jones. (R. 1863)	157
on northwest coast of America—P. Schumacher. (R. 1873; R. 1874)275	, 286
Klamath Lake dialect—	,
details of Indian conjurer's practice in—A S. Gatschet. (E. 1879-'80)	476
"The Relapse" in—A. S. GATSCHET, (E. 1879-'80)	476
KLETZINSKY, Professor. Nitrogen bodies of modern chemistry. (R. 1872)	271
Klikitat River, Washington Territory, aboriginal works on—T. M. Whitcombe. (R. 1881)	
Knapp, G. Earthworks on Arkansas River. (R. 1877)	323
KNIGHT, E. H. Study of savage weapons at Centennial Exhibition. (R. 1879)	
KNIGHT, G. H. New system of weights and measures. (R. 1867)	215
KNIGHT, R. T.: HENRY, J. Connection of gales of wind and appearance of aurora. (R. 1871)	249
KNOWLTON, FRANK H. List of plants collected by Mr. Charles L. McKay, at	~30
Nushagak, Alaska, in 1881, for the U. S. National Museum. (P. 1885).	650
Knox County, Ill., antiquities of—M. A. McClelland. (R. 1881)	
Kom, J. G. On collection of charts and maps of America. (R. 1856)	91
KORNHUBER, G. A. Alternate generation and parthenogenesis in the animal	O.E.
kingdom. (R. 1871).	249
Krox, F. J. Antiquities of Stanley and Montgomery Counties, N. C. (R. 1874).	286
Krox, H. J. Lightning discharges. (R. 1867).	215
Kumlien, L.—	~10
Ethnology, mammals, and birds of Arctic America	342
Howgate Polar Expedition, natural history of Arctic America	312
Report on explorations in Greenland. (R. 1878).	311
KUNHARDT AND COMPANY. Free freight to Smithsonian Institution between United States and Germany. (R. 1861)	149
Kushkushkee, Indian village near Newcastle, Pa., account of-E. M. McCon-	
NELL. (R. 1871)	249 , 365
4	
L.	
Labels for collections, etc	164
Labichthys— carinatus, new genus and species of, diagnosis of—T. Gill; J. A. Ryder.	201
(P. 1883)	548
elongatus, new species of, diagnosis of—T. Gill; J. A. Ryder. (P. 1883)	548
LABOULAYE, E. Acknowledgment for books on education. (R. 1867)	215
birds of, list of the-L. M. Turner. (R. 1885)	650
erustacea from—S. I. Smith. (P. 1883).	548

Labrador—Continued.	
expedition to, by W. A. Stearns, in 1882, catalogue of mollusca and echino-	
dermata from—K. J. Bush. (P. 1883)	548
marine crustacea of, review of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
natural history of, notes on the-W. A. Stearns. (P. 1883)	548
La Cépède, uncertain neglected names of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1883)	518
Lacunella reflexa, new species, from the Commander Islands, report on-W. H.	
Dall, (P. 1884)	607
Lacustrian —	
cities of Switzerland - F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
constructions or palafittes of the lake of Neuchâtel-E. Desor. (R.	
18(65)	360
habitations of Switzerland—F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
settlements in Switzerland, abstract of Dr. Keller's report on—A. Morlot.	1,0
(R, 1863).	187
Lagopus mutus Leach and its allies—L. M. TURNER. (P. 1882)	518
La Have Banks, occurrence of Lycodes rablii on—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P.	010
1879)	333
Lake Jessup and Indian River, Florida, fishes collected in, by R. E. Earle, list	000
of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)	607
Lake Michigan, new species of Uranidea from. Description of—D. S. Jordan;	007
C, H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
Lake Neuchâtel, lacustrian constructions of—E. Desor. (R. 1865).	-209
Lake Pepin, antiquities on banks of—L. C. Estes. (R. 1866)	214
Lake Superior, ancient mining on shores of—C. Whittlesey	155
Lake Superior copper region, circular relative to audicut mining in—J. HENRY.	1.40
(R. 1861)	149 286
Lake Superior, Isle Royale, antiquities of—A. C. Davis. (R. 1874)	
Lake Winnipeg, notes on egging expedition to—D. Guxx. (R. 1867)	215
Lakes—	TOO
dates of opening and closing of—F. B. Hough	183
North American, fluctuations of level in—C. WHITTLESEY	119
Norwegian, statistics relative to—O. E. Dreutzer. (R. 1866)	214
Lalande observations, 1795—S. C. WALKER.	5
LAMARCK, J. B. Distinction between tornadoes and tempests. (R. 1871)	249
Lamellaria diegoënsis, Dall, notes on—C. R. ORCUTT. (P. 1885)	650
LAMONT, J. The solar eclipse of July 18, 1860. (R. 1864)	133
Land-	
and fresh-water shells. See Shells.	100
cessions of, by Indian tribes to United States—C. C. ROYCE. (E. 1879-'80).	476
gradual approach of sea upon-S. P. Mayberry. (R. 1867)	215
Language—	
Carib or Karif—C. H. BERENDT. (R. 1873)	275
Coptic, introduction to the study of -M. Kabis. (R. 1867)	215
Dakota, grammar and dictionary of—S. R. RIGGS.	40
dominant, for science—A. DE CANDOLLE; J. E. GRAY. (R. 1874)	286
evolution of—J. W. Powell. (E. 1879-'80)	476
of aboriginal Indians of America—G. Gibbs. (R. 1870)	214
of Dakota or Sionx Indians—F. L. O. ROEHRIG. (R. 1871)	
of Navajos said to resemble the Welsh-S. Y. McMasters. (R. 1865)	500
phonetic, vocal sounds of L. Bridgman compared with elements of -F. Lieber	12
sign, among North American Indians compared with that among other peoples	
and deaf-mutes—G. Mallery. (E. 1879-'80)	470
trade, of Oregon, dictionary of-G. GIBBS	161

Language—Continued.	
trade, of Oregon, vocabulary of-B. R. MITCHELL; W. W. TURNER	68
Yoruba, of Africa, grammar and dictionary of—T. J. Bowen	98
Languages, Indian—	
G. Flachenecker. (R. 1862)	150
G. GIBBS. (R. 1865)	209
method of recording-J. O. Dorsey; A. S. Gatchet; S. R. Riggs. (E.	
1879-'80)	476
La Palma, Costa Rica, birds from—C. C. NUTTING. (P. 1882)	518
Lapham, I. A. Antiquities of Wisconsin	70
Lapidary, aboriginal, stock-in-trade of -C. RAU. (R. 1877)	402
La Place, enlogy on, by F. Arago. (R. 1874).	286
Laramie group, new molluscan forms from the—C. A. White. (P. 1882)	518
La Rive. See De la Rive.	
Lartet, E., scientific labors of, by F. Fisher. (R. 1872)	271
Laryux, bibliography of diseases of the—W. W. Keen	300
La Salle County, Ill.—	
Antiquities of Fox River Valley-W. Hector Gale. (R. 1881)	,515
mounds in—J. D. Moody. (R. 1881)	
Latiloid genera, note on-T. Gill. (P. 1881).	
Latimer collection of antiquities from Porto Rico-O. T. Mason. (R. 1876) 299,	397
LATIMER, G. A.—	
Earthquakes in St. Thomas, (R. 1867)	215
Hurricane at Tortola, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico. (R. 1867)	215
Meteorology of Porto Rico. (R. 1871)	219
Latin vocabulary with comparative words in English, Spanish, and French	170
Latitudes and longitudes, Arctic-E. K. KANE	129
LAUGEL, A. The sun, its chemical analysis. (R. 1861)	149
Lansanne, report on ethnological collections of Museum at-F. Troyon. (R.	
1861)	149
Lautenbach, B. F. Effect of irritation of a polarized nerve. (R. 1878)341,	411
Law, A. E. Antiquities of Blount County, Tenn. (R. 1874)	286
Law of—	
deposit of flood-tide—C. H. DAVIS	33
variation of temperature in ascending currents of air -J. HANN. (R.	
1877)	398
variation of temperature in ascending moist currents-L. Souncke. (R.	
1877)	398
Lawrence, G. N.—	
Birds of sonthwestern Mexico collected by F. E. Sumichrast	295
Catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of-	
Antigua and Barbuda, with his notes. (P. 1878)	332
Dominica, with his notes and observations. (P. 1878)	332
Grenada, including others seen, but not obtained. (P. 1878)	332
Guadeloupe. (P. 1878)	332
Lesser Antilles, with table showing distribution. (P. 1878)	332
Martinique. (P. 1878)	335
St. Vincent, with his notes. (P. 1878)	339
Description of new—	
species of birds of family Turdida from Dominica, West Indies. (P.	
1880)	425
species of Icterus from West Indies. (P. 1880)	425
species of parrot, of genus Chrysotis, from Dominica. (P. 1880)	425
subspecies of Loxigilla from West Indies. (P. 1881)	-467

Lawrence, G. N.—Continued.	
List of a few species of birds new to the fauna of Gnadelonpe, West Indies,	
with a description of a new species of Ceryle (Ceryle stictipennis, n. s.).	
(P. 1885)	650
Laws of atmospheric circulation over the earth—J. II. Coffix	268
Lea, Isaac. Bibliography of—N. P. Scudder.	
Lea, I. Check-list of the shells of North America	128
LEACH, M. T.—	0.30
Ancient forts in Ogemaw County, Mich. (R. 1884)	
Ancient mounds in Clinton County, Mich. (R. 1884). 620	
Leanira robusta, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1845)	650
LE BARON, J. FRANCIS—	
Gold, silver, and other ornaments found in Florida. (R. 1882)	
Prehistoric remains in Florida. (R. 1882)535	
LE CONTE, JOHN. Constants of nature. (R. 1878)	341
Le Conte, J. L.—	
Classification of coleoptera of North America. Parts I, II	265
Coleoptera of Kansas and eastern New Mexico	126
Instructions for collecting coleoptera, (R. 1858)	109
List of coleoptera of North America. Part I	140
New species of North America colcoptera. Parts I, II	264
Revision of Melsheimer's catalogue of coleoptera	62
LE CONTE, J. L.; HORN, G. H. Classification of the coleoptera of North Amer-	
iea	5 <b>07</b>
LE CONTE, JOSEPH. Lecture on coal. (R. 1857)	107
Lecture on American fire-alarm telegraph—W. F. Channing. (R. 1854)	75
Lectures on—	• •
agricultural chemistry—S. W. Johnson. (R. 1859)	110
Arctic explorations—I. I. HAYES. (R. 1861)	149
astronomy—A. Caswell. (R. 1858).	109
	$\frac{109}{149}$
bridges—F. Rogers. (R. 1861)	
bridges and roads—F. Rogers. (R. 1860)	147
the camel—G. P. Marsh. (R. 1854)	75
	266
coal—J, Le Conte. (R. 1857)	107
dual character of the brain. Toner lecture No. 11—C. E. Brown—Séquard.	
electro-physiology—C, Matteucci. (R. 1865)	209
insect instincts and transformations-J. G. Morris. (R. 1855)	77
marine algae—W. H. Harvey. (R. 1855)	77
Mental overwork. Toner lecture No. IX—C. K. MILLS	
meteoric stones—J. L. Smith. (R. 1855)	77
meteorology-R. Russell, with notes by J. Henry. (R. 1854)	75
mollusca, or shell-fish and their allies—P. P. CARPENTER. (R. 1860)147,	152
natural history as applied to farming and gardening-J. G. Morris, (R.	
1855)	77
nature and cure of bites of serpents and wounds of poisoned arrows-D.	
Brainard, (R. 1854)	75
nature of reparatory inflammation in arteries after ligature, etc. Toner	
lecture No. VII—E. O. Shakespeare	321
oxygen and its combinations—G. I. Chace. (R. 1855)	77
physical ethnology—D. Wilson. (R. 1862).	150
planetary disturbances—E. S. Snell. (R. 1855)	77
principles of linguistic science—W. D. Whitney. (R. 1863)	352
relations of time and space—S. ALEXANDER. (R. 1861)	149
sanitary drainage of Washington. Toner lecture No. VIII-G. E. WARING,	
Jr	349

Lectures on—Continued.	
shells of Culf of California—P. P. Carpenter. (R. 1859)	110
strain and overaction of the heart. Toner lecture No. 111-J. M. Da Costa	279
study of high autiquity in Europe-A. Morlot. (R. 1862; R. 1864)15	0, 185
study of nature and mechanism of fever. Toner lecture No. IV-II. C.	
Wood	282
surgical complications and sequels of fevers. Toner lecture No.v-W. W.	
Keen	
Switzerland—A. D. Bache. (R. 1870)	
syllabus of a course of, on physics—J. Henry. (R. 1856)	
undulatory theory of light-F. A. P. BARNARD. (R. 1862)	
the Union—H. REED. (R. 1854).	
vastness of visible ereation—8. ALEXANDER. (R. 1857)	
zone of small planets between Mars and Jupiter—E. Loomis. (R. 1854)	75
Lectures, Toner—	
No. 1. Cancerous tumors—Woodward	
II. Dual character of brain—Brown-Sequard.	
III. Overaction of heart—Da Costa IV. Study of fever—Wood	
v. Continued fevers—Keen	
VI. Subcutaneous surgery—Adams	
vh. Reparatory inflammation—Shakespeare	321
VIII. Sanitary drainage of Washington—Waring. 349	
IX. Mental overwork—Mills	594
Lee, Dr. Progress of astronomical photography. (R. 1861)	
Lee, J. C. Y. Ancient ruin in Arizona. (R. 1872).	27 I
LEFROY, J. H. Contributions to the natural history of the Bermudas. Part II.	
Botany	, 564
Legacy. See Bequest.	
Legendre, A. M., memoir of, by E. De Beaumont. (R. 1867)	215
Leidy, J.—	
Ancient fauna of Nebraska	58
Cretaceous reptiles of the United States	
Extinct sloth tribe of North America	72
Extinct species of American ox	41
Fanna and flora within living animals	44
On parasites	44
Report on fossils from Nebraska. (R. 1851)	51
Review of cretaceous reptiles of United States. (R. 1864)	188
Leidy, J.; Tryon, G. W. Report on shells presented to Academy of Natural Sciences. (R. 1865)	209
Leipsic Museum of Ethnology—A. Schott; O. T. Mason. (R. 1873)	275
Lenström, S.; De La Rive, A. A. Electricity of the atmosphere and the aurora	~ (1)
borealis. (R. 1874)	286
Lending of type specimens—S. F. Baird. (P. 1886)	
Lens, account of Priestley's—J. HENRY. (R. 1859)	110
Leodice benedicti, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Lepidopsetta isolepis, new flat fish, found in markets of San Francisco, note	
on—W. N. Lockington. (P. 1880)	425
Lepidoptera-	
appendix to Morris' synopsis of—B. Clemens	133
described, of North America, catalogue of-J. G. Morris	118
	133
dinrnal, of Arctic America—W. H. EDWARDS	342
instructions for collecting—B. CLEMENS. (R. 1858)	109

Lepidoptera-Continued.	
introduction to Morris's synopsis of-V. Heinemann	133
method of preserving—T. R. Peale, (R. 1863)	187
nocturnal, of Arctic America—S. H. SCUDDER	342
notes to Morris's synopsis of-W. H. EDWARDS	133
Lepræa abyssicola, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
Lepsius, R. Presentation of books on Egypt. (R. 1860)	147
Leptocardians, note on the—T. Gill. (P. 1882)	518
Leptocardii, arrangement of families of—T. GILL.	247
Leptophidium-	
cervinum, description of-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
marmoratum, description of-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
Lesley, J. P. On the classification of books. (R. 1862)	150
LESPIAULT, Professor. Small planets between Mars and Jupiter. (R. 1861)	149
Lesser Antilles, catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of—G. N. LAWRENCE.	
(P. 1878)	332
new honey-creepers from, description of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
Lesquereux, L. Contribution to the miocene flora of Alaska. (P. 1882)	518
Letharchus, description of—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
Letter—	010
by M. Hock in reference to meteoric shower of November 13, 1867	217
from Robert Hare relative to gift of apparatus	
from Joseph Henry to Secretary Treasury on payment of interest in coin.	) - U, a
(R. 1865)	209
from Richard Rush relative to Smithson. (R. 1853)	
LETTERMAN, J. Sketch of the Navajo Indians. (R. 1855)	77
Letters—	11
	209
of introduction. (R. 1865)	
relative to programme of organization of Smithsonian Institution	
relative to Smithson's bequest.	328
Leuconia hemphillii, new species of, from Florida—W. H. DALL. (P. 1883)	548
Leurynnis, Lockington, identity of, Lycodopsis, Collet—T. GILL. (P. 1880)	425
Level, fluctuations of, in North American lakes—C. Whittlesey	119
Lewis, J	0.00
Instructions for collecting land and fresh-water shells. (R. 1866)214	
Letter of, to G. W. Tryon, jr., on shells.	
LEWIS; QUALE. Account of cryolite of Greenland. (R. 1866)	
Lexington, Ky., ancient mound near—R. Peter. (R. 1871).	249
Libber, William, jr. (editor), Guyot's meteorological and physical tables. 522	
Liberia, mixed races in—E. D. BLYDEN. (R. 1870)	
Liberia College, facts respecting—A. CRUMMELL. (R. 1861)	149
Libraries—	
circular respecting new report on-J. HENRY. (R. 1854)	
construction of catalogues of, and their publication by means of separate	
stereotyped titles—C. C. Jewett	
general catalogue system for—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1850)	28
general catalogue system for, report of Commission on. (R. 1850)	28
public, in United States and British Provinces, list of -W. J. RHEES116,	
public, of United States, notices of-C. C. Jewett. (R. 1849)	
report of Commission on stereotype catalogue of	47
rules for catalogning—C, C. Jewett.	47
Library—	
Beaufort, deposit of—E. M. Stanton. (R. 1862)	
Dishan Jahus's deposit of E Carpy (P 1869)	150

Library—Continued.
Imperial, of Vienna, books presented by. (R. 1865)
of Bureau of Ethnology, catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in-J. C. Pil-
LING. (E. 1879-80)
of Indian linguistics, account of—J. G. Shea. (R. 1861)
of National Museum, circular asking contributions to. (P. 1881) 467, 458
on a national—W. S. Jerons. (R. 1873) 275
Library of Congress—
act of Congress to transfer Smithsonian library to. (R. 1865)
catalogue of publications of societies and of periodical works belonging to
the Smithsonian Institution deposited in
meteorological articles received by the Smithsonian Institution and deposited
in. (R. 1871; R. 1873)249, 275
Library of Smithsonian Institution—
act of Congress to transfer, to Library of Congress. (R. 1865)
additions to. See each annual report.
and copyright system—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1851)
and Halliwell manuscripts, report on-C. C. Jewett. (R. 1852)
catalogue of publications of societies and other periodical works in117, 179
donations to, from foreign institutions. (R. 1864)
publications of learned societies and periodicals in. Parts 1, 11
report on—C. C. JEWETT. (R. 1848, 1849, 1853)
statistics of, 1846–1877
Lichens—
collected by T. H. Bean in Alaska, list of, and notes upon—J. Т. Rотнгоск.
(P. 1884)
of Arctic America—E, Tuckerman
of Kerguelen Island—E. Tuckerman
Licking County, Ohio, Flint Ridge, sketch of -C. M. Smith. (R. 1884) 620, 623
LIEBER, F. Vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman compared with elements of pho-
netic language
Liebig, J. von. Induction and deduction. (R. 1870)
Life—See Eulogy, Memoirs.
and character of Joseph Henry—J. C. Welling
and labors of Henry Gustavus Magnus. (R. 1870)
and scientific labors of Stefano Marianini—C. Matteucci. (R. 1569) 228
and works of Michael Faraday—A, A, De La Rive. (R. 1867) 215
and works of Kepler—M. Berthrand. (R. 1869).
J. 1
of George Catlin—J. HENRY. (R. 1872)
of Prof. Chester Dewey—M. B. Anderson. (R. 1870)
Light-
and heat of sun, relative intensity of—L. W. MEECH. (R. 1856)
polar, or aurora borealis, its phenomena and laws—E. Loomis. (R. 1865) 200
undulatory theory of, lectures on-F. A. P. Barnard. (R. 1862)
velocity of, essay on—C, Delaunay. (R. 1864)
Light-House Board—
investigations by, relative to illuminating materials-J. Henry. (R.
1880)
proceedings of, on death of J. Henry
researches by, in sound—J. HENRY. (R. 1878)
Lighting, architecture in relation to—D. B. Reid. (R. 1856)
Lightning—
and thunder, observations on—S. MASTERMAN. (R. 1855)
with summer; obsert detects on the partitionals (10 1000) (1

Lighhtning—Continued.	
discharges, accounts of—G. W. Dodge and others. (R. 1867)	215
effect of—S. L. Hillier. (R. 1866)	214
	237
Lille, Imperial Society of Science, Agriculture, and Arts of. Prize questions.	0.10
(R. 1865)	209
LILLIEBORG, W. Outline of systematic review of the classification of birds. (R.	064
1865)	
Limitations to use of some anthropological data—J. W. Powell. (E. 1879-80).	476
Limpets—	407
from deep waters off eastern coast of United States—W. H. Dall. (P. 1881).	$\frac{467}{332}$
of Alaska and Arctic region, report on—W. H. DALL. (P. 1878)	00%
Lindheimer's botanical exploration in New Mexico and California, account of— A. Gray. (R. 1849)	21
Linguistic—	21
manuscripts in library of Bureau of Ethnology, catalogue of—J. C. PILLING.	
(E. 1879-80)	476
science, lectures on priciples of—W. D. Whitney. (R. 1863)	
Lingnistics, Indian—	002
account of library of—J. G. Shea. (R. 1861)	149
recommendation of Shea's—G. Gibbs and others. (R. 1861)	149
Linnæan—	
collection, American fishes in—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
names of American fishes, note on—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1885)	650
LINNEY, W. M. Mounds in Boyle and Mercer Counties, Ky. (R. 1881)48	1,515
LIONNET, M. Vocabulary of the Chinook jargon	68
Liparis ranula, new species of, obtained by U.S. Fish Commission off Halifax,	
Nova Scotia-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
Liquids—	
expansion of, by heat-F. W. Clarke	289
specific heats of—F. W. Clarke	276
Lisboa, M. M., books on Brazil, presented by. (R. 1865)	209
List of—	
additions to Museum. See each annual report.	
addresses of foreign institutions, 1862–1865. (R. 1865)	209
algæ of Rhode Island—S. T. Olney	241
American correspondents	69
American libraries and public institutions—W. J. Ruees	
anthropological publications of Charles Ran. (P. 1881)	467
apparatus available for scientific research. (R. 1878)	
articles deposited by Smithsonian Institution in Corcoran Gallery of Art.	
(R. 1874)	280
astronomical observatories—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	, <b>33€</b> %
birds and mammana of Missouri River—E. Harris. (R. 1850) birds of central California, partial—L. Belding. (P. 1878)	33:
birds of District of Columbia—E. Coues; S. S. Prentiss. (R. 1861)	149
casts of heads of Indian boys and girls at Hampton, Va.—R. H. Pratt. (P.	
1879)	
coleoptera of North America. Part I—J. L. LE CONTE.	
collections presented by foreign Centennial Commissioners. (R. 1876)	
described birds of Mexico, Central America, and West Indies not in Smith-	
sonian Institution	
described species of humming-birds—D. G. Elliot	
desiderata among North American birds-R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	
domestic institutions in correspondence with Smithsonian Institution	

List of—Continued.	
duplicates of fishes of Pacific coast distributed by Smithsonian Institution	
in 1881—D. S. JORDAN; P. L. JOUY. (P. 1881)	467
European fishes in National Museum—T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	
expeditions from which specimens in Museum have been derived—S. F.	
Baird. (R. 1867)	
fishes collected by Lieut. H. E. Nichols in Gulf of California-D. S. JORDAN;	
C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	
fishes of Pacific coast of United States-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1880)	
foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution in 1876. (See also annual reports.)	
foreign correspondents—	
of Smithsonian Institution	
January, 1882505	,469
July, 1885	, 635
additions and corrections to the503	, 490
of Smithsonian Institution, systematic index to	257
generic names of animals—S. H. SCUDDER	
Indian vocabularies received from the Wheeler Expedition. (R. 1574)	
institutions in the United States receiving publications of the Smithsonian	
Institution	
institutions, libraries, colleges, and other establishments in correspondence	
with the Smithsonian Institution—W. J. RHEES.	230
invertebrate fossils of North America—	777
cretaceous and jurassie—F. B. Meek cocene and oligocene—T. A. CONRAD	200
miocene—F. B. MEEK.	183
marine invertebrata of New England distributed by United States Fish	100
Commission—A. E. Verrill; R. Rathbun. (P. 1879)	333
marine invertebrates, mainly from New England, distributed by U.S. Na	. ,,,,,,,
tional Museum—R. Rathbun. (Р. 1881)	471
meteorological material contributed to Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1860-	
1865, 1867–1871)	(4, 249
meteorological stations and observers. (R. 1849, 1853-1873)21, 67, 75,	77.91.
107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 245, 224, 228, 244, 249, 271, 271	
minerals in U. S. National Museum-F. M. Endlich. (R. 1873; P. 1880)23	75, 425
North American batrachia and reptilia—E. D. Cope	292
North American species of myriapods of family Lysiopetalida—J. A. Ryder	
(P. 1880)	
official publications of the United States Government between 1868 and	
1881—G. Н. Военмек	
papers presented to Royal Society by James Smithson. (R. 1853)	57, 330
periodicals received by the Institution. (R. 1880)Q, 43	6,442
photographic portraits of North American Indians in Smithsonian Institu-	-
tion	. 216
plants of the Upper Missouri—T. C. PORTER. (R. 1850)	: 28
plants of Washington and vicinity-L. F. WARD	. 460
principal literary and scientific institutions in United States, 1879	335
public libraries, institutions, and societies in United States and British	
Provinces of North America—W. J. Rhees	. 116
publications of the—	
Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1868)74, 203, 224, 226, 245, 278, 290, 30	
	37,478
Smithsonian Institution, December, 188150	437
Smithsonian Institution.	
U. S. National Museum. (P. 1881)	1,414

List of—Continued.	
Regents, officers, and assistants of the Smithsonian Institution and U.S.	
National Museum. (See also each annual report)	290
scientific papers of A. D. Bache—B. A. GOULD. (R. 1870)	, 379
shells of exploring expedition	193
shells of North America—I. Lea; P. P. Carpenter; W. Stimpson; W. G.	
BINNEY; T. PRIME	
Smithsonian publications, check, March, 1884.	571
Smithsonian publications, price, March, 1884	573
1886. (R. 1885)	
species of Middle and South American birds not in U.S. National Museum—	
R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	467
substances derived from animal kingdom—G. B. GOODE	297
Literary exchanges. See Exchanges.	
Literary study of jade—S. Blondel. (R. 1876)	299
Literature— ·	
and systematic relations of the saccopharyngoid fishes—T. Gill; J. A. Ry-	
DER. (P. 1884)	607
of Uranium, index to-H. C. Bolton. (R. 1885)	628
Lithology—	
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, II)	648
and physical geology, department of, National Museum, for 1885, report on—	
G. P. Merrill. (R. 1885, 11)	654
mineralogy and, of the District of Columbia, notes on—G. P. MERRILL. (P.	
1885)	650
Littoral marine fauna of Provincetown, Mass.—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1880)	425
Liu-kiu Islands, Japan, passer saturatus from—L. Stejneger. (P. 1885)	650
Liver, observations on the—J. Jones	82
LIVERMORE, G. Report on Jewett's general stereotype catalogue of public	
libraries	47
Living animals, flora and fauna within—J. Leidy	44
Lloyd, North German, free freight between Germany and the United States. (R.	
1858)	109
LLOYD, W. A.—	
Exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	215
Sparrows sent to the United States. (R. 1867)	215
Lobotidæ, relations of the family—T. GILL. (P. 1882)	518
Locke, J.—	
Catalogue of rocks, minerals, ores, and fossils. (R. 1854)	75
Observations on terrestrial magnetism	35
LOCKETT, S. II. Mounds in Louisiana. (R. 1872)	271
Lockington, W. N.—	
Description of new—	405
chiroid fish (Myriolepis zouifer) from Monterey Bay, Cal. (P. 1880)	425
fish from Alaska (Uranidea microstoma). (P. 1880)	425
genus and some new species of California fishes (Icosteus anigmaticus and	405
Osmerus attenuatus). (P. 1880).	425
genus and species of Cottida. (P. 1881).	467
sparoid fish (Sparus brachysomus) from Lower California. (P. 1880)	425
species of Agonida (Brachyopsis verrucosus) from coast of California.	40*
(P. 1880)	425
species of Prionotus (Prionotus stephanophyrs) from coast of California.	425
P. 1880)genera and species of fishes from coast of California. (P. 1879)	333
Some and species of honos from Coast of California, (1, 10/3)	UUU

Lockington, W. N.—Continued.	
Note on new flat fish (Lepidopsetta isolepis) found in markets of San Fran-	
cisco. (P. 1850)	425
Remarks on species of genus <i>Chirus</i> found in San Francisco market. (P. 1880)	425
Review of the Pleuronectidae of San Francisco. (P. 1879)	333
Locusts and grasshoppers of America—A. S. Taylor. (R. 1853)	100
LOEW, H.—	
Monographs of the diptera of North America—	
Part 1. Edited by R. Osten Sacken	141
Part u. Edited by R. Osten Sacken	
Part III	256
Review of North American Trypetina	256
LOEW, H.; OSTEN SACKEN, R. Instructions for collecting diptera. (R.1858).	109
LOGAN, T. M.—	
Climate of California. (R. 1855)	77
Meteorological observations at Sacramento, Cal. (R. 1854)	75
Meteorology of Sacramento, Cal. (R. 1857)	107
Logan, W. E. Request for duplicate shells. (R. 1859)	110
LOMBARD, H. C. Report on the transactions of Society of Physics and Natural	
History of Geneva, July, 1863, to June, 1869. (R. 1869)	228
Lombardy, Royal Scientific and Literary Institute of. Prize questions. (R.	
1865)	- 500
Loncheres armatus, occurrence of, in the island of Martinigue, West Indies-F.	20.0
W. True. (P. 1884)	607
London—  Nicharia Pakihitana in 1882 and actions of the Project Control of the Co	
Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, collections of the United States at. See catalogu	
Institution of Civil Engineers. Prize questions. (R. 1862)	150
	149
Royal Society of, origin and history of—C. A. ALEXANDER. (R. 1863) Longfellow, H. W., and others. Report of American Academy of Arts and	187
Sciences on organization of Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1853)	OM
Long Island, fishes on coast of New Jersey and—S. F. Baird. (R. 1854)75,	67
Longitude, transatlantic—B. A. GOULD	
Longitude, Arctic—E. K. Kane	129
Loomis, E.—	143
Aurora borealis, or polar light, its phenomena and laws. (R. 1865)209,	584
Lecture on zone of small planets between Mars and Jupiter. (R. 1854)	75
On certain storms in Europe and America, December, 1836.	
Report on meteorology of the United States. (R. 1847)	H
Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps, new genus and species of fish from New England,	
description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
Lophophanes inornatus cineraceus, new subspecies from Lower California, de-	
scription of-R. Ridgway. (P. 1883).	548
Lotella maxillaris, new species of, collected in 1881 by U. S. Fish Commis-	
sion, description of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1884)	607
Loucheux Indians-W. L. HARDISTY. (R. 1866)214	, 365
Loud, F. H. Discussion of Professor Suell's barometric observations. (R.	
1880)	435
Louisiana—	
Caddo Parish, Indian remain in—T. P. Hotchkiss. (R. 1872)	271
lower, geology of, and salt deposit of Petite Anse Island—E. W. HILGARD	248
mounds in—S. H. Lockett. (R. 1872)	271
New Orleans—	
fishes collected in vicinity of, by R. W. Shufeldt, list of—D. S. JORDAN.	22-
(P. 1884)	607

Louisiana—Continued.	
New Orleans—	
insects collected in vicinity of, in 1882 and 1883, observations on-R. W.	
Shufeldt. (P. 1884)	607
occurrence of Ichthyomyzon castaneus in—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
LOVERING, J. Memorial of J. Henry	356
Lowe, T. S. C.—	
Acronautic voyage of, reply to memorial on—J. Henry. (R. 1860)	147
Memorial of citizens of Philadelphia relative to aeronautic voyage of, across	
the Atlantic. (R. 1860)	147
Lower California—	
Cape Saint Eugenio, Belding collection of birds from, catalogue of—R.	518
RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	310
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
collection of birds from, second catalogue of—L. Belding; R. Ridgway	010
editor). (P. 1883)	548
new species of conodon from—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
San Cristobal, fishes collected at, by C. H. Townsend, notes on—R. SMITH.	010
(P. 1884)	607
southern extremity of, Belding collection of birds from, catalogue of—R.	
Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
Todos Santos Bay—	
fishes of, notes on—R. Smith. (P. 1883).	548
mollusks from, notes on—C. R. ORCUTT. (P. 1885)	650
Lower Mississippi Valley, occurrence of striped bass in-T. H. Bean. (P. 1884)	607
Lower Wabash River Valley, Ill., native trees of, notes on—R. RIDGWAY. (P.	
1882)	518
Loxigilla, description of new subspecies of, from West Indies-G. N. LAWRENCE.	
(P. 1881)	467
LUBBOCK, J.—	
North American archeology. (R. 1862)	150
Social and religious condition of lower races of man. (R. 1869)	228
Lucas, Frederick A. Circular No. 33. Notes on the preparation of rough skeletons. (P. 1885)	e=0
Lucas, F. A.; True, F. W. On the West Indian seal (Monachus tropicalis, Gray).	650
(R. 1884, I)	648
Lucernariæ, and their allies, anatomy and physiology of—H. J. CLARK	
Lucilia macellaria infesting man—F. Humbert. (P. 1883)	548
LUDEWIG, H. E., and others. On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico.	010
(R. 1855)	77
Lugger, O. Occurrence of Canada porcupine in Maryland. (P. 1881)	467
Lunar effect on magnetic force—A. D. BACHE	195
LUPTON, N. T. Breeding habits of sea catfish (Ariopsis milberti). (P. 1878)	332
Luray cavern—	
blind form of Lysiopetalida from -J. A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	425
report of visit to—O. T. Mason and others. (R. 1889)	433
Lussac, Gay, eulogy on, by F. Arago. (R. 1876)	
LUTHER, I. N. Mound near Braceville, Trumbull County, Ohio. (R. 1881). 481	1,515
Lutjaninæ—	0.00
osteological characters of the—T. Gill. (P. 1884).	607
species of, found in American waters, review of the—D. S. Jordan; J.	ene
SWAIN. (P. 1884).	607
Lutjanus blackfordii, notes on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1884)	607
Lutjanus— blackfordii, from coast of Florida, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN.	
(P, 1878)	
\ _ = AV: V   1 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	

Lutjanus—Continued.	
stearnsii, from coast of Florida, description of-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN.	
(P. 1878)	335
stearnsii, notes on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1844)	607
Lycodes—	
paxillus, description of species of—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	()+)+}
Turneri, from Alaska, description of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	333
Vahlii, occurrence of, on La Have and Grand Banks—G. B. Gooder; T. H.	
Bean. (P. 1879)	333
Lycodopsis, Collett, identity of, with Leurynnis, Lockington—T. Gill. (P. 1880).	425
Lycopodiaceæ of Kerguelen Island—A. GRAY	294
LYKINS, W. H. R. Antiquities of Kansas City, Mo. (R. 1877)	3:23
Lyman, T. Ethnographical collections. (R. 1862)	150
Lyomeri, new order, anatomy of—T. Gill; J. A. Ryder. (P. 1883)	548
Lyox, S. S. —	
Antiquities from Kentucky. (R. 1853)	109
Mounds in Union County, Ky. (R. 1870)	244
Lyox, W. B. Antiquities in New Mexico. (R. 1871)	249
Lysiopetalidæ, North American species of -J. A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	425
Lythrulon, new subgenus—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
+	
M.	
McAdams, William, jr. Mounds of the Mississippi Bottom, Illinois. (R. 1882).53	
McClelland, M. A. Antiquities of Knox County, Ill. (R. 1881)481	
McClintock, F. L. Meteorological observations in the Arctic Seas	146
McConnell, E.M. Account of old Indian village, Kushkushkec, near New	
('astle, Pa. (R. 1871)	249
McCosn, J. Prayer at memorial service of Prof. Joseph Henry	356
Macdonald, J. A. Analyses of Chinese and Japanese coals	202
McHenry, J. W.; Haile, J. Antiquities of Jackson County, Tenn. (R. 1874).	286
McKay, C. L.—	
Plants collected by, list of—F. H. Knowlton. (P. 1885)	650
Review of Centrarchida. (P. 1881)	467
McKinley, W. Mounds in McIntosh and Early Counties, Ga. (R. 1872)	271
MCMASTERS, S. Y. Language of Navajos said to resemble the Welsh. (R. 1865)	509
McParlin, T. A. Notes on history and climate of New Mexico. (R. 1877) 323	
MCWHORTER, T., Aucient mounds of Mercer County, Ill. (R. 1874)	286
Mackerel, the frigate (Auxis Rochei), on New England coast—G. B. GOODE. (P.	4 > 10
1880)	425
MacLean, J. P.—	w 340
Ancient remains in Ohio. (R. 1835)	
Earth-work in Highland County, Ohio. (R. 1883)	5,593
Earth-works near Jones' Station, Butler County, Ohio. (R. 1881)48	1,515
Mounds in Butler County, Ohio. (R. 1883)58	5,593
Remains on Blennerhassett's Island, Ohio River. (R. 1882)53	5,540
Signal mounds of Butler County, Ohio. (R. 1882)53	5,540
Macrocheilus of Phillips, remarks on—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1883)	548
Macrurus acrolepis, new species, from Washington Territory-T. H. Bean. (P.	F . C
1883)	548
caribbaus, description of -G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1855)	650
occa, description of—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 18-5)	650
Madrid Royal Academy of Science. Exchanges. (R. 1851)	149
MAEDLER, J. H. Movement of the stars around a central point. (R. 1859)	110
Magendie, F., memoir of, by M. Flourens. (R. 1866)	214

Magnetic—	
observations at Girard College, discussion of—A. D. BACHE:	
Part I. Eleven year period in amplitude of solar dinrnal variation	113
Part II. Solar diurnal variation in magnetic declination	121
Part III. Influence of moon on magnetic declination	132
Parts IV, V, VI. Horizontal force	162
Parts vii, viii, ix. Vertical force	175
Parts x, x1, x11. Dip and total force	186
Parts 1-X11. Complete	195
observations—	
in the Arctic Seas-E, K, KANE	97
in the Arctic Seas-I. I. HAYES	196
on continuance of—E, Sabine. (R. 1858)	109
on the iron-elad Monadnock—W. Harkness	239
observatory at the Smithsonian Institution, description of-J. E. Hilgard.	
(R. 1859)	110
storms-E. Sabine. (R. 1860)	147
survey of Pennsylvania (etc.)—A. D. BACHE	166
telegraph. See Telegraph.	
Magnetism—	
history of discovery relative to. (R. 1863)	187
later views of connection of electricity and-H. Helmholtz; J. C. Max-	
WELL. (R. 1873)	275
terrestrial, observations on-W. Harkness	239
terrestrial, observations on—J. LOCKE	35
terrestrial, observations on, in Mexico-Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag.	114
Magnus, Henry Gustavus, life and labors of. (R. 1870)	244
Magrini, L. Continuous vibratory movement of all matter. (R. 1868)	224
Mailly, E.—	
Estimate of population of the world. (R. 1873)	275
Enlogy on Quetelet, (R. 1874)	286
History of Royal Institution of Great Britain. (R. 1867)	215
Maine-	
Building stone in the National Museum, on the collection of-G. P. MER-	
RILL, (P. 1883)	548
Brunswick, result of meteorological observations at-P. CLEAVELAND	204
granite, black nodules in-G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1883)	548
Kennebec River, opening and closing of—R. H. GARDINER. (R. 1858)	109
Portland Society of Natural History, account of—E. C. Bolles. (R. 1867)	215
remains of walrus (?) in-C. H. BOYD. (P. 1881)	467
Schoolic lakes, description of apparently new species of Gasterosteus from-	
T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	
Makah Indians—	
account of the-G. Gibbs	220
memoir on the-J. G. Sway	220
Makah vocabulary-J. G. Swan	220
Makanda, Jackson County, Ill., stone fort near.—G. H. French. (R. 1881) 48	1,515
Malacocephalus occidentalis, description of-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P.	
1885)	650
Mammals, aquatic, of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883,	
eatalogue of—F. W. TRUE 511, 521	
MALLERY, G. Sign language among North American Indians compared with	
that among other peoples and deaf-mutes. (E. 1879-'80)	476
Pictographs of the North American Indians	652
MALLET, R. On observations of earthquake phenomena, (R. 1859)	110

Mallinkiroot, C. Changes of wind. (R. 1866)	214
Maltheidæ, note on the—T. Gill. (P. 1878)	332
Mammals—	
and birds of Missouri River, Jist of—E. HARRIS. (R. 1850)	28
arrangement of families of—T. Gill	230
bibliography of—T. Gill.	530
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884, i. (R. 1884, ii)	618
report on, for 1855—F. W. TRUE. (R. 1855, II)	651
extinct, of Nebraska—J. Leiby	58
North American, catalogue of—S. F. BAIRD	105
of Arctic America—L. Kumlien	312
of Kerguelen Island—J. H. Kidder	291
of the Bernudas-J. M. Jones 491, 495,	565
plan for collection of, for New Orleans Exposition of 1884-1885-F. W. TRUE.	101100
(P. 1854)	, 607
skins of, brief directions for removing and preserving the-W. T. Horna-	
DAY. (P. 1883)	
synoptical tables of—T. Gill	230
Man—	
as the contemporary of the mammoth and reindeer in middle Europe. (R.	
1867)	215
ancient, in Michigan, characteristics pertaining to-II. Gillman. (R.	000
1875)	
later prehistoric, remains of, from caves in Alaska—W. H. DALL	313
on traces of the early mental condition of—E. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1867)	215
social and religious condition of the lower vaces of—J. Lubbock. (R. 1859)	228
Management of the Smithsonian Institution, report of Senate Judiciary Com-	
mittee on—A. P. BUTLER. (R. 1855)	77
Mandan eeremonies, accuracy of Catlin's account of—J. KIPP. (R. 1872)	271
Mann, C. Habits of a species of salamander. (R. 1854)	75
Manners of Shoshone Indians—A. G. Brackett. (R. 1879).  Manual of American land shells—W. G. Binney	315
Manufacture of spear and arrow points along Savannah River—C. C. Jones, Jr.	549
(R. 1879)	345
Mannscripts, etc.—	0.19
Halliwell, report on—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1852)	57
Historical and geographical, catalogue of collection of —L. BERLANDIER.	+2.6
(R. 1854)	75
linguistic, in library of Bureau of Ethnology, catalogue of—J. C. Pilling.	
(E. 1879-1880)	476
Maya and Mexican, notes on—C. Thomas. (E. 1881-1882)	631
Map of—	
antiquities of United States, proposed—A. J. Hill. (R. 1861)	149
archeological, the District of Columbia-L. P. KENGLA	537
solar eclipse of March 15, 1858-T. Hill.	
stars for observations on meteorites	
stars near North Pole for observations on auroras	350
United States, ethnological, proposed—G. Gibbs. (R. 1862)	150
Maps—	
and charts of America, on a collection of-J. G. Kohl. (R. 1856)	91
eatalogue of collection of-L. Berlandier. (R. 1854)	75
ethnological, of North America, suggestions relative to-L. H. Morgan.	
(R. 1861)	149
of winds of the globe—S. J. COFFIN	268
H. Mis. 170——49	

Marble used in extension of United States Capitol, account of—J. Henry. (R. 1856)	91
MARCET, Professor. Report on transactions of Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva, July, 1862, to June, 1863. (R. 1863)	187
Marcou, John Belknap—	107
A list of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic types in the collections of the U.S. Na-	
tional Museum. (P. 1885).	650
Bibliographics of F. B. Meek, C. A. White, and C. D. Walcott.	
Report on progress in North American paleontology—	023
(R. 1834)	610
(R. 1885)	
MAREY, E. J.—	0.14
Natural history of organized bodies. (R. 1867)	215
Phenomena of flight in the animal kingdom. (R. 1869)	228
Marianini, Stefano, life and scientific labors of, by C. Matteucei. (R. 1869)	228
Marietta, Ohio, meteorological observations at—S. P. HILDRETH; J. WOOD	
Marine algæ—	
lecture on—W. H. HARVEY. (R. 1855)	77
of North America—W. H. HARVEY:	
Part 1. Melanospermea	32
Part II. Rhodospermeæ	43
Part III. Chlorospermeæ	95
Parts 1, 11, 111, complete	96
Marine—	
crustacea of Labrador, review of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
mugilidæ, American species of, review of the-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain.	
(P. 1884)	607
Marine invertebrates—	
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, 11)	648
department of, National Museum, report on, for 1885—R. RATHBUN. (R.	
1885, II)	654
distributed by U. S. National Museum—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1881)465	, 467
duplicates, list of, distributed by Museum. Series IV-R. S. TARR; R. RATH-	
BUN	
list of, distributed by the Fish Commission. Series I—A. E. VERRILL; . I	
RATHBUN	494
of the northeastern coast of America, notice of recent additions to the—A.	050
E. Verrill. (P. 1885).	650
of the northeastern coast of America, recent additions to—A. E. VERRILL.	F10
(P. 1882)	518
of Grand Manan—W. STIMPSON.	50
of New England coast distributed by U. S. Fish Commission—A. E. Ver- RILL; R. RATHBUN. (P. 1879).	333
of northeastern coast of America, notice of recent additions to, with descrip-	ยยย
tions of new genera and species—A. E. VERRILL:	
Part 1. Annelida, etc. (P. 1879).	333
Part II. Mollusea, with notes on Annelida, etc. (P. 1880)	425
Part III. Catalogue of Mollusca recently added to fauna of southern New	340
England. (P. 1880).	425
on collection and preservation of—W. STIMPSON	34
Maritime disasters of the Antilles. (R. 1867)	215
Marrow of animals, uses of, among Indians—T. R. Peale. (R. 1870)	244
Mars—	
secular variations of elements of orbit of—J. N. STOCKWELL	232
small planets between Jupiter and—Professor Lespiault. (R. 1861)	

Marschall, A., list of generic names supplemental to those catalogued by -S. H.	(50)
	170
MARSH, G. P. Lecture on the camel. (R. 1854)	75
Marsh, G. P., and others. On publication of Squier and Davis' ancient mon-	
uments. (R. 1847)	
Marsipobranchiates, notes on—T. Gill. (P. 1882)	518
Marsipobranchii, arrangement of families of—T. GILL	247
MARTIN, S. D. Account of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
Martinique-	
catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
West Indies, occurrence of Loncheres armatus in-F. W. True. (P. 1881)	607
MARTINS, C. Vegetable colonization of the British Isles of Shetland, Faroe, and	
Iceland. (R. 1858)	109
Martius, C. F. P. von-	
honorary medal to-W. Haidinger. (R. 1863)	187
memoir of, by C. RAU. (R. 1869)	251
Maryland—	
Charles County, antiquities of—O. N. BRYAN. (R. 1874)	286
occurrence of Canada porcupine in-O. Luggre. (P. 1881)	467
Washington County, autiquities in—John P. Smith. (R. 1882)	540
Mason, C. Statement relative to the telegraph. (R. 1857)	329
Mason, O. T.—	
Abstracts of anthropological correspondence, 1880. (R. 1880)	442
Abstracts from anthropological correspondence. (See also Miscellaneous pa-	
pers relative to authropology. (R. 1881; 1882)	540
Account of progress in anthropology—	
1879, 1880. (R. 1880)	432
1881. (R. 1881)	488
1882. (R. 1882)	
18s3. (R. 18s3)	583
1884. (R. 1884)	
1885. (R. 1885)	
Anthropological investigations in 1879. (R. 1879)345,	420
Anthropological investigations in 1880. (R. 1880)	
Basket-work of the North American abeorigines. (R. 1884, II)	618
Bibliography of anthropology. (R. 1879; R. 1880)	449
(H11/to) wise the court of the first to anthropology 1821 (P. 1821) 515	4ΩT
(Editor) miscellaneous papers relating to anthropology, 1881. (R. 1881)515,	337
Latimer collection of antiquities from Porto Rico. (R. 1876)	275
Leipsic Museum of Ethnology. (R. 1873)	648
Report on Department of Ethnology, National Museum, for 1884. (R. 1884, II)	654
Report on Department of Ethnology, National Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, II)	
Report on Luray cavern. (R. 1880)	400
Summary of anthropological correspondence, 1879. (R. 1879)345,	420
The Chaclacayo trephined skull (with Plate xxII.) (P. 1885)	650
The drabate control of the first the	623,
	621 '
throwing-sticks in the National Museum. (R. 1884)	648
Massachusetts—	
Barnstable County, shell heaps in—Daniel Wing. (R. 1881)	1,51
Buzzard's Bay, occurrence of Belone latimanus in—G. B. Goode. (P. 1878).	332
Provincetown, Cape Cod, littoral marine fanna of—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1880).	425
Provincetown, shell heaps near—H. E. Chase. (R. 1882)	, 540
Vineyard Sound, occurrence of oceanic bonito in-V. N. EDWARDS. (P.	
1878)	332
Wampanoag Indians of, notes on the-Henry E. Chase. (R. 1883)588	, 593

Masterman, S.—	
Observations on natural phenomena, shooting stars, aurora, etc. (R. 1857).	107
Observations on thunder and lightning. (R. 1855)	77
Masturus, new genus, synopsis of—T. G1ll. (P. 1884)  Materia medica—	607
collection, classification, and arrangement of-J. M. Flint. (P. 1881)467,	450
collection in National Museum, classification of-J. M. FLINT. (P. 1883)548,	
collection in National Museum, classification of the—J. M. FLINT; H. G. Beyer. (P. 1885)	622
department of, National Museum, report on, for 1885—G. H. BEYER. (R. 1885).	654
section of the U.S. National Museum, memoranda for collectors of drugs for	00.1
the—J. M. Flint. (P. 1881)	452
section, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884)	648
Matter, continuous vibratory movement of-L. Magrina. (R. 1868)	224
Matteucoi, C.—	
Electrical currents of the earth. (R. 1867; R. 1869)	, 228
Lectures on electro-physiology. (R. 1865)	209
Life and scientific labors of Stefano Marianini. (R. 1869)	228
Matthew, G. F. A supposed specimen of aboriginal art. (R. 1881)481	, 515
Matthews, W.—	
Navajo silversmiths. (E. 1880–1881)	542
Navajo weavers. (E. 1881–1882)	631
Manyaises Terres—	
expedition to the Upper Missonri and the—T. A. Culbertson. (R. 1850).	28
of Nebraska, extinct mammalia and chelonia from the—J. Leidy	58
MAXWELL, J. C.; Helmholtz, H. Later views of connection of electricity and magnetism. (R. 1873).	275
Maya-	~ 4 U
and Mexican maunscripts, notes on—C. Thomas. (P. 1881-1882)	631
sculpture, remarks on ancient relic of—A. Schott. (R. 1871)	249
MAYBERRY, S. P.—	~ .0
Gradual approach of sea upon land. (R. 1867)	215
Shell heaps at mouth of St. John's River, Florida. (R. 1877)	323
MAYER, A. M.—	
Henry as a discoverer. Memorial address	417
Translation by, of Delaunay's essay on velocity of light. (R. 1864)188,	354
Mayer, B. Observations on Mexican history and archaeology	86
descriptions of new fishes fromD. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	467
Mexico, new species of Rhinobatus (glaucostigma) from, description of—D.	701
S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883)	548
new species of sciena scierra from, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GIL- BERT. (P. 1884)	607
new species of Urotophus from, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	004
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
MEACHAM, J. Minority report of Committee of Regents on distribution of Smith-	471
son income. (R. 1853).	67
MEADS, O. Memorial of Joseph Henry	350
Measurements—	
anthropological, table of—Scherzer; Schwarz. (R. 1866)	214
mountain—A. Guyor. (R. 1862)	150
Measures—	
and weights, English and French, tables of. (R. 1863; R. 1864)187	
and maights matric system of with tables H A Newton (P. 1865) 200	271

Measures—Continued.	
and weights, new system of, with 8 as the metrical number - G. U. KNIGHT.	
(12, 1867)	215
of sun's distance—G. B. Atry. (R. 1859)	110
Measuring instrument, use of galvanometer as-J. C. Poggendorff. (R. 1859).	110
Mechanics and artisans, scientific education of -A. P. Peabody. (R. 1872)271.	.380
Mechanism of fever, study of. Toner Lecture No. IV-II. C. WOOD	282
Medal to Von Martius-W. Haidinger. (R. 1863)	187
Medical practice, relation of food to work and its bearing on-S. HAUGHTON.	
(R. 1870)	511
Medicines, elassification of forms in which drugs and, appear and are adminis-	
tered—J. M. Flixt. (P. 1881)	,451
Medulla oblongata and trapezium, gray substance of the-J. Deax	173
Medusæ, collection of, made by Fish Commission, steamer Albatross-J. W.	
Fewkes. (P. 1885)	(550
MEECH, L. W. Relative intensity of heat and light of the sun. (R. 1856)9	1.83
МЕЕК, F. B.—Bibliography of—J. B. MARCOU.	625
Check-list of invertebrate fossils of North America. Cretaceous and ju-	
rassic	177
Check-list of invertebrate fossils of North America. Miocene	183
and others. Scientific instructions to Captain Hall. (R. 1871)	219
MEEK, F. B.; HAYDEN, F. V. Paleontology of Upper Missouri. Part 1	172
MEEK, J. B. Account of tornado in Spruce Creek Valley, Centre County, Pa.	
(R. 1571)	349
Meek, Seth E. Description of a new species of Hybopsis (Hybopsis montanus).	
(P. 1884)	607
See also under Jordan and Meek and Swain and Meek.	
Meigs, J. A. Description of human skull from Rock Binff, Ill. (R. 1867)	215
Melanetta fusca (Linn.) in Alaska—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1884)	607
Melanians of North America—G. W. Tryox, Jr	253
Melanospermen of North America, description of—W. H. Harvey	32
Melbourne Mining Department. Exchange system. (R. 1865)	209
Malita— Malita—	000
formosa, new species from Arctic Alaska, description of—J. MURDOCH. (P.	
1834)	607
leonis, new species from Arctic Alaska, description of—J. MURDOCH. (P.	()(/4
[884]	607
Melsheimer, F. E. Catalogue of described coleoptera of the United States	62
Melting points —	02
bibliography of—F. W. Clarke	255
tables of. Part 1—F. W. Clarke.	255
tables of. First supplement—F. W. Clarke	233
* *	0.0
Memoir. See Biography, Life, Eulogy.  Memoir of—	
Agassiz, Louis—R. P. Stebbins. (R. 1873)	275
Babbage, Charles—N. S. Dodge. (R. 1873)	275
Beantemps-Beaupré, C. F.—E. DE BEAUMONT. (R. 1863)	
	200
Blainville, Ducrotay de—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1865)	228
Bravais, Auguste—E. De Beaumont. (R. 1869)	150
Buch, Leopold von—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1862)	110
Candolle, Pyramus de—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1859)	242
Clark, H. J.—A. S. PACKARD	224
Cuvier, G.—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1868)	188
Delambre, J. B.—J. FOURIER. (R. 1864)	224
THUSC. D. F U. HAUEN. (B. 1606)	~~ *

Memoir of—	
Gibbs, George—J. A. Stevens. (R. 1873)	5
Haiiy, René Just—G. Cuvier. (R. 1860)	7
Henry, Joseph—A. Gray. (R. 1878)	7
Henry, Joseph—J. Lovering	
Henry, Joseph—S. Newcomb	6
Henry, Joseph—W. B. TAYLOR	9
Herschel, Sir John Frederick William-N. S. Dodge. (R. 1871) 24	9
Hodgkinson, Eaton—R. RAWSON. (R. 1868)	4
Legendre, A. M.—E. DE BEAUMONT. (R. 1867)	5
Magendie, F.—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1866)	
Martins, C. F. P. von—C. Rau. (R. 1869)	
Oersted, H. C.—E. DE BEAUMONT. (R. 1868)	
Peltier, J. C. A.—F. A. Peltier. (R. 1867)	
Priestly, J.—G. Cuvier. (R. 1858)	
Saint-Hilaire, Isidore Geoffroy—J. L. Quatrefages. (R. 1862)	
Thénard, Louis Jacques—M. Flourens. (R. 1862)	
Torrey, John—A. Gray. (R. 1873)	Э
Memoir on—	
anatomy and physiology of lucernariæ-H. J. Clark	
explosiveness of niter—R. HARE	
extinct sloth tribe of North America—J. Leidy	
extinct species of American ox—J. Leidy 4:	1
meteorological subjects, by J. Hann and others. Translated by C. Abbe.	
(R. 1877)323, <b>39</b> 8	
methods of interpolation—E. L. DE FOREST. (R. 1871–1873)249, 27	5
mosasaurus—R. W. Gibbes.	4
Memoranda—	
for collectors of drugs for materia medica section of the U.S. National	
Museum—J. M. Flint. (P. 1881)	2
of inquiry relative to food fishes of United States	1
Memorial-	
address on Joseph Henry—A. M. Mayer	7
of citizens of Philadelphia relative to Lowe's aeronantic voyage across the	
Atlantie. (R. 1860)	) C
of Joseph Henry. (Published by Congress)	
of Regents to Congress asking appropriations for Museum. (R. 1867) 215, 32	
of Regents to Congress relative to Smithson fund. (R. 1850; R. 1866)28,214,32	9
to Congress in behalf of Regents relative to new museum building—G. Ban-	
CROFT. (R. 1876)	)(
Menhaden, gulf ( <i>Erevoortia patronus</i> ), note on—S. STEARNS. (P. 1878)	
Mental condition of man, early traces of—E. B. Tylor. (R. 1867)	
Manage Country I/a and a large traces of—E. B. 1 (D. 1001)	15
Mercer County, Ky., mounds in—W. M. LINNEY. (R. 1881)	
Mercury, secular variations of elements of orbit of, with tables—J. N. STOCK- WELL 23	).
MERINO, St. M. Figure of the earth. (R. 1863)	
Merisus (Homoporus) subapterus—C. V. RILEY. (P. 1885)	
Merlucius, diagnosis of genus of fish related to—G. B. Goode. (P. 1880) 42	4
MERRIAM, C. H. Contributions to the natural history of the Bermudas. Part	
v. Notes on birds	7
Merrill, George P.—	
Note on a Potsdam sandstone or conglomerate from Berks County, Pa. (P.	
1882) 51	18

'Merrill, George P.—Continued.	
Circular No. 25, Appendix: Preliminary plan for a collection of the building	
and ornamental stones and rocks of the United States, to be exhibited	
at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of	
1884-1885, at New Orleans. (P. 1884)	
Notes on the mineralogy and lithology of the District of Columbia. (P.	
1885)	
on deposits of volcanic dust and sand in sonthwestern Nebraska (with eight	
tigures in text). (P. 1885).	
on hornblende andesites from the new volcano on Bogosloff Island, in Behring	
Sea. (P. 1885)	
on prochlorite from the District of Columbia, (P. 1884)	
on the black nodules or so-called inclusions in the Maine granite. (P. 1883)	
on the collection of Maine building stones in the U. S. National Museum.	
(P. 1883)	
Preliminary note on the crystalline schists of the District of Columbia. (P.	
1883)	
Report on department of lithology and physical geology, National Museum,	
for 1884. (R. 1884 1 <sub>1</sub> )	648
Report on department of lithology and physical geology, National Museum,	
for 1885. (R. 1885 <sup>11</sup> )	654
MERRILL, J. C.—	
Habits of Rocky Mountain goat. (P. 1879)	333
List of birds observed near Fort Brown, Tex., 1876-1878. (P. 1878)	332
Merula confinis, Baird, note on-R. Ridgway. (P. 1883)	543
Meso-cenozoic invertebrate fossils, department of, National Museum, report of	
eurator for 1884. (R. 1884 II)	648
Mesoplodon Stejnegeri, new species, description of—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1885)	650
Mesozoic—	(,,,,,,
and cenozoic types in National Museum, list of-J. B. MARCOU. (P. 1885).	650
rocks of Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, descriptions of new in-	(100
vertebrate fossils from—C. A. White. (P. 1880)	425
Metal, hydrogen as gas and—J. E. REYNOLDS. (R. 1870)	244
Metallic eastings of delicate natural objects. (P. 1881)	467
Metallurgy and economic geology, department of, National Museum, report on,	407
for 1885—F. P. Dewey. (R. 1885, 11)	654
Metamorphism and formation of crystalline rock. G. A. DAUBRÉE. (R. 1861)	149
Meteoric fire-ball, orbit and phenomena of—J. H. COFFIN	
Meteoric shower of November 13, 1867, letter of M. Hoek relative to	
Meteoric stones, lectures on—J. L. SMITH. (R. 1855)	77
Meteorite—	015
in Mexico—A. Woodworth. (R. 1867)	215
in Mexico, account of—R. Simson. (R. 1867)	215
in Mexico, discovery of large—W. M. Pierson. (R. 1873)	275
Tueson, account of—S. Ainsa. (R. 1863)	187
Tueson, account of—B. J. D. IRWIN. (R. 1863)	187
Meteorites—	
extract from discourse on—F. Brenndecke. (R. 1869)	228
in Mexico—J. H. Carleton. (R. 1865)	209
in minerological collection of Yale College, catalogue of—G. J. BRUSH. (R.	
1863)	224
Synthetic experiments relative to—G. A. DAUBRÉE. (R. 1868)	224
Meteorograph, universal, for detached observatories—E. H. von Baumhauer.	
(R. 1879)	345

Meteorological-	
and physical tables—A. GUYOT	, 538
articles in periodicals received by Smithsonian Institution and deposited in	
Library of Congress. (R. 1871; R. 1873)	9, 275
correspondence of the Institution, extracts from. (R. 1866)	214
, discovery—F. L. Capen. (R. 1866)	
instruments, description of L. Casella. (R. 1859).	110
material contributed to the Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1860-1865, 1867,	
1871, 1874)	9, 286
memoirs-J. Hann; L. Sohncke; T. Reye; W. Ferrel; A. Colding; M.	
Peslin: C. Abbe. (R. 1877)	, 398
publications deposited in Library of Congress, classified list of. (R. 1873)	275
reports preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, classified list of (R. 1873).	275
stations, cost of establishment of-J. Henry. (R. 1858)	109
stations and observers, list of. (R. 1849, 1853-1873.) 21, 67, 75, 77, 91, 107	, 109,
110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 215, 224, 228, 244, 249, 271, 275	373
subjects, short memoirs on, by J. Hann and others. Translated by C.	
ABBE. (R. 1887)	, 398
suggestions for Russian America—J. Henry	207
system for every State—Illinois State Board of Education. (R. 1855).	
system of Canada—J. G. Hodgins. (R. 1865).	209
system of Smithsonian Institution, report on—E. Foreman. (R. 1851; R	
1852	51, 57
tables—A. Guyot	, 153
telegrams by Western Union Telegraph Company—II. SIBLEY. (R. 1862)	150
Meteorological observations—	
at Brunswick, Maine-P. CLEAVELAND.	204
at Marietta, Ohio—S. Р. Пиловети; J. Wood.	120
at Philadelphia, Girard College, discussion of—A. D. BACHE113, 121	132
162, 175, 186	, 195
at Providence, R. I., 1831-1860—A. CASWELL	103
at Providence, R. J., 1831–1876—A. CASWELL	3,547
at Sacramento, Cal.—F. W. HATCH. (R. 1854)	
at Sacramento, Cal.—T. M. LOGAN. (R. 1854).	75
at San Francisco, Cal.—II. Gibbons. (R. 1854)	75
at Washington, Ark.—N. D. SMITH	131
combined, report of American Association for Advancement of Science of	
system of. (R. 1851)	51
directions for—A. GUYÖT; J. HENRY. (R. 1855)	
in the Arctic Seas—I. I. HAYES	
in the Arctic Seas—E. K. KANE	104
in the Arctic Seas—F. L. McCLINTOCK	146
results of, from 1854 to 1859. Vols. 1, 11	
Smithsonian, for the year 1855.	93
Meteorology. See Atmospheric pressure, Temperature, Rain, Winds, etc.	
account of progress in—C. Abbe—	
1881. (R. 1881)	
1889. (R. 1889)	, 528
1883. (R. 1883)	
1884. (R. 1884)	, 612
articles on. (R. 1867; R. 1870)	5, 244
articles on, with notes by J. Henry. (R. 1871)	
communication relative to—J. P. Espy. (R. 1847)	
lectures and notes on—R. Russell; J. Henry. (R. 1854)	
of Caracas, South America—G. A. Ernst. (R. 1867)	. 215

Meteorology-Continued.	
of Colonia Toyar, Venezuela—A. Fendler. (R. 1857)	107
of District of Columbia—J. Wissner. (R. 4857)	107
of Green River country, Utah—Colonel Collans. (R. 1871)	249
of Porto Rico—G. LATIMER. (R. 1871)	249
of Russia—A. Woeikoff. (R. 1872)	271
of Sacramento, Cal.—T. M. Logan. (R. 1857)	107
of the United States, report on—E. Loomis. (R. 1847)	H
Meteors-	
articles on, preserved in Smithsonian. (R. 1574)	2:46
observation of-L. Andrews. (R. 1866)	914
of November 13, 4867	217
planisphere of the heavens for observations of	359
Method of—	
ascertaining amount of water in rivers—A. A. Humphreys. (R. 1858)	109
eapture and utilization of animals—G. B. GOODE	297
forming small weights—R. HARE. (R. 1858)	100
installation in the National Museum-G. B. Goode. (P. 1881)	472
interpolation, addition to memoirs on-F. L. De Forest. (R. 1873)	275
interpolation applicable to graduation of irregular series—E. L. Dr Por-	
EST. (R. 1871)	9.19
making and preserving plaster easts—A. Pizz. (P. 1881)	457
preserving lepidoptera—T. R. Peale. (R. 1863)	137
Methriopterus, Reichenbach—R. Ridgway (P. 1882)	518
Metric system—	
for scientific observation—A. GUYOT. (R. 1848)	I
of weights and measures, with tables-11. A. Newton. (R. 1865)203,	371
with 8 as base—G. H. Knight. (R. 1867)	215
METTENIUS, G. Acknowledgment for ferns. (R. 1862)	150
Mexican—	
axe_otl, change of, to an amblystoma - A. Weismann. (R. 1877)323,	401
boundary, forests and trees of Florida and the—J. G. Cooper. (R. 1560).	117
history and archaeology, observation on-B. MAYER	86
Maya and, manuscripts, notes on—C. Thomas. (E. 1881-1882)	631
Society of Geography and Statistics. Exchanges. (R. 1861; R. 1865)149	0,200
Mexico-	
description of large fossil gasteropod from—C. A. White. (P. 1580)	125
description of new fishes from-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. CILBERT. (P. 18-1)	167
description of new species of genus Brevortia from -C. B. Goode. (P.	
1878)	332
eastern, earthquake in, January, 1866—C. Sakrobius. (R. 1866)	211
explorations of John Xantus in-M. Romero. (R. 1862)	150
fresh-water sponges from—E. Potts. (P. 1855)	650
Guanajuato and Chapala Lake, notes on Duges collection of fishes from-D.	
S. Jordan. (P. 1879)	333
Guaymas, fishes collected at, by H. F. Emeric, notes on-D. S. JORDAN. (P.	
1881)	607
Gulf of. See Gulf of Mexico.	
Xantus collection of fishes from, catalogue of -D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
list of described birds of, not in Smithsonian collection	185
magnetic observations in-Baron von MÜLLER; A. SONNTAG	114
Mazatlan—	
new fishes from, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	467
new species of Rhinobalus (glaucostigma) from, description of-D. S. Jon-	
DAY: (* 11 GURERT - (*) 1883)	548

Mexico-Continued.	
Mazatlan—	
new species of sciana scierra from, description of-D. S. Jordan; C. H.	
Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
new species of Uralophus from, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GIL-	
BERT. (P. 1882)	518
meteorite in—R. Simson. (R. 1867)	215
meteorite in—A. WOODWORTH. (R. 1867)	215
meteorite in, discovery of—W. M. Pierson. (R. 1873)	275
meteorites in—J. II, CARLETON. (R. 1865)	209
notes on fishes from, collected by Lieut. II. E. Nichols—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1881)	467
scientific expedition to, report addressed to Emperor of France by Minister of Public Instruction. (R. 1861)	188
southwestern, birds of, collected by F. E. Sumichrast-G. N. LAWRENCE	295
Vera Cruz, account of antiquities in-H. FINCK. (R. 1870)	244
Meyenia—	
palmeri from Mexico—E, Potts. (P. 1885)	650
plnmosa from Mexico—E. Potts. (P. 1885)	650
Miami County, Ohio, earthworks and mounds in-E. T. Wiltheiss. (R.1884).623	, 620
Mica—	
beds in Alabama—W. Gesner. (R. 1879)	345
mines, ancient, in North Carolina—C. D. Smith. (R. 1876)	299
Michigan—	
ancient mining in—C. Whittlesey	155
Beaver Island, natural history of—J. J. STRANG. (R. 1854).	75
eatalogue of rocks, minerals, and ores collected on geological survey in—C.	,,,
T. Jackson. (R. 1854)	75
characteristics pertaining to ancient man in—II. GILLMAN. (R. 1875) 298,	
Clinton County, ancient mounds in—M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	623
Isle Royale, Lake Superior, antiquities of—A. C. Davis. (R. 1874)	280
mound-builders and platycnemism in—H. GILLMAN. (R. 1873)275,	
Ogemaw County, ancient forts in-M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	629
Microscope, the. (R. 1860)	147
Microscopic organisms—	
directions for collecting	66
directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting—A. M. Edwárds	
notes on new species and localities of—J. W. BAILEY	63
Microscopical—	
examination of Japanese infusorial earths—A. M. Edwards	209
examination of Sapanese infusorial eartis—A. M. Individuos examination of soundings made by U. S. Coast Survey off Atlantic coast of	~0^
United States-J. W. Balley	20
observations in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—J. W. Bailer	23
Middle America— birds of—S. F. Bairp	181
	168
birds of, circular for collecting	467
(explanation of term).	181
Migration, the American—F. von Hellwald. (R. 1866)	214
Migration, the American—F. VON HELLWALD. (R. 1800)  Migrations and nesting habits of west coast birds—J. G. COOPER. (P. 1879)	333
Milan Agricultural Association. Exchange of publications. (R. 1863)	187
Milky Way, bibliography of works relating to—E. S. Holden	311
Markey Way, bibliography of works relating (0—12.5, dollars,	39

Mills, Clark—	
easts of heads of Indian boys and girls at Hampton, Virginia, taken by.	
(P. 1879)	333
casts of heads of Indian prisoners in Florida taken by. (P. 1878)	332
Mills County, Iowa. Antiquities of—Seth Dean. (R. 1881)	, 481
Milwaukee County, Wis. Mounds near National Home-George W. Barber.	
(R. 1881)	1,515
Miminæ, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1852)	518
Mimns gilvus rostratus, new subspecies, from collection by J. E. Benedict and	
·W. Nye-R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
Minnilus (leythrurus) nigripinnis, description of—C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
Mineral—	
jade, study of—S. Blondel. (R. 1876)	299
resources of the United States, plan to illustrate the, at the New Orleans	
Exposition in 1881-'85—F. P. DEWEY. (P. 1881)	604
Mineralogical—	
collection, arrangement of - C. U. Shepard. (R. 1861)	149
collection of Yale College, catalogue of meteorites in the-G. J. Brush. (R.	
1868)	221
composition of the normal mesozoic diabase upon Atlantic border—G. W.	
Hawes. (P. 1881)	467
Mineralogy—	
account of progress in, in 1879 and 1880—G. W. Hawes. (R. 1880)442,	428
account of progress in-E.S. Dana-	
(R. 1882)	
(R. 1983)	
(R. 1884)	
(R. 1885)	639
and lithology of the District of Columbia, notes on-G. P. MERRILL. (P.	45.0
1885)	650
department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, u)	648
report on department of, National Museum for 1885.—F. M. CLARKE. (R.	0=1
1885, п)	654
Mineral—	
and ores collected on geological survey in Michigan, catalogue of-C. T.	75
JACKSON. (R. 1854)	75
and rocks, catalogue of J. W. FOSTER. (R. 1854)	75
and rocks, catalogue of—J. D. WHITNEY. (R. 1854)catalogue of, with their formulas, etc.—T. Egleston	156
in U. S. National Museum in 1873, list of—F. M. Endlich. (R. 1873)	275
in U. S. National Museum in 1879, list of—F. M. ENDLICH. (R. 1880)	425
rocks, ores, and fossils, catalogue of—J. Locke. (R. 1854)	75
Mines, ancient mica, in North Carolina—C. D. SMITH. (R. 1876)	299
Minings—	
ancient, in Lake Superior copper region, circular relative to-J. HENRY.	
(R. 1861)	149
ancient, on shores of Lake Superior—C. WHITTLESEY	155
department, Melbourne. Exchange system. (R. 1865)	209
Minnesota—	
ancient town in, account of—O. H. Kelley. (R. 1863)	187
Fort Ripley, natural history of country about—J. E. Head. (R. 1854)	75
Hennepin County, mounds on Gideon's farm near Excelsior-F. H. NUTTER.	
(R. 1879)	345
Historical Society. Dakota grammar	40

Minnesta Continua	
Minnesota—Continued.  Lake Pepin and Mississippi River, antiquities on banks of—L. C. Estes.	
(R. 1866)	214
Red River of the North, ethnology of Indians of-W. H. GARDNER. (R.	~14
1870)	244
Miocene-	/ X 1
flora of Alaska, contributions to—L. Lesquereux. (P. 1822)	518
fossils, check list of—F. B. MEEK.	183
Miscellanea, Museum, labels, etc.—S. F. BAIRD	164
Miscellaneous-	
collections, Smithsonian. Catalogue and index of	478
collections, Smithsonian. Vols. I-XXX 122, 123, 124, 125, 158, 169, 191,	
213, 250, 273, 274, 312, 314, 315, 322, 336, 337,	
423, 424, 468, 475, 496, 504, 505, 506, 522, 548,	
papers relating to anthropology for-	
1881. (R. 1881)	481
1882. (R. 1882)	
1883. (R. 1883)	
1884. (R. 1884)	
1885. (R. 1885)	
tables—A. Guyot	
Missionary Society, Southern. Yoruba grammar and dictionary	
Missions. See American Board of Commissioners.	
Mississippi—	
aboriginal lapidary in—C. Rau. (R. 1877)323,	402
bottom, Illinois, mounds of the-William McAdams, jr. (R. 1802)535	, 540
eastern, collection of fishes from-O. P. HAY. (P. 1890)	425
mounds in—S. A. AGNEW. (R. 1897)	215
River and Lake Pepin, antiquities on banks of—L. C. Estes. (R. 1866)	211
River, description of new species of fishes from—T. H. Bean. (P. 1879)	3333
Valley, Lower, occurrence of striped bass in—T. H. Bean. (P. 1884)	607
Valley, ancient monuments of -E. G. SQUIER; E. H. DAVIS	1
Valley, mounds of the, animal carvings from—H. W. HENSHAW. (E. 1880-	
1881)	543
Valley, physical geography of ← C. Ellet, jr	1.3
Washington County, mounds in—J. Hough. (R. 1879)	345
Yazoo County, antiquities of—J. W. C. SMITH. (R. 1874)	586
Missouri—	187
ancient relies in—J. W. FOSTER. (R. 1863)	150
antiquities in—L Dille. (R. 1862)	1.00
1885)	650
Kansas City, antiquities of—W. H. R. Lykins. (R. 1877)	323
mounds in Ralls County—George L. Hardy: Fred. B. Scheftz. (R.	1,00
1881)	515
New Madrid, earthquake at—T. Dudley. (R. 1858)	109
Pike County, mounds of—Joseph C. Watkins. (R. 1851)	
prehistoric evidences in—G. C. Broadhead. (R. 1879).	345
River, ancient earth-works on—A. Barrandt. (R. 1870)	244
River, lists of birds and mammalia of—E. Harris. (R. 1850).	28
Saint Louis, ancient mound at—T. R. Peale. (R. 1861)	149
Saint Louis, temperature of—A. FENDLER. (R. 1860)	147
Upper, expedition to Manyaises Terres and—A. Culburtson. (R. 1850)	28
Upper, lists of plants of—T. C. PORTER. (R. 1850)	28
Upper, palæontology of F. B. MEEK; F. V. HAYDEN	
western, exploration of -P. R. Hoy. (R. 1864)	188

MITCHELL, B. R.: TURNER, W. W. Vocabulary of the jargon of Oregon 68 MITCHELL, S. S. Funeral sermon on Joseph Henry 58 MITCHELL, S. W.— Inquiries relative to disease known as chorea. (R. 1871) 286 Researches upon the venom of the rattlessake 535 MITCHELL, S. W.— Inquiries relative to disease known as chorea. (R. 1871) 286 Researches upon the venom of the rattlessake 535 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. Researches upon the venoms of poisonous serpents 58 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. Researches upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. Researches upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 59 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 410 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 411 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 411 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 411 MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. RESEARCHES upon anatomy and physiology of 411		
MITCHELL, S. R.: TURNER, W. W. Vocabulary of the jargon of Oregon	MITCHELL, A. Antiquities of Florida. (R. 1874)	286
MITCHELL, S. W.— Inquiries relative to disease known as chorea. (R. 1871)		315
MITCHELL, S. W.— Inquiries relative to disease known as chorea. (R. 1871)		
Inquiries relative to disease known as chorea. (R. 1871) 286 Researches upon the venom of the rattlesnake 135 MITCHELL, S. W.; RECHERT, E. T. Researches upon the venoms of poisonous serpents 647 MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREHOUSE, G. R. Researches upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia 159 Mitla, drawings of—J. G. Sawkins 85 Mitla, drawings of—J. G. Sawkins 86 Mitla, drawings of—J. G. Sawkins 86 Mitla, drawings of—J. G. Sawkins 86 Mitla, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1883) 548 Mitler, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1883) 548 Mitler, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1883) 548 Mitler, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1883) 548 Moles of flight in relation to aeromattics—J. B. PETTGERW. (R. 1867) 215 Molles of flight in relation to aeromattics—J. B. PETTGERW. (R. 1867) 215 Molle, Charles, Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881) 181, 515 Mollo, F. N. Accidental or subjective colors. (R. 1866) 214 Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1887) 559 Mollinsa—— deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrille. (P. 1882) 518 cetalogue of—F. Winslow. 541, 521, 522 from Steam's expedition in Labrador in 1882, catalogue of—K. J. Busn. (P. 1883) 610 (P. 1883) 610 (P. 1883) 610 (P. 1883) 610 (P. 1884) 617 (P. 1884) 617 (P. 1884) 618 Mollinscan— fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882) 518 forms, new, from the Laramic and Green River groups—C. A. White. (P. 1884) 618 report on Department of Mollinsks, National Masenn, for 1885—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1884) 618 report on Department of Mollinsks, National Masenn, for 1885—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1889) 618 Mollinscale of Arctic America—A. E. Verrille. (P. 1882) 618 forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1878) 632 of Arctic America—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1878) 633 of Arctic America—W. H. Dalla. (P. 1878) 634 of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. (R. 1884, 1) 648 for western North America—P. P. Carpenter. (R. 1884, 1) 648 for western	MITCHELL, S. S. Funeral sermon on Joseph Henry	356
Researches upon the venom of the rattlesnake	' =	
MITCHELL, S. W.; REICHERT, E. T. Researches upon the venous of poisonous serpents.  MITCHELL, S. W.; MOREBOUSE, G. R. Researches upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia.  159  Mitla, drawings of J. G. Sawkins.  86  Mitra, Horidana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1883).  58  Mixed races in Liberia—E. D. BLYDEN. (R. 1870).  241  Mobile River, shell-heaps on—A. S. Gannes; K. M. Cunningham. (R. 1877).  243  Moles of flight in relation to aeronantics—J. B. PETTIGREW. (R. 1877).  245  Mour, Charles. Aboriginal scap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881).  184).  184).  184, 1851.  MOGNO, F. N. Accidental or subjective colors. (R. 1866).  244  Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niellack. (P. 1883).  590  Molling, C. Costa Rican minister, recommending Dr. Berendt. (R. 1865).  200  Mollinga—  deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrell. (P. 1882).  518  ccanomic, of the United States, at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of—F. Winslow.  (P. 1883).  (P. 1883).  (P. 1883).  of hortheastern coast of America. Parts I, II, III—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1879).  P. 1880).  of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884).  of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884).  607  or shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. Carrenter. (R. 1860). 17, 152  Molluscan—  fama of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882).  518  Molluscan—  fama of The Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882).  519  Molluscan—  fama of The Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1884).  610  George, some new species of, from sonthern United States—A. Hellerin.  (P. 1885).  620  631  642  643  644  645  646  647  647  649  649  649  649  640  640  640  640		586
MITCHELL, S. W.: MOREHOUSE, G. R. Researches upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia.  159 Mitta, drawings of— J. G. Sawkins.  Mitta, drawings of— J. G. Sawkins.  Mitta, drawings of— J. G. Sawkins.  Mitta, floridana, new species of, from Plorida—W. H. Dall (P. 1883).  548 Mixed races in Liberia—E. D. BLYDEN. (R. 1870).  Mobile River, shell-heaps on—A. S. Gaines: K. M. Cunningham. (R. 1877).  323 Mobes of flight in relation to aeronautics—J. B. Pettitoriew. (R. 1867).  215 Mohr, Charles. Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881).  1881).  MOHRO, Charles. Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881).  1881).  Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1883).  500 Mollasca—  deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrille. (P. 1882).  518 ceonomic, of the United States, at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogne of—F. Winslow.  (P. 1883).  618 619 619 619 619 619 619 619 619 619 619		135
MITCHELL, S. W.: MOREHOUSE, G. R. Rescarches upon anatomy and physiology of respiration in chelonia		
ogy of respiration in chelonia. 159 Mittla, drawings of—J. G. SAWKINS 86 Mittra, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. DALL. (P. 1883) 518 Mixel races in Liberia—E. D. BLYDEN. (R. 1870) 241 Mobile River, shell-theaps on—A. S. GAINES: K. M. CUNNINGHAM. (R. 1877) 323 Moles of flight in relation to acronautics—J. B. PETTIGREW. (R. 1867) 152 Mohr, Charles. Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-theaps in Alabama. (R. 1881) 151, 515 Mohr, F. N. Accidental or subjective colors. (R. 1866) 244 Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1883) 590 Mollina, L. Costa Rican minister, recommending Dr. Berendt. (R. 1865) 203 Mollina—deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrille. (P. 1882) 518 ceonomic, of the United States, at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of—F. Winslow 511, 523 from Stearn's expedition in Labrador in 1882, catalogue of—K. J. Busu. (P. 1883) 543 of northeastern coast of America. Parts I. iI, III—A. E. Verrille. (P. 1879; P. 1880) 533, 425 of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884) 607 or shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. Carcenter. (R. 1860) 147, 152 Molluscan—fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882) 518 forms, new, from the Laramic and Green River groups—C. A. White. (P. 1882) 618 Mollusks—arrangement of families of—T. Gill. 227 department of National Museum, report of carator for 1881. (R. 1884, 1) 618 report on Department of Mollusks, National Maseum, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885). 116 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hell-Prin. (P. 1880) 67 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. (P. 1880) 67 of western North America—P. P. Carrentern		647
Mittla, drawings of—J. G. Sawkins  Mittla, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall (P. 1883).  548  Mixed races in Liberia—E. D. Blyden (R. 1870).  Mobile River, shell-heaps on—A. S. Gannes: K. M. Cenningham (R. 1877).  323  Moles of flight in relation to aeronautics—J. B. Pettitoriew (R. 1867).  215  Mong, Charles. Aborignal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama (R. 1881).  1881).  Mongno, F. N. Accidental or subjective colors (R. 1866).  214  Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack (P. 1883).  590  Mollna, L. Costa Rican minister, recommending Dr. Berendt (R. 1865).  203  Mollusca—  deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrille (P. 1882).  518  conomic, of the United States, at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of—F. Winslow  (P. 1883).  514  of northeastern coast of America Parts 1, 11, 11—A. E. Verrille (P. 1879).  P. 1880).  548  of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. Dall (P. 1884).  667  or shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. Carcenter (R. 1860).137, 152  Molluscan—  fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White (P. 1882).  548  Molluscan—  fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White (P. 1884).  659  Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrille  640  Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrille  641  Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrille  642  Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrille  643  Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrille  644  Mollusks—  arrangement of families of—T. Gill  (P. 1885).  645  department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884 (R. 1884, 1).  647  department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884 (R. 1884, 1).  648  649  640  640  640  641  641  644  645  645  646  647  648  648  649  649  649  649  640  640  640  640		7.50
Mitra, floridana, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	L/C A	
Mixed races in Liberia—E. D. BLYDEN. (R. 1870)		
Mobile River, shell-heaps on—A. S. GAINES: K. M. CUNNINGHAM. (R. 1877) 323 Modes of flight in relation to aeronantics—J. B. Pettherw. (R. 1867) 215 Mohr, Charles. Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881) 1 181, 515 Mohr, Charles. Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881) 1 181, 515 Mohrso, F. N. Accidental or subjective colors. (R. 1866) 214 Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1883) 590 Mollinga—deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrill. (R. 1865) 203 Mollinga—deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1882) 518 economic, of the United States, at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of—F. Winslow. 511, 221, 552 from Stearn's expedition in Labrador in 1882, catalogue of—K. J. Bush. (P. 1883) 548 of northeastern coast of America. Parts I, II, III—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1879) P. 1880). 323, 425 of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884). 323, 425 of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884). 323, 425 of shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. Carpenter. (R. 1860). 137, 152 Molluscan—fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882). 518 forms, new, from the Laramic and Green River groups—C. A. White. (P. 1882). 518 Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrill. 227 bibliography of—T. Gill. 227 bibliography of—T. Gill. 348 Mollusks—arrangement of families of—T. Gill. 227 bibliography of—T. Gill. 349 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (1855, II). 659 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellprin. (P. 1880). 330 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. (1855). 330 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. (1858). 330 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. (1858). 330 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. (1855). 330 of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 340 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. Treue; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, I). 618 Monadhock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harrises. 236		
Modes of flight in relation to aeronautics—J. B. Pettigrew. (R. 1867)		
MOHR, CHARLES. Aboriginal soap-stone quarry and shell-heaps in Alabama. (R. 1881)		
1881   181, 515   18		210
Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1883)		1 515
Molds, paper, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1883)		
Mollusca— deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1882)		
Mollusca— deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1882)		200
deep-water, taken off Martha's Vineyard—A. E. Verrille. (P. 1882)		
cconomic, of the United States, at the London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of—F. Winslow		518
catalogue of—F. Winslow		
from Stearn's expedition in Labrador in 1882, catalogue of—K. J. BUSH.  (P. 1883)		
(P. 1883). 548 of northeastern coast of America. Parts 1, 11, 111—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1879); P. 1880). 323, 425 of the Commander Islands, report on—W. H. DALL. (P. 1884). 607 or shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. Careenter. (R. 1860).147, 152 Molluscan— fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882). 548 forms, new, from the Laramic and Green River groups—C. A. White. (P. 1882). 548 Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrill. 348 Mollusks— arrangement of families of—T. Gill. 227 bibliography of—T. Gill. 227 department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1). 648 report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenum, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885, II). 659 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellerin. (P. 1880). 427 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 348 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 349 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes ou—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. Careenter. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 236	from Stearn's expedition in Labrador in 1882, catalogue of K. J. Busu.	
of northeastern coast of America. Parts 1, 11, 111—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1879; P. 1880)		548
P. 1880)	of northeastern coast of America. Parts 1, 11, 111-A. E. Verrille. (P. 1-79;	
or shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. CARCENTER. (R. 1860).147, 152  Molluscan— fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882)		3, 125
Molluscan— fauna of the Truckee group—C. A. White. (P. 1882)		
fauna of the Truckee groap—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1882)	or shell-fish, and their allies, lectures on—P. P. Carrenter. (R. 1860).147	,152
forms, new, from the Laramie and Green River groups—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1882)		
Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrill  Mollusks—  arrangement of families of—T. Gill  bibliography of—T. Gill  department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1) 618  report on Department of Mollusks, National Maseniu, for 1885—W. H. Dall.  (1885, 11) 654  cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellerin.  (P. 1880). 425  new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333  of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 348  of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294  of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 655  of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 2552  Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648  Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 233	fauna of the Truckee group~C. A. WHITE. (P. 1882)	518
Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. VERRILL  Mollusks— arrangement of families of—T. GILL bibliography of—T. GILL department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1) 618 report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenum, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885, 11) 654 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellerin. (P. 1880). 425 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 294 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 655 of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 233	forms, new, from the Laramic and Green River groups—C. A. White. (P.	
Mollusks— arrangement of families of—T. GILL bibliography of—T. GILL department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1) 618 report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenu, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885, 11) 654 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellprin. (P. 1880). 427 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 428 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 348 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 656 of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 618 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 238		
arrangement of families of—T. GILL 227 bibliography of—T. GILL 927 department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1) 618 report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenum, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885, 11) 654 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellprin. (P. 1880). 427 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 294 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 233	Molluscoids of Arctic America—A. E. Verrill	342
bibliography of—T. Gill.  department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1) 618 report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenui, for 1885—W. H. Dall.  (1885, 11) 654 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellprin.  (P. 1880). 425 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 294 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes ou—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 655 of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 233		
department of National Museum, report of carator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1) 648 report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenui, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885, 11) 654 cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. Hellprin. (P. 1880). 427 new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 333 of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 294 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 233	arrangement of families of—T. GILL	227
report on Department of Mollusks, National Masenm, for 1885—W. H. Dall. (1885, 11)	bibliography of—T, Gill	997
(1885, II). 654  coccne, some new species of, from sonthern United States—A. Hellprin. (P. 1880). 427  new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 338  of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 348  of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294  of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes ou—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650  of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 252  Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 618  Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness 238	department of National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, 1)	618
cocene, some new species of, from southern United States—A. HEILPEIN.  (P. 1880). 425  new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. DALL. (P. 1878). 333  of Arctic America—W. H. DALL. 345  of Kerguelen Island—W. H. DALL. 294  of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650  of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252  Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 618  Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 238		
(P. 1880). 427  new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. Dall. (P. 1878). 338  of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 348  of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294  of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650  of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 252  Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 618  Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness 238	(1855, II)	()+)- <u>1</u>
new forms of, from Alaska—W. H. DALL. (P. 1878)		
of Arctic America—W. H. Dall. 348 of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 618 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness 238	(P, 1880)	
of Kerguelen Island—W. H. Dall. 294 of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness 238		
of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. CARPENTER. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 238		
notes on—C. R. Orcutt. (P. 1885). 650 of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 252 Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 648 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness 230	of Kergueier Island—W. H. DALL	
of western North America—P. P. Carpenter. 252 Monachus tropicalis, (tray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1). 618 Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on—W. Harkness. 238		
Monachus tropicalis, Gray—F. W. True; F. A. Lucas. (R. 1884, 1)		
Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on -W. Harkness 239		
Mangalia geological researches in R PHMPKILY 202	Monadnock, iron-clad, deviation of compasses on W. HARKNESS.	239
	Mongolia, geological researches in—R. Pumpelly	202

Monograph of -	
American corbiculadæ, recent and fossil—T. PRIME	145
bats of North America—H. Allen	165
cottoids of North America—C. GIRARD.	
Cygninæ, outline of—L. Stejneger. (P. 1882)	518
dolichopodidæ—H. Loew	
ortalidæ-H. Loew	
strepomatidæ, (American melanians)—G. W. Tryox.	
tipulidæ—C. R. Osten Sacken	
wasps—H. DeSaussure	254
Monographs of diptera of North America—	
Part 1-H. LOEW; R. OSTEN SACKEN	
Part II—H. LOEW; R. OSTEN SACKEN	
Part III—H. LOEW	
Part IV—R. OSTEN SACKEN.	
Monomitra, new generie name for Amitra—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1883)	548
Montana—	
distribution of forest trees in—W. W. Johnson. (R. 1870)	244
prehistoric remains in—P. W. NORRIS. (R. 1879)	345
Monterey Bay, California, new fishes from -D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1880)	425
Monument to Joseph Henry, proceedings of Congress relative to	356
Monuments—	
aboriginal, of State of New York—E. G. SQUIER.	15
ancient, of the Mississippi Valley—E. G. SQUIER; E. H. DAVIS	1
and antiquities of Denmark, preservation of—J. J. A. Worsaae. (R. 1879)	345
Moody, J. D.—Explorations in mounds in Whiteside and La Salle Counties,	
Ill. (R. 1881)	5, 481
Moon—	
effect of, on the magnetic force—A. D. BACHE	
effect of, on the weather—J. HENRY. (R. 1871)	249
influence of, on magnetic declination—A. D. BACHE.	132
occultations of planets by—See Downes, J.  Moon-heax, on the—J. Henry. (R. 1873)	000
Moore, M. A. Fish mortality in the Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1881)	275 467
Moore, T., and others. Destruction of fish near the Tortugas. (P. 1878)	332
MOREHOUSE, G. R.; MITCHELL, S. W. Anatomy and physiology of respiration	000
in chelonia Anatomy and physiology of respiration	159
Moose district, Hudson Bay Company, birds of, list of the-L. M. Turner. (P.	139
1885)	650
Morfit, C.; Воотп, J. C. Recent improvements in chemical arts	27
Morgan, L. H.—	4
Circular in reference to degrees of relationship among different nations	132
Proposed ethnological map of North America. (R. 1861)	149
Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family.	
Circular to diplomatic agents by State Department relative to research of.	133
MORIN, A.—Warming and ventilating buildings. Parts I, II. (R. 1873; R.	100
1874)	439
Morlot, A.—	100
Abstract of Dr. Keller's report on lacustrian settlements in Switzerland.	
(R. 1863)	187
Archæology. (R. 1861)	149
General views on archæology. (R. 1860)	147
Lecture on study of high antiquity in Europe. (R. 1862; R. 1864)156	

MORRIS, J. G.—
Catalogue of described lepidoptera of North America
Lecture on insect instincts and transformations. (R. 1855)
Lecture on natural history as applied to farming and gardening. (R. 1855) 77
Synopsis of described lepidoptera
Monras, O. W.; Henry, J. Quantity of rain at different heights. (R. 1855) 77
Morse, S. F. B.—
Account of origin and development of invention of—W. B. Taylor. (R.
1878)
communication relative to a publication of—J. Henry. (R. 1857)107, 115, 329
Mortality—
of fishes in Gulf of Mexico—
E. INGERSOLL. (P. 1881)
J. P. Jefferson. (P. 1878)
S. II. JOHNSON. (P. 1881)
M. A. Moore. (P. 1881) 467
S. T. Walker. (P. 1883) 548
of fishes in vicinity of Tortugas J. P. Jefferson; T. Moore; J. Y. Por-
TER. (P. 1878)
tables of, methods of interpolation applied to graduation of—E. L. DE FOR-
EST. (R. 1871; R. 1873)
MORTILLET, G. DE; CHANTRE, E. International code of symbols for charts of
prehistoric archæology. (R. 1875)
MORTON, S. G., and others. On publication of Squier and Davis's ancient monu-
ments. (R. 1874)
Mortnary customs of North America Indians-H. C. Yarrow. (E. 1879-'80) 476
Mosasaurus and the three allied genera, Holcodus, Conosaurus, and Amphorosteus,
memoir on—R. W. Gibbes 14
Mosaic, antique Roman, from Carthage—G. H. HEAP. (P. 1883)
amurensis, Seebohm, probable identity with M. ocularis, Swinhoe-R. RIDG-
WAY. (P. 1883)
blakistoni, Seebohm, remarks on—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1883)
ocularis, Swinhoe, probably identical with M. amurensis, Seebohm-R. RIDG-
WAY. (P. 1883)
Motion—
planetary, general integrals of—S. Newcomb
rotary, problems of, presented by gyroscope, precession of equinoxes, and
pendulum—J. G. Barnard
Motschulsky, V. On means of destroying the grasshopper. (R. 1858) 109
Moulton, M. W. Mounds in Delaware County, Iowa. (R. 1877)
Moths, directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting-C. H. Fernald.
(P. 1884)
Mound—
exploration, directions for—C. Thomas. (P. 1884)
Glidwell, Franklin County, Ind.—Dr. G. W. Homsher. (R. 1882)535,540
near Braceville, Trumbull County, Ohio-S. N. LUTHER. (R. 1881)481,515
The Great, on the Etowah River, Georgia-Charles Whittlesey. (R.
1881)
Mound in—
Dakota, Lincoln County—A. BARRANDT. (R. 1372)
Florida, colored bead from—A. M. HARRISON. (R. 1877)
gold ornament from—C. RAU. (R. 1877)323, 403, 440
Indiana—W. Pidgeon. (R. 1867)
Kentucky, near Lexington—R. Peter. (R. 1871) 249

Mound in—Continued.	
Missouri, Saint Louis—T. R. Peale. (R. 1861)	)
Ohio, fragment of cloth from, report on—J. G. Hunt. (P. 1883)	
Trumbull County—F. Miller. (R. 1877).	
Pennsylvania, western—W. M. Taylor. (R. 1877) 32:	
Tennessee, near Chattanooga—M. C. READ. (R. 1867)	
east—A. F. Danilsen, (R. 1863)	
Wisconsin—C. K. Dean. (R. 1872)	
Grant County-J. Warner: (R. 1872)	Ĺ
Mound-builders—	
and platyenemism in Michigan—H. GILLMAN. (R. 1873)275, 393	3
in Rock River Valley, Illinois-J. Shaw. (R. 1877)	
of Wisconsin, mounds and osteology of J. N. DE HART. (R. 1877) 32	3
Mounds—	
ancient, in Clinton County, Mich.—M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)	,
and earthworks in Ashland County, Ohio-H. B. Case. (R. 1881)481,51	
and earthworks in Vanderburg County, Ind.—FLOYD STINSON. (R. 1881).481,51	)
and osteology of the mound-builders of Wisconsin—J. N. DE HART, (R.	
1877)	
and shell heaps on the west coast of Florida-S. T. WALKER. (R. 1883).588,593	3
at Snake Den, Salem, Henry County, Iowa-W. V. BANTA; JOHN GARRET-	
son. (R. 1881)	5
earthworks and, in Miami County, Ohio-E. T. Wiltheiss. (R. 1884) 620, 62	
shell heaps and, in Florida—James Shepard. (R. 1885)	
of the Mississippi Valley, animal carvings from the—H.W. HENSHAW. (E.	-
1880-'81)	
Flynn's Creek, Jackson County, Tenn.—Joshua Haite, sr. (R. 1881)481,51	
signal, of Butler County, Ohio-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1882)	
stone, of Hampshire County, W. Va.—L. A. Kengla. (R. 1883)	
near Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kans.—E. F. SERVISS. (R. 1881)481, 51	5
near the National Rome, Wisconsin-George W. Barber. (R. 1881)481,51	5
of the Mississippi Bottom, Illinois-William McAdams, Jr. (R. 1882)535, 54	0
Mounds in—	
Alabama, Jefferson County-W. Gesner. (R. 1881)	5
Arkansas, Independence County—A. Jones. (R. 1881)	
Dakota, Fort Wadsworth—A. J. Comfort. (R. 1871).	
	,
Florida—	
Alaenha County-J. Bell. (R. 1881)	
southern, explorations among—S. T. Walker. (R. 1879)	)
Georgia—	
Bartow County—M. F. Stephenson. (R. 1872)	
Berrien County-W. J. Taylor. (R. 1881; R. 1883)451, 515, 588, 59	3
M. F. Stephenson. (R. 1870)	1
McIntosh and Early Counties-W. McKinley. (R. 1872)	1
Putuam County—B. W. Kent. (R. 1882)	U
Illinois—	
Bureau County—A. S. Tiffany, (R. 1881)	5
Carroll County—J. M. Williamson. (R. 1882)	
Carron County—J. M. Williamson. (R. 1902)	
Henry and Stark Counties. T. M. SHALLENBERGER. (R. 1881)481,51	
Mercer County—T. McWhorter. (R. 1874)	
near Albany, skull and bones from—R. J. FARQUHARSON. (R. 1874) 28	
Pike CountyB. MITCHELL. (R. 1879)	5
Rock Island County—T. Thompson. (R. 1879)	
Sangamon County-J. Wickersham. (R. 1883)	3
Spoon River Valley-W. H. Adams. (R. 1879; R. 1881; R. 1883) 315	
481, 515, 588, 59	3

Mounds in Continued.	
Illinois—	
Union County, near Anna-T. M. Perrine. (R. 1872)	271
Whitesides and La Salle Counties—J. D. Moody. (R. 1881)431	,515
Indiana—	
Franklin County-E. R. Quick. (R. 1879)	345
Rush County-F. Jackman. (R. 1879)	345
Iowa—	
Delaware County—M. W. MOULTON, (R. 1877)	353
Des Moines Valley, notes on—S. B. Evans. (R. 1879)	345
Henry County—G. C. Van Allen. (R. 1882)	540
Muscatine County—T. Thompson. (R. 1879)	345
Kentucky-	
Exploration of—S. S. Lyon. (R, 1870)	244
Barren and Allen Counties—R. B. Evaxs. (R. 1881)481	*
Boyle and Mercer Counties-W. M. LINNEY. (R. 1881)481	
R. Peter. (R. 1872)	
Union County, exploration of—S. S. Lyon. (R. 1870)	244
Louisiana—	
S. II. Lockett. (R. 1872)	271
Morehouse Parish—B. H. Brodnax. (R. 1879)	345
Minnesota, Hennepin County, on Gideon's farm—F. H. NUTTER. (R. 1879)	345
Mississippi—	
S. A. AGNEW. (R. 1867)	215
Washington County-J. Hough. (R. 1879)	345
Missouri—	
Pike County—J. C. Watkins. (R. 1881)	
Ralls County—G. L. HARD; F. B. SHEETZ. (R. 1881)	
New Brunswick and New England, notes on—S. F. BAIRD. (P. 1881)	467
Ohio—	500
Butler County—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1883)	
Trumbull County—F. MILLER. (R. 1877)	323
Pennsylvania (western)—W. M. TAYLOR. (R. 1877)	323
Tennessee – J. Jones	259
Wisconsin—	299
Grant County—M. STRONG. (R. 1879)	
Winnebago County—T. Armstrong. (R. 1879)	345
Mountain—  Place North Granding tong area by of T. I. Granger (P. 1875)	77
Black, North Carolina, topography of—T. L. CLINGMAN. (R. 1855)	150
sheep (Oris montana dalli), new geographical race of, from Alaska—E. W.	100
Nelson. (P. 1884).	607
Mountains—	00.
electric resonance of—H. De Saussure. (R. 1868)	924
in Colorado, heights of—G. Engelmann. (R. 1862)	150
lakes, and the snow-line, Norwegian—O. E. Dreutzer. (R. 1866)	214
Movement of the stars around a central point—J. H. Maedler. (R. 1859)	110
MUCH, M. Ancient history of North America. (R. 1871)	219
MUDGE, B. F. Account of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
MÜLLER, Baron von. Observations on terrestial magnetism in Mexico	114
MÜLLER, F. Smithsonian exchanges. (R. 1860)	147
MÜLLER, J.—	
Principles of mechanical theory of heat. (R. 1868)	224
Report on recent progress in physics—electricity. (R. 1856; R. 1857)91	
Report on recent progress in physics—galvanism. (R. 1855; R. 1857; R.	
1858)	, 109

MÜLLER, J.—Continued.	
Report on transactions of Geneva Society of Physics and Natural History,	0.20
June, 1875, to July, 1876. (R. 1877)	323
Mugilidæ, marine, American species of, review of the-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1834)	607
Males in milk—A. Dugès (F. W. True, translator). (P. 1882)	518
Munida valida, new germs and new species of, from south coast of New Eng-	310
land, description of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883).	548
Munidopsis—	010
crassa, new species, from Fish Commission dredging—S. I. SMITH. (P.	
1824)	607
similis, new species from Fish Commission dredging-S. I. SMITH. (P.	
1884)	607
Mnnmy-	
and skulls from Patagonia -A. Reid. (R. 1862)	150
	208
Muraenoid cel (Sidera chlevastes), from Galapagos Island, description of—D. S.	
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883)	548
Murdoch, J.—	
A study of the Eskimo bows in the National Museum. (R. 1884, 11)	648
Description of seven new species of crustacea and one worm from Arctic	
Alaska (Pandalus dapifer, Mysis rayii, Acanthozone polyacantha, Melita	
formosa, M. leonis, Dulichia arctica, Polyarlemia hazeni, Arcnicola	
glacialis, nn. ss.) (P. 1884)	607
Muricidea, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	548
MURPHEY, H. C., and others. On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico.	
(R. 1855)	77
Murray County, Ga. Silver crosses from Indian grave-mound in—Charles C.	
JONES, jr. (R. 1881)	
Musci of Kerguelen Island—T. P. James	29.
Museum—	1.40
at Lausanne, ethnological collections of—F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
Blackmore, Salisbury, England, notice of. (R. 1868)	554
British, statistics of—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1850)	28
DAN. (P. 1879)	333
Hungarian National. Acknowledgment for birds. (R. 1863)	157
	164
of ethnology, Leipsic—A. Schott: O. T. Mason. (R. 1873)	270
of National University of Greece. Exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	218
of Norway, Ethnological—L. K. DAA. (R. 1862).	150
of Toronto University, objects of. (R. 1865)	209
of Yale College. List of fishes collected by Prof. Frank H. Bradley-D.S.	
Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
on formation of a-L. Agassiz. (R. 1049).	21
public, of the Institute of Jamaica, fishes received from, catalogue of-T. H.	
BEAN; H. G. DRESEL. (P. 1881)	603
Smithsonian. See Museum, U.S. National.	
Museum, U.S. National—	
accessions to, in 1881, list of. (R. 1884, II)	648
accessions to, in 1885, list of. (R. 1885, II)	65
acts and resolutions of Congress relative to. See Congress.	
additions to, list of. See each annual report.	
bibliography of the. (R. 1884, II)	648
bibliography of the. (R. 1885, II)	$65^{4}$
birds of Middle and South America not in R Ringway (P. 1881)	461

Museum, U. S. National—Continued.
bulletins of. See Bulletins.
catalogue and index of the Proceedings and Bulletins of
catalogue of collection of Japanese cotton fiber presented to. (P. 1881) 467
catalogue of collection of Japanese woods presented to—L. F. Ward. (P.
1881)
catalogue of Old World birds in-R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)467, 462
circular asking contributions to library of. (P. 1881)
circulars of. See Circulars.
classification of collections of -G. B. GOODE. (P. 1881)
classification of collections of, to illustrate taxidermy—W. T. HORNADAY.
(P. 1881)
collections furnished to, by explorations, 1838 to 1877—S. F. BAIRD. (R.
1877)
contributions to, and their acknowledgment. (P. 1881)
described specimens of parasitic copepoda in, annotated list of—R. RATHBUN.
(P. 1884)
directory of officers, collaborators, and employés of
distribution by, of marine invertebrates—R. RATHBUN. (P. 1881)467, 465, 471
establishment and officers of Smithsonian Institution and. (P. 1881)467, 449
four new species of Cyprinide in, description of—D. S. Jordan; S. E. Meek.
(P. 1884)
letters on work of—B. Phillips. (P. 1881)
list of publications of. (P. 1881)
materia medica collection in, classification of—J. M. FLINT. (P. 1883)548, 539
materia medica collection in, classification of the-J. M. FLINT; H. G. BEYER.
(P. 1885)
memorial of Regents of Smithsonian Institution to Congress asking appro-
priations for. (R. 1867)
memorial to Congress in behalf of Regents of Smithsonian Institution for
new building for—G. Bancroft. (R. 1876)
new species of Pacilichthys in, description of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1881) 607
organization and objects of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1881)
outline of scheme of classification for collections in-G. B. GOODE. (P.
1881)
plan of organization and regulations of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1881)467, 445
plans for installation of collections in—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1881)
proceedings in Congress relative to
Proceedings of. Vols. 1-1V, 1878-1881
Proceedings for— 1882, Vol. v
1882, Vol. V
1884, Vol. VII
1855, Vol. VIII
report of the Assistant Director for—
18\$1
1882
1583
1884
1885
report of Committee of Regents on-A. Gray; H. Coppér. (R. 1874) 286
report of Committee of Regents on—A. Gray; A. A. Sargent; H. Clymer.
(R. 1876)
report of Building Commission of, for 1881. (R. 1881)

Museum, U. S. National—Continued.	
report on, and statistics of British Museum—S. F. Baird. (R. 1850)	23
reports of Building Commission of, for 1879, 1880. (R. 1879; R. 1880.).345, 4	09,
442, 4	
reports on, 1853–1867, 1873–1877—S. F. Baird. (R. 1853–1867, 1873–1877)67,	75,
77, 91, 107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 215, 275, 286, 298, 299,	353
Muskrat, the Florida (Neofiber alleni)-F. W. TRUE. (R. 1884, II)	648
	467
Myadestes, West Indian, synopsis of—L. Stejneger. (P. 1882)	518
Mycteroperea-	
bonaci yar. xanthosticta, yar. nov.—D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
faleata yar. phenax, yar. nov.—D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
Myetophum crenulare—	001
description of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1881)	467
from Santa Barbara channel, California, description of—D. S. Jordan; C.	407
	405
H. Gilbert. (P. 1880)	425
Myliobatis goodei, description of—S. GARMEN. (P. 1885)	650
Myological specimens, rapid preparation of—F. Plateau. (P. 1881)	467
Myriapods-	
list of North American species of, belonging to family of Lysiopetalide—J.	
A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	425
phalangidæ, etc., instructions for collecting—H. C. Woon. (R. 1866)	214
Myriolepis zonifer, a new chiroid fish from Monterey Bay, California, descrip-	
tion of—W. N. Lockington. (P. 1880)	425
Myrophis vafer, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Mysis rayii, new species from Arctic Alaska, description of-J. Murdoch. (P.	
1881)	607
Mythology of North American Indiaus—J. W. Powell. (E. 1879-'80)	476
Myths—	
Indian. (E. 1879-'80)	476
of the Iroquois—E. A. SMITH. (E. 1880-'81).	542
Myximida, notes on—F. Gill. (P. 1882)	518
Myzonts, notes on—T. Gill. (P. 1882)	518
11, 2011(5), 110 (cs off—1. 0.11). (1. 100)	010
N.	
TO TAX TO LOCATE A Construction of the Landscape (D. 1070)	100
NAILL, D. W. Dispersion of a cloud by electrical discharge. (R. 1858)	109
Names, generic, ornithological, notes on some apparently preoccupied—L. Stej-	
Neger, (P. 1885)	650
Naples—	
Illinois, aboriginal remains near—John G. Henderson. (R. 1882)535	, 540
Italy, Royal institute for encouragement of natural, economical, and tech-	
nological sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1873)	275
Narcine umbrosa, new species, description of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)	607
Narrative of the Hassler expedition—L. Agassiz. (R. 1872)	, 329
Nashville, Ga., new species of Zygonectes zonifer from, description of -D. S. Jon-	
DAN; S. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
National	
Academy of Sciences, bequest to—A. D. BACHE. (R. 1872)	, 329
Home, Wisconsin, mounds near—George W. Barber. (R. 1881)481	
library, on a—W. S. Jevons. (R. 1873)	
Museum. See Museum, U. S. National.	
Native trees of the Lower Wabash and White River valleys, notes on—R. Ridg-	
WAY. (P. 1882)	518
Natural history—	1710
applied to farming and gardening, lecture on—J. G. Morris. (R. 1855)	77
approd to farming and gardening, feeture on—J. G. Brokkis. (h. 1883)	11

Natural history—Continued.	
bibliography of American—C. Girard	48
directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting specimens of -S. F.	
Baird. (R. 1856)	1,34
explorations in, in the United States, 1851—S. F. Baird. (R. 1851)	51
of Arctic America—L. Kumliex	342
of Beaver Island, Michigan-J. J. STRANG. (R. 1854)	7.5
Bernindas, contributions to the-J. M. Jones; G. B. Goode495, 563, 561	, 565,
566, 567, 56	
Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, Catesby's, figures of fishes in,	
identification of—D. S. Jordan, (P. 1884)	607
Commander Islands, notes on the—L. Steineger. (P. 1883)	548
of country about Fort Ripley, Minn.—J. E. HEAD. (R. 1851)	75
of Fanning Islands—T. H. STREETS	303
of fresh-water fishes of North America—C. Girard	30
of Hawaiian Islands, etc.—T. B. Streets	
of Kerguelen Island—J. H. Kidder and others	294
of Labrador, notes on the-W. A. Stearns. (P. 1883)	548
of Lower California—T. H. Streets	303
of organized bodies—E. J. Marrey. (R. 1867)	
of Pacific Islands—W. H. Pease. (R. 1852)	150
suggestions relative to investigations in, in Russian America—S. F. Baird.	207
Society. See Geneva.	
Natural method, the Jussieus and the—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1867)	215
Naturalists—	
American, Bibliographies of—	
I. S. F. Baird—G. B. GOODE	
н. Isaac Lea—N. P. Scudder	
III. F. B. Meek, C. A. White, C. D. Walcott-J. B. Marcou.	625
generic names of animals employed by -S. H. Scudder	470
Nature—See Constants of Nature.	
and art, on tables of the constants of—C. Babbage. (R. 1856)	
and mechanism of fever. Toner lecture No. 19-11. C. Woop	
and origin of force-W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1870)	
of reparatory inflammation in arteries after ligature. Foner lecture No.	
vh—E. O. Shakespeare	321
Navajo-	
Indians, language of, said to resemble Welsh-S. Y. McMasters. (R.	
1865)	
Indians, sketch of the—J. Letterman. (R. 1855)	
silversmiths—W. Matthews. (E. 1880-'81)	
weavers—W. Matthews. (E. 1881-'82)	631
Naval— architecture section, National Museum, report of curator for 4854. (R.	
1881, II).	
officers, authority to, to receive and transmit specimens to Smithsonian  Navigation of Ohio and other rivers, improvement of C. ELLET	
Navy Department, authority given by, to naval officers to receive and transmit	13
specimens to the Smithsonian Institution	
Neah Bay, Washington Territory, description of two new species of lishes from—	
D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GLEERT. (P. 1880)	425
Nebraska—	4.50
ancient faune of—S. Leidy.	58
palæontology of—F. B. Meek; F. V. Hayden	
report on fossils from—J. LEIDY. (R. 1851).	51
TOTAL OR TOUGHT TRAIT OF THEMEST (II. 1001)	0.1

Nebraska—Continued.	
southwestern, deposits of volcanic dust and sand in-G. P. MERRILL. (P.	
1885)	-650
Nebulæ—	
index-catalogue of books relative to—E. S. Holden	311
researches relative to the—Professor Gautier. (R. 1863)	187
Nebular hypothesis, bibliography of the—E. S. Holden	311
Neglected names of Lacépède-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Nelson, E. W.—	
A new geographical race of the mountain sheep (Ovis montana dalli, var.	
nov.) from Alaska, (P. 1884)	607
on the source of the Jadeite implements of the Alaskan Innnits. (P. 1883).	548
Nematoda of northeast coast of North America—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1879)	333
Nemertina of northeast coast of America—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1879)	333
Nemichthoid eels, diagnosis of new genera of—T. Gill; J. A. Ryder. (P.	
1883)	548
Nemichthys avocetta, new species of Nemichthys, description of-D. S. Jor-	
DAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Neobythites gillii, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	650
Neofiber alleni, the Florida muskrat—F. W. TRUE. (R. 1884, II)	648
Neptune—	
ephemerides of, 1848, 1846-249, 1850, 1851, 1852—S. C. Walker 4, 5, 6,	7.24
history of discovery of -B. A. GOULD	18
investigation of orbit of, with tables of its motion—S. Newcomb	
researches relative to—S. C. Walker.	
secular variations of elements of orbit of—J. N. Stockwell	
Nereis-Boreali-Americana—W. H. HARVEY:	
Part 1. Melanospermew	32
Part II. Rhodospermew	43
Part III. Chlorospermew	95
Parts I, II, III, complete	96
Neritidæ, fresh-water-W. G. BINNEY	144
Nerve, polarized, effect of irritation of—B. F. Lautenbach. (R. 1878) 341,	411
Nervous system of Rana pipiens, anatomy of—J. Wyman	45
Nests-	
and eggs of American birds, instructions for collecting—S. F. BAIRD. (R.	
1858)	, 139
and eggs of the eight North American species of empidonaces-T. M.	
Brewer. (P. 1879)	333
instructions for collecting and preserving-T. M. Brewer	139
of west coast birds -J. G. Cooper. (P. 1879)	333
Netherlands, the Royal Academy of. Prize questions. (R. 1861)	149
Nenchâtel, lake of, palatites or lacustrian constructions of-E. Desor. (R.	
1865) 209	, 360
Neuroptera—	
instructions for collecting-P. R. Uhler. (R. 1858)	109
North American, synopsis of—H. Hagen. (R. 1861)	, 134
of Arctic America—S. H. Scudder	342
of North America, synopsis of—II. Hagen	
of North America, synopsis of—P. R. Uhler	
pseudo-, of Kerguelen Island-II. A. Hagen	294
Nevada, western, Centennial mission to Indians of—S. Powers. (R. 1876)	299
NEWBERRY, J. S. Brief descriptions of fossil plants, chiefly Tertiary, from west-	
ern North America. (P. 1882)	518

New Brunswick—	
Bay of Fundy, marine invertebrata of region about month of W. Stimp-	
80X	50
shell heaps in—J. FOWLER. (R. 1870)	244
shell mounds of—S. F. BAIRD. (P. 1881)	467
St. George, sculptured stone found in J. Allen Jack. (R. 1881)481	, 515
New England—	
crustacea dredged off south coast of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1880)	425
fishes from south coast of, descriptions of new genera and species of—G. B.	
Goode. (P. 1880)	425
frigate mackerel (Auxis Rahei) on coast of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1850)	425
geology of—E. Hitchcock	90
marine invertebrata from, distributed by U. S. Fish Commission—Λ. E.	
VERRILL; R. RATHBUN. (P. 1879)	000
marine invertebrates from, distributed by U.S. National Museum-R. RATH-	
BUN. (P. 1881)	471
mollusca added to fauna of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1850)	425
shell mounds on coast of—S. F. BAIRD. (P. 1881)	467
south coast of, anomura and brachyura of, preliminary report on—S. 1.	
SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
New Harmony, Ind., account of tornado near, April 30, 1852-J. Chappel-	
SMITH	59
NEW HAVEN JOURNAL. Account of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
New Jersey—	
artificial shell deposits in—C. RAU. (R. 1864)	362
tishes on the coast of Long Island and—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1851)	348
Historical Society, address of Professor Henry before the	E
stone age in—C. C. Abbott. (R. 1875)	394
New Madrid, Mo., earthquake at—T. DUDLEY. (R. 1858)	
New Mexico—	
account of Lindheimer's, Fendler's, and Wright's botanical explorations in-	
A. Gray. (R. 1849)	21
antiquities in -W. B. Lyon. (R. 1871)	249
collections from, illustrated catalogues of—J. Stevenson. (E. 1880-'81)	519
(E. 1881-'82)	631
communications relative to publication of Spanish works on E. Robinson;	
H. E. Ludewig; E. G. Squier; H. C. Murphey; W. B. Hodgson;	
W. IRVING; W. H. PRESCOTT; J. SPARKS; G. BANCROFT; F. L.	
HAWKS. (R. 1855)	77
description of new cretaccous Pinna from—A. WHITE. (P. 1880)	425
diary of excursion in—J. H. Carleton. (R. 1854)	75
eastern, coleoptera of Kansas and—J. L. Le Conte	126
new species of field-sparrow, spizella wortheni, from—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881).	607
notes on the history and climate of—T. A. McParlin. (R. 1877)323,	396
plants of, collected by C. Wright. Parts 1, 11-A. Gray	2, 42
report of explorations in Arizona and—J. Stevenson. (R. 1880)	442
New Orleans, La.—	
fishes collected in vicinity of, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, list of—D. S. JORDAN.	
(P. 1884)	607
insects collected in vicinity of, in 1882 and 1883, observations on-R. W.	
Shufeldt. (P. 1884)	607
New River Mounds, Berrien County, Ga.—William J. Taylor. (R. 1881)431	, 515
New York—	
aboriginal monuments of—E. G. SQUIER.	15
Chautauqua County—James Steward. (R. 1881)	,515
Clinton, Hamilton College. Exchange of specimens. (R. 1861)	149

New York—Continued.	
fishes of—T. Gill. (R. 1856)	91
Fishkill, deposit of arrow-heads near—E. M. Shepard. (R. 1877)	323
New York, explosion of niter in, July, 1845—R. HARE	17
Onondaga and adjoining counties, antiquities of—W. M. BEAUCHAMP. (R.	
1881)	, 515
Olreans County, antiquities of—F. H. Cushing. (R. 1874)	2-6
perforated stone tablet from-William Wallace Tooker. (R. 1851)481	, 515
Ponghkeepsie, remains in—Henry Booth. (R. 1883)	
Schoharie, Indian relics from—F. D. Andrews. (R. 1879)	345
Tompkins County, ancient fort and burial ground in-D. Trowbridge. (R.	
1863)	187
University of State of, regents of. Acknowledgment of specimens. (R. 1865)	209
NEWBERRY, J. S. Description of fossil plants from Chinese coal-bearing rocks.	202
Newcastle, Pa., account of old Indian village near.—E. M. McConnell. (R.	
1871)	249
Newcomb, S.—	
General integrals of planetary motion	281
Investigation of orbit of Neptune, with tables of its motion.	199
Investigation of orbit of Uranus, with tables of its motion	262
Memorial address on Joseph Henry	356
Newcomb S., and others. Scientific instructions to Captain Hall. (R. 1871)	249
Newfoundland, new species of fishes from Grand Banks of-G. B. GOODE. (P.	
1880)	425
Newton, A.—	
Suggestions for forming collections of birds' eggs	139
Suggestions for saving parts of skeletons of birds. (R. 1860.)	147
Newton, H. A. Metric system of weights and measures, with tables. (R.	
1865)	371
Nicaragna—	
antiquities of—E. G. Squier. (R. 1850)	28
archæological researches in—J. F. Bransford	383
birds from, on a collection of—C. C. NUTTING. (P. 1883)	548
eruption of volcano in—A. B. Dickinson. (R. 1867)	215
Ometepe, antiquities from—C. C. Nutting. (R. 1883)	, 593
Nichols, Lient. H. E.—	
collection of fishes made in 1882 and 1883 in Alaska and British Columbia,	
notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1883)	548
list of fishes collected by, in Gulf of California and on west coast of Lower	
California—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1881)	467
notes on fishes collected by, in British Columbia and southern Alaska—T.	
H. BEAN. (P. 1881).	467
notes on fishes collected by, on west coast of Mexico-D. S. Jordan; C. H.	4.20
GILBERT. (P. 1881)	467
Nickles, F. J. Scientific Congress of Carlsruhe, 1858. (R. 1860)	147
Nile, explorations of the—C. Hale. (R. 1865)	209
Niter, memoir on explosiveness of—R. HARE.	17
Nitrification—B. F. Craig. (R. 1861)	149
Nitrogen bodies of modern chemistry—Professor Kletzinsky. (R. 1872)	271
Nocomis hyostomus, new species, from White River, Indiana, description of—C.	com
H. Gilbert. (P. 1884)	607
Nocturnus, genus, review of the—J. Swain; G. B. Kalb. (P. 1882)	518
Nodules, black, in Maine granite—G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1883)	548
Nomenclator zoologicus. Alphabetical list of generic names employed by nat-	450
uralists. Nomenclature of—Part 1—S. H. Scudder	495

Nomenclator zoologiens, etc.—Continued.	
certain North American fishes, notes on—D. S. Jordan: C. H. Gilbert. (P.	518
certain Aprili American using, notes at 18-3)	
clouds	122
North American birds—R. Ridgway	518
the genus Ophichthys—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1882)	518
the genus Ophicathys—D. S. John X., C. H. Charles (P. 1882) the Xiphiids—T. Gill. (P. 1882)	345
Norris, P. W. Prehistoric remains in Mentana. (R. 1979)	
North America—	164
abbreviations of names of States and Territories of.	648
abbreviations of finances of States and Tables and Tables of Carlos aborigines of, basket work of the O. T. Mason. (R. 1884, 11)	241
algae of, marine—Sec W. H. Harvey.  ancient aboriginal trade in—C. RAU. (R. 1872)	385
ancient aboriginal trade in—U. KM. (R. 1943)  ancient history of—M. MUCH. (R. 1971)	249
ancient history of -M. MUCH. (R. 1741) archæology-J. LUBBOCK. (R. 1862)	150
archeology—J. LUBBOCK. (R. 1802) atlas of, phys eal, proposed—G. Gibbs. (R. 1866)	214
	292
batrachia and reptiles of, check list of—H. C. Yarrow	517
batrachia and repulia of, check list of—H. C. Tanaca bats of, monograph of—H. Allen.	165
birds of— added by L. Belding to fauna of—R. Ribgway. (P. 1881)	467
	, 108
0 73 73 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	2, 100
2	
a 11 - i	4
and catalogue of - KD(iWA) assess are are are are a second	
2 D Driverety (1' 1850)	
botany of, bibliographical index to—S. Watson	258
	, 265
- 10 11 CAL T 1 1 TO CONTEST OF HE HORN	2
C D I L L CONTE	, ,
The standard of the report of Committee of American Trees.	
a + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	_,
the state of the s	
explorations on western coast of W. H. DALL. (R. F. W)	. 72
extinct sloth tribe of J. Lehby	
fishes of— The fishes of—The BEAN, (I	2.
fishes of— duplicates of, distributed by Smithsonian Institution—T. H. Bean. (1	425
nomenclature of, notes on—D. 1. JOHDAN, C. H. WILLIAM	283
east coast of, catalogue of—T. GILL  Pacific coast of, duplicates of, distributed in 1881—D. S. JOEDAN: P.	1.
supplementary notes on—D. 1. JORDAN: (1. 1. 4. Synonsis of—D. 1. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT	96, 492
synopsis et-D. I. JURDAN, C. II. GIRBAN	

Mor	th America—Continued.	
	forests and trees of, distribution of—J. G. Cooper. (R. 1858)109,	351
	grasshoppers of, circular relative to history of	163
	Indians of, catalogue of portraits of-J. M. Stanley	
	Indians of, list of photographic portraits of	
	Indians of, uses of brain and marrow of animals among—T. R. Peale. (R.	
	1870)	244
	lakes of, fluctuations of level of—C. Whittlesey	119
	lepidoptera of, catalogue of—J. G. Morris	
	lepidoptera of, synopsis of—J. G. Morris	
	libraries of, public, in, list of—W. J. RHEES	
	mammals of, catalogue of—S. F. BAIRD	
	map of, ethnological, suggestions relative to—L. H. Morgan. (R. 1861)	
	map of, ethnological, suggestions relative 10—L. II. Morgan. (K. 1801)	140
	meteorological stations and observers in. (R. 1868)	
	mollusks of western—P. P. Carpenter.	
	myriapods of, belonging to family Lysiopetalida—J. A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	
	neurotera of, synopsis of—II. Hagen	
	orthoptera of, catalogue of—S. H. Scudder	
	rain and snow fall of, tables of—C. A. SCHOTT	
	reptiles of, catalogue of—S. F. Baird; C. Girard	49
	shells of, catalogue of-I. Lea; P. P. Carpenter; W. Stimpson; W. G.	
	Binney; T. Prime	
	shells of, circular in reference to collecting	176
	shells of, land and fresh-water. Parts 1-1V-W. G. BINNEY; T. BLAND	143.
	144, 194,	
	silurida of, synopsis of—D. S. Jordan	
	stone implements of—C. RAU. (R. 1872)	
	stone period of, agricultural implements of—C. Rau. (R. 1863) 187,	382
	Synoptical Flora of—A. Gray	591
	tortoises of, land, of genus Xerobates—F. W. True. (P. 1881)	467
Mor	oth American—	407
77 01	and European birds, generic and specific appelation of—L. Stejneger. (P.	
	1882)	518
	Ichthyology, contributions to—	
	Part I. Review Rafinesque's memo'rs—D. S. Jordan	305
	Part II. A. Notes on Cottidæ, (etc.). B. Synopsis Siluridæ—D. S. Jor-	
	DAN	306
	Part III. A. Distribution of tishes of Allegheny region (etc.)-D. S.	
	Jordan; A. W. Brayton. B. Synopsis of family Catostomide—D. S.	
	Jordan	308
	Oölogy. Part I. Raptores and fissirostres—T. M. Brewer	89
	Syrphidæ. S. W. WILLISTON	653
Noi	rth Carolina—	
	ancient mica mines in-C. D. SMITH. (R. 1876)	299
	Beaufort, description of new species of fish (Caranx Beani) from-D. S.	
	JORDAN. (P. 1880)	425
	Beaufort, notes on fishes of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1878)	339
	Black Mountain, topography of—T. L. CLINGMAN. (R. 1855)	77
	earthquakes in, in 1874—W. Du Pré; J. Henry. (R. 1874).	280
	French Broad River, Hadropterus auranticus in—T. H. Bean. (P. 1885)	650
	Lenoir County, antiquities in—J. M. Spanhour. (R. 1871)	
	Montgown or County, antiquities in—J. M. SPAINHOUR. (K. 1871)	249
	Montgomery County, antiquities of—F. J. Kron. (R. 1874)	286
	occurrence of Phycis regius in—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1880)	425
	Stanley County, antiquities of—F. J. Kron. (R. 1874)	286

Northeastern coast of America, marine invertebrata of the, recent additions to	
the, notice of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
North German Lloyd, free freight between Germany and United States by-	
R. SCHLEIDEN. (R. 4558)	109
North Pacific Surveying Expedition— contributions to natural history made in connection with—T. H. STREETS	20.2
Phyonimide of the, study of -T. H. STREETS. (P. 1882)	303 518
North Pole—	919
expedition toward the, scientific instructions to-J. Henry; J. E. Hill-	
GARD; S. NEWCOMB; S. F. BAIRD; F. B. MEER; L. AGASSIZ. (R.	
1871)	249
map of stars near the, for observations on the aurora	350
Northern Hemisphere, winds of the-J. H. Coffin	
Northern latitudes, record of auroral phenomena observed in—P. Force	
Northern seas, the—J. Babinet. (R. 1869)	223
Northumberland, Duke of—	
account of the	330
presentation of books by. (R. 1859)	110
1873)	275
Norton, E. On wasps	254
Norway—	201
Ethnological Museum of-L. K. Daa. (R. 1862)	150
University of Christiania, ethnological specimens from. (R. 1863)	187
Norwegian mountains, lakes, and the snow-line—O. E. DREUTZER. (R. 1866)	211
Notaeanthus—	
analis, new species of, synopsis of T. Gill. (P. 1883)	548
phasganoras from Newfoundland—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1880)	425
Notices of public libraries in the United States—C. C. Jewett	25
Notophyllum americanum, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Notropis—	0.00
alabamæ, new species, in National Museum, description of—D. S. JORDAN;	
S. E. Meek. (P. 1884)	607
boops, new species, from White River, Indiana, description of-C. H. Gil-	
BERT. (P. 1884)	607
gilberti, description of—D. S. Jordan; S. E. Meek. (P. 1885)	650
metallicus, new species, in National Museum, description of—D. S. Jordan;	
S. E. Meek. (P. 1884)	607
Nova Scotia—	1 -1-
antiquities of—George Patterson, (R. 1881)	1,515
fishes obtained at. See G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean.	1 (1;1
kjökken-möddings in—J. M. Jones. (R. 1863)	187
NULL, James M. Aboriginal structures in Carroll County, Tenn. (R. 1882)53	
Numeration, report on improved system of—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1867)	
Nuovi Lincei, Pontifical Academy of the. Prize questions, (R. 1865; R.	
1867)	9,215
Nushagak, Alaska, plants collected at, in 1881, C. L. McKay, list of-F. II.	
Knowlton. (P. 1885)	650
Nutation, phenomena of—J. G. Barnard	
NUTTER, F. H. Mounds on Gideon's farm, near Excelsior, Hennepin County, Minn. (R. 1879).	345
Nutting, C. C.—	•> [•)
Antiquities from Ometepe, Nicaragna. (R. 1883)	8,593

Nutting, C. C.—Continued.	
Collection of birds from Costa Rica, catalogue of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
On a collection of birds from Nicaragua (Geothlyphis Bairdii, n. s., Oryzobo-	
rus nuttingi Ridgw., Contopus depressirosiris Ridgw., Cymbilanius lineatus fas-	
ciatus Ridgw.; Porzana leucogastra Ridgw.) (P. 1883)	548
Nye, W.; Benedict, J. E., collection of birds made by, note on—R. RIDGWAY.	
(P. 1884)	607
Ο,	
OBER, F. A.—	
Birds of—	
Antigua and Barbuda, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
Dominica, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. Lawrence. (P. 1875)	332
Grenada, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
Guadeloupe, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
Lesser Autilles, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1898).	332
Martinique, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
St. Vincent, collected by, catalogue of—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878)	332
Ornithology of the Caribbee Islands. (R. 1878)	341
Obsequies of Joseph Henry	356
Observations—	
on four mules in milk—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1882)	518
on stone chipping—G. E. Sellers. (R. 1885)	649
on volcanic eruptions and carthquakes in Iceland (translation). (R.	
1885)	644
upon a collection of insects made in the vicinity of New Orleans, La., in 1882	
and 1883—R. W. Shufeldt. (P. 1884)	607
Observatories -	
astronomical, list of—G. H. BOEHMER. (R. 1885)	
at Cordova, Argentine Republic, account of—B. A. Gould. (R. 1873)	275
at Dorpat and Poulkova, description of —C. ABBE. (R. 1867)	369
at St. Martin, Isle Jesus, Canada East, description of—C. SMALLWOOD. (R. 1856)	91
detached, universal meteorograph for—E. H. von Bauwhauer. (R. 1879).	345
Girard College. See Bache, A. D.	OPO
instructions to, relative to telegraphic announcements of astronomical dis-	
coveries—J. Henry	263
Kew, verification of barometers at—J. Welsh. (R. 1859)	110
magnetic, at Smithsonian Institution, description of-J. E. HILGARD. (R.	
1859)	110
physical, on a-J. Henry. (R. 1870)	244
reports of, 1879—E. S. Holden. (R. 1879)	110
reports of, 1880—E. S. Holden; G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1880)	442
Toronto, instructions by, for aurora observations	148
Observers. See Meteorological stations and observers.	
meteorological, of Smithsonian Institution, list of. (R. 1838)	373
Occultations—	
in 1852—C. H. Davis	29
of planets and stars by the moon, 1853—J. Downes.	54
visible in the United States during the years 1848-1852-J. Downes 8	
Occultator, account of—T. Hill.	101
Ocean—	101
fresh water in the—W. C. Dennis. (R. 1866)	214
Indian, cyclone in the—N. Pike. (R. 1867).	215

Oceanic bonito on coast of United States-G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878) 332
(Oreguns pelanys), occurrence of, in Vineyard Sound-V. N. Edwards. (P.
1878)
Obling, W. Scientific work of Thomas Graham. (R. 1871)
OEHLER, A. Stone cists near Highland, Madison County, Ill. (R. 1873) 315
Oersted, H. C., memoir of, by E. De Beaumont. (R. 1868)
(Estrelata—
fisheri—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)
defilippiana—R. Ridgway, (P. 1885). 650
Officers—
and establishment of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum 449
and Regents of Smithsonian Institution, 1846, list of
collaborators, employés, etc., of Smithsonian Institution, National Museum,
Geological Survey, Bureau of Ethnology, and Fish Commission, di-
rectory of
Ogemaw County, Mich., ancient forts in-M. T. LEACH. (R. 1884)620, 623
Ohio—
ancient earth-works in, sketch of -I. Dille. (R. 1866)
ancient remains in—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1885)
ancient works in, descriptions of—C. Whittlesey
Ashland County—
earth-works in—G. W. Hill. (R. 1877)
mounds and earth-works in—H. B. Case. (R. 1881)
Ashtabula County, double-walled earth-work in—S. D. Peer. (R. 1876) 299
Butler County, signal mounds of—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1882)
Dayton, ancient relics at—Aug. A. Foerste. (R. 1883)
Highland County, earthwork in—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1883)
Holmes County, flint instruments in—H. B. Case. (R. 1877)
Jones Station, Butler County, earthworks near—J. P. MacLean. (R.
1581)
Kelley's Island, climate of—G. C. Huntington. (R. 1866)
Licking County, Flint Ridge, sketch of-C. M. SMITH. (R. 1884)
Marielta, meteorological observations at—S. P. Hildreth; J. Wood 120
Miami County, earthworks and mounds in—E. T. Wiltheiss. (R. 1884) 620, 623
mounds in, fragment of cloth from, report on—J. G. Hunt. (P. 1883) 548
northern, antiquities of—G. W. Hill. (R. 1874)
Perry County, antiquities of—W. Anderson. (R. 1874)
River, Blennerhassett's Island, remains on-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1882) 535, 540
River, habits of black bass of the-J. EOFF. (R. 1854)
River, suggestions for improvement of navigation of—C. Ellet, Jr
Trumbull County, mound in—F. MILLER. (R. 1877)
Trumbull County, mound near Braceville—S. N. LUTHER. (R. 1881)481, 515 Oil—
coal, explosibility of—Z. Allen. (R. 1861)
porpoise, manufacture of—C. Cook. (P. 1878).
rock, or petroleum, history of—T. S. Hunt. (R. 1861)
Oil-shark of southern California—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1880) 425
Old-World birds in National Museum, catalogue of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1851) 467
Oligocene fossils, check-list of—T. A. CONRAD
Olmos, Pern, account of solar eclipse at—J. M. Gilliss
OLMSTED, D Aurora borealis, recent secular period of
OLNEY S. T. List of Rhode Island alone

Omaha—	
myth—J. O. Dorsey. (E, 1879-'80)	476
sociology—J. O. Dorsey. (E. 1881-'82)	631
Ometepe, Nicaragua, antiquities from—Charles C. Nutting. (R. 1883)588,	593
Onchidium floridanum, notes on-W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	650
Onondaga County, N. Y., antiquities of-W. M. BEAUCHAMP. (R. 1881)481,	
Onos rufus, new species of, synopsis of—T. GILL. (P. 1883).	548
Onychotes gruberi—R. Ridgway, (P. 1885)	650
Oölogy—	000
North American, Part 1. Raptores and fissirostres—T. M. Brewer	89
of Kergnelen Island—J. II, Kidder; E. Coues.	294
Opening and closing of Kennebec River, Maine—R. H. GARDINER. (R. 1858)	109
Opheosaurus ventralis, remarks on osteology of—R. W. Shufeldt. (P. 1881)	467
Ophiceautha—	107
fraterna, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	050
	650
gracilis, new species, description of—A. E. Verrall. (P. 1855)	650
varispina, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
Optichthys, nomenclature of -D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Ophioglycera gigantea, new genus and new species, description of—A. E. Ver-	2-0
RILL. (P. 1885)	650
Orbit—	
	221
of Neptune, investigation of, with tables of its motion—S. Newcomb	
of Uranns, investigation of, with tables of its motion—S. Newcomb	
Orbits, planetary, secular variations of—J. N. STOCKWELL. (R. 1871)249,	232
ORCUTT, CHARLES R. (Comments on, by W. H. Dall.) Notes on the mollusks of	
the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower Califor-	
nia. (With Plate xxiv.) (Lamellaria diegoënsis, Dall, n. s., Cacum	
orcutti, Dall, n. s.) (P. 1885)	650
Oreynus pelamys (oceanie bonito), ocenrrence of, in Vineyard Sound, Massachu-	
setts—V. N. Edwards. (P. 1878)	332
Oregon—	
fishes of, notes on collection of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1878)	333
jargon of-B, R, Mitchell; W, W, Turner.	68
notes on Bendire's collection of fishes from—T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
trade-language of—G. Gibbs.	161
Ores—	
collected on geological survey in Michigan, catalogue of-C. T. Jackson.	
(R. 1854)	75
rocks, minerals, and fossils, catalogue of—J. Locke. (R. 1854)	75
Organic bases—A. Bauer. (R. 1872)	271
Organisms. See Microscopie.	
Organization—	
and objects of the U.S. National Musuem-G.B. GOODE. (P. 1881)467,	459
of local scientific societies—J. Henry. (R. 1875)	
of Smithsonian Institution, programme of	. 328
of Smithsonian Institution, report of American Academy of Arts and Sciences	,
on -E. Everett; J. Sparks; B. Peirce; H. W. Longfellow; A.	
Grav. (R.1853)	67
of Smithsonian Institution, report of Committee of Regents on B, L,	
plan of, and regulations of the U.S. National Museum—G. B. Goode. (P.	, ,,,,,,
1881)	445
Organized bodies, natural history of—E. J. Marey. (R. 1867).	915
O'Reilly, Henry, deposition of J. Henry in case of S. F. B. Morse rs	

Origin—	
and history of the Smithsonian Institution-W. J. RHEES.	348
and propagation of disease-J. C. Dalton. (R. 1873)	275
of force—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1870)	
Ornament, gold, from a mound in Florida, observations on-C. RAU. (R.	
1877)	403
Ornamental stones of the United States, plan for a collection of, for New Orleans	100
Exposition of 1884-'85—G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1884)	598
Ornaments, gold, silver, and other, found in Florida—J. Francis Le Baron. (R.	556
1832)	5.540
Ornithological—	, 17:117
explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamischatka, results of—L.	
STEJNEGER	624
generic names, notes on some apparently preoccupied—L. Steineger. (P.	024
1885	650
notes on collections made in Japan in 1882—P. L. Jouy. (P. 1883)	548
	940
Ornithology. See Birds.	000
American, use of trinominals in—L. STEJNEGER. (P. 1884)	607
of Caribee Islands—F. A. OBER. (R. 1878)	341
of Hawaiian and Fanning Islands and California-T. H. STREETS	303
of Kerguelen Islands—J. H. Kipder; E. Coues	293
Ortalida, monograph of—H. Loew	256
Orthoptera—	46
bibliography of—S. H. Scudder	189
instructions for collecting—P. R. UHLER. (R. 1858)	109
of North America, catalogue of—S. H. Scudder	189
Oryzoborus nuttingi, new species of, from Nicaragna—C. C. NUTTING. (P. 1883)	548
OSBORNE, J. A. Account of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
Osmerus attenuatus, new species of California fish, description of—W. N. Lock-	
INGTON. (P. 1880)	425
Osseons fishes, viviparous, development of -J. A. Ryder. (P. 1885)	650
OSTEN SACKEN, R.—	
Bibliography of diptera	270
Catalogue of described diptera of North America102,	270
Diptera of Kerguelen Islands	294
Directions for collecting and preserving diptera	102
Monograph of Tipulida	219
Monographs of diptera of North America. (Part IV)	219
OSTEN SACKEN, R.; LOEW, H.—	
Instructions for collecting diptera. (R. 1858)	109
Monographs of diptera of North America. (Parts 1, 11)	171
Osteological characters of the Lutjanine-T. Gill. (P. 1884)	607
Osteology—	
and mounds of the mound-builders of Wisconsin-J. N. De Hart. (R. 1877)	323
of Opheosaurus ventralis-R. W. Shufeldt. (P. 1851)	467
Ostraciontidae (trunk fishes), a study of, with notes on American species—G. B.	
GOODE, (P. 1879)	333
Othonops cos, a new gobioid fish from San Diego, Cal.—R. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
Ovis montana dalli, new geographical race of—E. W. Nelson. (P. 1884)	607
Owen, D. D.—	
Catalogue of geological specimens, (R. 1854)	75
Report on building stones. (R. 1847)	
Owen, R. D. Hints on public architecture	P
Owl, description of a new, from Porto Rico—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	467
Ox, American, extinct species of – J. Leidy	41

Oxygen and its combinations, lecture on—G. I. Chace. (R. 1855)	77
and antozone—C. M. Wetherill. (R. 1864)	255
notice of C. F. Schoenbein, the discoverer of. (R. 1868)	
notice of C. P. Schoent em, the discoverer of. (1. 1806)	224
P.	
Death and	
Pacific coast—	467
fishes from, descriptions of new—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881) fishes from, distributed in 1881—D. S. JORDAN; P. L. JOUY. (P. 1881)	
fishes of. See D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert.	404
bibliography of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1881)	467
bibliography of—T. Gill.	
notes on—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert, (P. 1881)	
of tropical America, fishes known from, list of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1885)	650
Pacific Islands, natural history of—W. H. Pease. (R. 1862)	150
Packard, A. S.—	
Directions for collecting and preserving insects	261
Memoir of H. J. Clark	242
PACKARD, F. A. Project of outline history of education in the United States.	
(R. 1863)	187
PAGE, C. G. Report on effect of frost on building stones. (R. 1847)	<b>I</b> , 329
Paleontology—	
list of generic names employed in—S. H. Scudder	470
of the upper Missouri-F. B. Meek; F. V. Hayden	172
principles and methods of—T. H. HUXLEY. (R. 1869)	228
Palafittes or lacustrian constructions of the lake of Nenchâtel—E. Desor. (R.	
1865)	
Palenque tablet in the U. S. National Museum -C. RAU	
Paleozoic invertebrate fossils, department of, National Museum, report of curator	
for 1884. (R. 1884 <sup>1</sup> )	618
Palermo, evaporation observed at, in 1865, 1866—P. TACCHINI. (R. 1870)	244
Palmieri, Professor— Electro-magnetic seismograph. (R. 1870)	244
Presence of electricity during fall of rain. (R. 1870)	244
Panama—	244
Bradley's collection of fishes from, list of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1882)	518
new species of Myrophis and Chloroscombrus from, description of—D. S. Jor-	010
DAN; C. II, GILBERT, (P. 1882)	518
new species of Sciana scierra from, description of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gil-	
BERT. (P. 1884)	607
new species of Urolophus from, description of-D. S. Jordan; C. II. Gilbert.	
(P. 1882)	518
Rowell collection of fishes from list of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P.	
1882)	518
shells of, review of C. B. Adams's catalogue of—P. P. CARPENTER	252
Pancreas, observations on the—J. JONES	83
Pandalus dapifer, new species from Arctic Alaska, description of—J. Murdoch.	0.05
(P. 1884).	607
Pandoridae, contributions towards a monograph of the—P. P. CARPENTER	252
Pantaleon, Guatemala, antiquities of—C. E. VREELAND; J. F. BRANSFORD. (R. 1884) 623,	610
Paper molds, instructions for taking—A. P. Niblack. (P. 1883).	

rapers—	
based on collections in the National Museum. (R. 1884, n)	648
by investigators not officers of the Museum, based on Museum material. (R.	
1884, 11)	648
by officers of the National Museum. (R. 1884, 11)	643
relating to anthropology—	
(R. 1881)	401
(R. 1882)	101
(D. 1009)	535
(R. 1883)	
(R. 1884)	
(R. 1885)	646
Paralepis cornscans, new species of Paralepis, description of—1), S. Jordan; C.	
II. Gilbert. (P. 1880)	452
Paralichthys lethostigma, new specimen from Saint John's River, Florida—D. S.	
JORDAN; S. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
Parapenæus goodei, description of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885)	650
Parapenaus megalops, description of—S. I, SMITH. (P. 1885)	650
Parasites—J. Leidy	44
Parasites of the hessian fly—C. V. RILEY. (P. 1885)	650
Parasitic copepoda from American waters, annotated list of, described speci-	
mens of, contained in the U.S. National Museum-R. RATHBUN. (P.	
1881)	607
Paris—	007
Academy of Sciences, historical sketch of the—M. Flourens. (R. 1862)	150
Anthropological Society of history of transactions of, 1865 to 1867—P.	1.00
	63-11
Broca. (R. 1868)	551
Exposition. See French Exposition.	
Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, typical specimens of American fishes in the-	
D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1879)	333
Parker, P.—	
Biographical notice of L. Agassiz, (R. 1873)275	, 329
Enlogy on Henry Wilson. (R. 1875)	329
Parophrys ischyurus, new species of flounders from Puget Sound, descrip-	
tion of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert, (P. 1880)	425
Parrot, new species of, of genus Chirus, from Dominica—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P.	
1880)	425
Parthenogenesis in the animal kingdom—G, A, KORNHUBER. (R. 1871)	249
Parthenia cedrosa, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dalla (P. 1883)	548
PARVIN, J. B. Habits of the gopher of Illinois. (R. 1854)	75
Passer saturatus from Lin-Kin Islands, Japan—L. Steineger. (P. 1885)	650
Passereulus—	
beldingi, new species from California—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1884)	697
sandwichensis bryanti, new subspecies from California—R. Ridgway. (P.	
1884)	607
Pastinacus, generic name of—S. Garman. (P. 1885)	650
Patagonia, human remains from—A. Ried. (R. 1862)	150
Patella, forms assumed by the, in birds—R. W. Shufeldt. (P. 1884)	607
Patent Office, U. S., meteorological observations under the direction of. Vols.	
r, 11157,	182
Patterson, Rev. George. Antiquities of Nova Scotia. (R. 1881)	, 515
Patterson, R.; Sharpless, T. Phonography. (R. 1856)	91
Patton, A.—	
Antiquities of Knox County, Ind. (R. 1873)	275
Antiquities of Lawrence County, Ill. (R. 1873)	275
Peabody, A.P. Scientific education of mechanics and artisans. (R. 1872) 271,	000
H. Mis. 170——51	

Peale, T. R.—	
Ancient mound in Saint Louis, Mo. (R. 1861)	149
Method of preserving lepidoptera, (R. 1863)	187
Prehistoric remains in vicinity of city of Washington, D. C. (R. 1872)	271
Uses of brain and marrow of animals among Indians of North America.	
(R. 1870)	244
Pearce, J. A., eulogy on -A. D. Bache. (R. 1862)	, 329
Pearce, J. A.—	
Notice of Richard Rush. (R. 1859)	, 329
Report of Committee of Regents on distribution of Smithsonian income.	
(R. 1853)	67
Pease, W. H.—	
Acknowledgment for shells, etc. (R. 1861)	149
Natural history of Pacific Islands. (R. 1862)	150
Pediculati, supplementary note on—T. GILL. (P. 1882)	518
Pedipes elongatus, notes on-W. H. DALL. (P. 1885).	650
Pedro II, Dom, biographical sketch of—A. Fialho. (R. 1876)	299
PEET, S. D. Double-walled earthwork in Ashtabula County, Ohio. (R. 1876)	299
Peirce, B., and others. Report of American Academy of Arts and Sciences on	
organization of Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1853)	67
Peltier, F. A. Memoir of J. C. A. Peltier. (R. 1867)	215
	••0
Peltier, J. C. A.—	017
memoir of, by F. A. Peltter. (R. 1867)	215
scientific researches of. (R. 1867)	215
Pempheris poeyi, new species—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885).	650
Penzidæ, from recent dredgings of Fish Commission—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1885)	650
Pendulum, problems of rotary motion presented by the—J. G. BARNARD	240
Pennsylvania—  Pennsylvania—  Retain Sendatons on Constant State and C. P.	
Berks County, Potsdam Sandstone or Conglomerate from, note on—G. P.	F 10
MERRILL. (P. 1882)	518
Bucks County, Remains in-John A. Ruth. (R. 1883)	, əəə
Centre County, Spruce Creek Valley, account of a tornado in—J. B. MEEK.	0.40
(R. 1871)	249
Chester County, birds of W. Barnard, (R. 1860)	147
Chester County, history of—W. Darlington. (R. 1862)	150
Cinnamon bear from—F. H. TRUE. (P. 1882)	518
magnetic survey of—A. D. BACHE	166
Newcastle, old Indian village, Knshkushkee, near—E. M. McConnell. (R.	0.40
1871)	249
rock-carvings in—F. G. GALBRAITH. (R. 1881)	
southwestern, antiquities of—Horace Hayden. (R. 1881)	
western, ancient mound in—W. M. TAYLOR. (R. 1877)	355
Pensacola, Fla.—	
collection of fishes from, obtained by Silas Stearns, notes on, with descrip-	200
tion of two new species—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)	607
description of new species of amber fish (Seriola Stearnsii) from—G. B.	000
GOODE. (P. 1879)	333
fishes observed at, notes on—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
new species of fishes collected by S. Stearns at, description of—D. S. JORDAN;	COS
J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
Pepin, Lake, antiquities on the banks of—L. C. Estes. (R. 1866)	214
Perca flavescens, notes on—F. STEINDACHNER. (P. 1878)	332
Percidæ, notes on—D. S. JORDAN	300
Perch, yellow, note on scientific name of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
Perennibranchiates, acknowledgment of J. G. FISHER, (R. 1863)	187

Perforated tables of stone from New York—William Wallace Tooker. (R. 1881)	E 515
Periodical phenomena—	,
directions for registry of	113
observations on, 1851 to 1859-F. B. Hough	182
registration of—J. Henry. (R. 1855)	77
registry of	
Periodicals—	210
deposited in Library of Congress, meteorological articles in. (R. 1873)	1175
in Library of Smithsonian Institution. Parts 1, 11; foreign works; 186673	3 85
	179
received by the Institution, list of. (R.1880)436	110
received in reading-room of Smithsonian Institution in 1853, check list of	, 110
scientific and technical, catalogue of—H. C. Bolton	
Perrine, T. M.—	0.1.1
Antiquities of Union County, Ill. (R. 1873)	275
Mounds near Anua, Union County, Ill. (R. 1872)	271
Persistence of imagesF. N. Moigno, (R. 1866)	
Perspiration and respiration, apparatns for testing results of—M. Pettenkofer.	511
	1 -1 -2
(R. 1864) Peru—	133
	.24.1
earthquake in, August 13, 1868—J. V. Campbell. (R. 1870)	211
Olmos, total eclipse of sun, September 7, 1858, observed near—J. M. Gilliss	100
Peslin, M. Relation between barometric variations and general atmospheric	
currents. (R. 1877)	1, 303
Peter, R.—	
Ancient mounds in Kentacky. (R. 1872)	271
Ancient mound near Lexington, Ky. (R. 1871)	510
Petite Anse Island, salt deposit on—E. W. HILGARD	918
PETITOT, E. Account of the Indians of British America. (R. 1865)	5(7)
Petrel—	
new, from Alaska-R. Ridgway. (P. 1882)	518
supposed new, from Sandwich Islands, description of-R. Ridgway. (P.	
1881)	167
Petroleum	
collections, circular in reference to—S. F. Baird. (P. 1881)	
or rock-oil, history of—T. S. Huxt. (R. 1861)	(11)
Petromyjon bairdii, subgenus and new species of, synopsis of—T.Gill. (P.	
1883)	518
Petromyzontidæ, genera of, notes on—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883).	
Petromyzontids, note on -T. GILL. (P. 1882)	518
Petropaulouski, undescribed birds from, collected by L. Stejneger-R. Ridgway.	
(P. 1883)	
Pettenkofer, M. Apparatus for testing the results of perspiration and respira-	
tion. (R. 1864)	133
Pettigrew, J. B. Modes of flight in relation to aeronauties. (R. 1867)	215
Penca Mexicana (Law.) a sparrow new to the United States. (P. 1885)	650
Phænogamia of Kerguelen Island—A. Gray	201
Phalangidæ, instructions for collecting—H. C. WOOD. (R. 1866)	214
Pharmacopæias of all nations, report on-J. M. FLINT	560
Phenomena—	
accompanying the propagation of electricity in highly rarefied elastic fluids—	
A. DE LA RIVE. (R. 1863)	157
in telegraphic lines during the aurora borealis-G, B. Donatt. (R. 1872)	271

Phenomena—Continued.	
natural, observations on—S. Masterman. (R. 1857)	107
of contact, studies on—T. L. Phipson. (R. 1862)	150
of flight in animal kingdom—E. J. Marey. (R. 1869)	558
	221
of precession and nutation—J. G. Barnard	310
periodical registration of—J. Henry. (R. 1855)	77
Philadelphia—	
Academy of Natural Sciences, report on shells presented to -J. Leidy; G.	
W. TRYON. (R. 1865)	209
exhibit at—See Centennial.	
magnetic and meteorological observations at—Sec A. D. Bache.	
memorial of citizens of, relative to Lowe's acronautic voyages across Atlan-	1.40
tic. (R. 1860)	147
Philological circular—G. Gibbs. (R. 1862).	150
Philology—	150
Indian-W. W. Turner. (R. 1851)	51
instructions for research relative to—G. GIBBS	
Philosophical Society of Washington—	100
Bulletins of—	
Vols. 1-111. March, 1871, to June, 1880	423
Vols. 1, 11, 111	
Vol. IV	
Vol. v	
Vol. VI	
Vol. VII	592
Vol. viii	636
memoir of Joseph Henry read before the—W. B. Taylor356,	339
notes on life and character of Joseph Henry read before the -J. C. Wel-	
LING356,	
proceedings of, on death of Joseph Henry	356
Philosophy—	
annals of, contributions to, by J. Smithson. (R. 1853)	, 330
Batavian Society of Experimental, of Rotterdam. Prize questions. (R.	4
1861)	149
Phipson, T. L. The eatalytic force or studies on the phenomena of contact.	150
(R. 1862)	150 300
Phoca (Hisliophoea) fasciata, skeleton of—F. W. True. (P. 1883)	548
Phocana dalli, new species of porpoise from Alaska—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1885)	650
Phonetic language, vocal sounds of L. Bridgman compared with elements of—	000
F. LIEBER	12
Phonography—T. Sharpless; R. Patterson. (R. 1856)	91
Phonography, institutions in which, is taught. (R. 1856)	91
Phonology, comparative, of four Sioux languages—J. Owen Dorsey. (R.	
1883)	605
Phos intricatus, new species of, from Florida-W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	545
Phosphatic sandstone from Hawthorn, FlaG. W. HAWES. (P. 1882)	518
Photo-chemistry—J. Jamin. R. 1867)	215
Photographs of Indians, list of	216
Photography—	
astronomical, progress in—Dr. Lee. (R. 1861)	149
eelestial, use of silvered-glass telescope in-H. DRAPER	
Phronimidæ, study of the—T. H. STREETS. (P. 1882)	518

Phycis—	
Chesteri from deep-sea fauna of northwestern Atlantic, description of-G.	
B. GOODE; T. II, BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
Earlii, new hake, from Sonth Carolina, description of T. H. BEAN. (P.	
1880)	425
regius from North Carolina, note on occurrence of-T. II. BEAN. (P. 1880).	425
Physical—	
atlas of North America, proposed—G. Gibbs. (R. 1866)	211
cuthnology, lectures on—D. Wilson. (R. 1862)	150
geography of Mississippi Valley-C. Ellet, Jr	13
geography of North America—J. G. Cooper. (R. 1858)	
geography of North American Continent—J. Froebell. (R. 1851)	7.5
geology, department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1881. (R.	
1884, r)	648
meteorological and, tables—A. Guyor	. 538
observations in the Arctic Seas—1. I. Ilayes	
observations in the Arctic Seas—E. K. KANE	
observations in the Arctic Seas—F. L. McClintock	
observatory, on a-J. Henry. R. 1870)	
sciences, on the relation of, to science in general—II. Helmholtz. (R. 1871).	0.10
tables—A. GUYOT	
Physics—	133
account of progress in—G. F. Barker—	
1879, 1880. (R. 1880)	400
1881, (R. 1881)	
1882. (R. 1882)	
1883. (R, 1883)	
1884. (R. 1884)	
1885. (R. 1885)	638
and National History, Geneva Society of—Sce Geneva.	
present fundamental principles of—F. J. Pisko. (R. 1879)	545
report on recent progress in, electricity, galvanism—J. Müller. (R. 1855-	
1858)	
syllabus of a course of lectures on—J. Henry. (R. 1856)	91
terrestrial, articles on-J. V. Campbell; Professor Palmeri; W. W.	
Johnson; W. D. Sargent. (R. 1870)	211
Physiculus fulvus, new species of, collected in 1881 by U. S. Fish Commission,	
description of—T. II, BEAN. (P. 1884)	G07
Physiological investigations of vertebrata—J. Jones	82
Physiology—	
electro, lectures on—C. Matteucci. (R. 1805)	500
of fever—H. C. Wood	
of Incernarians—H. J. Clark	242
of rattlesnake—S. W. MITCHELL	135
of respiration in chelonia—S. W. MITCHELL; G. R. MOREHOUSE	159
Piazzi's astronomical observations, discussion of—B. A. Gould. (R. 1863)	187
Pickering, C. Gliddon munmy case in Museum of Smithsonian Justitution.	2,08
Pictographs of the North American Indians—G. Mallery	652
Picture writing, Central American, studies in—E. S. Holden. (E. 1879-'80)	476
PIDGEON, W. Ancient burial mound in Indiana. (R. 1867)	215
Pierson, W. M. Discovery of large meteorite in Mexico. (R. 1873)	275
Ріке, N. Cyclone in Indian Ocean. (R. 1867)	215
Pike County, Ill., mounds—Joseph C. Watkins. (R. 1881)	, 515
PILAR, G. Revolutions of crust of the earth. (R. 1876)	200
Pile work antiquities of Olympty (R. 1860)	214

Pilling, J. C. Catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in library of Bureau of Ethnology. (E. 1879-'80).
Pima Indians of Arizona—F. E. Grossman. (R. 1871)
Pinna, cretaceons, from New Mexico, description of new—C. A. White. (P. 1880).
Pipe fishes (siphostoma) of Key West, Fla., notes on—J. Swain; S. E. Meek.
(P. 1884)
Pirz, A. Methods of making and preserving plaster casts. (P. 1881). 467 Pisces, class, arrangement of—T. Gill. 247
Різко, F. J. Present fundamental principles of physics. (R. 1879).
Pitcher plant, new (Darlingtonia Californica), from California—J. Torrey 61
Pits at Embarrass, Wis.—E. E. Breed. (R. 1877) 323
Pittasoma michleri zeledoni, new subspecies from Costa Rica, description of—
R. Ridgway. (P. 1883) 548
Pittsburgh, on Des Moines River, composition of ancient pottery found at—R.
N. Dahlberg; C. Dahlberg. (R. 1879)
P an of—
a bibliography—J. Friedlander. (R. 1858)
American ethnological investigation—H. R. Schoolcraft. (R. 1885)645, 649
installation of collections in the U. S. National Museum—G. B. GOODE. (P.
1881)
organization and regulations of U.S. National Museum—G. B. GOODE. (P.
1881)
preliminary, for collections to be exhibited at the World's Industrial and
Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-'85, at New Orleans. (P.
1884)
research upon the atmosphere—C. M. WETHERILL. (R. 1866)
Swithsonian Building—R. D. Owen P
Smithsonian exhibit at Centennial—S. F. Baird. (R. 1875)
Planet. See Neptune, Uranus. Planetary—
disturbances, lecture on—E. S. SNELL. (R. 1855). 77 motion, general integrals of—S. Newcomb. 281
motion, perturbative function of, tables for determining values of coeffi-
cients in—J. D. Runkle
orbits, secular variations of elements of—J. N. STOCKWELL. (R. 1871).249, 232
Planetoids. See Asteroids.
Planets—
between Mars and Jupiter-Professor Lesplault. (R. 1861) 149
between Mars and Jupiter, lecture on-E, Loomis. (R. 1854)
occultations of. See Downes, J.
Planisphere of the visible heavens for observations of meteoric displays 359
Plante—
Frémontianæ-J. Torrey
Wrightianæ Texano-Neo-Mexicanæ. Parts 1, 11—A. Gray
PLANTAMOUR, E. Report on transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural
History of Geneva, July, 1864, to June, 1865; July, 1874, to June, 1875. (R.
1865; R. 1877)
Plants. See Torrey, J., Gray, A.
collected by J. C. Frémont in California—J. Torrey. 46
collected by C. L. McKay in Alaska, list of—F. H. Knowlton. (P. 1885)650
collected on the Commander Islands (Behring and Copper Islands) by Leonhard Stejneger, notes on—A. Gray. (P. 1884)
cryptogamons, present state of knowledge of—W. Reichardt. (R. 1871). 249
dates of blossoming of F. R. Hough

Plants—Continued.	
dates of defoliation or fall of leaf of—F. B. Hough	182
dates of foliation of-F. B. Hough	182
directions for collecting and preserving—L. F. WARD	460
fossil, Department of, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R.	
1884, 11)	648
report 1885, 11	654
fossil, from western North America, descriptions of—J. S. Newberry.	
(P. 1882)	518
of Aretic America, descriptions of—A. Gray	342
of the Commander Islands, additional notes on the—L. STEINEGER. (P.	
1884)	607
of Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico, collected by C. Wright—A. GRAY	22
of upper Missouri, list of—T. C. Porter. (R. 1850)	28
of Washington, check-list of-L. F. WARD	461
report on department of, National Museum for 1885—L. F. WARD. (R.	
1885, II)	(5.4
Plaster easts—	
methods of making and preserving—A. Pirz. (P. 1881)	467
of antique and modern statues—W. J. STONE. (R. 1855)	77
of heads of Indian boys and girls at Hampton, Va.—R. H. Pratt. (P. 1879)	333
of heads of Indian prisoners at Saint Augustine, Florida—R. H. PRATT. (P.	
1878)	332
PLATEAU, F. Rapid preparation of myological specimens. (P. 1881)	467
PLATEAU, J. Experimental and theoretical researches on the figures of equi-	
librium of a liquid mass withdrawn from the action of gravity. Parts	
I-VI. (R. 1863-1866)187, 188, 209	), 214
Platessa—	
ferruginea, note on-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)rostrata, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	335
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 , <b>393</b>
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 , <b>393</b> 425
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 , <b>393</b>
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425 425 607
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425 425 607
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425 425 607 607
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425 425 607 607 650 548
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 3 <b>93</b> 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 548
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 548
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 393 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 339
ferruginea, note on—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	339 607 , <b>393</b> 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 548
ferruginea, note on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	339 607 393 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 548 339 333
ferruginea, note on—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	339 607 393 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 339 333 425
ferruginea, note on—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	339 607 393 425 425 607 607 650 548 339 333 425 518
ferruginea, note on—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	339 607 393 425 425 425 607 607 650 548 339 333 425
ferruginea, note on—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1878)	339 607 393 425 425 607 607 650 548 339 333 425 518

Pecilichthys—Continued.	
borealis, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
new species of, in National Museum, description of-D. S. Jordan. (P.	
1884)	607
quiescens, new species, description of—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1884)	607
polnstris, new species, notes on—C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	607
sagitta, new species of, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1883)	548
swaini, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
Poe, O. M. Account of lightning discharges. (R. 1867)	215
Poëy, A. New classification of clouds. (R. 1870)	244
POEY, F. Notes on American species of genus Cybium. (P. 1878)	332
Poggendorff, J. C. Use of galvanometer as measuring instrument. (R. 1859)	110
Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, the Gueode collection of antiquities in-O. T. Mason.	
(R. 1884)	621
Point Barrow expedition, new and specially interesting shells of the-W. II.	
Dall. (P. 1884)	607
Points, spear and arrow, primitive manufacture of, along line of Savannah	
River—C. C. Jones, Jr. (R. 1879)	345
Poison. See Venom.	., .,,
Poisoned arrows, lecture on nature and cure of wounds of—D. Brainard. (R.	
1854)	75
Poisonous—	10
	647
water in Gulf of Mexico, destruction of fish by—J. Y. Porter. (P. 1881)	467
Polar expedition. See Hall, Captain.	401
the Howgate, contributions to natural history of Arctic America made in	
connection with—L. Kumlien.	242
Polar light—	344
its phenomena and laws—E. Loomis. (R. 1865)	504
or aurora borealis, its phenomena and laws—E. Loomis. (R. 1865)	209
Polaris expedition, scientific instructions for—J. Henry; J. E. Hilgard; S.	240
NEWCOMB; S. F. BAIRD; F. B. MEEK; L. AGASSIZ. (R. 1871)	249
Polarized nerve, effect of irritation of—B. F. LAUTENBACH. (R. 1878)341,	
Pollock, J. Assay of coins at the Mint of the United States. (R. 1868)	551
Polyarlemia hazeni, new species, from Arctic Alaska, description of—J. Mur-	000
DOCH. (P. 1884)	607
Polychrome bead from Florida—S. S. HALDEMAN. R. 1877)	
Polydora tubifex, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
Polypetalæ, bibliographical index of—S. Watson.	258
Polynoë aurantiaea, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Polyp, aleyonid, from Japanese waters, description of—R. E. C. STEARNS. (P.	- 43
1883)	548
Polypi, relations of Incernarians to—II. J. CLARK	242
Polyzoa of northeastern coast of America, notice of recent additions to—A. E.	
VERRILL. (P. 1879)	333
Pomacentrus rubienndus, life of the young of—R. SMITH. (P. 1882)	518
Pomadasys, description of new species of, from Mazatlan, Mexico-D. S. Jor-	
DAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	467
Pomatomidæ, note on the—T. GILL. (P. 1882)	518
Pontifical Academy of the Nnovi Lincei, Rome. Prize questions. (R. 1865;	
R. 1867)	
POOLE, H. Conc-in-cone. (R. 1863)	187
Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag	
Population of the world estimate of the E. MALLY (R. 1873)	275

Porcupine, Canada, occurrence of—	
in Maryland-O. LUGGER. (P. 1881)	467
in West Virginia—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1878)	335
Porifera of northeast coast of America—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1879)	333
Porogadus miles, description of—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 18-5)	650
Porpoise—	000
new species of, from Alaska—F. W. True. (P. 1855)	650
oil, manufacture of—C. Cook. (P. 1878)	339
Porychthys porosissimus, note onD. S. JORDAN. (P. 1884)	607
PORTER, Commodore. Account of hail storm on the Bosphorus. (R. 1870)	
PORTER, J. Y. Destruction of fish by poisonons water in Gulf of Mexico.	24.1
	4.00
(P. 1881).  Porter, J. Y.; Jefferson, J. P.; Moore, T. Destruction of fish near the	467
Tortugas. (P. 1878)	332
PORTER, NOAH. Address at the unveiling of the Joseph Henry statute. (R.	
1883)	
PORTER, T. C. List of plants of Upper Missouri. (R. 1850)	28
Portland Society of Natural History, account of—E. C. Bolles. (R. 1867)	215
Porto Rico –	
description of new owl from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	467
great hurricane at—G. A. Latimer. (R. 1867)	215
Latimer collection of antiquities from -O. T. Mason. (R. 1876)299,	397
meteorology of—G. Latimer. (R. 1871)	249
Portraits—	
of North American Indians, catalogue of—J. M. Stanley	53
of North American Indians, Stanley, report of Committee of Regents on.	
(R. 1857)	107
photographic, of North American Indians, in gallery of Smithsonian Insti-	
tution, list of	216
Potamocottus Bendirei, description of—T. H. Bean. (P. 1881)	467
Potsdam sandstone from Berks County, Pa., note on-G. P. MERRILL. (P. 1882)	518
Pottery—	
American aboriginal, department of, National Museum, report of curator for	
1884. (R. 1884, 11)	643
American Prehistorie, report on Department of American Prchistoric Pot-	
tery, National Museum for 1885-W. H. Holmes. (R. 1885, II)	654
ancient, from—	
Phillips County, Ark.—J. H. Devereux. (R. 1872)	271
Pittsburgh, on Des Moines River-R. N. Dahlberg; C. Dahlberg. (R.	
1879)	345
ancient pneblo-W. H. Holmes	659
ancient of Mississippi Valley—W. H. Holmes	652
Indian—C. RAU. (R. 1866)	
Pueblo, study of—E. II. Cushing	652
Potts, Edward. Fresh-water sponges from Mexico. (With one ent Meyenia	000
plumosa, var. palmeri, n. v. (P. 1885)	650
	147
Pouched rat, or salamander of Georgia, habits of—W. Gesner. (R. 1860)	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., remains in—HENRY BOOTH. (R. 1883)	
Poulkova and Dorpat, description of observatories at—C. ABRE. (R. 1867).215,	
Powerl, B. Reports on state of knowledge of radiant heat. (R. 1859)	110
Powell, J. W.—	100/1
Evolution of language. (E. 1879-'80)	476
Limitations to use of some anthropological data. (E. 1879-'80)	476
MVIDOLOGY OF NORTH ADJURGAN INCHAIN (E. 1879-80)	4 (1)

Powell, J. W.—Continued.	
Report of Director of Bureau of Ethnology. (E. 1879-'80; 1880-'81; 1881-	
'82; 1882-'83)	52
Wyandot government. (E. 1879-'80)	176
POWERS, S. Centennial mission to Indians of western Nevada and California.	
	299
Pratt, R. II.—	
Catalogue of easts of heads of Indian boys and girls at Hampton Institute,	
	333
Catalogue of east of heads of Indian prisoners at St. Augustine, Fla. (P.	
	339
,	286
Prayer at—	
	356
	356 356
1 0	356 356
	232
problems presented by—J. G. Barnard	
( ) , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	244
plan for a collection of, for New Orleans Exposition of 1884-'85-F.W.	
Clarke. (P. 1884)	99
Precipitation—	
influence of rain upon the formation of—J. HANN. (R. 1877)	398
of rain and snow in the United States—	
charts of—C. A. Schott	74
tables of—C. A. Schott	53
Preliistorie—	
antiquities of Hungary—F. F. Romer. (R. 1876)	92
archæology, international code of symbols for charts of—G. DE MORTILLET;	
	203
evidences in Missonri—G. C. Broadhead, (R. 1879)	345
fishing in Europe and America—C. RAU	09
man, remains of, from caves in Alaska-W. H. Dall. 3.	18
mounds of Grant County, Wisconsin-M. Strong. (R. 1876)	299
remains in Florida—J. Francis Le Baron. (R. 1882)	540
remains in vicinity of city of Washington, D. CT. R. Peale. (R. 1872).	271
	631
Prentiss, D. W.; Coues, E.—	
Avifanna Columbiana	00
	149
Preparation of—	
large myological specimens—F. J. Plateaů. (P. 1881)	467
rough skeletons, notes on—F. A. Lucas. (P. 1885)	26
	467
	91
Prescott, W. H., and others. On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico.	
(R. 1855)	77
Presentation of—	
	110
(100,000)	209
	209
(11 - 21)	
100Ka 0H 12g) pr -16. 11E1 51U5. (16. 1000)	147
collections by foreign governments (R 1876)	$\frac{147}{299}$
consecution of annual Section (consecution)	299
engravings-C, B. King. (R. 1861)	

Preservation—
and collection of marine invertebrates-W. Stimpson
of antiquities and national monuments in Denmark-J. J. A. Worsaae.
(Ř. 1879)
of copper and iron in salt water—A. E. Becquerel. (R. 1864)
of wood. (R. 1864)
Preserving—
diptera, directions for—R. Osten Sacken
fish, directions for—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881). 467, 464
insects, directions for—A. S. Packard
lepidoptera, method of—T. R. Peale. (R. 1863)
moths, directions for—C. H. FERNALD. (P. 1884)
nests and eggs, instructions for—T. M. Brewer. 139
plants, directions for—L. F. WARD
removing and, the skins of mammals, brief directions for -W. T. HORNADAY.
(P. 1883)
specimens of diatomacea—A. M. EDWARDS
specimens of natural history-S. F. Baird. (R. 1856)
Pressure—
and velocity of the wind-J. HANN. (R. 1877)
of the air—J. Hann and others. (R. 1877)
Prestwich, J. Past and future of geology. (R. 1875)
Price-list of Smithsonian publications—
March, 1884
1886. (R. 1885)
Priestley, J., memoir of—G. CUVIER. (R. 1858)
Priestley's lens, account of -J. Henry. (R. 1859)
PRIME, T.—
Monograph of American corbienladie
Description of a new species of Spharium (Spharium costaricense, n. s.). (P.
1884)
PRIME, T., and others. Check-list of shells of North America
Primitive store-house of the Creek Indians—C. C. Jones, Jr. (R. 1885) 645, 649
Prince Regent's Inlet, meteorological observations in-F. L. McClintock 146
Princeton, N. J., address at-J. Henry
Principles—
and methods of paleontology—T. H. HUXLEY. (R. 1869)
of crystallography and crystallophysis, explanation of—A. Brezina. (R.
1872)
of mechanical theory of heat—J. Müller. (R 1868) 224
of physics, present fundamental—F. J. Pisko. (R. 1879)
of subentaneons surgery-W. Adams
Prionistins macellus, new genus and species, description of T. H. Bean. (P.
1883)
Prionotus-
ophryas, new species from Pensacola, Fla., description of—D. S. Jordan;
J. Swain, (P. 1884)
stearnsi, new species from Pensacola, Fla., description of—D. S. JORDAN; J.
Swain. $(P, 1\bar{8}84)$
stephanophrys, new species of Prionotus from coast of California, descrip-
tion of—W. N. Lockington. (P. 1880)
Pristipoma approximans, new species from Jamaica, description of-T. II. BEAN:
H. G. Dresel. (P. 1884)
Prize questions—
Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Bologna. (R. 1862)

Prize questions—Continued.
Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy of Rotterdam. (R. 1861) 149 Dunkirk Society for Encouragement of Sciences, Letters, and Arts. (R.
1865)
Holland Society of Science, Harlem. (R. 1861, 1864, 1867, 1873)149, 188, 224, 275
Imperial Academy of Sciences, Bordeaux. (R. 1868)
Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna. (R. 1864; R. 1865)
Imperial Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg. (R. 1864)
Imperial Society of Science, Agriculture, and Arts of Lille. (R. 1865) 209
London Institution of Civil Engineers. (R. 1862)
Pontifical Acadamy of Nuovi Lincei, Rome. (R. 1865, 1867)
Royal Academy of Netherlands, (R. 1861)
Royal Academy of Science, Literature, and Fine Arts, Brussels. (R. 1873) 275
Royal Danish Society of Sciences. (R. 1862, 1865, 1867)
Royal Institute for Encouragement of Natural, Economical, and Tech-
nological Science, Naples. (R. 1873)
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. (R. 1864)
Royal Scientific and Literary Institute of Lombardy. (R. 1865)
Society for Encouragement of Science, Literature, and Art, Dunkirk, France.
(R. 1865, 1873)
Society of Arts and Sciences of Utreeht. (R. 1861, 1862)
Society of Science, Art, and Literature of Hainaut, Mons, Belgium. (R.
1873)
Problems of rotary motion, presented by gyroscope, precession of equinoxes, and
pendulum—J. G. Barnard
Proceedings of—
Board of Regents. See Regents.
Biological Society of Washington
Vol. II
Establishment, 1853–1854. (R. 1853)
U. S. National Museum. Vols. 1-VIII, 1878-'85
467, 518, 548, 607, 650
U. S. National Museum, catalogue and index of
Prochlorite from the District of Columbia—G. P. Merrill. (P. 1884) 607
Prodelphnas doris, a spotted dolphin apparently identical with -F. W. True.
(R. 1884, II)
Products of combustion of gnn-cotton and gnnpowder—Lieutenart von Kar-
OLYI; B. F. CRAIG. (R. 1864)
Productns giganteus, note on occurrence of, in California—C. A. White. (P.
1880)
Programme of organization of Smithsonian Institution
Progress—
in physics. See J. Müller.
in science, record of—See Record.
of astronomical photography—Dr. Lee. (R. 1861)
Project of outline history of education in the United States—F. A. PACKARD.
(R. 1863)
Promotion of science in the United States, Tyndall trust for the. (R. 1872) 271
Propagation of disease—J. C. Dalton. (R. 1873)
Prospectus of a Bibliographia Americana—H. STEVENS. (R. 1848)
Providence, R. I., meteorological observations at—A. Caswell—
1831 to 1860
1831 to 1876
Provincetown, Mass.—
experiments made at, upon animal heat of fishes—J. H. Kidder. (P. 1879) 333

Provincetown, Mass.—Continued.	
littoral marine fauna of—R. RATHBUN. (Р. 1880) 12	5
shell heaps near—H. E. Chase. (R. 1882)	0
Provincial Society of Arts and Sciences, Utrecht. Prize questions. (R. 1862). 15	
Prussian Royal Academy of Sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1864)	3
Psaltriparus grindæ, Belding, new species from Lower California, description	
of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1883)	3
Psendemys ragosa, heart of, influence of variation of temperature on—H. G.	
BEYER. (P. 1885)	0
Pseudotriacis microdon, Capello, first occurrence of, on the coast of the United	
States—T. II. BEAN. (P. 1883)	
Psychrometric observations 15 Psychrometrical tables—J. H. Coffin 8	
Pterophryne, on proper specific name of—T. Gill. (P. 1878)	3
0.77.0	~
DAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	6
	P
buildings, acoustics applied to—J. Henry. (R. 1856).	
instruction, minister of, report to Emperor of France by, on scientific expe-	L
dition to Mexico. (R. 1864)	2
libraries of the United States, notices of—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1849)21, 25	
libraries. See Libraries.	•
museum of the Institute of Jamaica, fishes received from, catalogue of—T.	
H. Bean; H. G. Dresel. (P. 1884)	7
Publications-	ľ
exchange of -Agricultural Association of Milan. (R. 1863)	7
exchange of—Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux. (R. 1863)	
of learned societies and periodicals in Smithsonian library 73, 85, 117, 179	
of Smithsonian Institution—	
catalogue of, 1882—W. J. Rhees	8
cheek list of, December, 1881	
cheek list of, March, 1884 57	
classified list of	0
list of. (R. 1866)	8
price list of, March, 1884 573	3
1886. (R. 1885)	7
of the National Museum. (R. 1884, 11)	
of U. S. Government, 1868–1881—G. H. BOEHMER	
of U. S. National Museum, list of. (P. 1881)	
periodical, received in reading-room of Smithsonian Institution	_
report on, 1853-1866—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1853-1866)67, 75, 77, 91, 107, 109, 110	
147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 21	-1
Puebla, Mexico, description of large fossil gasteropod from-C. A. White. (P.	_
1880)	J
Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, collections from; illustrated catalogues	
of—J. Stevenson. (E. 1881-'82)	
ancient pottery-W. H. HOLMES	2
Puget Sound—	
description of two new species of flounders (Parophrys ischyurus and Hippo- glossoides elassodon) from—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880). 42	F.
new species of Artedius from, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	0
(P. 1882)	8
Pnlmonata—	,
geophila, monograph of—W. G. Binney; T. Bland	4
limnophila, monograph of—W. G. BINNEY	

Pumpelly, R. Geological researches in China, Japan, and Mongolia Pupilla floridana, notes on—W. H. Dall. (P. 185)	202 650
Purple dyeing, ancient and modern. (R. 1863)	187
Putnam County, Ga., mounds in—Benj. W. Kent. (R. 1882)	
Pyramidella vineta, new species of, from Florida-W. H. Dall. (P. 1883)	548
Q.	
QUALE, LEWIS. Account of the cryolite of Greenland. (R. 1866)	214
Qualitative determinations by the blow-pipe—T. Egleston. (R. 1872)	271
Quarry, aboriginal soapstone, in Alabama—Charles Mohr. (R. 1881) 181	,
Quartermasters, authority to, to receive and transmit specimens to Smithsonian.	34
QUATREFAGES, J. L. Memoir of Isidore Geoffroy St. Ililaire. (R. 1862).	150
Queen Charlotte's Islands, Haidah Indians of—J. G. Swan	267
Queries—	
about expression for anthropological inquiry—C. Darwin. (R. 1867)relative to tornadoes—J. Henry	215 190
Querimana gyrans, new species of, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	607
Questions. See Prize questions.	
relative to the food fishes of the United States—S. F. BAIRD	234
Quetelet, L. A. J., enlogy on, by E. Mailly. (R. 1874)	286
QUICK, E. R. Mounds in Franklin County, Ind. (R. 1879)	345
Quillehute Indians of west coast of Washington Territory, method of taking	
surf smelt by—J. G. Swan. (P. 1880)	425
Quincy, Ill., mounds near—W. G. Armstrong. (R. 1879)	345
R.	
Publish antahing the curring twen (Amelia month) I () Deputy (P. 1850 180)	1~/
Rabbit catching the sun in a trap (Omaha myth)—J. O. DORSEY. (E. 1879-80) Race, the human, probable future of—A. DE CANDOLLE. (R. 1875)	476
Races—	208
intermixture of—G. Gibbs. (R. 1864)	188
lower, social and religious condition of the—J. LUBBOCK. (R. 1869)	558
mixed, in Liberia—E. D. BLYDEN. (R. 1870).	244
Radiant heat, reports on state of knowledge of—B. POWELL. (R. 1859)	110
Radiates of Arctic America—A. E. VERRILL	342
Radiation, lecture on—J. TYNDALL. (R. 1868)	224
Radicipes pleurocristatus, new genus and species, description of—R. E. C. Stearns. (P. 1883).	548
Rafinesque's memoirs on North American fishes, review of—D. S. JORDAN	305
Raia—	000
fusca, notes on—S. Garman. (P. 1885)	650
inornata, note on-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1881)	467
jordanii, notes on—S. GARMAN. (P. 1885)	650
rhina, new species of ray from coast of California, description of-D. S.	
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
senta, notes on—S. Garman. (P. 1885)	650
stellulata, new species of ray from Monterey, Cal., description of-D. S.	
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Rain—	
and atmospheric pressure—J. HANN. (R. 1877) 32	
and barometric minima—T. REYE. (R. 1877)	
articles on, preserved in Smithsonian. (R. 1874)	
gauges—R. H. Gardiner. (R. 1858)	109

Rain—Continued.	
influence of, upon the barometer—J. Hann. (R. 1877)32	3, 398
observations	157
presence of electricity during fall of—Professor Palmieri, (R. 1870)	241
quantity of, at different heights-O. W. Morris; J. Henry. (R. 1855)	77
snow, or hail, electricity of induction in strata of atmosphere surrounding	
cloud resolving into-F. Zantedeschi. (R. 1870)	214
Rain charts of United States, 1, 2, 3: summer, winter, and year -C. A. Schott	374
Ralls County, Mo., mounds in — George L. Hardy; Frud B. Scheetz. (R.	
1881)	5, 451
Rana pipiens, anatomy of nervous system of—J. Wyman	-(5
Raptores, oölogy of-T. M. Brewer	89
Rat, pouched, of Georgia, habits of-W. Gesner. (R. 1860)	U17
RATHBUN, R.—	
Annotated list of the described species of parasitic Copepoda (Siphonostoma)	
from American waters, contained in the U. S. National Museum. (P.	
1884)	607
Catalogue of crustaceans, worms, echinoderms, and sponges of United	
States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883	552
Deep-sea research	557
Littoral marine fanna of Provincetown, Cape Cod, Mass. (P. 1880)	425
Marine invertebrates from New England, distributed by U. S. National Mu-	
seum, list of. (P. 1881)	471
Notice of a collection of stalked crinoids made by the steamer Albatross in	
the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, 1884 and 1885. (P. 1855)	650
Report on department of marine invertebrates, National Museum, for 1884.	
(R. 1884, II)	648
Report on department of marine invertebrates, National Museum, for 1885.	
(R. 1885, n)	654
Report upon the Echini collected by the U, S. Fish Commission steamer Al-	
batross in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, January to May,	
1884. (P. 1885)	650
Report upon the Echini collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Al-	
batross in the Gulf of Mexico from January to March, 1885. (P.	
1885)	650
RATHBUN, R.; TARR, R. SList of duplicate marine invertebrates distributed	
by Museum. Series IV	516
RATHBUN R.; VERRILL, A. E.—	
List of marine invertebrates distributed by the Fish Commission. Series t.	494
Marine invertebrata of New England distributed by Fish Commission. (P.	
1879)	:):):)
Ratio between diameter and circumference of a circle-W. FERREL	233
Rattlesnake, researches upon venom of—S. W. MITCHELL	135
Rattlesnakes—	
bibliography of—S. W. MITCHELL	135
genera and species of—E. D. Cole	135
Rau, C.—	
Agricultural flint implements in Southern Illinois. (R. 1868)224, 110,	370
Agricultural implements of North American stone period. (R. 1863)187	
Ancient aboriginal trade in North America. (R. 1872)	
Anthropological publications, list of. (P. 1881)	
Archæological collection of the U. S. National Museum	287
Artificial shell-deposits in New Jersey. (R, 1864)	
Circular relative to contributions of aboriginal antiquities to the National	
Musaum. (P. 1883)	572
Defiling in stone without metal. (R. 1868)	372

RAU, C.—Continued.
Gold ornament from mound in Florida, observations on. (R. 1877)323, 440, 403
Indian pottery. (R. 1866)214, 440, 368
Memoir of C. F. P. Von Martius. (R. 1869)
North American stone implements. (R. 1872)
Palenque tablet in the U. S. National Museum
Prehistoric fishing in Europe and America
Report on Department of Antiquities, National Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, n).
Stock-in-trade of an aboriginal lapidary. (R. 1877)323, 440, <b>402</b>
Translation of Bacgert's account of the Indians of southern California. (R.
1863–1864)
Translation of Romer's antiquities of Hungary. (R. 1876)299, 440, 392
RAWSON, R. Memoir of Eaton Hodgkinson. (R. 1868)
READ, M. C. Ancient mound near Chattanooga, Tenn. (R. 1867)
Reading-room of Smithsonian Institution, periodicals received in, 1853 Q Recalculation of atomic weights. Constants of Nature. Part v-F. W.
CLARKE 441
Receipts of specimens. See annual reports.
Recent—
improvements in the chemical arts—J. C. Вооти; С. Мокги
progress in physics—J. MÜLLER. (R. 1855–1858)
progress in relation to the theory of heat—A. CAZIN. (R. 1868)
progress in science, reports on. See Record of recent progress. rescarches on secular variations of planetory orbits—J. N. Stockwell. (R.
1871)
Recommendation of Shea's Indian linguistics—G. Gibbs and others. (R. 1861). 149
Reconstruction of eastern portion of Smithsonian Building, report of architects
(R. 1884)
Record of—
auroras in higher northern latitudes—P. FORCE
meteorological material preserved in Smithsonian. (R. 1874)
1873)
recent progress in science—
1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.
Authropology-O. T. Mason-
(R. 1880)
(R. 1881)
(R. 1883)
(R. 1884)
(R. 1885)
Astronomy-E. S. Holden-
(R. 1880)
(R. 1881)
(R. 1882)
(R. 1884)
W. C. Winlock—
(R. 1885)
Botany—W. G. Farlow—
(R. 1880)
(R. 1881)
(R. 1882)
(10. 1000) *********************************

Record of—Continued.		
recent progress in science—		
Chemistry—G. F. Barker—		
(R. 1880)	9	
(R. 1881)		
И. С. Вогтох—		
(R. 1882)540, 53	0	
(R. 1883)	9	
(R. 1884)	4	
(R. 1885)649, <b>63</b>	3	
Geography—F. M. Green—		
(R. 1882)540, 52	27	
(R. 1883)593, <b>57</b>		
(R. 1884)	.1	
J. K. Goodrich—		
(R. 1885)	32	
Geology—G. W. Hawes—		
(R. 1880)	28	
T. Sterry Hunt—		
(R. 1882)	26	
(R. 1893)593, <b>57</b>	75	
Meteorology-C. Abbe-		
(R. 1881)		
(R. 1882)	28	
(R. 1883)		
(R. 1884)	12	
Mineralogy—G. W. Hawes—	20	
(R. 1880)	48	
E. S. DANA—	דכ	
(R. 1882)	ου οπ	
(R. 1883)	15	
(R. 1884)	30	
North American Paleontology—J. B. Marcou—	,,	
(R. 1884)	10	
(R. 1885)	42	
Physics—G. F. Barker—	. 64	
(R. 1880)	29	
(R. 1881)	35	
(R. 1882)	29	
(R. 1883)	78	
(R. 1884)	13	
(R. 1885)	38	
Vulcanology and Seismology—C. G. ROCKWOOD, Jr		
(R. 1884)	16	
(R. 1885)	34	
Zoology-T, Gill-		
(R. 1880)	31	
(R, 1881)	87	
(R. 1882)	33	
(R. 1883)	32	
(R. 1884)	17	
(R. 1885)	43	
Recording Indian languages, method of-J. O. Dorsey; A. S. Gatschet; S. R.	m /2	
Riggs. (E. 1879-'80)4	76	
H. Mis. 170——52		

Records and results of magnetic survey of Pennsylvania—A. D. BACHE	166
Red River—	100
of the North, ethnology of Indians of valley of-W. H. GARDNER.	044
(R. 1870)	244
settlement, Hudson's Bay Territory, Indian remains in—D. Gunn. (R. 1867)	215
REED, H. Lecture on "the Union." (R. 1854)	75
Refraction of sound—W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1875)	595
Regents of Smithsonian Institution—	
list of, 1846	N
list of, 1846-1879. See also each annual report	329
memorial of Board of, relative to Smithson fund. (R. 1850; R. 1866) 28, 214	
memorial of Board of, to Congress asking appropriations for Museum.	1000
	930
(R. 1867)215	, 529
memorial to Congress in behalf of, relative to new museum building—G.	
Bancroft. (R. 1876)	
proceedings of Board of. (See also each annual report)A, G, H, I, M	
proceedings of Board of, on death of Joseph Henry	356
proceedings of Board of, relative to the electro-magnetic telegraph. (R.	
1857)	5,329
report of committee of, on—	•
communication of J. Henry relative to electro-magnetic telegraph—C.	
C. Felton. (R. 1857)	399
Corcoran Art Gallery. (R. 1872)	390
fire at Smithsonian—R. Wallacii; J. Henry. (R. 1864)	2200
nre at Smithsonian—R. Wallach; J. Henri. (R. 1004)	2 200
Museum—A. GRAY; H. COPPÉE. (R. 1874)	), 529
Museum—A. Gray; A. A. Sargent; H. Clymer. (R. 1876)	), 329
report of committee on—	
Architecture	P
distribution of Smithsonian income - J. A. Pearce; J. Meacham. (R.	
1853)	
Greek album—C. C. Felton. (R 1857)	7,329
organization328,	B, L
Stanley's gallery of Indian portraits. (R. 1857)10	7, 329
system of accounts. (R. 1866)	4, 329
nse of new hall—L. AGASSIZ. (R. 1867)	
Washington canal. (R. 1868)	4,329
Regents of University of State of New York. Acknowledgment for specimens.	
(R. 1865)	9, 329
Registration of periodical phenomena—J. Henry. (R. 1855)	77
Registration of periodical phenomena	5 148
Registry of periodical phenomena	, 110
Regulations of the— Smithsonian Institution. (1872)	260
Smithsonian Institution. (1872)	445
U. S. National Museum—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1881)	, 445
Regulus calendula, remarks on plumage of—C. W. BECKHAM. (P. 1885)	650
REICHERT, E. T.; MITCHELL, S. W. Researches upon the venoms of poisonous	
serpents	647
REICHARDT, W. Present state of knowledge of cryptogamous plants. (R. 1871).	249
Reid, D. B. Architecture in relation to ventilation, warming, lighting, fire-	
proofing, acoustics, and health. (R. 1856)	91
REID, S. G. Contributions to the Natural History of the Bermudas, Part IV.	
Birds	,566
Reigen Mazatlan collection of mollusks—P. P. CARPENTER	252
Reindeer, man as the contemporary of, in middle Europe. (R. 1867)	215
Relation—	
between barometric variations and atmospheric currents—M. Peslin. (R.	
Delivedi paroilletile variations and armospheric carrette in 1 month.	308

Relation—Continued.
of food to work, and its bearing on medical practice—S. HAUGHTON. (R.
1870)
of physical sciences to science in general—II. Helmholtz. (R. 1871) 249
of time and space, lecture on—S. Alexander. (R. 1861)
Relationship—
circular respecting degrees of—L. H. Morgan
system of, of Cree Indians—E. A. Watkins. (R. 1862)
systems of—L. H. Morgan
Relative intensity of heat and light of sun-L. W. MEECH. (R. 1856)91, 83
Relic, ancient, of Maya sculpture, remarks on—A. SCHOTT. (R. 1871) 249
Relies—
ancient, at Dayton, Ohio-Aug. A. Foerste. (R. 1883)
ancient, in Missouri—J. W. Foster. (R. 1863)
ancient Indians—J. Jones
ancient, of northwestern Iowa-J. B. Cutts. (R. 1872)
in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—HENRY ВООТН. (R. 1883)
presented by J. H. Devereux. (R. 1872)
Religion of Shoshone Indians—A. G. Brackett. (R. 1879)
Religious condition of lower races of man—J. Lubbock. (R. 1869)
aboriginal, near Naples. III.—John G. Henderson. (R. 1882)
ancient—
in Colorado—E. L. Berthoup. (R. 1867)
in Ohio—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1885)
in White River Cañon—R. T. Bron. (R. 1882)
near, Cobden, Ill.—F. M. FARRELL. (R. 1881)
human, from Patagonia—A. Ried. (R. 1862)
in Bucks County, Pa.—John A. Ruth. (R. 1883)
in Independence County, Ark.—Dr. A. Jones. (R. 1881)
Indian, in Cass County, Ill.—J. F. SNYDER. (R. 1881)
Indian, in Caddo Parish, La.—T. P. HOTCHKISS. (R. 1872) 271
of later prehistoric man from caves in Alaska-W. H. DALL
of walrus (?) in Maine—C. H. BOYD. (P. 1881)
on Blennerhassett's Island, Ohio River-J. P. MacLean. (R. 1882)535,540
on White Water River, Ind.—George W. Homsher. (R. 1882)
prehistoric, in Florida—J. Francis L. Baron. (R. 1882)
prehistoric, in Montana—P. W. Norris. (R. 1879)
prehistoric, in vicinity of city of Washington, D. CT. R. Peale. (R. 1872). 271
Zapotee, account of-J. G. Sawkins; B. Mayer
Remarks—
concerning nature of enrrents of air—A. COLDING. (R. 1877)
eritical, on collection of birds from La Palma, Costa Rica-R. Ridgway.
(P. 1882)
eritical, on tree-creepers of Europe and North America—R. Ridgway. (1'.
1882) 518
on ancient relie of Maya sculpture—A. Schott. (R. 1871)
on Cara gigantesca of Yzamal in Yneatan—A. Schott. (R. 1869)
on kjökken-möddings on northwest coast of America—P. Schumacher.
(R. 1873)
on Motacilla blackistoi, Seebohm—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1883) 548
on osteology of Opheosaurus ventralis-R. W. Shufeldt. (P. 1881) 467
on physical geography of North America—J. FROEBEL. (R. 1854)
on species of genus Chiurus—W. N. LOCKINTON. (P. 1880)

Remarks—Continued.	
on the species of the genus Cepphus-L. Stejneger. (P. 1884)	607
on the systematic arrangement of the American Turdidw—L. Stejneger.	
(P. 1882) on the type specimen of Buter oxypterus, Cassin—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	518 650
Reminiscences of Joseph Henry—S. B. Dod.	356
Reparatory inflammation in arteries after ligature, etc., nature of. Toner lecture	990
No. VII.—E. O. SHAKESPEARE	321
Report. See Henry, J., Baird, S. F., Regents.	
Report of—	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences on organization of Smithsonian-	
E. EVERETT; J. SPARKS; B. PEIRCE; H. W. LONGFELLOW; A. GRAY.	
(R. 1853)	
architect—B. S. Alexander. (R. 1854).	75
architects, 1879, 1880—Cluss and Schulze. (R. 1879; R. 1880) 345, 442, 409,	434
architects on reconstruction of eastern portion of the Smithsonian building-	
(R. 1881)	491
(R. 1884)	623
Assistant Director of the National Museum for— 1881	670
1882	
1883	
1884	
Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, 1847-1880-G, H, I, 21, 28, 51,	
75, 77, 91, 107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 215, 224, 228,	
249, 271, 275, 286, 298, 299, 323, 341, 345, 442.	,
Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution for—	
1881	515
1882	540
1883	
1884	
1885	649
Bureau of Ethnology—	450
first—J. W. Powell. (E. 1879–1880). second—J. W. Powell. (E. 1880–1881).	
third—J. W. Powell. (E. 1891–1882)	
fourth—J. W. Powell. (E. 1882–1883)	
chemist—F. W. Taylor. (R. 1880)	
commission on general stereotype catalogue of public libraries. (R. 1850)	
Committee of American Association on system of combined meteorological	
observations. (R. 1851)	51
Committee of Regents of Smithsonian Institution on. See Regents. Execu-	
tive Committee. See also each annual report	329
Executive Committee on Henry statue. (R. 1880)	442
experiments on animal heat of fishes—J. H. Kidder. (P. 1879)	333
explorations in New Mexico and Arizona—J. STEVENSON. (R. 1880)	442
Government explorations and surveys. (R. 1878)	241
National Museum Building Commission for 1880. (R. 1880)	434
National Museum Building Commission for 1881. (R. 1881)	497
Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, 1847-1877-J. HENRY. (R. 1847	,
1877). F, H, I, 21, 28, 51, 57, 67, 75, 77, 91, 107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209,	214,
215, 224, 228, 244, 249, 271, 275, 286, 298, 29	
Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, 1878-1880-S. F. Baird. (R. 1878-	
1880)	9,442

Report of—Continued.	
Secretary of Smithsonian Institution for—	
1881	479
1882540,	520
1883	586
1884	608
1885	629
1885-'86	
Senate Judiciary Committee on management of Smithsonian—A. P. Butler.	
(R. 1885)	77
Smithsonian Institution. See Report of Board of Regents.	
visit to Luray cavern—O. T. Mason. (R. 1880)	433
Report on—	
a fragment of cloth taken from a mound in Ohio-J. G. Hunt. (P. 1883)	548
bnilding stone—D. D. OWEN	329
catalogue system—C. C. JEWETT. (R. 1849)	21
Centennial Exhibition—E. F. Baird. (R. 1876)	307
contents of bottles of water from Gulf of Mexico-W. G. Farlow. (P. 1881)	467
copyright system—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1851)	51
echini collected by Fish Commission steamer Albatross in 1894 and 1855—	
R. Rathbun. (P. 1885)	650
effect of frost on stones—C. G. PAGE.	329
ethnological collections of Museum of Lausanne-F, Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
explorations in Central America—Dr. J. F. Bransford. (R. 1882)53:	
explorations of ancient mounds in Union County, Ky. S. S. Lyox. (R. 1870)	244
fishes of New Jersey coast, as observed in 1854—S. F. Baird. (R. 1854)75,	
fossils from Nebraska—J. LEIDY. (R. 1851)	51
Halliwell manuscripts—C. C. JEWETT. (R. 1852)	57
history of discovery of Neptune—B. A. GOULD	18
improved system of numeration—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1867)	215
international exchanges. (R. 1881–1885)	
lacustrian settlements—A. Morlot. (R. 1863)	187
library—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1848–1853)	
limpets and chitons of Alaskan and Arctic regions—W. H. DALL. (P. 1878)	332
magnetic telegraph	115
meteorological system—E. Foreman. (R. 1852)	57
meteorology of the United States—E. Loomis. (R. 1847)	H
mollusca of west coast of North America—P. P. CARPENTER	252
Museum and statistics of British Museum—S. F. BAIRD. (R. 1850)	2003
paleontological collections made by Lieut. G. K. Warren—F. B. Meek; F. V.	
HAYDEN	172
pharmacopæias of all nations—J. M. FLINT	560
plan of library—C. C. JEWETT. (R. 1847)	H
proposed exhibit by Smithsonian Institution at the Centennial Exhibition-	_
S. F. Baird. (R. 1875)	298
public libraries of United States—C. C. Jewett. (R. 1849)	21
publications, exchanges, explorations, and Museum, 1851-1877-	
S. F. Baird. (R. 1851–1877)	57, 75,
77, 91, 107, 109, 110, 147, 149, 150, 187, 188, 209, 214, 215, 224, 228, 244, 249	, 271,
275, 286, 298, 20	9,323
recent progress in physics: electricity, galvanism—J. Müller. (R. 1855-	,
1857)	1, 107
shell heaps of Tampa Bay, Florida—S. T. Walker. (R. 1879)	345
shells presented to Academy of Natural Sciences—J. Leidy; G. W. Tryon.	
(R. 1865)	209
(16, 1000)	

Report on-Continued.	
state of knowledge of radiant heat—	
B. POWELL. (R. 1859)	110
survey of economic geology of Trinidad-G. P. Wall; J. G. Sawkins. (R.	0.6
1856)	91
system of accounts. (R. 1866)	214
the flora of western and southern Texas—Dr. N. Havard. (P. 1885)	650
the mollusca of the Commander Islands, Bering Sea, collected by L. Stejne-	
ger in 1882 and 1883—W. H. Dall. (P. 1884)	607
stalked crinoids collected by steamer Albatross in 1884 and 1885—R. RATH-	
BUN. (P. 1885)	650
transactions of Geneva Society of Physics. See Geneva.	045
use of new hall in Smithsonian Building—L. Agassız. (R. 1867)	215
Report—	
preliminary, of Fish Commission dredging of Brachyura and Anomura—S. I.	
SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
to Emperor of France by Minister of Public Instruction on scientific expe-	
dition to Mexico. (R. 1864)	
Reports, meteorological, preserved in Smithsonian Institution, list of. (R. 1873)	275
Reports of—	470
astronomical observatories, 1879—E. S. HOLDEN. (R. 1879)	
1880)	
	329
Committees of Regents, 1846–1877.	
Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, J. Henry, 1865-1877 Smithsonian Institution, catalogue and index of	
Reptiles—	478
and Batrachians, department of, National Museum, report of curator for	
1884. (R. 1884, II)	648
circular relating to collections of living.	
cretaceous-J. Leidy.	
cretaceous, review of—J. Leidy. (R. 1864)	188
department of, National Museum, report on for 1885—II. C. Yarrow. (R.	100
1885, II)	654
dates of first appearance of—F. B. Hough	182
description of new species—H. C. Yarrow. (P. 1882)	518
extinct—J. Leidy	192
new species of, in National Museum-H. C. Yarrow. (P. 1882)	518
new species of, in National Museum, description of-H. C. Yarrow. (P.	
1883)	548
North American, catalogue of. Part I. Serpents-S. F. BAIRD; C. GIRARD	49
of the Bermudas-J. Garman	568
Reptilia-	
Batrachia and North American, check-list of—H. C. Yarrow 493,	517
check-list of North American—E. D. COPE	
Rearing of the axolotl, notes on-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	
Research—	
archæological, at Concise—F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
archæological, in Nicaragua—J. F. Bransford	383
by officers of Hudson's Bay Company, letter of Sir G. Simpson	137
ethnological—E. H. Davis. (R. 1866)	214
geological, in China, Mongolia, and Japan-R. Pumpelly	202
in sound—J. Henry. (R. 1878)	
on ammonia-cobalt bases—W. GIBBS; F. A. GENTH	88
on electrical rheometry—A. Secchi	36

Research—Continued.	
on figure of equilibrium of a liquid mass withdrawn from action of gravity.	
See J. Plateau.	
on secular variations of planetary orbits-J. N. Stockwell. (R. 1871)	249
relative to ethnology and philology of America, instructions for-G. Gibbs :	
relative to nebulæ—Professor Gautier. (R. 1863)	187
relative to planet NeptuneS. C. WALKER.	3
scientifie, list of apparatus available for. (R. 1878)	341
scientific, of Peitier—F. A. Peltier. (R. 1867).	215
upon anatomy and physiology of Chelonia—S. W. MITCHELL; G. R. MORE-	~10
	150
HOUSE	
upon fever—H. C. Wood	
upon Hydrobiinæ and allied forms—W. STIMPSON	
upon the atmosphere, plan of a-C. M. WETHERILL. (R. 1866)	214
upon the venoms of poisonous serpents—S. W. MITCHELL; E. T. REICHERT.	
upon venom of the rattlesnake—S. W. MITCHELL	135
Residnary legacy. See Smithson.	
Resolutions—	
of Congress. See Congress.	
of Regents. See each annual report.	
Resonance, electric, of mountains, observations on the—II. DE SAUSSURE.	
(R. 1868)	224
Repiration—	40)
apparatus for testing results of—M. Pettenkofer. (R. 1864)	183
in the Chelonia, researches on—S. W. MITCHELL; G. R. MOREHOUSE	159
Results of—	4.1.3
magnetic survey of Pennsylvania-A, D. Bache	166
meteorological observations-	
at Brunswick, Me.—P. CLEVELAND	
at Marietta, Ohio—S. P. Индраети; J. Wood	
at Providence, R. I., 1831-1860, 1831-1876—A. CASWELL547, 103,	
in the United States, 1854–1859	, 182
ornithological explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamtschatka—	
L. Stejneger	
precipitation in rain and snow in the United States—C. A. SCHOTT 547, 222,	
spectrum analysis applied to heavenly bodies—W. Huggins. (R. 1866)	214
Retzius, A. Present state of ethnology in relation to form of the skull. (R.	
1859)	110
Review of—	
	181
American species of flying fishes—D. S. Jordan; S. E. Meek. (P. 1885)	650
American species of genus Scops—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878)	335
elassification of birds—W. Lilljeborg. (R. 1865)209,	
eretaecous reptiles of the United States—J. Leidy. (R. 1864)	188
genera and species of family Centrarehide-C. L. McKay. (P. 1881)	467
genus Centurus—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	467
	333
Rafinesque's memoirs on North American fishes—D. S. JORDAN	305
the American—Carangina—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1883)	548
Golden warblers—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
species of epinephelus and related genera—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P.	
1884)	607
species of marine mugilide—D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
the auriculacea of the Eastern United States-W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	650
the genus Nocturnus—J. Swain; G. B. Kalb. (P. 1882)	518

Review of—Continued.	
the marine crustacea of Labrador—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
the species of the genus calamus—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	607
the species of the genus hamulon-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
the species of Lutjanina and hoplopagrina found in American waters—D.	
S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884)	607
the Syngnathina of the United States—J. SWAIN. (P. 1882)	518
Revisions of nomenclature of North American birds—R. Ridgway. (P. 1880)	425
Revolutions of crust of the earth—G. PILAR. (R. 1876)	299
REYE, T. Rain-fall and barometric minima. (R. 1877)32	
REYNOLDS, J. E. Hydrogen as gas and metal. (R. 1870)	244
Rhachotropis from the coast of Labrador—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
RHEES, W. J.—	
Catalogue and index of publications of the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.	
National Museum, etc., 1846–1881	
James Smithson and his bequest. (R. 1879)	, 330
Journals of Board of Regents, reports, statistics, etc., of Smithsonian In-	000
stitution	329
	116
British Provinces	116
respondence with Smithsonian Institution.	238
Origin and history of Smithsonian Institution.	328
Scientific writings of James Smithson, (edited by)	327
Rheometry, electrical, researches on—A. SECCHI	36
Rhinobatidæ, American, synopsis and descriptions of -S. Garman. (P. 1880)	425
Rhinobatus (glancostigma), new species from Mazatlan, Mexico, description	4.50
of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1883)	548
Rhinonemus caudaeuta, identity of with Gadus cimbrius—G. B. GOODE; T. H.	***
Bean. (P. 1878)	339
Rhode Island—	
list of alga of—S. T. Olney	241
Providence, meteorological observations at, 1831-1860, 1831-1876—A. Cas-	
WELL	443
Rhodospermeæ—W. H. Harvey	43
RICE, W. N. Contributions to the natural history of the Bermudas. Part I.	
Geology	563
RILEY, CHARLES V.—	
Jumping seeds and galls. (P.1882)	518
On the parasites of the hessian-fly, with Plate XXIII. (Merisus (Homoporus)	
subopterus, Tetrastichus productus, nn. ss.) (P. 1885)	650
Report on department of insects, National Museum, for 1884. (R. 1884, II)	648
Ridgway, R.—	
A review of the American golden warblers. (Dendroica bryanti custaneiceps,	
n. subs.) (P. 1885)	-650
Anthus cervinus (Pallas) in Lower California. (P. 1883)	548
Catalogue of—	
a collection of birds made in the interior of Costa Rica, by Mr. C. C.	
Nutting. (P. 1882)	518
a collection of birds made on the island of Cozumel, Yucatan, by the	
natualists of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatros, Capt. Z. L.	
TANNER, commander. (Centurus rubriventris pygmwus, n. snbs.) (P.	
1885)	650
aquatic and fish-eating birds of the United States at London Fisheries	
Exhibition in 1883	, 553

RIDGWAY, R.—Continued.	
Catalogue of—	
	425
Old World birds in U. S. National Museum. (P. 1881)467, 4	
	425
Critical remarks on the tree-ercepers (Certhia) of Europe and North Amer-	
	518
Description of—	
a new hawk from Cozumel. (Rupornis gracilis, n. s.). (P. 1885)	650
a new petrel from Alaska. (P. 1882)	518
a new race of the red-shouldered hawk from Florida. (Buteo lineatus	
alleni, n. subs.) (P. 1884)	607
a new snow bunting from Alaska. (Pleetrophenax hyperboreus, n. s.)	
(P. 1884)	607
a new species of boat-billed heron from Central America. (Cancroma	
zeledoni, n. s.) (P. 1885)	650
a new species of Contopus from tropical America. (Contopus pileatus,	
n, s.) (P. 1885)	650
a new species of coot from the West Indies. (Fulica earibaa, n. s.)	
(P. 1884)	607
a new species of field-sparrow from New Mexico. (Spizella worthcui,	
n, s.) (P. 1884)	607
a new warbler from the island of Santa Lucia, West Indies. (P. 1882).	518
a new warbler from Yucatan. (Granatellus sallai boucardi, n. subs.)	
(P. 1885)	650
an apparently new species of Dromococcyx from British Guiana. (D.	050
gracilis, n. s.) (P. 1885)	650
a supposed new plower from Chili. (P. 1882)	518
new fly-catcher and new petrel from Sandwich Islands. (P. 1881)	467
new owl from Porto Rico. (P. 1881)	467
new species of birds from Costa Rica and notes on rare species. (P	22.3
1878)	332
new species and races of American birds and synopsis of genus Tyrannus.	332
(P. 1878)	330
new species and races of birds in U. S. National Museum. (P. 1878)	513
several new races of American birds. (P. 1882)	910
some new birds from Lower California, collected by Mr. L. Belding.	
(Lophophanes inornatus cineraceus, Psaltriparus grindæ, Belding, Junco bairdi, Belding.) (P. 1883)	543
some birds, supposed to be undescribed, from the Commander Islands and	0.10
Petropaulovski, collected by Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, U. S. Sig-	
nal Service. (Haliatus hypoleneus Stejneger, Acrocephalus dybowskii	
Stejneger, Anorthura pallescens Stejneger, Hirunda salurata Stejneger,	
Anthus Stejnegeri Ridgw.) (P. 1883)	548
some new North American birds. (P. 1882)	513
three supposed new honey-creepers from the Lesser Antilles, with a syn-	1710
opsis of the species of the genus Certhiolic. (C. finschi, C. sundevalli, C.	
sancti-thoma, nn. ss.) (P. 1885)	650
two new birds from Costa Rica. (Cyanocorax cucullatus, n. s., rircolanius	,,,,
pulchellus verticalis, n. snbs.) (P. 1885)	650
two new thrushes from the United States. (P. 1881)	467
Icterus cucultatus Swainson, and its geographical variations. (P. 1885)	650
List of special desiderata among North American birds. (P. 1881)	467
List or species of Middle and South American birds not in National Museum.	
List of species of Middle and South American array to	467

RIDGWAY, R.—Continued.	
Melanetta fusca (Linn.) in Alaska. (P. 1884)	607
Nomenclature of North American birds chiefly in National Museum	422
Note on—	
Mesula confinis (Baird). (P. 1883)	548
Selasphorus torridus Salvin. (P. 1884)	607
some Japanese birds related to North American species. (P. 1883)	548
some Costa Rican birds. (P. 1881)	467
the Anser lucopareius of Brandt. (P. 1885)	650
the native trees of the Lower Wabash and White River valleys in Illi-	F10
nois and Iudiana. (P. 1882)	518
U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross. Minus gilrus rostratus, n.	
subs., Dendroica rufopileata, n. s., Icterus curasoensis, n. s., Certhiola tri-	
color, n. s., Vireosylvia grandior, n. s., Vireo approximans, n. s., Elainea	
cincrescens, n. s.) (P. 1884)	607
On Amazilia Yucatanensis and Amazilia cerviniventris. (P. 1881)	467
On Cathartes burrovianus, Cassin, and C. urubitinga, Pelzeln. (P. 1885)	650
On duck new to American fauna. (P. 1881)	467
On new humming-bird, Atthis Elliotti, from Guatemala. (P. 1878)	332
On Estrelata fisheri and E. defilippiana. (P. 1885)	650
On Onychotes gruberi. (P. 1885)	650
On Pcucaa mexicana (Lawr.), a sparrow new to the United States. (P. 1885).	650
On some Costa Rican birds, with descriptions of several supposed new species.	
Empidonax viridescens, Pittasoma michleri zeledoni. (P. 1883)	548
On the genera Harporhynchus Cabanis, and Methriopterus Reichenbach, with	
a description of a new genus of Miminæ. (P. 1882)	518
On the genus Tautalus Linn, and its allies. (P. 1882)	518
On the probable identity of Motacilli ocularis, Swinhoe, and M. amurensis	
Seebohm, with remarks on an allied supposed species, M. blakistoni	
Seebohm. (P. 1883)	548
On two hitherto unnamed sparrows from the coast of California (Passercu-	
lus beldingi, n. s., P. sandwichensis bryanti, n. subs.) (P. 1884)	
On two recent additions to North American bird fanna, by L. Belding. (P.	
1881)	467
Remarks on the type specimen of Buteo oxypterus, Cassin. (P. 1885)	
Report on Department of Birds and Bird Eggs, National Museum, for 1885.	
(R. 1885, II)	654 $332$
Review of American species of genus Scops. (P. 1878)	
Some amended names of North American birds. (P. 1885)	
RIED, A. Human remains from Patagonia. (R. 1862)	
Riggs, S. R.—	100
A dog's revenge (Dakota fable). (E. 1879–1880)	476
Grammar and dictionary of Dakota language	
RILEY, C. V Report on Department of Insects, National Museum, for 1885. (F	
1885, 11)	654
Ripley, Fort, Minn., natural history of the country about-J. E. HEAD. (R.	
1854)	75
Rissoidæ, fresh-water-W. G. BINNEY.	144
River, Kennebee, opening and closing of the-R. H. GARDINER. (R. 1858)	109
Rivers—	
dates of opening and closing of—F. B. Hough	. 182
diminution of water in—H. G. WEX. (R. 1875)	
improvement of navigation of—C. ELLET, jr	
matural of aggertaining amount of water in A A HIMPHREYS (K 1808).	100

Roads and bridges, lectures on—F. Rogers. (R. 1860; R. 1861)	149
	286
	286
	236
	353
ROBINSON, E., and others—	
On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico. (R. 1855)	77
On publication of Squier and Davis's ancient monuments.  Rock Bluff, Ill., description of human skull from—J. A. Meigs. (R. 1867)	<b>K</b> 215
Rock-earvings on the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania—F. G. Galbraith.	~ 1 t)
(R. 1881)	515
Rock inscriptions, ancient, in Johnson County, Ark.—EDWARD GREEN. (R.	()11)
1881)	515
	149
	323
ROCKWOOD, C. G., jr. Account of progress in volcanology and seismology-	
(R. 1884)	623
(R. 1885)	649
Rocks—	
catalogue of—J. W. Foster. (R, 1854)	75
catalogue of—C. T. Jackson. (R. 1854)	75
catalogue of—J. Locke. (R. 1854)	75
eatalogue of—J. D. WHITNEY. (R. 1854)	75
	149
in Green River Valley, Indian engravings on face of-J. G. Bruff. (R.	0~1
. ,	271 333
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	467
Rodent, rare (Cricetodipus parvus)—F. W. True. (P. 1881)	
ROESSLER, A. R. Antiquities and aborigines of Texas. (R. 1881)481,	515
Rogers, F. Lectures on roads and bridges. (R. 1860; R. 1861)147,	
	356
	548
Rome, Pontifical Academy. See Prize questions.	
ROMER, F. F. Prehistoric antiquities of Hungary. (R. 1876)299, 392,	440
	150
Rosing, J. Exchange system. (R. 1865)	209
Ross, B. R.—	
Eastern Tinneh Indians. (R. 1866)214, 3	
Obbet factorio in 12 transce of 2 and 1 control of the control of	110
100 mg motion, problems of 0. G. Diministra	240
ROTHROCK, Dr. J. T.—	
List of and notes upon the lichens collected by Dr. T. H. Beau in Alaska	
and the adjacent region in 1880 (Biatora sibiriensis, Willey n. sp.). (P. 1884)	607
Sketch of flora of Alaska. (R. 1867)	367
Rotterdam, Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy of. Prize questions.	
	149
Royal—	
Academy of Netherlands. Prize questions. (R. 1861)	149
Academy of Science, Madrid. On exchanges. (R. 1861)	149
Danish Society of Sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1862, 1865, 1867)150, 209,	215
The following boolety, houself in the first the first terms of the fir	149
Institution of Great Britain, history of—E. Mailly. (R. 1867)	215

Royal-Continued.	
Prussian Academy of Sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1864)	188
Scientific and Literary Institute of Lombardy. Prize questions. (R. 1865).	209
Society of London—	
list of Smithson's papers presented to. (R. 1853)	, 330
notice of Smithson, by D. Gilbert, president of. (R. 1853)	, 330
origin and history of-C, A. Alexander. (R. 1863)	187
Society of Victoria, address of president of-R. L. J. Ellery. (R. 1868)	224
ROYCE, C. C. Cessions of lands by Indian tribes to United States. (E. 1879-1880)	476
Rowell collection of fishes from Panama, list of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT.	
(P. 1882)	518
Ruin, ancient, in Arizona—J. C. Y. LEE. (R. 1872)	271
Ruins—	~11
at Savannah, Tenn.—J. P. Stelle. (R. 1870)	244
in Hardin County, Tenn.—J. P. STELLE. (R. 1870).	244
in White River Canon, Pima County, Ariz.—R. T. Burr. (R. 1879)	345
Rules —	
for cataloguing libraries—C. C. JEWETT.	47
for examination of specimens. (R. 1880).	442
of distribution of Smithsonian publications	290
Runkle, J. D.—	
New tables for determining perturbation of planets	79
Supplement for asteroid perturbations	94
Rupert's Land, Institute of, circular of the. (R. 1861)	149
Rupornis gracilis from Cozumel, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
Rush, R.—	
correspondence of, relative to Smithson	328
letter from, relative to James Smithson. (R. 1853)	, 328
notice of, by J. A. Pearce. (R. 1859).	110
RUSSELL, R. Lectures on meteorology, with notes by J. Henry. (R.1854)	75
Russia, meteorology in—A. Woeikoff. (R. 1872).	271
Russian America—	
ethnological investigations in, suggestions for—G. GIBBS	207
	207
Tinneh Indians of—G. Gibbs; B. Ross; W. L. Hardisty; S. Jones. (R.	
1866)214,	365
Yukon, journey to the-W. W. KIRBY. (R. 1864)	188
RUTH, JOHN A. Remains in Bucks County, Pa. (R. 1883)	, 593
RÜTIMEYER, L. Fauna of Middle Europe during the stone age. (R. 1861)	149
RYDER, J. A.—	
Camaraphysema, a new type of sponge. (P. 1880)	425
Genera of the Icolopendrellidæ. (P. 1882)	518
List of North American species of myriapods belonging to family of Lysiope-	
talida, with description of blind form from Luray Cave, Virginia. (P.	
1880)	425
On certain features of the development of the salmon. (With Plate XII.)	140
(P. 1885)	650
On Semper's method of making dry preparations. (P. 1881).	467
On the chlorophylloid granules of Vorticella. (See also under Gilland Ryder.)	307
(P. 1884)	607
On the development of viviparous osseons fishes. (With Plates VI-XI). (R.	007
1885)	070
Ryder, J. A.; Gill, T. Literature and systematic relations of the saccapharyngoid	650
fishes. (P. 1884)	607
**************************************	2 31 0 6

## S.

Sabella picta, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
Sabine, E.—	
Magnetic storms. (R. 1860)	147
On continuance of magnetic observations. (R. 1858)	109
Sable Island Bank, description of Argentina systemsium, new deep-sea fish from-	
G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
Saccopharyngoid fishes, literature and systematic relations of the-T. Gill; J.	
A. Ryder. (P. 1884)	607
Sacken, Osten—See Osten Sacken.	
Sacramento, Cal.—	
meteorological observations at—F. W. HATCH. (R. 1854)	75
meteorological observations at—T. M. Logan. (R. 1854)	75
meteorology of—T. M. LOGAN. (R. 1857)	107
Sacramento River, description of new species of Ptychochilus (Ptychochilus Har-	
fordi) from—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	467
Saint Angustine, Fla., catalogue of casts of heads of Indian prisoners at-R. H.	
Pratt. (P. 1878)	332
St. Christopher, West Indies, description of new subspecies of saxigilla from-G.	
N. Lawrence. (P. 1881)	467
St. Croix Island, flora of—H. F. Eggers	313
St. George's Banks, occurrence of Hippocampus antiquorum on-G. B. Goode.	
(P. 1878)	332
St. George, New Brunswick, sculptured stone found in-J. Allen Jack. (R.	
1881)	, 515
St. Hilaire—	
Etienne Geoffroy, memoir of—M. Flourens. (R. 1861)	149
Isidore Geoffroy, memoir of—J. L. QUATREFAGES. (R. 1862)	150
St. John's River, Fla.—	
catalogue of fishes of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1879)	333
fishes observed in—D. S. JORDAN; L. E. MEEK. (P. 1884)	607
shell-heaps at mouth of—S. P. MAYBERRY. (R. 1877)	323
Saint Louis, Mo.—	
ancient mound in—T. R. PEALE. (R. 1861)	149
temperature of—A. FENDLER. (R. 1860)	147
St. Martin, Isle Jesus, Canada East, description of observatory at-C. SMALL-	
wood. (R. 1856)	91
St. Michaels, Alaska—	
occurrence of Hippoglossus vulgaris at—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
occurrence of Stichaus punctatus at—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	332
St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Exchange system. (R. 1867)	215
St. Thomas—	
earthquakes in—G. A. LATIMER. (R. 1867)	215
hurricane in the island of—G. A. LATIMER. (R. 1867)	215
whirlwind at, August 21, 1871—A. COLDING. (R. 1877)	3, 398
St. Vincent, catalogue of Ober's collection of birds of-G. N. LAWRENCE. (P.	1000
1878)	332
Salamander—	a, ~
habits of a species of—C. Mann. (R. 1854)	75 ~~
inhabiting Wisconsin—P. R. Hov. (R. 1854)	75 147
or pouched rat, of Georgia, habits of—W. GESNER. (R. 1860)	147
Salem, Iowa, mounds at Suake Den, near—W. V. Banta; John Garretson. (R. 1881)	1 515
11t 1001 / Anna Anna Control C	TIVIO

Salisbury, England, notice of Blackmore Museum at. (R. 1868)	224
Salmon—	
development of, certain features of the-J. A. Ryder. (P. 1885)	650
in Columbia River, Chinook names of—S. B. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
Salmonidæ of Upper Columbia, notes on the—C. Bendire. (P. 1881)	467
Salt deposit on Petite Anse Island—E. W. HILGARD	248
	188
Samoan Islands, fishes from the—T. II. STREETS	303
San Bernardino, Cal., artesian well at, Gasterosteus williamsoni in, note on-R.	
Smith. (P. 1883)	548
San Cristobal, Lower California, fishes collected at, by C. H. Townsend, notes	
on—R. Smith. (P. 1884)	607
San Diego, Cal.—	
description of new gobioid fish (Othonops cos) from—R. SMITH. (P. 1881)	467
description of new species of Gobiesox (Gobiesox rhessodon) from-R. SMITH.	
(P. 1881)	467
mollusks of the vicinity of, notes on-C. R. ORCUTT. (P. 1885)	650
new species of shark from-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
notes on collection of fishes from—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
occurrence of species of cremnobates at-R. SMITH. (P. 1880)	425
San Francisco, Cal.—	2.00
climate of—H. Gibbons. (R. 1854)	75
fishes of. See Jordan, D. S., Gilbert, C. H., Lockington, W. N.	
	333
Sand, volcanic dust and, deposits of, in southwestern Nebraska—G. P. MERRILL.	000
(P. 1885)	650
	518
Sandwich Islands, description of new fly-catcher and new petrel from—R.	OLO
RIDGWAY. (P. 1881).	467
Sangamon County, Ill., mounds in—James Wickersham. (R. 1883)588,	
Sanitary drainage of Washington, suggestions for the. Toner lecture No. VIII.	000
G. E. Waring	340
Santa Barbara, Cal.—	343
channel of, description of two new species of scopeloid fishes (Sudis ringers	
and Myctophum crenulare) from—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert.	
(P. 1880)	425
	-518
pleistocene fossils collected at, by E. Jewett-P. P. CARPENTER	252
Santa Catalina Island, Cakifornia, description of new flounder (Xystrenrys liolepis)	40"
from—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
	269
Santa Lucia, West Indies, new warbler from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
Santa Rosa Island, history and antiquities of—S. Bowers. (R. 1877)	323
Surcophagus from Beirut, Syria, account of—A. A. HARWOOD. (R. 1870)	244
SARGENT, A. A., and others. Report on Museum. (R. 1876)	299
SARGENT, W. D. Influence of aurora on the telegraph. (R. 1870)	244
Sargus Holbrookii, a new sparoid fish from Savannah Bank, description of-	003
T. H. BEAN. (P. 1878)	333
Sartorius, C.—	01
Earthquakes in eastern Mexico, January, 1866. (R. 1866)	214
Eruption of volcano of Colima. (R. 1869)	228
Saturn, secular variations of elements of orbit of, with tables-J. N. Stock-	000
WELL.	232
SAUNDERS, Commander. Tidal record at Wolstenholm Sound, 1849, 1850	130

Savage weapons at Centennial Exhibition, study of—E. H. KNIGHT. (R. 1879)	
Savannah—	,
Bank, description of new sparoid fish (Sargus Holbrookii) from-T. H. Bean	
(P. 1878)	
River, primitive manufacture of spear and arrow points along line of—C. C.  JONES, jr. (R. 1879)	
Tennessee, account of aboriginal ruins at—J. P. Stelle. (R. 1870)	
Sawkins, J. G., drawings of Zapotec remains by	
SAWKINS, J. G.; WALL, G. P. Economic geology of Trinidad. (R. 1856)	91
Sayella—	
erosseana, notes on-W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	650
notes on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	
Scaroid fishes from Havana and Key West, descriptions of-D. S. JORDAN; J.	
SWAIN. (P. 1884)	
Searrns virginalis, new species, description of-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P.	
1884)	
Scenery, catalogue of sketches of—J. M. STANLEY	
SCHEETZ, FRED. B.; HARDY, GEORGE L. Mounds in Ralls County, Mo. (R.	
1881)	
Scherzer; Schwarz. Table of anthropological measurements. (R. 1866)	
Schists, crystalline, of the District of Columbia, preliminary note on the—G.	
P. MERRILL. (P. 1883)	
Schlagintweit, H. De. Ethnographical collections. (R. 1862)	
Sehlagintweit ethnographic collection, account of the—II. ZISGENBALS. (R.	
1867)	
Schleiden, R. Free freight between Germany and United States by North	
German Lloyd. (R. 1858) Schoenbein, C. F., notice of, by J. HENRY. (R. 1868).	
Schoharie, N. Y., Indian relies from—F. D. Andrews. (R. 1879)	
Schoolic Lakes, Maine, description of new species of Gasterosteus from—T. H.	
BEAN. (P. 1879)	
SCHOOLCRAFT, H. R. Plan for American ethnological investigation. (R.	
1885)	
SCHOTT, A.—	0,010
Romarks on ancient relic of Maya sculpture. (R. 1871)	249
Remarks on the Cara gigantesea in Yucatan. (R. 1869)	
SCHOTT, A.; MASON, O. T. Leipsie Museum of Ethnology. (R. 1873)	275
SCHOTT, C. A.—	
Base-chart of the United States	414
Discussion of—	
Caswell's meteorological observations at Providence, R. I	103
Cleaveland's meteorological observations at Brunswick, Me	204
Hayes's physical observations in the Arctic Seas	196
Hildreth's and Wood's meteorological observations at Marietta, Ohio	120
Kane's astronomical observations in the Arctic Seas	129
Kane's magnetic observations in the Arctic Seas	97
Kane's meteorological observations in the Arctic Seas	104
Kane's physical observations in the Aretic Seas	198
Kane's tidal observations in the Arctic Seas	130
McClintock's meteorological observations in the Arctic Seas	146
Smith's meteorological observations made near Washington, Ark	131
Tables, distribution, and variation of atmospheric temperature	277
Tables of rain and snow in the United States547, 222,	353
SCHOTT, C. A.: EVERETT, J. D. Underground temperature. (R. 1874)	286

Schulze. See Cluss and Schulze.
Schumacher, P.—
Ancient graves and shell heaps of California. (R. 1874) 286
Kjökken-möddings on the northwest coast of North America. (R. 1873) 273
SCHWARZ; SCHERZER. Table of anthropological measurements. (R. 1866) 214
Sciena sciera, new species from Mazatlan and Panama, description of-D. S.
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)
Science-
Agriculture, and Arts, Society of, Lille. See Prize questions.
Art and Literature, Society of, Hainaut. See Prize questions.
on a dominant language for—A. De CANDOLLE; J.E. GRAY. (R. 1874) 286
recent progress in. See Record.
trust fund for promotion of, in the United States-J. Tyndall. (R. 1872) 27
Sciences—
Harlem Society of. See Prize questions.
Letters and Arts, Society of, Dunkirk. See Prize questions.
Natural, Society of. Cherbourg. See Prize questions.
Royal Danish Society of. See Prize questions.
Scientific—
and technical periodicals, catalogue of—H. C. Bolton
and Literary Institute of Lombardy. See Prize questions.
character and researches of Smithson-W. R. Johnson 327
Congress of Carlsruhe, 1858—F. J. NICKLÉS. (R. 1860)
co-operation—University of Toronto. (R.1861)
education of mechanics and artisans—A. P. Peabody. (R. 1872)271, 380
exchanges. See Exchanges.
expedition to Mexico by French Government. (R. 1864)
instructions to Captain Hall—J. HENRY; J. E. HILGARD; S. NEWCOMB; S.
F. Baird; F. B. Meek; L. Agassiz. (R. 1871)
labors of Edward Lartet—F. FISCHER. (R. 1872)
observations, on metric system for—A. Guyot. (R. 1848)
progress, reports of—
(R. 1880)
(R. 1881)
(R. 1882)540, <b>525</b> , <b>526</b> , <b>527</b> , <b>528</b> , <b>529</b> , <b>530</b> , <b>531</b> , <b>532</b> , <b>533</b> , <b>534</b>
(R. 1883)593, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583
(R. 1884)623, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618
(R. 1885)
researches of J. C. A. Peltier—F. A. Peltier. (R. 1867)
societies, local, organization of—J. Henry. (R. 1875)
writings of James Smithson
writings of Joseph Henry558, 550
writings of Sir William Herschel-E. S. Holden; C. S. Hastings. (R.
1880)
Scintillation of the stars—C. Dufour; Kämtz. (R.1861)
Scops, review of American species of genus—R. Ridgway. (P. 1878)
Scolopendrellidæ, genera of the—J. A. Ryder. (P. 1882) 518
Scudder, S. H.—
Bibliography of orthoptera
Catalogue of orthoptera of North America 189
Nomenclator zoölogicus. An alphabetical list of generic names of recent and
fossil animals
COUDINATED DE LES GREGO DE HUES. EL HISCUES DE ATULLO A HICHULTURA CARRAGARIA CARRAGARIA CONTRACTOR DE CONTRACTOR

Sculpture, Maya, remarks on ancient relic of—A. Schott. (R. 1871)	249
Sculptured stone found in St. George, New Brunswick-J. Allen Jack. (R.	
1881)	,515
Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumalwhuapa in Guatemala—S. Habel.	269
Scytalina cerdale, new species of fish from Neah Bay, Washington Territory, de-	
scription of—D.S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1880)	495
Sea-cow, Steller's, extermination of, date of, investigations relating to—L. STEJ-	(1/) (1/)
NEGER. (P. 1884)  Sea-elephant, California, account of recent capture of, with statistics relating to	607
present abundance of species—C. H. Townsend. (P. 1885)	0=0
Sea, gradual approach of, upon land—S. P. MAYBERRY. (R. 1867)	650
Seal, West Indian (Monachus tropicalis)—F. W. TRUE; F. A. LUCAS. (R. 1884, II)	215
Seas, the northern—J. Babinet. (R. 1869)	64S
Seaton, W. W., memoir of, by J. HENRY. (R. 1866)	
Sebastichthys—	214
carnatus, new species of rockfish from coast of California, description of—	
D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1880).	425
chrysomelas, new species of rockfish from coast of California, description of—	400
D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 18-0)	425
entomelas, new species of Sebastichthys from Monterey Bay, California, de-	1 00
scription of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1880)	425
maliger, new scorpenoid fish from coast of California, description of—D. S.	7 417
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1850)	425
miniatus, new species of Sebastichthys from Mouterey Bay, California, descrip-	1017
tion of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
mystinus, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1881)	467
proriger, new scorpænoid fish from Monterey Bay, California, description	
of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
rhodochloris, new species of Schastichthys from Montercy Bay, California,	
description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
serriceps, new species of rock cod from coast of California, description of—	
D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
umbrosus, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
Sebastoid fishes, description of seven new species of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GIL-	
BERT. (P. 1880)	425
Seconi, A. Researches on electrical rheometry	36
Secretary of—	
Smithsonian Institution, report of. See. Henry, J., Baird, S. F.	200
Treasury, letter to, on payment of interest in coin-J. Henry. (R. 1865)	209
Secular-	0.7
period of aurora borealis—I). OLMSTED	81
variations of elements of planetary orbits—J. N. STOCKWELL. (R. 1871).232,	
Seeds, jumping, and galls—C. V. RILEY. (P. 1882).	518 244
Seismograph, electro-magnetic—Professor Palmieri. (R. 1870) Seismology, vulcanology and, account of progress in—C. G. Rockwoop, jr. (R.	0.11
1884; R. 1885)	6.19
Selachians in National Museum, description of—S. Garman. (P. 1885)	650
Selasphorus torridus, Selvin, note on—R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
Sema, note on—D. S. Jordan. (P. 1880)	425
Semper's method of making dry preparations—J. A. Ryder. (P. 1881)	467
Senate Judiciary Committee, report of, on management of Smithsonian—A. P.	
BUTLER. (R. 1855)	77
Senses, the—	
	209
	214
H. Wis. 170—53	

Séquard. See Brown-Séquard.
Series, converging, expressing ratio of diameter and circumference of a circle—  W. Ferrel. 233
Seriola stearnsii, new species of amber fish from Pensacola, Fla., description of—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1879)
Sermon at funeral of Joseph Henry—S. S. MITCHELL
Serpent, venom, bibliography of—S. W. MITCHELL 135
Serpents—
catalogue of—S. F. Baird; C. Girard
lecture on nature and cure of bites of—D. Brainard. (R. 1854)
poisonous, venoms of, researches upon—S. W. MITCHELL; E. T. REICHERT. 647
Serraria, new genus, description of—C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1884)
Serrivomer beanii, new genus and species, diagnosis of—T. GILL; J. A. Ryder.
(P. 1883)
Serviss, E. F. Monnds near Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kans. (R.
1881)
Seven cities of Cibola, Coronado's march in search of the—J. H. SIMPSON. (R.
1869)
Sexual characters of eels—S. T. Cattie. (P. 1880)
Shad, western gizzard, Dorosoma cepedianum heterurum, notes on—S. Wilmot.
(P. 1878)
Shakespeare, E. O. The nature of reparatory inflammation in arteries after
ligature, etc. Toner lecture No. VII
Shallenberger, T. M. Mounds in Henry and Stark Counties Illinois. (R.
1881)
Shark—
new species from Santa Barbara, Cal., description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H.
Glebert. (P. 1882) 518
the oil, of southern California (Galeorhinus galeus)—D. S. Jordan; C. H.
Gilbert. (P. 1880)
Sharpless, T.; Patterson, R. Phonography. (R. 1856)
Shaw, J. Mound-builders in Rock River Valley, Illinois. (R. 1877) 323
SHEA, J. G. Account of library of Indian linguistics. (R. 1861)
Shea's Indian linguistics, recommendation of—G. Gibbs and others. (R. 1861). 149
Shell, art in, of the ancient Americans—H. W. Holmes. (E. 1880-'81)
Shell bed skull—A. S. Tiffany. (R. 1874)
Shell deposits—
artificial, of the United States—D. G. Brinton. (R. 1860)
artificial, in New Jersey—C. Rau. (R. 1864)
on Short Creek, West Virginia—H. B. Hubbard. (R. 1881)
Shell engravings granted by British Museum. (R. 1863)
Shellfish and their allies, lectures on—P. P. CARPENTER. (R. 1860)
Shell heap in Georgia—D. Brown. (R. 1871)
Shell heaps—
and ancient graves of California—P. SCHUMACHER. (R. 1874)
and mounds in Florida—James Shepard. (R. 1885)
and mounds on the west coast of Florida—S. T. Walker. (R. 1883) 588, 593
at mouth of St. John's River, Florida—S. P. MAYBERRY. (R. 1877) 323
in Alabama—Charles Mohr. (R. 1881)
in Barnstable County, Mass.—Daniel Wing. (R. 1881)
in New Brunswick—J. Fowler. (R. 1870) 244
near Provincetown, Mass.—II. E. Chase. (R. 1882)
of Charlotte Harbor, Florida - D. H. SIMONS. (R. 1882)
of Tampa Bay, Florida—S. T. WALKER. (R. 1879)
on Mobile River, Alabama—A. S. Gaines; K. M. Cunningham. (R. 1877) 323

Shell mounds. See Mounds.	
Shells. See Mollusca.	4
acknowledgment for-W. H. Pease. (R. 1861)	149
American land, wanual of—W. G. BINNEY	549
auricolacea of the eastern United States, revision of -W. H. Dall. (P.	
1885)	(55()
bibliography of. Parts I, II—W. G. BINNEY 142,	174
duplicate, collected by United States exploring expedition—C. WHKES	193
from California, description of new species of, in U. S. National Museum-	(21)
W. H. DALL. (P. 1878)	333
from Costa Rica kitchen-midden—W. H. Dall. (P. 1-78)	333
hydrobia (?) wetherbyi-W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	(55)(1
land and fresh water, instructions for collecting—J. Lewis. (R. 1866). 214	, 363
land and fresh water, Floridian, notes on—W. H. PALL. (P. 155)	650
land and fresh water of North America;	
Part I Pulmonata aconhila—W. G. BINNEY; T. BLAND	194
Part II. Pulmonata limnophila and Thallasophila—W. G. BINNEY	143
Part III. Ampullariida, Valvatida, etc.—W. G. BINNEY	144
Part IV. Strepomatida (American melantans)—G. W. Tryon, Jr	253
letter on—J. Lewis	253
new and specially interesting, of the Point Barrow Expedition - W. H. Dall.	(*,1,**
(P 1881)	004
north American, check-list of—I. Lea; P. P. Carpenter; W. Stimpson;	7.00
W. G. Binney; T. Prime	128
north American, circular in reference to collecting.	110
of Gulf of California, lectures on the—P. P. Carpenter. (R. 1859)	110
of Panama, collected by C. B. Adams, descriptions of new species and	252
varieties of Chitonida and Acmaida in—P. P. CARPENTER	650
Onchidium floridanum, new species of —W. H. Dall. (P. 1885).	. 650
Pedipes elongatus, new species of -W. H. Dall. (P. 188).	()00
presented to Academy of Natural Sciences, report on—J. LEIDY; G. W	. 209
(D) 196%)	. ~00
request for duplicate—W. E. Logan. (R. 1859)	650
Pupilla floridana, new species of—W. H. Dall. (P. 1885).	656
a 11 energies of W. il. DALL. (1. 155)	
Sayella, new subgenus, from Florida—W. H. DALL. (P. 1885).	. 650
Turbinella pyrum, note on—W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	45 G49
Turbinella pyrum, note on W. H. Dakis (2. 1885)	. 149
SHEPARD, C. U. Arrangement of mineralogical collection. (R. 1861)	321
Shepard, E. M. Deposit of arrow-heads near Tishkin, 11. 1.	
Memorial address on J. Henry. (Commission, 1879, 1880, (R. 1879)	-
Memorial address on J. Henry  Report of National Museum Building Commission, 1879, 1880. (R. 1879  R. 1880)	. 434
R. 1880) SHEWARD, JAMES. Chautauqua County, N. Y. (R. 1881). 4	81,513
Sheward, James. Chautanqua Connty, N. 1. (R. 1878) Shetland, vegetable colonization of —C. Martins. (R. 1858).	. 105
Shetland, vegetable colonization of C. MARTISS. (R. Shipping fresh fish and other animals, circular relative to S. F. Baird. Shipping fresh fish and other animals, circular relative to S. F. Baird.	. 384
Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, circular telative to (R. 1867)	. 213
Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals, the data is the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals and the Shipping fresh fish and other annuals and the Shipping fresh fish and the Shipping fresh fres	_ f():
Shooting stars, observations on—S. MASTERMAN. (R. 1881)	St, 518
Short Creek, W. Va., shell deposits on—II. W. Hebbards. (E. Shoshone Indians, religion, superstitions, and manners of—A. G. Brackett. (E. Shoshone Indians, religion, superstitions).	) l. «
Shoshone Indians, religion, superstitions, and manners	. 34
1879)	۹,
Shufflot, R. W. Concerning some of the forms assumed by with 7 figures in the text. (P. 1884)	· (!)
with 7 figures in the text. (1.10-1)	

SHUFELDT, R. W.—Continued.
Description of Hesperomys truei, a new species belonging to the subfamily
Murina. With Platexxi. (P. 1885)
1884)
Observations upon a collection of insects made in the vicinity of New Orleans,
La., during the years 1882 and 1883. (With 1 figure in the text.) (P.
1384)
Remarks upon osteology of Opheosaurus ventralis, (P. 1881)
Siberia—
descriptions of new fishes from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)
notes on birds collected in—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)
SIBLEY, H. Meteorological telegrams by Western Union Telegraph Company. (R. 1862)
SIBLEY, H. F. Antiquities of Wayne County, Ill. (R. 1881)
Sidera-
eastanea, description of -D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)
chlevastes from Galapagos Island, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GIL-
BERT. (P. 1883)
Siganidæ, genera of, synopsis of—T. Gill. (P. 1884)
Sight, sense of. (R. 1866)
Sign language— among North American Indians—G. MALLERY. (E. 1879–30) 476
of deaf mutes—G. Mallery. (E. 1879–80) 476
Signal mounds of Butler County, Ohio—J. P. MacLean. (R. 1882)
Siluridæ of fresh waters of North America, synopsis of –D. S. JORDAN
Silver—
coins, assay of, at United States Mint—J. Pollock. (R. 1868)
coins, foreign, table of. (R. 1868)
crosses from an Indian grave-mound at Coosawattee Old Town, Murray
County, Ga.—Charles C. Jones, Jr. (R. 1881)
gold, and other ornaments found in Florida-J. Francis Le Baron. (R.
1882)535, 540
lamprey in Louisiana, notes on—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)
Silvered-glass telescope, on construction of—H. DRAPER 180
Silversmiths, Navajo—W. Matthews. (E. 1880-1881)
SIMONS, M. H. Shell heaps of Charlotte Harbor, Fla. (R. 1882)
SIMPSON, G. Letter to officers of Hudson's Bay Company relative to scientific
researches
SIMPSON, J. H. Coronado's march in search of the seven cities of Cibola. (R.
1869)
Simson, R. Meteorite in Mexico. (R. 1867)
Sioux. See Dakota.
Indians—A. G. Brackett. (R. 1876)
Indians, language of the—F. L. O. ROEHRIG. (R. 1871) 249, 378
languages, comparative phonology of J. OWEN DORSEY. (R. 1883). 588, 593, 605
nation of the upper Missouri—T. A. CULBERTSON. (R. 1850)
Siphonostoma, described specimen of, in National Museum, annotated list of—R.  RATHBUN. (P. 1884)
Siphostoma— Carbara, new species, from Key West, Fla.—J. Swain; S. E. Meek. (P.
1884)
McKay's, new species, from Key West, Fla.—J. Swain; S. E. Meek. (P. 1884) 607
Siredon lichenoides, observations on—W. E. CARLIN. (P. 1881)
,

Six Nations, wampum belts of the—W. M. Beauchamp. (R. 1879)	345 548
of birds, suggestions for saving parts of—A. Newton. (R. 1860)	147 650
rough, preparation of, notes on—F. A. Lucas. (P. 1585)	626
and long bones from mounds near Albany, Ill.—R. J. FARQUHARSON. (R. 1874)	0.00
human, from Rock Bluff, Ill., description of—J. A. Meigs. (R. 1867)	-286 $-215$
human, present state of ethnology in relation to form of the—A. Retzius. (R. 1859)	110
shell-bed, from Rock Island, Ill.—A. S. TIFFANY. (R. 1874)	286
trephined—O. T. Mason. (P. 1885)	650
Skulls and mummy from Patagonia—A. Rieb. (R. 1862)	150
SLADE, ELISHA. On domesticated hybrid ducks (Anas boschas+obscura). (P. 1884)	607
Slider terrapin, heart of, influence of variation of temperature on—H. G. Beyer. (P. 1885)	650
Sloth tribe of North America, extinct—J. LEIDY.	72
SMALLWOOD, C. Description of observatory at St. Martin, Isle Jesus, Canada	
East. (R. 1856)	91
SMART, C. Notes on the Tonto Apaches. (R. 1867)	215
Smell, sense of. (R. 1865)	209
(P. 1880)	425
SMITH, B. Spanish works on New Mexico. (R. 1855)	77
SMITH, C. D. Ancient mica mines in North Carolina. (R. 1876)	209
SMITH, C. M. Sketch of Flint Ridge, Licking County, Ohio. (R. 1984)620	, 623
SMITH, E. A. Myths of the Iroquois. (E. 1880-1881)	543
SMITH, J. L. Lecture on meteoric stones. (R. 1855)	77
SMITH, JOHN P. Antiquities of Washington County, Md. (R. 1882)535	
SMITH, J. W. C. Antiquities of Yazoo County, Miss. (R. 1874)	286
SMITH, R.—	131
Description of a new species of Tranidea (Tranidea rhothea) from Spokane	
River, Washington Territory. (P. 1882)	518
Description of new gobioid fish (Othonops cos) from San Diego, Cal. (P. 1881)	467
Description of new species of gobiesox (Gobiesox rhessodon) from San Diego,	
Cal. (P. 1881)  Note on the occurrence of Gasterosteus williamsoni, Grd., in an artesian well	467
at San Bernardino, Cal. (P. 1883)	548
Notes on fishes collected at San Cristobal, Lower California, by Mr. Charles	010
H. Townsend, assistant, U. S. Fish Commission. (P. 1884)	607
Notes on the fishes of Todos Santos Bay, Lower California. (P. 1883)	548
Occurrence of species of cremnobates at San Diego, Cal. (P. 1880)	425
On the life of the young of Pomacentrus rubicundus. (P. 1882)	518
The life colors of Cremnobates integripinnio. (P. 1883)	548
SMITH, ROSA; SWAIN, JOSEPH. Notes on a collection of fishes from Johnson's Island, including description of five new species. (P. 1832)	518
SMITH, S. B. On the Chinook names of salmon in Columbia River. (P. 1881)	467
SMITH, S. I —	
Crustaceans of Kerguelan Island	294
Description of a new crustacean allied to Homarus and Nephrops (Eune.	05.0
phrops bairdii, n. g. and n. s.). (P. 1885)	650

SMITH, S. I.—Continued.
List of the crustacea dredged on the coast of Labrador by the expedition under
the direction of W. A. Stearns, in 1882. (Rhachotropis, nom. g. n) (P.
1883) 54
Notice of crustacea dredged off south coast of New England in 1880. (P.
1880)
Notice of new species of Willemasia group of crustacea (recent Eryontida).
(P. 1879)
Occurrence of Chelura terebrans (crustacean destructive to timber) on coast
of United States. (P. 1879)
On some genera and species of Pcnaida mostly from recent dredgings of the
U. S. Fish Commission (Parapenaus, n. g., P. megalops, P. goodei, Hy-
menopenœus robustus, II. modestus, nn. ss.). (P. 1885)
On some new or little known decapod crustacea, from recent Fish Commis-
sion dredgings off the east coast of the United States (Anamathia, nom.
g. n.; Muuidopsis crassa, M. similis, Bythocaris gracilis, B. nana, Acan-
thephyra microphthalma, A. brevirostris, nn. ss.; Ephyrina, n. g.; Ephy-
rina benedicti, n. s.; Benthonectcs, n. g.; Benthonectes filipes, n. s.). (P.
1884)
Preliminary report on the Brachyura and Anomura dredged in deep water off
the south coast of New England by the U.S. Fish Commission in 1880,
1881, and 1882 (Amathia tanneri, Collodes robustus, Cymopolia gracilis,
Sympagurus pictus, Munida valida, Eumunida picta, Anoplonotus politus).
(P. 1883)
Review of the marine crustacea of Labrador. (P. 1883).
Smithson fund, memorial of Regents to Congress relative to the. (R. 1850) 2
Smithson, James—
act of Congress to receive residuary legacy of. (R. 1866)
and his bequest—W. J. RHEES. (R. 1879)
catalogue of library of
character and researches of—W. R. Johnson
contributions to Annals of Philosophy by. (R. 1853)
exposition of bequest of-J. Henry
letter from Richard Rush relative to. (R. 1853)
letters from Fladgate, Clark, and Finch, relative to. (R. 1861)149, 32
life of—by W. J. Rnees. (R. 1879)
list of papers presented to Royal Society by. (R. 1853)
notice of, by D. Gilbert, president of the Royal Society. (R. 1853)67, 33
personal effects of
scientific writings of
will of. (R. 1853)
will of, fae simile of
works and character of—J. R. McD. IRBY
Smithsonian Institution—
act to establish. See Congress.
address on the—J. Henry. (R. 1853). E, 6
Building, reconstruction of eastern portion of, report of architects. (R. 1884) 62
Building, report on use of new hall in—L. AGASSIZ. (R. 1867)
Bulletin No. 1. Vocabulary of the jargon 6
business arrangements of the
Contributions to Knowledge. See Contributions.
directory of officers, collaborators, and employes of the
establishment and officers of the
exchanges, history of the—S. H. Boehmer. (R. 1881)
Journals of Regents, reports of committees, statistics, etc.—W. J. RHEES 329

Smithsonian Institution—Continued.	
magnetic observatory at, description of J. E. Hillgard. (R. 1859)	110
Miscellaneous Collections. See Miscellaneous Collections.	
origin and history of-W. J. RIBES	328
publications. See Publications.	
publications, catalogue and index of-W. J. RHEES	
report of American Academy of Arts and Sciences on the. (R. 185')	67
report of Senate Judiciary Committee on management of—A. P. BUTLER.	
(R. 1855)	77
reports. See Reports.	779
views and plans of the—R. D. OWEN	P
Snake Den, Iowa, mounds at—W. V. Banta; John Garretson. (R. 18-1)45	1,515
Snake Indians, religion, superstition, and manners of—A. G. Brackett. (R.	
1879)	315
SNELL, E. S. Lecture on planetary disturbances. (R. 1855)	
Snell's barometic observations, discussion of—F. H. LOUD. (R. 1880)412	, 433
Show—	
bunting (Pleetrophenax hyperboreus), new species, from Alaska—R. Ridgway.	
(P. 1884)	007
charts. See Rain. electricity during fall of—F. Zantedeschi. (R. 1870)	211
gauge—W. E. Guest. R. 1858)	
gauge—W. E. GUEST. R. 1999) gauges—R. H. GARDINER. (R. 1858)	
line, Norwegian—O. E. Dreutzer. (R. 1866)	
observations of.	
tables of precipitation in—C. A. SCHOTT	
SNYDER, J. F.—	, 000
Buried flints in Cass County, Ill. (R. 1881)	1, 515
Deposit of stone implements in Illiuois. (R. 1876)	299
Indian remains in Cass County, Ill. (R. 1881)	1,515
Soapstone quarry, aboriginal, in Alabama—Charles Mohr. (R. 1881)48	1,515
Social and religious condition of the lower races of man—J. LUBBOCK. (R. 1869)	228
Societies. See Holland, Belgium, publications.	
list of, in United States and British Provinces-W. J. RIEES	116
local scientific, organization of—J. Henry. (R. 1875)	208
proceedings of, relative to Joseph Henry	356
publications of, in Smithsonian Library, 1854, 1856, 1858, 186673, 85, 117	,179
Society—	
Batavian, of Experimental Philosophy, Rotterdam. Prize questions. (R.	
1861)	149
Bath and West of England, for Encouragement of Agricultural Arts, etc.	
Exchange system. (R. 1867)	215
for Encouragement of Science, Dunkirk. See Prize questions.	
Society of—	
Arts and Sciences, Utrecht. Prize questions. (R. 1861)	149
Natural History, Portland, Me., account of-E. C. Bolles. (R. 1867)	215
Natural Sciences, Cherbourg. See Prize questions.	
Physics and Natural History of Geneva. See Geneva.	
Science, Agriculture, and Arts of Lille. See Prize questions.	
Science, Art, and Literature, Hainaut. See Prize questions.	
Sciences, Harlem. See Prize questions.	
Sciences, Letters, and Arts, Dunkirk. See Prize questions.	
Sciences, Royal Danish. See Prize questions.	224
Victoria, address of president—R. L. J. ELLERY. (R. 1868)	631
Sociology, Omaha—J. O. Dorsey. (E. 1881-'82)	091

Sohncke, L. Law of variation of temperature in ascending moist currents of air. (R. 1877)	393
Solar—	
diurnal variation in magnetic declination—A. D. BACHE	, 121
diurnal variation in vertical component of magnetic force—A. D. Bacue	175
eclipse of April 25, 1865—Baron de Prados. (R. 1864)	188
eclipse of July 18, 1860—J. LAMONT. (R. 1864)	188
system, harmonies of the—S. Alexander.	280
Soleniscus of Meek and Worthen, remarks on—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1883)	548
Solids-	
specific heat of-F. W. CLARKE	276
tables of expansion of-by heat-F. W. Clarke	289
Solitary wasps, synopsis of—H. De Saussure	254
	114
Sonora—	
Guaymas, birds found at, in December, 1882, and April, 1873, list of-L. Bel-	
DING. (P. 1883)	548
plants collected in, by C. Wright—A. GRAY.	22
Sound—	~~
refraction of—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1875)	505
researches in—J. Henry. (R. 1878)	
Soundings, microscopical examination of—J. W. Bailey 20	
Sounds, vocal, of Laura Bridgman—F. Lieber.	
South America—	12
	4.00
birds of, not in U. S. National Museum—R. Ridgway. (P. 1881)	467
Caracas, meteorology of—G. A. ERNST. (R. 1867)	215
circular relative to collections of birds from	168
rain-fall in—C. A. Schott	
travels in—S. Habel	269
South Carolina—	
description of new hake from—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1880)	425
fishes of—D. S. Jordan; A. W. Brayton	308
microscopical observations in -J. W. BAILEY	23
Southern Baptist Missionary Society. Yoruba grammar and dictionary	98
Southern States—	
antiquities in the—H. C. WILLIAMS. (R. 1880)	244
microscopical observations in the—J. W. Bailey	23
Space and time, lecture on the relations of—S. ALEXANDER. (R. 1861)	149
Spainhour, J. Antiquities in Lenoir County, N. C. (R. 1871)	249
Spanish—	
vocabulary, with comparative words in English, French, and Latin	170
works on New Mexico, by Buckingham Smith, communications relative to	
publication of. (R. 1855)	77
Sparisoma—	
cyalonene, new species, description of-D. S. Jordan; J. Swain. (P. 1884).	607
lorits, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607
xystrodon, new species, description of—D. S. JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884).	607
Sparks, J., and others—	
On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico. (R. 1855)	77
Report of American Academy of Art and Sciences on organization of Smith-	
sonian Institution. (R. 1853)	67
Sparoid fish, new (Sparus brachysomus) from Lower California—W. N. Locking-	
TON. (P. 1880)	425
Sparrow, new (Peucaa mexicana (Law) to the United States—R. Ridgway. (P.	
1885)	650

Sparrows-	
sent to United States-W. A. LLOYD. (R. 1867)	215
two hitherto unnamed, from the coast of California—R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
Sparus—	
brachysomus, new sparoid fish, from Lower California, description of-W.	
N. Lockington. (P. 1880)	425
genus, note on—T. Gill. (P. 1882)	518
pagrns, notes on—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1884)	607
Specific gravity—	001
bibliography of—F, W, CLARKE	255
of sea water—D. Walker	146
tables. Constants of Nature, Part I—F. W. CLARKE	
tables. First supplement to Constants of Nature, Part I—F. W. CLARKE	
Specific heat—	200
bibliography of—F. W. Clarke	276
tables. Constants of Nature, Part II—F. W. CLARKE	
Specimens—	270
	000
acknowledged by British Museum. (R. 1865)	209
acknowledged by Chicago Academy of Sciences. (R. 1867)	215
authority to collectors of customs to receive and transmit to Smithsonian In-	0.4
stitution.	34
authority to naval officers to receive and transmit to Smithsonian Institu-	11.4
tion	34
authority to quartermasters of War Department to receive and transmit to	-2.4
Smithsonian Institution	34
derived from expeditions—S. F. Baird. (R. 1867)	215
exchange of—	
Hamburg Zoölogical Garden. (R. 1867)	215
W. A. LLOYD. (R. 1867)	215
University of Costa Rica. (R. 1867)	215
University of Greece. (R. 1867)	215
from Brazil, presented—M. M. Lisboa. (R. 1865)	209
large myological, rapid preparation of—F. Plateau. (P. 1881)	467
of flamingo from south Florida, presented—G. Wurdeman. (R. 1860)	147
of natural history, directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting-	
S. F. Baird. (R. 1856)	
presented, circular sent with—J. Henry. (R. 1872)	271
receipts and distribution of—(R. 1880)	442
rules for examination of—(R. 1880)	440
type, lending of—S. F. Baird. (P. 1886)	
Spectrum analysis applied to the heavenly bodies-W. Huggins, (R. 1866)	214
Spencer's telescope, examination of, for Hamilton College. (R. 1855)	77
Sphærium costaricense, new species of, description of—P. Temple. (P. 1881)	607
Spheres, tangencies of—B. ALVORD	80
Spinivomer Goodei, new genus and species of, diagnosis of-T. Gill; J. A. Ry-	
DER. (P. 1883)	548
Spizella wortheni, new species of, from New Mexico-R. Ridgway. (P. 1854)	607
Spleen, observations on—J. JONES	5:2
Spokane River, Washington Territory, new species of Uranidea from-R. SMITH.	
(P. 1882)	518
Sponge, a new type of (Camaraphysema)—J. A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	425
Sponges-	
fresh-water, from Mexico—E. Potts. P. 1885)	650
of the United States at London Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, catalogue of-	
R. RATHBUN511, 521,	,552

Sponges—Continued.	
Spoon River Valley, Illinois, mounds in—W. H. Adams. (R. 1881; R. 1883)	
Spotted dolphin, apparently identical with <i>Prodelphinus doris</i> of Gray-F. W. True. (R. 1884, 11)	648
Spruce Creek Valley, Pennsylvania, account of tornado in-J.B. Meek. (R.	
1871)	249 467
SQUIER, E. G.—	
Aboriginal monuments of State of New York	
Antiquities of Nicaragua. (R. 1850)	28
SQUIER, E. G., and others. On publication of Spanish works on New Mexico. (R. 1855)	77
SQUIER, E. G.; DAVIS, C. H.—	
Ancient monuments of the Mississipi Valley	1
Correspondence relative to memoir by. (R. 1847)	H, K
Stalked crinoids collected by steamer Albatross in 1884 and 1885, report on— R. RATHBUN. (P. 1885)	650
Stanley's gallery of Indian portraits, report of Committee of Regents on the.	000
(R. 1857)	107
STANLEY, J. M. Catalogue of portraits of North American Indians	53
STANTON, E. M. Deposit of Beanfort Library. (R. 1862)	150
Stark County, Ill., mounds in-T. M. Shallenberger. (R. 1881)	1,515
Star clusters, bibliography of—E. S. HOLDEN	311
Stars-	
index catalogue of—E. S. HOLDEN	311
movement of, around a central point—J. H. MAEDLER. (R. 1859)	110
near the North Pole, map of, for observations on anroras	350
scintillation of the—C. Dufour; Kämtz. (R. 1861)	149
State Department. Circular to diplomatic agents relative to Morgan's re-	
search	138
Stations, meteorological, of Smithsonian Institution. (See also List)	373
of British Museum—S. F. Baird. (R. 1850)	28
of Norwegian mountains, lakes, and snow line—O. E. Dreutzer. (R. 1866).	214
of Smithsonian Institution, finances, exchanges, etc., 1846-1877	
relating to present abundance of California sea-elephant—C. H. TOWNSEND.	
(P. 1885)	
Stathmonotus hemphillii, new genus and new species -T. H. BEAN. (P. 1885)	
Statue of Joseph Henry, proceedings of Congress relative to	
Statues, plaster casts of—W. J. STONE. (R. 1855)	77
STEARNS, J. Translation of Babinet on diamonds and precious stones. (R.	
Stearns, R. E. C. Description of a new genus and species of Alceynoid Polyp	
from Japanese waters, with remarks on the structure and habits of related forms, etc. (Radicipes pleurocristatus). (P. 1883)	
STEARNS, S.—	940
catalogue of fishes from Pensacola, collected by—G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN.	
(P. 1879)	
collection of fishes from Pensacola, Fla., by, notes on—D. S. JORDAN. (P.	
1884)	
description of new species of amber fish (Seriola stearnsii) obtained near	
Pensacola, by—G. B. Goode; T. H. Bean. (P. 1879).	333
new species of fishes collected by, at Pensacola, Fla., description of—D. S.	
JORDAN; J. SWAIN. (P. 1884)	607

STEARNS, S - Continued.	
Note on Gulf menhaden, Brevortia patronus. (P. 1878)	135
Notes on the Great Dolphin, Coryphana hippurus, Linné. (P. 1885)	650
STMARNS, W. A.—	
expedition to Labrador in 1882, mollusks and echinodermata from, catalogue	m 4 3
of—K. J. Bush. (P. 1883) expedition to Labrador, russacca from, list of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
Notes on the natural history of Labrador. (P. 1883)	548
Stebbins, R. P. Memoir of Louis Agassiz. (R. 1873)	548 275
STEINDACHNER, F. Note on Perca flavescens. (P. 1878)	332
STEJNEGER, L.—	000
Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands—	
No. 1. Notes on the natural history, including descriptions of new Ceta-	
ceans (Berardius bairdii; Ziphins grebnitzkii). (P. 1883)	545
No. 2. Investigations relating to the date of the extermination of Steller's	
sea-cow (P, 1894)	607
No. 4. B.—Additional notes on the plants of the Commander Islands	
(Cassiope oxycoccoides, Asa Gray, n. s). (P. 1854)	607
Description of two new races of Myadestes obscurus. (P. 1881)	-467
Notes on some apparently preoccupied ornithological generic names. (P.	
1885)	650
On some generic and specific appellations of North American and European	
birds. (P. 1882)	518
On the use of trinominals in American ornithology. (P. 1884)	607
Outlines of a monograph on the CYGNIN.E. (P. 1882)	518
Passer saturatus, a new species of tree-sparrow from the Liu Kiu Islands,	/*** O
Japan. (P. 1883)	650 607.
Remarks on the species of the genus Cepphus. (P. 1884)	007.
Remarks on the systematic arrangement of the American Turdida. (P.	518
1882)  Results of ornithological explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamt-	010
schatka	624
Steller's sea-cow. (P. 1884)	607
Synopsis of the West India Myadestes. (P. 1882)	518
STELLE, J. P.—	
Account of aboriginal ruins in Hardin County, Tenn. (R. 1870)	244
Account of aboriginal ruins at Savannah, Tenn. (R. 1870)	244
Steller's sea-cow, extermination of, date of, investigations relating to—L. Stej-	
NEGER. (P. 1884)	607
Stephanoberyx monæ, new genus and species of, synopsis of-T. Gill. (P.	
1883	548
Stephenson, M. F.—	
Account of ancient mounds in Georgia. (R. 1570)	244
wunds in Bartow County, Georgia. (R. 1872)	271
Stereotype catalogue of public libraries, report of Commissioners on. (R. 1850)	7, 17
Stereotyped titles for library catalogues—C, C, Jewett	47 607
Sternoptychidæ, note on the—T. Gill. (P. 1884)	I
STEVENS, H. Prospectus of a bibliographia Americana. (R. 1848)	275
STEVENS, J. A. Memoir of George Gibbs. (R. 1873)	210
Stevenson, J.—  Report of explorations in New Mexico and Arizona. (R.1880)	442
Hlustrated catalogue of collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico	
and Arizona in 1879. (E. 1880-'81)	542
Ulnstrated catalogue of collections obtained from the Indians of New Mex-	
ieo in 1-8). (E.1-80-'81)	542

STEVENSON, J. Continued.
Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the Pueblos of New
Mexico and Arizona in 1881. (E. 1881-'82)
Stewart, B. Experiments on aneroid barometers at Kew Observatory. (R. 1868) 22
Stichæus punctatus, occurrence of, St. Michael's, Alaska-T. H. BEAN. (P.
1878)
STIMPSON, W.—
Check-list of the shells of North America
On collection and preservation of marine invertebrates
Researches upon the Hydrobiinæ and allied forms
Synopsis of the marine invertebrata of Grand Manan
Sting-rays, generic name of—S. GARMAN. (P. 1885)
STINSON, FLOYD. Mounds and earthworks in Vanderburg County, Ind. (R.
1881)
Stock-in-trade of an aboriginal lapidary—C. RAU. (R. 1877)323, 440, 40;
Stockholm Academy of Sciences. Acknowledgment of birds. (R. 1867) 21
STOCKWELL, J. N. Secular variations of elements of orbits of the eight princi-
pal planets. (R. 1871)
STONE, LIVINGSTON. Does the panther (Felis concolor) go into the water to kill
fish? (P. 1882)
STONE, W. J. On plaster casts of statues. (R. 1855)
Stone—
celts in the West Indies and Africa—G. J. Gibbs. (R. 1877)
chipping, observations on—G. E. Sellers. (R. 1885)
cists near Highland, Madison County, Ill.—A. OEHLER. (R. 1879)
drilling in, without metal—C. RAU. (R. 1868)
fort near Makanda, Jackson County, Ill.—G. H. FRENCH. (R. 1881)481, 513
heaps in Jefferson County, Ala.—WILLIAM GESNER. (R. 1881)
image in Tennessee, account of discovery of -E. M. GRANT. (R. 1870) 24
implements, North American—C. Rau. (R. 1872)
mounds of Hampshire County, W. VaL. A. KENGLA. (R. 1883)
period, North American, agricultural implements of the-C.RAU. (R.
1863)
Stone age—
and the troglodytes of Breckinridge County, Ky.—R. S. ROBERTSON. (R.
1874)
fauna of middle Europe during the—L. RÜTIMEYER. (R. 1861)
in New Jersey—C. C. Abbott. (R. 1875)
1881)
Stones. See Building, Ornamental, Precious stones.
precious, collection of, plan for—F. W. CLARKE. (P. 1884)
precious—J. Babinet. (R. 1870)
Store-house, primitive, of the Creek Indians—C. C. Jones, jr. (R. 1885)
Storm in Butler County, Kans., June 23, 1871—W. HARRISON. (R. 1871) 24
Storms—
in Europe and America, December, 1836—E. Loomis
magnetie—E. Sabine. (R. 1860)
of 1859—J. H. Coffin.
thunder, instructions for observations of—J. Henry. 23
Strain and over-action of the heart. Toner lecture No. III—J. M. Da Costa 27
Strait of Juan do Fuca—
description of new species of Paralepis (Paralepis cornscans) from—D. S.
JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1889)
Indians of I C Swaw

STRANG, J. J. Natural History of Beaver Island, Michigan. (R. 154)	75
STREETS, T. 11. Contributions to natural history of Hawaiian Islands, Fauning	
Islands, and Lower California.  STREETS, THOMAS, H., M. D., U. S. Navy. A study of the Paranimida of the	303
North Pacific surveying expedition. (P. 18-2)	518
Strepomatidæ (American melanians)—G. W. Tryox	253
Stricklandia—	
Davidsoni, note on the occurrence of, in Georgia-(C. A. WHITE. (P. 1880)	425
Salteri, note on the occurrence of, in Georgia—C. A. WHITE. (P. 1-0)	425
Striped bass—	
note on scientific name of D. S. JORDAN. (P. 185)	650
occurrence of, in Lower Mississippi Valley—T. H. Bran. (P. 181)	607
callorhina var. stejnegei, from the Commander Islands, description of W.	
II Dall. (P. 1881)	607
malleata, new species, from Point Barrow expedition-W. II, Dall. (P.	17174
1841)	607
STRONG, M.—	
Antiquities in Wisconsin. (R. 1877)	323
Observations on the prehistoric mounds of Grant County, Wis. (R. 1876)	2111
Structure—	
internal, of the earth—J. G. Barnard	
of cancerous tumors. Touer lecture No. 1-J. J. WOODWARD	266
Structures— Aboriginal, in Carroll County, Tenn.—James M. Null. (R. 1882)535	- 10
aboriginal, in Georgia—C. C. Jones, Jr. (R. 1877)	
Subcutaneous surgery. Toner lecture No. VI-W. Adams.	302
Sudis ringens, new species of scopeloid fish from Santa Barbara channel, Cal.,	004
description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 15-0)	425
Suess, E. Boundary line between geology and history. (R. 1872)	271
Sun—	
chemical analysis of the-A. Laugel. (R. 1861)	149
disk of the, external appearance of. (R. 1866)	214
eclipse of the, September 7, 1858—J. M. Gillis	100
eclipse of the, March 15, 1863—T. Hill eclipse of the, April 25, 1865—M. DE PRADOS. (R. 1861)	101
relative intensity of heat and light of the—L. W. MEECA. (R. 1856)91	
Sunderland, B. Prayer at memorial of Joseph Henry	356
Sun's distance, means available for correcting measures of the—G. B. Aray. (R.	
(1859)	110
Superstitions of Shoshone Indians—A. G. Brackett. (R. 1879)	345
Supplement, asteroid, to new tables of planetary motion—J. D. RUNKLE	94
	302
Surgical complications and sequels of continued fevers. Toner lecture No. v-	000
W. W. KEEN	300
Survey— in Michigan, catalogue of rocks, minerals, and ores callected in the—(' T	
in Michigan, catalogue of rocks, minerals, and ores collected in the—C. T.  JACKSON. (R. 1851)	75
magnetic, of Pennsylvania and parts of adjacent States—A. D. BACHE	166
of economic geology of Trinidad-G. P. Wall; J. G. Sawkins. (R. 1856).	91
of State of New York -E. G. SQUIER.	15
Cut to Jung and the court of th	303
Surveys, Government. See Explorations.	
Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, rod caving on F. G. Galbeath. (R.	515
1881)	, 1110

Swain, Joseph—	
See also Jordan and Swain.	
a review of the Syngnathina of the United States, with a description of one	
new species (see also under Smith and Swain). (P. 1882)	518
a description of a new species of Hadropterus (II. scierus) from southern In-	
diana. (P. 1883)	548
SWAIN, JOSEPH; KOLB, GEORGE B. A review of the genus Nocturnus, with a	
description of one new species. (P. 1882)	518
SWAIN, JOSEPH; MEEK, SETH E. Notes on the pipe-fishes of Key West Fla.,	
with description of Siphostoma McKayi, a new species Siphostoma bar-	
bara, ns. p. (P. 1884)	607
See also Jordan and Swain.	
SWAINE, LIEUT. COL., P. T., U. S. Army; HEGEWALD, LIEUT. J. T. C., U. S.	
Army. Information concerning some fossil trees in the U.S. National	
Museum. (P. 1882)	518
SWAN, J. G.—	OIG
Collection of fishes from Washington Territory, notes on-T. H. Bean. (P.	
1883)	548
Eulachon, or candle-fish of northwest coast. (P. 1880)	425
Haidah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands, British Columbia.	
Makah Indians of Cape Flattery, Strait of Fuca	
Surf-smelt of the northwest coast, and mode of taking them by the Quille-	
hute Indians of west coast of Washington Territory. (P. 1880)	425
Sweden, Stockholm, Academy of Sciences. Acknowledgment of birds. (R.	
1867)	215
Switz City Swamp, Greene County, Ind., fishes of, notes on the—C. II. GILBERT.	
(P. 1884)	607
Switzerland—	
Concise, archæological researches made at-F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
Crania helvetica—F. Troyox. (R. 1864)	188
lacustrian cities of—F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
lacustrian settlements in, abstract of Dr. Keller's report on—A. Morlot.	
(R. 1863)	
Lake of Neuchâtel, palafittes or lacustrian construction of—E. Desor. (R.	
1865)	
Lansanne, cantonal museum at, antiquarian and ethnological collections	
of the—F. Troyon. (R. 1861)	149
lecture ou—A. D. Bache. (R. 1870)	241
Syllabus of a course of lectures on physics—J. Henry. (R. 1856)	91
Syllis spongiphila, new species, description of—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1885)	650
Symbols—	
For charts of prehistoric archæology, international code of-G. De Mortil-	
LET; E. CHANTRE. (R. 1875)	
used by James Smithson	327
Sympagurus pictus, new genus and new species of, from south coast of New Eng-	
land, description of—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1883)	548
Synapta brychia, new species, description of—A. E. Verrill. (P. 1885)	650
Syngnathine of the United States, review of-J. Swain. (P. 1882)	518
Synonomy of genus Bothus Rafinesque-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1882)	518
Synopsis of—	
American Rhinobatida,—S. Garman. (P. 1880)	427
American wasps, solitary wasps—H. Desaussure	254
catostomida-D S Jordan	308

Synopsis of—Continued.	
marine invertebrata of Grand Manan-W. STIMPSON	50
North American lepidoptera - J. G. Morris	133
North American neuroptera-II. HAGEN; P. R. UHLER	134
North American Syrphida—S. W. Williston.	653
pediculate fishes of east coast of extra tropical North America -T. Gill.	
(P.¶878)	3.33
scientific writings of Sir William Herschel—E. S. Holden; C. S. Hastings.	
(R. 1880)	426
silurida of fresh waters of North America-D, S, Jordan	306
species of genns Certhiola—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 18-5)	650
the fishes of North America—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT492	
the genera of the super-family teuthidoidea-T, Gill. (P. 1854)	(307
the plectognath fishes—T. Gill. (P. 1831)	607
the West Indian Myadestes—L. STEINEGER. (P. 1882)	513
trochilidæ—D. G. Elliott	
useful and injurious animals—G, B, GOODE	297
Synoptical Flora of North America—A. Grav	
Synoptical tables of characters of mammals = T. Gill. (P. 181)	230
Synthetic experiments relative to meteorites (4, A, DAUBRÉE, (R, 1868)	221
Syria, Beirut, sarcophagus from—A. A. Harwood. (R. 1870)	241
System—	
meteorological, of Smithsonian Institution = E. Foreman. (R. 1851; R.	1
1852)	211
of combined meteorological observations, report on, by committee of Ameri-	÷11
ean Association for Advancement of Science. (R. 1851)	51
of numeration, improved, report on—W. B. Taylor. (R. 1867)	215
of weights and measures, new—G. H. KNIGHT. (R. 1867)	215
solar, harmonies of the—S. ALEXANDER.	280
Systematic—	
arrangement of the American Turdidæ, remarks on the—L. Stejneger.	
(P. 1882)	518
index of Smithsonian publications. (R. 1863)	1, 478
index to list of foreign correspondents	257
list of batrachia and reptilia—E. D. Cope	292
relations, literature and, of the saccopharyngoid fishes-T. Gill; J. A.	
Ryder. (P. 1884)	607
review of classification of birds-W. LILLJEBORG. (R. 1865)	1,361
Systems of—	
consanguinity and affinity of the human family—L. H. Morgan	218
relationship of Cree Indians—E. A. WATKINS. (R. 1862)	150
m.	
T.	
Tables—	
anthropological measurements - Scherzer; Schwarz. (R. 1966)	214
asteroid-J. D. Runkle	94
barometrical—A, GUYOT	153 185
chemical equivalents of sixty-three elements. (R. 1861)	339
distribution of birds—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1878).	187
for conversion of centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit's scale. (R. 1863)	107
for determining values of co-efficients in perturbative function of planetary	79
motion which depend on ratio of mean distances—J. D. RUNKLE	224
foreign gold and silver coins. (R. 1865)	158
hygrometrical-A, WUYOI	

Tables—Continued,		
hypsometrical—A. Guyor		153
meteorological—A. Guyor		
metric—H. A. Newton. (R. 1865)		
meteorological and physical—A. Guyor		
miscellaneons—A. GUYOT	,	153
mortality, methods of interpolation applied to. Parts I, II-E. L. DE FO	R-	1.70
EST. (R. 1871; R. 1873)		275
of atmospheric temperature—C. A. Schott	~ 10	277
of constants of nature and art—C. Babbage. (R. 1856)		91
of expansion by heat. Constants of Nature, Part III-F. W. CLARKE		
of meteorological corrections—A. GUYOT		
of motion of Neptune-S. Newcomb		199
of motion of Uranus-S. Newcomb		262
of precipitation in rain and snow—C. A. Schott		
of variations of elements of orbits of the eight principal planets—J.		000
STOCKWELL		232
of weights and measures, English and French. (R. 1863-1865)187,		
of winds of the globe—J. H. Coffin; S. J. Coffin		
physical—A. Guyot		
psychrometrical—J. H. Coffix		87
specific gravity. Constants of Nature, Part I and supplement—F. V		07
CLARKE		200
specific heat. Constants of Nature, Part 11—F. W. CLARKE		
thermometrical—A. Guyot		
Tablet—		[1)1)
of stone, perforated, from New York—WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER. (	D	
1881)		515
palengne—C. Rau		
TACCHINI, P. Evaporation observed at Palerino in 1865 and 1866. (R. 1870)		
		244
Tampa Bay, Florida, shell heaps of —S. T. WALKER. (R. 1879)		345
Tangencies of circles and of spheres—B. ALVORD.		80
Tantalus, genus, and its allies—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1832)		518
TARR, R. S.; RATHBUN, R. List of duplicate marine invertebrates distribut		
by Museum. Series IV.		
Taste, sense of. (R. 1866)		214
Taxidermy, classification of collections of U. S. National Museum to illustra		
art of W. T. HORNADAY. (P. 1881)		
TAYLOR, A. S. Grasshoppers and locusts of America. (R. 1858)		109
TAYLOR, F. W. Report of chemist of Smithsonian Institution. (R. 1880)		442
TAYLOR, W. B.—	11	405
Henry and the telegraph. (R. 1878)		
Kinetic theories of gravitation. (R. 1376)	,99,	395
Memoir on the scientific work of Joseph Henry		
Refraction of sound. (R. 1875)		
Report on improved system of numeration. (R. 1867)		
Thoughts on the nature and origin of force. (R. 1870)		
TAYLOR, WILLIAM J. Mounds in Berrien County, Ga. (R. 1881; R. 1883).4		
		3, 593
TALOR, W. M. Ancient mound in western Pennsylvania. (R. 1877)		323
Technical, scientific and, periodicals, catalogue of—C. H. Bolton	116,	514
Telegrams-		
astronomical, circular relative to—J. Henry		263
meteorological, by Western Union Telegraph Company-H. SIBLEY. (		
1862)		150 356
read at mamorial of loganh Hanny		3.36

Telegraph—
American fire-alarm, lecture on the-W. F. Channing. (R. 1851
electro-magnetic—
deposition of J. Henry in relation to. (R. 1857)
Henry's contribution to-W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1875)
Morse's invention—W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1878)
proceedings of Board of Regents in relation to. (R. 1857)
Henry and the—W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1878)
history of the—J. HENRY. (R. 1857)
influence of aurora on the-W. D. SARGENT. (R. 1-70)
lines, phenomena in, during auroras—G. B. Donath. (R. 1872)
report of Committee of Regents on the. (R. 1857)
statement of—
S. P. Chase relative to the. (R. 1857)
L. D. Gale relative to the. (R. 1857)
James Hall relative to the. (R. 1857)
J. Henry, relative to history of. (R. 1557)
Charles Mason, relative to the. (R. 1857)
Telegraphic announcements of astronomical discoveries—J. Henry 263
Telescope—
Henry Draper's, account of—T. W. Webb. (R. 1864)
silvered-glass, construction of, and its use in celestial photography—II.
Draper
Spencer's, examination of, for Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. (R. 1855). 77
Temperature. See Kane, Hayes, Meteorology, etc.
chart of United States for the year—C. A. SCHOTT
charts of United States, summer, winter, and year—U. A. Schott 387
in ascending currents of air, laws of variation of-J. HANN. (R. 1577) 323, 398
in ascending moist currents of air, laws of variation of-L. Sohncke. (R.
1877)
mean, best hours to find—C. DEWEY. (R. 1857; R. 1860)
observations in the Arctic Seas—I. I. HAYES
observations in the Arctic Seas—E. K. KANE
observations in the Arctic Seas—F. L. McClintock
of Saint Louis, Mo.—A. FENDLER. (R. 1860)
tables for United States and adjacent parts of America—C. A. Schott 277
underground—C. A. Schott; J. D. Everett. (R. 1874)
variations of, influence of, on heart of slider terrapin—H. G. Beyer. (P. 1885) 650
Tempests and tornadoes, distinction between—J. B. LAMARCK. (R. 1871) 219
Tenuessee-
aboriginal remains of J. Jones
Alleghany region of, fishes of—D. S. JORDAN; A. W. BRAYTON
Antiquities in—
I. DH.LE. (R. 1862)
E. O. DUNNING. (R. 1870). 244 W. M. CLARK. (R. 1877). 323
11, 112, 01141311 (211 11)
J. JONES
D. 1 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (
Blount County, autiquities of—A. E. LAW. (R. 1874)
Chattangoga ancient mound near—M. C. READ. (R. 1867). 215
Chattanooga, ancient mound near—M. C. READ. (R. 1867).       215         East, mound in—A. F. Danilsen. (R. 1863).       187
explorations in—E. A. DAYTON. (R. 1863)
explorations in—E. A. DAYTON. (R. 1870) 244  Hardin County, aboriginal ruins in—J. P. STELLE. (R. 1870) 244
herbarium eaptured in—H. R. Wirtz. (R. 1862)
H. Mis. 170——54

Tennessee—Continued.	
Jackson County, mound on Flynn's Creek-Joshua Haite, Sr. (R. 1881)-48	1,515
Jackson County, antiquities of-J. Halle; J. W. McHenry. (R 1874)	286
Nashville, antiquities of—R. S. ROBERTSON. (R. 1877)	323
Savannah, aboriginal ruins at—J. P. STELLE. (R. 1870)	244
stone image in, discovery of-E. M. GRANT. (R. 1870)	244
Tenthi doidea, genera of, synopsis of—T. GILL. (P. 1884)	607
Terminology of ichthyography, contribution to the—T. GILL. (P. 1884)	607
Terrestrial magnetism. See Bache, A. D.	
observations on-W. Harkness	239
observations on—J. Locke	35
observations on—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag	114
Terrestrial physics, articles on. (R. 1879)	244
Tertiary—	
fossil plants from Western North America, descriptions of-J. I. NEWBERRY.	
(P. 1882)	518
fossils presented—Imperial Geological Institute, Vienna. (R. 1863)	187
Testing—	
building materials, on mode of-J. Henry. (R. 1856)	91
results of perspiration and respiration, apparatus for-M. Pettenkofer.	
(R. 1864)	188
Tetrastichus productus—C. V. RILEY. (P. 1885)	650
Texas—	
Antiquities and aborigines of—A. R. ROESSLER. (R. 1881)	1, 515
Galveston, fishes observed at, notes on-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P.	
1882)	518
hail-storm in-G. M. BACHE. (R. 1870)	244
new cretaceons invertebrate fossils from, descriptions of-C. A. White.	
(P. 1879)	333
ornithology of, notes on—J. C. MERRILL. (P. 1878)	332
plants of, collected by C. Wright. Parts I, II—A. GRAY	22,42
western and southern, flora of-V. HAVARD. (P. 1885)	659
zoological position of—E. D. COPE	412
Textile—	
fabries, prehistoric—W. H. Holmes. (P. 1881-'82)	631
industries of the United States, plan of a collection-R. HITCHCOCK. (P.1884)	597
industries, section, National Museum, report of curator for 1884. (R. 1884, II).	648
industries, Section, National Museum, report on for 1885-R. HITCHCOCK.	
(R. 1885, 11)	654
Thalassophila—W. G. Binney	143
Thénard, L. J., memoir of—M. FLOURENS. (R. 1862).	150
Theoretical researches. See Plateau, J.	
Theories, kinetic, of gravitation—W. B. TAYLOR. (R. 1876)	,395
Theory—	
mechanical, of heat, principles of—J. Müller. (R. 1868)	224
modern, of chemical types—C. M. WETHERILL. (R. 1863)	187
of heat, recent progress in relation to—A. CAZIN. (R. 1868)	224
Thermometer—	
scales, table for conversion of centigrade to Fahrenheit. (R. 1863)	187
wet and dry bulb, tables for—J. H. Coffin	87
Thermometric observations	157
Thermometrical tables—A. GUYOT.	153
THOMAS, CYRUS. Circular No. 28, Appendix. Directions for mound explora-	
tion. (P. 1884)	607
THOMAS, C. Notes on certain Maya and Mexican manuscripts. (E. 1881-'82)	631
Thompson, T. Mounds in Iowa and Illinois. (R. 1879)	345

Thoughts on the nature and origin of force—W. B. TAYLOR. R. 1570)244 Throwing-sticks in the National Museum—O. T. Mason. (R. 1554, II)	, <b>375</b> 648
Thrushes, description of two new, from United States - R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	467
Thunder—	
and lightning, observations on-S. MASTERMAN. (R. 1855)	77
storm, on John Wise's observation of a-R. Hare. (R. 1554)	75
storms, instructions for observations of -J. Henry	235
Tidal observations—	
at Wolstenholm Sound-Com. SAUNDERS	130
in the Arctic Seas—I. I. HAYES	196
in the Arctic Seas—E. K. KANE	
Tide, flood, law of deposit of the-C, H. DAVIS.	33
Tides and tidal action in harbors—J. E. HILGARD. (R. 1974)286	, 390
TIFFANY, A. S.—	
Mounds in Bureau County, Ill. (R. 1881)	,
Shell-bed, skull from Illinois. (R. 1874)	286
Timber of submarine structures, occurrence of Chelura terebrans, a crustacean	0.00
destructive to—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1879)	333
Time and space, lecture on relations of -S. ALEXANDER. (R. 1861)	149
Tinnel or Chepewyan Indians of British America—G, Gibbs; W. L. HARDISTY;	
S. Jones; B. R. Ross. (R. 1866)214	
Tipulidæ, monograph of—R. OSTEN SACKEN	219
Tise's Ford, Florida, fossil bones discovered in the vicinity of, on the origin of—	
S. T. WALKER. (P. 1883)	548
Todos Santos Bay, Lower California—	~ ( )
fishes of, notes on—R. SMITH. (P. 1883)	543
mollusks from, notes on—C. R. ORCUTT. (P. 1885)	650
Toellner, A. Antiquities of Rock Island County, Ill. (R. 1879)	345
Tokio, University of, catalogue of Japanese woods presented by—L. F. WARD.	4/200
(P. 1881)	467
	187
(R. 1863)	
Toner, J. M. Deed of foundation of Toner lectures. (R. 1872)	1,000
No. I. On the structure of cancerons tumors and the mode in which adja-	
cent parts are invaded—J. J. WOODWARD	266
H. Dual character of the brain—C. E. Brown-Siquard	
III. On strain and over-action of the heart—J. M. Da Costa.	
IV. A study of the nature and mechanism of fever—II. C. Woop	
v. On the surgical complications and sequels of the continued fevers,	200
with a bibliography of works on diseases of the joints, bones, larynx,	
the eye, gangrene, hæmatoma, phlegmasia, etc.—W. W. KEEY	300
vi. Subcutaneous surgery, its principles, and its recent extension in	
practice—W. ADAMS	302
VII. The nature of reparatory inflammation in arteries after ligature,	
acupressure, and torsion—E. O. Shakespeare	321
VIII. Suggestions for the sanitary drainage of Washington City-G. E.	
Waring, Jr	349
IX. Mental over-work—C. K. MILLS	594
Tonto Apaches, notes on the—C. SMART. (R. 1867)	215
TOOKER, WILLIAM WALLACE. Perforated tablet of stone from New York. (R.	
1881)	, 515
Topography of Black Mountain, North Carolina—T. L. CLINGMAN. (R. 1855)	77
Tornado—	
in Spruce Creek Valley, Centre County, PaJ. B. MEFK. (R. 1-71)	249
pear New Harmony, Ind., April 30, 1852-J. Chappelsmith	59

Tornadoes—	
and tempests, distinction between—S. B. Lamarck. (R. 1871)	249
queries relative to—J. Henry	190
Toronto.—	
Observatory, instructions by, for observations of aurora	148
Observatory, map of stars near North Pole used by	350
University. Objects of the museum. (R. 1865)	209
University. Scientific co-operation. (R. 1861)	149
Torrey, John, memoir of, by A. GRAY. (R. 1873)	275
Torrey, J—	
Observations on the Balis maritima	60
On the Darlingtonia Californica, a new pitcher plant from northern Califor-	
nia	61
Plantæ Frémontianæ, or descriptions of plants collected by J. C. Frémont in	
California	46
Tortoises, North American land, of genus Xerobates—F. W. TRUE. (P. 1881)	467
Tortola, great hurricane at—G. A. LATIMER. (R. 1867)	215
Tortugas, destruction of fish in vicinity of the—J. P. JEFFERSON; J. Y. PORTER;	210
T. Moore. (P. 1878)	332
Totten, General J. G., enlogy on, by J. G. Barnard. (R. 1865)	209
·	~00
Townsend, Charles H.—	
An account of recent captures of the California sea-elephant, and statistics relating to the present abundance of the species. (P. 1885)	
relating to the present abundance of the species. (1.100)	650
Fishes collected by, at San Cristobal, Lower California, notes on—R. SMITH.	00%
(P. 1884)	607
Traces of early mental condition of man—E. B. Tylor. (R. 1867)	215
Trade-	005
ancient aboriginal—C. RAU. (R. 1872)	, 385
language of Oregon, dictionary of the-G. GIBES	161
language of Oregon, vocabulary of the-B. R. MITCHELL; W. W. TURNER.	. 68
Transactions. See Geneva Society, Paris Anthropological Society.	
of the Anthropological Society of Washington504	
Vol. 11	
Vol. III	
Transatlantic longitude—B. A. GOULD	223
Transfer of Smithsonian library to Library of Congress, act of Congress to au-	
thorize. (R. 1865)	8, 329
Transformations, lecture on insect instincts and—J. G. Morris. (R. 1855)	77
Transit of Venus expedition to Kerguelen Island-J. II. KIDDER and others. 29	3, 294
Transporting—	
moths, directions for—C. H. FERNALD. (P. 1884)	, 600
specimens of Diatomacea, directions for-A. M. EDWARDS	366
specimens of natural history, directions for—S. F. Baird. (R. 1856)	.91,34
Trapezium, gray substance of the—J. Dean	173
Travels in Central and South America—S. HABEL	269
Treasury—	
Department, authority given by, to collectors of customs and others to re-	
ceive and transmit specimens to the Smithsonian	. 34
of United States, account of, with Smithson fund	28, 329
Secretary of, letter to, on payment of interest in coin—J. Henry. (R.	
1865)	9, 329
Tree-	
creepers of Europe and America, critical remarks on-R. RIDGWAY. (P	
1882)	. 581
sparrow passer saturatus from Japan—L. STEINEGER. (P. 1885)	. 650

Trees-	
forest, distribution of, in Montana, Idaho, and Washington -W. W. John-	
. son. (R. 1870)	241
fossil, in U. S. National Museum-P. T. SWAINE; J. T. C. HEGEWALD. (P.	
1882)	518
native, of the Lower Wabash and White River Valleys, notes on-R. RIDG-	
WAY. (P. 1882)	518
of Florida and the Meixcan boundary—J. G. Cooper. (R. 1860)	147
of North America, distribution of—J. G. Cooper. (R. 1558) 109,	
Trephined skull-O, T. Mason, (P. 1885).	650
Trinidad, economic geology of—G. P. Wall; J. G. Sawkins. (R. 1856)	91
Trinominals, use of, in American ornithology—L. Steineger. (P. 1884)	607
Triodontoidea, new super-fam., synopsis of—T. Gill. (P. 1884)	607
Trochilida-	
classification and synopsis of—D. G. Elliot	317
in collection of U. S. National Museum, catalogue of R. Ridgway. (P.	
1880)	425
list of—D. G. Elliot	
Troglodytes of Breckinridge County, Ky.—R. S. Robertson. (R. 1874)	236
Troglodytes or cave dwellers of the valley of the Vézère-P. Broca. (R. 1872).	27 I
Tropical America—	0.50
contopus from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
Pacific coast of, fishes known from, list of—D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
Tropidonotus compressicandus walkeri, new subspecies, description of—H. C.	~
Yarrow. (P. 1883)	548
TROWBRIDGE, D. Ancient fort and burial ground in Tompkins County, N. Y.	4 100
(R. 1863)	187
Troyon, F.—	1.00
Archæological researches made at Concise. (R. 1861)	149
Lacustrian cities of Switzerland. (R. 1861)	149 188
On the Crania helretica. (R. 1864)	155
	1.10
1861)	149
Truckee group, molluscan fauna of the—C. A. White. (P. 1882)	518
TRUE, F. W.—	
Catalogue of aquatic mammals of the United States at the London Fisheries	560
Exhibition in 1883	, 502
Circular No. 29, Appendix: Provisional plan for a collection of mammals to	
be exhibited at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposi-	
tion of 1884-'85, at New Orleans. A provisional list of mammals of	607
North and Central America and the West Indian Islands. (P. 1834) Contributions to the history of the Commander Islands. No. 5. Descrip-	007
tion of a new species of Mesoplodon, M. Stejnegeri, obtained by Dr.	
Leonhard Steineger, in Behring Island. (With Plate xxv). (P.	
1885)	650
Note upon the Hyperoodon semijunctus of Cope. (P. 1885)	650
On a cinnamon bear from Pennsylvania, (P. 1882)	518
On a new muskrat, Neofiber alleni, from Florida. (P. 1554)	607
On a new species of porpoise, <i>Phocana dalli</i> , from Alaska (with plates 11-v).	007
(P. 1885)	650
On a pair of abnormal antlers of the Virginia deer. (P. 1883)	548
On a spotted dolphin. (R. 1884)	643
On North American land tortoises of genus Xerobates. (P. 1881)	467
On the rare rodent Cricetodipus parvus. (P. 1881)	467
On the lette redent of received has been for the	

True, F. W.—Continued.	
On the occurrence of Loncheres armatus (Geoff.) Wagner, in the island of Mar-	
tinique, West Indies. (P. 1884)	607
On the skeleton of Phoca (Histriophoca fasciata) Zimmerman. (P. 1883)	548
Report on Department of Mammals, National Museum, for 1884. (R. 1884, II).	648
Report on Department of Mammals, National Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, II).	654
Report on Department of Comparative Anatomy, National Museum, for	
1885. (R. 1885, II)	654
The Florida muskrat (Neofiber alleni). (R. 188411)	648
(translator). Observations on four mules in milk-Alfred Dugès. (P.	
1882)	518
TRUE, T. W.; F. A. LUCAS. On the West Indian seal, Monachus tropicalis, Gray.	
(R. 1884 <sup>II</sup> )	648
Trumbull County, Ohio, mound near Braceville—S. N. LUTHER. (R. 1881)481	
Truncatellidæ—W. G. Binney	144
Trust fund for the promotion of science in the United States—J. Tyndall. (R.	7.7.7
1872)	271
Tryon, G. W.—	~11
letter to, on shells—J. LEWIS	253
Report on shells presented to Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.	200
(R. 1865)	209
Strepomatidæ or American melanians.	253
Trypetina, review of—H. Loew	256
Tuckahoe, or Indian Bread—J. Howard Gore. (R. 1881)	
Tuckerman, E.—	102
lichens of Arctic America	940
	342 294
lichens of Kerguelen Island	
Tuckett, F. F., on barometer tables. (R. 1867)	215
Tucson meteorite, account of—	100
S. Ainsa. (R. 1863)	187
B. J. D. IRWIN. (R. 1863)	187
Tumors, cancerous, structure of—J. J. WOODWARD	266
Tunicata—	000
of northeast coast of America—A. E. VERRILL. (P. 1879)	333
of the northeastern coast of America, notice of the-A. E. VERRILL. (P.	050
1885)	650
Turbinella pyrum, Lamarck, and its dentition—W. H. Dall. (P. 1885)	650
Turbonilla—	F 40
punicea, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1883).	548
virga, new species of, from Florida—W. H. Dall. (P. 1883).	548
virdaria, new species of, from Florida—W. H. DALL. (P. 1883)	548
Turdidæ—	
American, systematic arrangement of the, remarks on the—L. Stejneger.	
(P. 1882)	518
description of new species of, from Dominica—G. N. LAWRENCE. (P. 1880)	425
TURNER, LUCIEN M.—	
List of the birds of Labrador, including Ungava; East Main, Moose, and	
Gulf districts of the Hudson Bay Company, together with the island	
of Anticosti. (P. 1885)	650
on Lagopus mutus Leach and its allies. (P. 1882)	518
Turner, W. W	
and others. On publication of Squier and Davis's Ancient Monuments of	
the Mississippi Valley. (R. 1847).	
Indian philology. (R. 1851)	51
Notice of—C. C. Felton. (R. 1859)	110

Inited States—Continued.	
free freight between England and the-E. Cunard. (R. 1859)	110
free freight between Germany and the-	
Kunhardt & Co. (R. 1861)	149
by North German Lloyd—R. Schleiden. (R. 1858)	
fund for promotion of science in the—J. Tyndall. (R. 1872)	271
Government, list of publications of, 1868-1881—G. H. BOEHMER	
institutions, scientific and literary, in the, list of the principal	
libraries, institutions, and societies in the, list of—W. J. RHLES1	
libraries, public, in the, notices of—C. C. JEWETT	
libraries, public, of the, report on—C. C. JEWETT. (R. 1849)	
limpets and chitons from deep waters off eastern coast of the-W. H. Da	
(P. 1881)	
meteorology of the, report on—E. Loomis. (R. 1847)	Н
microscopic examinations of soundings off Atlantic coast of the-J.	W.
BAILEY	20
mollusca of the southern, some new species of eocene A. Hellprin.	P.
1880)	
National Museum. See Museum, U. S. National.	
occultations visible in the. See Downes, J.	
Patent Office, results of meteorological observations under the direction	of
the. Vols. 1, 11	
physical geography of the—C. ELLET, Jr	13
rain and snow fall in the, tables of—C. A. SCHOTT.	
rain charts of the, 1, 2, 3; summer, winter, year—C. A. Schott	374
reptiles, cretaceous, of the-J. LEIDY	192
review of—J. Leidy. (R. 1864)	
shell deposits, artificial, of the-D. G. BRINTON. (R. 1866)	214
sparrows sent to the-W. A. LLOYD. (R. 1867)	
Syngnathing of the, review of the—J. SWAIN. (P. 1882)	518
temperature chart of the, for the year—C. A. SCHOTT	31, 388
temperature charts of the, 1, 2, 3; summer, winter, year—C. A. Schott.	387
temperature tables of the-C. A. SCHOTT	
thrushes from the, description of two new-R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1881)	
trees of the, catalogue of—J. G. COOPER. (R. 1858)	
Treasury. See Treasury.	100,001
Iniversal meteorograph for detached observatories—E. H. Von Baumhauf	272
(R. 1879)	345
Iniversity—	040
· ·	01"
National, of Greece, Museum of. Exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	215
of Christiania, Norway, ethnological specimens presented by. (R. 1863)	187
of Costa Rica. Exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	215
of State of New York, Regents of the. Acknowledgment for specimen	
(R. 1865)	
of Tokio, catalogue of Japanese woods presented by-L. F. WARD.	
1881)	467
of Toronto, objects of museum of. (R. 1865)	209
of Toronto, scientific co-operation. (R. 1861)	149
Innamed sparrows from the coast of California. R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1884)	607
Inveiling of the Joseph Henry statue, addresses at the. (R. 1883)	93, 585
ranidea—	,
marginata, new species of fish, description of-T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
microstoma, new fish from Alaska, description of W. N. Lockington.	
1880)	
new species from Lake Michigan, description of—D. S. Jordan; C. H. G	II.
BERT. (P. 1882)	LL-
APARTS ( L + LUUW)	518

Uranidea - Continued.	
rhothea, new species of, from Spokane River-R. SMITH. (P. 1882)	
Uranus—	020
investigation of orbit of, with tables of its motion—S. Newcomb	262
secular variation of elements of orbit of-J. N. Stockwell.	232
Urine, observations on the – J. JONES	83
Urolophus— Asterius, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
nebulosus, notes on—S. GARMAN. (P. 1885).	650
fuscus, notes on—S. Garman. (P. 1885)	650
Utah—	
descriptions of new invertebrate fossils from -C, A, White. (P. 1880)	425
lake, description of new species of Squalius (Squalius aliciw) from-P.1.	
Joux. (P. 1851)	-167
lake, notes on collection of fishes from—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
Utrecht, Provincial Society of Arts and Sciences. Prize questions. (R. 1861;	4.50
R. 1862)	), 150
	<i>'</i>
∇.	
Vallant, M.; Henry, J. Horary variations of the barometer. (R. 1866)	214
Values of—	
$b^{(i)}$ and its derivatives—J. D. RUNKLE	94
coefficients in perturbative function of planetary motion depending on ratio	
of mean distances—J. D. RUNKLE.	79
Valvatide - W. G. BINNEY	144
Van Allen, George C., mounds in Henry County, Iowa. (R. 1882)	540
Vancouver's Island, new species of goby from-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert.	
· (P. 1882)	518
Vanderburgh County, Ind., mounds and earth-works in-Floyd Stinson. (R.	
1881)	., 515
Van Rensselaer Harbor, Arctic Seas, observations at. See Kane.	
Vapor, aqueous— on the diminution of, with increasing altitude in the atmosphere—J. Hann.	
(R. 1877)	3, 398
table for determining clastic force of—J. H. Coffin	87
Variations of temperature, influence of, on heart of slider terrapin—il. G. Beyer.	
(P. 1885)	650
Vastness of the visible creation, lectures on—S. Alexander. (R. 1857)	107
Vegetable—	
colonization of Shetland Islands, Faroe Islands, and Iceland—C. Martins.	109
(R. 1858)species, causes which limit, towards the north—A. De Candolle. (R.	103
1858)	109
Vegetation and the atmosphere—J. Jamin. (R. 1861)	188
Velie, J. W., catalogue and description of fishes collected by, in Gulf of Mexico-	
G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1879)	333
Velocity of—	
light, essay on the—C. Delaunay. (R. 1864)	354
the wind—J. Hann and others. (R, 1877)	, 398
Venezuela, Colonia Tovar, meteorology and ethnology of—A. FENDLER. (R.	914
1857; R. 1866)	1 ~ 1.1

Venom of—	
rattlesnake, researches on the—S. W. MITCHELL.	135
serpents, bibliography of—S. W. MITCHELL	
poisonous serpents, researches upon—S. W. MITCHELL; E. T. REICHERT	647
Ventilating and warming buildings. Parts I, II-A. MORIN. (R. 1873; R.	
1874)	439
Ventilation, architecture in relation to—D. B. Reid. (R. 1856)	91
Venus. See Transit of Venus.	
Secular variations of elements of orbit of—J. N. Stockwell	232
Vera Cruz, Mexico, antiquities in—H. FINCK. (R. 1870)	244
Verification of barometers at the Kew Observatory—J. Welsh. (R. 1859)	110
Verrill, A. E.—	
Annelids, echinoderms, and anthozoa of Kerguelen Island	294
Annelids, molluscoids, and radiates of Arctic America	342
Marine invertebrata of New England. (P. 1879)	333
Mollusca recently added to fauna of southern New England, catalogue of.	
(P. 1880)	425
Mollusca, with notes on annelida, echinodermata, etc. (P. 1880)	425
Notice of recent additions to the marine invertebrata of the northeastern	
coast of America, with descriptions of new genera and species, and	
critical remarks on others—	
Part IV. Additions to the deep-water mollusca taken off Martha's Vine-	
yard in 1880 and 1881. (P. 1882)	518
Part v. Annelida, echinodermata, hydroida, tunicata (Polynæ auranti-	
aca, Leanira robusta, Amphinome lepadis, Leodice benedicti, Notophyllum	
americanum, Anaitis formosa, A. picta, Castalia cincinnata, Syllis spongi-	
phila, nn. ss.; Ophioglycera gigantea, n. g. and n. s.; Polydora tubifex,	
Ammochares artifex, Lepræa abyssicola, Sabella picta, Synapta bryckia,	
Ophiacantha fraterna, O. varispina, O. gracilis, Amphiura fragilis, Clado-	
carpus flexilis, Culcolus tanneri, nn. ss.) (P. 1885)	650
Recent additions to marine invertebrata of northeast coast of America, with	
new genera and species. Parts I, II, III. (P. 1879; P. 1880)333	, 425
Verrill, A. E.; Rathbun, R.—	
List of marine invertebrates distributed by the Fish Commission. Series 1	494
Marine invertebrata of northeast coast of America distributed by Fish Com-	
mission. (P. 1879)	333
Vertebrata, chemical and physiological investigations relative to—J. Jones	82
Vertebrata, deep-sea, fish-like, new genera and species of, diagnosis of—T. GILL.	
(P. 1883)	548
Vespidæ, synopsis of—H. De Saussure	254
Vestiges of antiquity in the United States—S. F. HAVEN	71
Vézère, valley of the, cave dwellers of the—P. Broca. (R. 1872)	271
Vibratory movement of matter—L. Magrini. (R. 1868)	224
Victoria Royal Society, address of the president—R. L. J. Ellery. (R. 1868)	224
Vienna—	
Imperial Academy of Sciences of. Prize questions. (R. 1864; R. 1865) 188	3, 200
Imperial Geological Institute, tertiary fossils presented by. (R. 1863)	187
Imperial Library of, books presented. (R. 1865)	209
Views and plans of Smithsonian Institution—R. D. OWEN	P
Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, occurrence of oceanic bonito in-V. N. ED-	
WARDS. (P. 1878)	332
Vircolanius pulchellus verticalis, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
Virco approximans, new species, from collection by J. E. Benedict and W. Nye-	
R. Ridgway. (P. 1884)	607
Vireosylvia grandior, new species from collection by J. E. Benedict and W. Nye-	
P. PIDCWAY (P. 1881)	602

Virgin Islands, flora of theH. F. A. Eggens.	313
Virginia—	
deer, abnormal antlers of-F. W. True. (P. 1883)	548
early iron manufacture in—R. A. Brock. (P. 1885)	650
Hampton, catalogue of casts of heads of Indian boys and girls at-H.R.	
Pratt. (P. 1879)	333
Luray cave, blind myriapod from-J. A. Ryder. (P. 1880)	405
Luray cave, report of visit to-O. T. Mason and others. (R. 1850)412,	
Vitality-H. H. Higgins; J. Henry. (R. 1866)	214
Viviparidæ—W. G. BINNEY	144
Viviparious osseous fishes, development of-J. A. Ryder. (P. 1885)	650
Vocabularies, Indian—	1=0
G. Gibbs. (R. 1862)	150
	286
Vocabulary— comparative—A, Gallatin.	100
comparative, English, Spanish, French, Latin	160
Makah—J. G. Swax	170 220
of Chinook jargon, or trade language of Oregon—G. Gibbs	161
of Chinook jargon, or trade language of Oregon—B. R. MITCHELL; W. W.	101
Turner; G. Gibbs	68
Vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman—F. Lieber	12
Voices of crustaceans—G. B. Goode. (P. 1878)	332
Volcanic—	017.0
dust and sand, deposits of, in southwestern Nebraska-G. P. Merrill. (P.	
1885)	650
eruptions and carthquakes in Iceland-G. H. Boehmer, translator. (R.	
1885)	644
Volcano-	
in Nicaragua, eruption of—A. B. DICKINSON. (R. 1867)	215
	~ 1.1)
new, on Bogosloff Island, in Behring Sea, hornblende andesites from-G. P.	~1.)
MERRILL, (P. 1885)	650
Merrill. (P. 1885) of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)	650 228
Merrill. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag	650 228 114
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4,649 147
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag.  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4,649 147 298 345 150
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298
Merrill. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214
Merrill. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214
Merrill. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcances of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4,649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244 187
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4,649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244 187
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244 187 251 114 607
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244 187 251 114 607
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244 187 251 114 607
MERRILL. (P. 1885)  of Colima, eruption of—C. Sartorius. (R. 1869)  of Popocatepetl, examination of—Baron von Müller; A. Sonntag  Volcanoes of Iceland, bibliography of—G. H. Boehmer. (R. 1885)	650 228 114 4, 649 147 298 345 150 214 188 244 187 251 114 607

## . W.

Wabash River Valley, Illinois, native trees of, notes on—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
Waite, M. R. Memorial of Joseph Henry.	356
	000
Walcott, C. D.— bibliography of—J. B. Marcou.	625
Report on department of invertebrate fossils, National Museum, for 1884.	023
(R. 1884, II).	648
Report on department of invertebrate fossils (Paleozoic, National Muzeum,	040
for 1855. (R. 1885, II)	654
WAITE, Chief-Justice, address at the unveiling of the Joseph Henry statue. (R.	004
1883)	5. 593
Wale; Hawkins. Blow-pipe apparatus. (R. 1872)	271
Walker, D.—	
Observations on Aretic auroras and specific gravity of sea water	146
Observations on ice	146
Walker, S. C.—	
Ephemerides of planet Neptune, 1848, 1846-1849, 1850, 1851, 18524, 5, 6, 7	7, 24
Researches relative to planet Neptune	3
Walker, S. T.—	
Explorations among Indian mounds in southern Florida. (R. 1879)	345
Fish mortality in the Gulf of Mexico. (P. 1883)	548
Mounds and shell heaps on the west coast of Florida. (R. 1883)588	3, 593
On the origin of the fossil bones discovered in the vicinity of Tise's Ford,	
Florida. (P. 1883)	548
Shell heaps of Tampa Bay, Florida. (R. 1879)	345
The aborigines of Florida. (R. 1881)515	5,481
Wall, G. P.; Sawkins, J. G. Report on survey of economic geology of Trini-	0.1
dad. (R. 1856)	91
Smithsonian. (R. 1864)	188
Walrus, remains of, in Maine—C. H. Boyd. (P. 1881)	467
Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts, notes on the—Henry E. Chase. (R.	401
1653)	3 503
Wampum belts of the six nations—W. M. Beauchamp. (R. 1879).	345
War Department, authority given by, to officers of Quartermaster's Department	010
to receive and transmit specimens to Smithsonian.	34
Warblers—	
golden, American, review of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
new, from Santa Lucia, West Indies—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
new, from Yucatan, description of—R. Ridgway. (P. 1885)	650
Ward, L.F.—	
Barometer tube breaking suddenly. (R. 1866)	214
Catalogue of collection of Japanese woods presented by University of Tokio,	
Japan. (P. 1881)	
Check-list of plants of Washington and vicinity	
Directions for collecting and preserving plants	
Guide to flora of Washington and vicinity.	
Report on department of fossil plants, National Museum, for 1884. (R.	
1884, II)	648 652
Waring, G. E., Jr. Suggestions for the sanitary drainage of Washington.	002
Toner lectures, No. VIII	349
LOILO 100 LILO 110 1111	7

Warming—	
and ventilating buildings. Parts 1, 11-A. Morix. (R. 1873; R. 1874);	275.
2-6,	
architecture in relation (o-D. B. Reid. (R. 1856)	91
WARNER, J. Big elephant mound in Grant County, Wis. (R. 1872)	271
WARREN, G. K. Report on collections made by -F. B. MEEK; F. V. HAYDEN	172
WARTMANN, E. Report on transactions of the Society of Physics and Natural	112
History of Geneva, July, 1867, to June, 1868. (R. 1868)	224
Washington, Ark., meteorological observations near—N. D. SMITH.	
	TOT
Washington, D. C. See Anthropological, Biological, and Philosophical Socie-	
ties.	001
canal of, report of Committee of Regents on—R. Delafield. (R. 1868)	221
	444
notice of, in Harriot's travels	330
notice of, in Isaac Weld's travels	330
prehistoric remains in vicinity of—T. R. Peale. (R. 1872)	271
sanitary drainage of. Toner lecture No. VIII—G. E. WARING, Jr505,	
Washington County, Md., antiquities in—John P. Smith. (R. 1882)535	, 540
Washington Territory—	
fishes of—T. II. BEAN. (P. 1881)	467
forest trees in, distribution of—W. W. Johnson. (R. 1870)	244
Indians of—J. G. Swax	550
Klikitat River, aboriginal works on—T. M. WHITCOMB. (R. 1881)481	,515
Macrurus acrolepis, new species of, from, description of-T. H. Bean. (P.	
1:83)	548
method of taking surf smelt by Indians of-J. G. Swax. (P. 1880)	425
Neah Bay, description of two species of fishes (Ascelicthys rhodorus and Scyta-	
lina cerdale) from -D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1880)	425
notes on Bendire's collection of fishes from-T. H. Bean. (P. 1882)	518
J. G. Swan, collection of fishes from, notes on—T. H. Bean. (P. 1883)	548
Spokane River, new species of <i>Uranidea</i> from—R. Smith. (P. 1882)	518
Wasps-	
American solitary, synopsis of- H: De Saussure	254
translation of De Saussnre's monograph of—E. NORTON	254
Water—	
formation of ice at bottom of—M. E. ENGELHARDT. (R. 1866)	214
from Gulf of Mexico, report on—W. G. Farlow. (P. 1881)	467
Hom Gan of Mexico, report on W. G. PARLOW. (1, 1991)	293
in rivers, diminution of—H. G. WEX. (R. 1875).	~00
in rivers, method of ascertaining the amount of-A.A. HUMPHREYS. (R.	109
1858)	100
polluted, in Gulf of Mexico, destruction of fish by-W. C. W. GLAZIER. (P.	467
1881)	183
salt, preservation of copper and iron in—A. E. BECQUEREL. (R. 1861)	146
sea, specific gravity of—D. Walker	
WATKINS, E. A. System of relationship of Cree Indians. (R. 1862)	150
WATKINS, JOSEPH C. Mounds of Pike County, Mo. (R. 1881)	1, 515
WATSON, S. Bibliographical index to North American botany. Part 1. Poly-	0.00
netal&	258
Wayne County, Ill., anciquities of-H. F. Sibley. (R. 1881)	1, 515
Weapons, savage, at Centennial Exhibition, study of—E. H. KNIGHT. (16.	
1879)	,415
Weather, effect of moon on the-J. Henry, (R. 1871)	2.19
Weavers, Navcio—W. Matthews. (E. 1881-1882)	tiol
WEBB, T. W. Account of Henry Draper's telescope. (R. 1864)	153
Webster, H. E. Contributions to the natural history of the Bermudas. Fart	
495	. 569

Weights-	
atomic, recalculation of. Constants of Nature, Part v-F. W. CLARKE	441
and measures, English and French, tables of. (R. 1863; R. 1864) 187	
and measures, metric system of, with tables-H. A. NEWTON. (R. 1865) 209,	371
and measures, new system of, with 8 as the metrical number-G. H.	
Knight. (R. 1867)	215
small, method of forming—R. HARE. (R. 1858)	109
WEISMANN, A. Change of Mexican axolotl to amblystoma. (R. 1877) 323,	
Weld, I. Account of the city of Washington, 1807	
Welling, J. C. Notes on the life and character of Joseph Henry 356,	
Welsh, language of Navajos said to resemble—S. Y. McMasters. (R. 1865)	209
Welsh, J. Construction and verification of standard barometers. (R. 1859)	110
West Indian—	
Myadestes, synopsis of—L. Stejneger. (P. 1882)	518
seal (Monachus tropicalis)—F. W. TRUE; F. A. LUCAS. (R. 1884, II)	648
West Indies—	010
birds of the. See Lawrence, G. N.; Ober, F. A.	
island of Anguilla, contents of bone cave in—E. D. Cope	400
list of described birds of the, not in Smithsonian collection	
loxigilla from, description of new subspecies of—G. N. Lawrence. (P.	185
1881)	4 (20)
	467
Martinique, occurrence of Loncheres armatus in—F. W. True. (P. 1884)	607
new species of Fulica caribua from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1884)	607
Santa Lucia. New warblers from—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1882)	518
stone celts in the-G. J. GIBBS. (R. 1877)	323
West Virginia—	* 0.0
Hampshire County, stone mounds in—L. A. KENGLA. (R. 1883) 588	
occurrence of Canada porcupine in—G. B. GOODE. (P. 1878)	333
Short Creek, shell deposits on—H. B. Hubbard. (R. 1881)	
Whale fishery, the, and its appliances—J. T. Brown 511, 521,	
Wet and dry bulb thermometer, tables for—J. H. Coffin	87
WETHERELL, C. M.—	
Modern theory of chemical types. (R. 1863)	187
Ozone and antozone. (R. 1864)	
Plan of a research upon the atmosphere. (R. 1866)	214
WEX, H.G. Diminution of the water of rivers and streams. (R. 1875)	298
Wheeler expedition. See Explorations.	
list of Indian vocabularies received from the. (R. 1874)	286
Whirlwind at St. Thomas, August 21, 1871—A. COLDING. (R. 1877). 323	, 398
WHITCOMB, T. M. Aboriginal works on Klikitat River, Washington Territory.	
(R. 1881)481	, 515
White, C. A.—	
bibliography of-J. B. Marcou	625
description of—	
new cretaceous pinna from New Mexico. (P. 1880)	425
new cretaceous invertebrate fossils from Kansas and Texas. (P. 1879).	333
new invertebrate fossils from the mesozoic and cenozoic rocks of Arkan-	
sas, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. (P. 1880)	425
new species of carboniferous invertebrate fossils. (P. 1879)	333
very large fossil gasteropod from State of Puebla, Mexico. (P. 1880)	425
new molluscan forms from the Laramie and Green River groups, with dis-	
cussion of some associated forms heretofore unknown. (P. 1882)	518
note on—	
acrothele. (P. 1880)	425
Colored Firm and Fithman and imm (P. 1870)	999

WHITE, C. A.—Continued.	
note on—	
Endothyra ornata. (P. 1879)	333
occurrence of Productus giganteus in California. (P. 1850).	42
occurrence of Stricklandia salteri and Stricklandia davidsoni in Georgia.	-
(P. 1880)	427
on certain cretaceous fossils from Arkansas and Colorado. (P. 1881)	467
on the Macrocheilus of Phillips, Plectostylus of Conrad, and Soleniscus of Meek	*101
and Worthen. (P. 1883)	548
report on department of invertebrate fossils, National Museum, for 1881.	040
(R. 1884, II)	0.10
Report on department of invertebrate fossils (Meso-Cenozoic), National Mu-	618
	25'
zeum, for 1885. (R, 1885, 11)	654
the molluscan fauna of the Truckee group, including a new form. (P. 1892)	518
Whitefish-	
(coregonus nelsonii) from Alaska, description of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1881)	607
description of species of—T. H. BEAN. (P. 1882)	518
White River Canon—	
ancient remains in—R. T. Bron. (R. 1882)	540
Pima County, Ariz., ruins in-R. T. BURR. (R. 1879)	345
White River, Indiana, east fork of, fishes collected in, list of -C. II. GILBERT.	
(P. 1884)	607
White Water River, Indiana, remains onG. W. HORNSHER. (R. 1882)535	, 540
Whitesides County, Ill., mounds in-J. D. MOODY. (R. 1881)	
Whitney, J. D.—	
Catalogue of rocks, minerals, etc. (R. 1851)	75
Cave in Calaveras County, Cal. (R. 1867)	
WHITNEY, W. D. Lectures on principles of linguistic science. (R. 1863) 187,	
WRITTLESEY, C.—	
Ancient mining on shores of Lake Superior	755
Copper implements from Bayfield, Wis. (R. 1885)	
Descriptions of ancient works in Ohio	
On the fluctuations of level in North American lakes	
On fresh-water glacial drift of the Northwestern States	
The great mound on the Etowah River, Georgia. (R. 1881)	
Wickersham, James, mounds in Sangamon County, III. (R. 1883)	
Wilkes, C., duplicate shells of exploring expedition under	103
Will of Smithson. (R. 1853)	
Willemæsia group of crustacea, recent (Eryontida,) notice of new species of	0.00
Whemesa group of crustacea, recent (Ergontiale,) notice of hew species of	333
the—S. I. SMITH. (P. 1879)	244
WILLIAMS, H. C. On antiquities in some of the Southern States. (R. 1870)	
WILLIAMSON, G. Antiquities in Guatemala. (R. 1876)	299
WILLIAMS, MARK, ancient earthworks in China. (R. 1885)	549
WILLIAMSON, JAMES M. Mounds in Carroll County, Ill. (R. 1882)535,	540
WILLIS, MERRITT. Shell beds in West Chester, N. Y. (P. 1883)	548
WILLIS, J. R.; BLACKISTON; BLAND. Birds of Nova Scotia. (R. 1858)	109
WILLIS, J. R.; BLAND. Birds of Bermuda. (R. 1858)	109
WILLISTON, S. W. Synopsis of North American Syrphide	653
WILMOT, S. Notes on western gizzard shad, Dorosoma cepedianum heterurum.	
(P. 1878)	332
Wilson, D. Lectures on physical ethnology. (R. 1862)	150
Wilson, Henry, eulogy on—P. Parker. (R. 1875).	298
WILTHEISS, E. T. Earthworks and mounds in Miami County, Ohio. (R.	
1831) 620,	623

Wind-	
and fog-J. Balfour. (R. 1866)	214
articles on, preserved in Smithsonian. (R. 1874)	286
changes of—C. Mallinikroot. (R. 1866).	214
connection of gales of, and appearance of aurora-R. T. KNIGHT; J. HENRY.	
(R. 1871)	249
observations of, in the—	
Arctic Seas—I. I. HAYES	196
Aretic Seas—E. K. KANE	104
Arctic Seas—F. L. McCLINTOCK	146
United States	157
relation between difference of pressure and velocity of-J. HANN. (R.	
1877)	3, 398
Winds—	,
in Florida—J. Baltzell. (R. 1866)	214
of the globe—J. H. COFFIN	
of the northern hemisphere—J. H. Coffin.	52
upper, importance of attention to the—C. Dewey. (R. 1866)	214
Wing, Daniel. Shell-heaps in Barnstable County, Mass. (R. 1881)	
WING, DAVIEL Shell-heaps in Bathstable County, mass. (1. 1861)	
Winnipeg Lake, egging expedition to—D. Guxx. (R. 1867)	215
Winslow, F., catalogue of economic mollusca of the United States at the Lon-	~10
don Fisheries Exhibition in 1883	EEA
WIRTZ, H. R. Herbarium captured in Tennessee. (R. 1862)	
	150
Wisconsin—  (P. 1877)	0.39
antiquities in—M. STRONG. (R. 1877)	323
antiquities of—I. LAPHAM	70
Bayfield, copper implements from—C. WHITTLESEY. (R. 1885)	,
earthworks in—E. E. Breed. (R. 1872).	271
Grant County, elephant mound in—J. WARNER. (R. 1872)	271
Grant County, observations on prehistoric mounds of—M. STRONG. (R.	
1876)	299
mound in—C. K. DEAN. (R. 1872).	271
mounds and osteology of mound-builders of-J. N. DE HART. (R. 1877)	323
mound in—W. G. Anderson. (R. 1879)	345
National Home, mounds near—George W. Barber—(R. 1881)	
salamander of—P. R. Hoy. (R. 1854)	75
Winnebago County, mounds in—T. Armstrong. (R. 1879)	345
Wise, J., on observations by, of a thunder-storm—R. Hare. (R. 1854)	75
Wiseman, N. Identification of the artisan and artist. (R. 1870)	244
WISSNER, J. Meteorology of the District of Columbia. (R. 1857)	107
WITHERS, R. E. Memorial address on Joseph Henry	356
Woeikoff, A.—	
Discussion of winds of the globe	268
Meteorology in Russia. (R. 1872)	271
Wolstenholm Sound, tidal record at—Com. Saunders	130
Wood-	
ancient implement of, from Connecticut—E. W. Ellsworth. (R. 1876)	299
preservation of. (R. 1864)	188
Wood, H. C.—	
Bibliography of algæ	241
Contribution to the history of the fresh-water algæ of North America	
Fever. A study in morbid and normal physiology. (R. 1878)341,	357
Instructions for collecting myriapods, phalangidæ, etc. (R. 1866)	214
Study of nature and mechanism of fever. Toner lecture No. IV	282

## ica, description of—D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1441)-----467 Xerobates, land tortoises of genus—F. W. True. (P. 1881)..... 467 Xiphiids, nomenclature of the-T. GILL. (P. 1882)..... 518 Xiphister, description of new species of, from Monterey, Cal.-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1880) 425 H. Mis. 170——55

Xyrichthys—	
psittacus, notes on-G. B. GOODE; T. H. BEAN. (P. 1884)	607
rosipes, new species, description of -D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1884)	607
Xystreurys liolepis, new flounder from Santa Catalina Island, Cal., description	
of-D. S. Jordan; C. H. Gilbert. (P. 1880)	425
Υ.	
Yacht Fox—	
meteorological observations made on-F. L. McClintock	146
Yale College—	
catalogue of meteorites in—G. J. Brush. (R. 1868)	224
museum, list of fishes collected by Prof. Frank II. Bradley-D. S. JORDAN;	
C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
YARROW, H. C.—	
Check-list of North American reptilia and batrachia	493
Description of new species of reptiles and amphibians in the U. S. National	F1.1
Museum. (P. 1882)	518
nia vagrans plutonia; Entania henshawi, Baseanium flagelliforme bicine-	
tum, Tropidonotus compressicandus walkeri.) (P. 1883)	548
Report on department of reptiles and batrachians, National Museum, for	040
1884. (R. 1884, II)	648
Report on department of reptiles, National Museum, for 1885. (R. 1885, II).	654
Study of mortuary customs of the North American Indians. (E. 1879-1880).	476
Yellow perch, note on scientific name of-D. S. JORDAN. (P. 1885)	650
Yellowstone River, prehistoric remains near the—P. W. Norris. (R. 1879)	345
Yoruba, Africa—	
country and people of, description of-T. J. Bowen	98
language of, bibliography of	98
language of, grammar and dictionary of—T. J. Bowen; W. W. Turner	98
language of, grammar and dictionary of—Southern Baptist Missionary	00
SOCIETY	98
Young, C. B.— Translation of Morin on warming and ventilating buildings. (R. 1873;	
R. 1874)	120
Translation of Von Baumhauer on a universal meteorograph. (R. 1879)	345
Young, Thomas, enlogy on, by F. Arago. (R. 1869).	228
Young, W. J. Cloud bursts. (R. 1867)	215
Yu (Chinese name of jade), study of—S. BLONDEL. (R. 1876)	299
Yucatan—	
Cozumel, Albatross collection of birds from, catalogue of-R. RIDGWAY.	
(P. 1885)	650
new warbler from, description of—R. RIDGWAY. (P. 1885)	650
remarks on Cara gigantesea of Yzamal in—A. Schott. (R. 1869)	228
Yukon, Russian America, journey to the—W. W. KIRBY. (R. 1864)	188
Yzamal, Yucatan, remarks on Cava gigantesea of—A. Schott. (R. 1869)	228
$\mathbb{Z}_{*}$	
Zantedeschi, F. R. Electricity of induction in aerial strata of atmosphere	
surrounding cloud resolving into rain, etc. (R. 1870)	244
Zapotec remains, notice of—B. MAYER; J. G. SAWKINS	86
Zeledon, José C. Catalogue of the birds of Costa Rica, indicating those spe-	
cies of which the U. S. National Museum possesses specimens from	
that country. (P. 1885)	655

Ziphius grebnitzkii, new species, description of L. Stejneger. (P. 1883)	548
ZISGENBALS, H. Schlagintweit ethnographic collection. (R. 1867	215
Zone of small planets between Mars and Jupiter, lecture on the -1. Loomis.	
(R. 1854)	7
Zoological—	
Gardens, Hamburg. Exchange of specimens. (R. 1867)	215
position of Texas—E. D. COPE	412
Record, list of generic names supplemental to those indexed in S. II.	
SCUDDER	470
Zoölogicus, Nomenclator. A list of generic names of recent and fossil animals-	
	470
Zoology—	
Account of progress in—T. Gill—	
1881 (R. 1881)	487
1882 (R. 1882)	533
1853 (R. 1883)	582
1004 (D. 1004)	617
1884 (R. 1884)	643
1885 (R. 1885)	470
list of generic names employed in-S. H. SCUDDER.	
record of recent progress in, 1879, 1880—T. Gill. (R. 1880)	431
Zuñi, culture growth—F. II. CUSHING	652
Zuñi fetiches—F. H. Cushing. (E. 1880–1851)	943
Zygonectes—	25.5
auroguttatus, description of -O. P. HAY. (P. 1-85)	650
inurus, description of-D. S. JORDAN; C. H. GILBERT. (P. 1882)	518
zonifer, new species from Nashville, Ga., description of - D. S. JORDAN; S.	
E. MEEK. (P. 1881)	607



١.

Accounts, system of	3
Agencies, foreign, of the Institution	99
Alaska, account of Indians of, by H. T. Allen	258
Commercial Company, co-operation of	6
explorations in, by C. II, Townsend.	6
	45
Allen, H. T., the Atuatanas of Alaska	258
Alphabetical index of Smithsonian publications, by W. J. Rhees	640
Anatomy, comparative, department of	46
Annuity, proposed, disapproved by Regents	xiii
Anthropology, papers relating to	205
Antiquities, department of	38
Appendix, general	503
Appropriation for year 1886-'87 by the Regents.	xiii
Appropriations by Congress for ethnological researchesxv	
international exchanges	,
U. S. National Museum.	xvii
Archæology, department of	38
of Michoacan, by Dr. X. Leon	306
Archeologic symbols	66
Arctic America, explorations in	5
Argentine Republic, correspondence with, on exchanges	107
Arizona, explorations in	8
Armory building, National Museum	iivz
Art, ancient, relation of, to Mexican antiquities, by W. H. Holmes	319
Arts and industries, department of	33
Asia, explorations and collections in	10
Astronomical observations, report on, by G. H. Boehmer	367
Atlantic coast of the United States, contributions from	9
Austria-Hungary, correspondence with, on exchanges	109
В.	
Bache, A. D., portrait of	2
Baird, S. F., letters from, on exchanges	
to Committee on the Library of Congress	102
report of	1
Balances verified by Executive Committee	xviii
Bayard, T. F., Secretary of State, letters from, on exchanges	
Bean, T. H., department of fishes.	-41
Beckwith, Paul, enstoms of the Dakota Indians	245
Belgian minister, letter from, on exchanges.	104
Bergian minister, letter from, on exchanges.	

	Page.
Bendire, C. E., collection of nests and eggs presented by	7
department of oology	41
explorations by	7
Bequest proposed by B. Pickman Mann	iiiz
Bernadou, J. B., collections presented by	10
Beyer, H. G., section of materia medica	34
Bibliography of Isaac Lea	15
F. B. Meek	16
C. D. Walcott	17
C. A. White	16
Binney, W. G., manual of American land shells	15
Birds, department of	39
eggs, collection of	41
	7
nests and eggs, collection of Bendire and Merrill presented	
department of	41
Board of Regents	x, 2
journal of	Χi
Boehmer, G, H., arrangements by, for exchanges with Austria-Hungary	109
list of foreign correspondents	113
report on astronomical observatories	367
exchanges	83
Bolles, T. Dix, collections by	7
Bolton, H. C., catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals	12
index to the literature of Uranium	14
Botany, names by California Indians	235
British Government, correspondence with, on exchanges	111
Museum, exchanges with	111
Brussels convention on international exchanges	104
Buffalo, specimens of, procured by W. T. Hornaday	7
Building, additional, for U. S. National Museum required.	4
annex, removal of, important	4
for Museum, appropriation	zvii
required for alcoholic collections	4
stones, collection of	49
prepared for M. K. Jesup	zvi
Buildings	3
Bulletins of the U. S. National Museum	15
Bureau of Ethnology, appropriations forxv	i, xvii
explorations by	9
operations of	9,51
publications of	19
C.	
California, explorations in, by P. H. Ray	8
California Indians, botany of	235
Cautwell, Lieutenant, explorations by	6
Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals, by H. C. Bolton	
	12
Smithsonian publications, by W. J. Rhees	485
Central Apparies applications in	47
Charm stones by Dr. L. G. Nata-	9
Charm stones, by Dr. L. G. Yates	296
Chemical literature indexes	14
Clarke, F. W., department of minerals.	48
Clark, A. H., section of historical relies	36

	Page.
Classified list of Smithsonian publications, by W. J. Rhees	607
Columbus, 400th anniversary of discovery of America by, proposed exposition	
in 1892	5
Commander Islands, explorations of	7
ornithology	16
Comparative anatomy, department of	46
Congress, action by, establishing international exchange.	101
appropriation by, for exchanges	20
ethnological researchesxv	,
international exchanges	zvi
U. S. National Museum	xvii
letter of Secretary transmitting report to	iii
resolutions of, to print annual Smithsonian reports	ii, 15
Contents of report for 1886	V
Contributions to Knowledge, account of	11
foreign establishments receiving	201
Conventions for exchanges	23
Coke, investigation of	50
research on, for J. Hotchkiss	xvi.
Cope, E. D., report on reptiles	41
Coppes, Dr. Henry, re-elected Regent	22
member of Executive Committee	xi,2
Copper River, natives of, account of, by H. T. Allen	258
Corea, explorations in	10
Correspondence, increase of force employed	1
Correspondents, foreign, list of	113
Corwin, cruise of the	6
Costa Rica, collections from	10
Cuba, collections from	10
Cullom, Hon. Shelby M. (Senator), appointed Regent	xi
Cunard line of steamers, free freight by	93
D.	
Dakota Indians, customs of	245
Dall, W. H., department of mollusks.	43
De Melsbroeck, Belgian minister, letter from, on exchanges	104
Dewey, F. P., department of metallurgy	49
Documents for exchange, deficiencies of	103
Dugès, A., explorations by	9
Diges, A., explorations by	
E.	
	35
Earll, R. E., section of fishes and animal products.	
Earthworks at Fort Ancient, Ohio, by W. M. Thompson	935 283
Eells, Rev. M., stone age of Oregon	200
Eggs, collections of, Bendire and Merrill, presented by	44
Entomology, department of	ix
Establishment, the, members ex officio of	ziii
Estimates for 1887.	
Ethnological researches, condition of appropriations, July 1, 1886xv	, zvil
Ethnology, bureau of, appropriations forxv	9
explorations by operations of	9, 15
publications of	19
report of researches by	51
department of, in National Museum	36
GCDatterent of the victorial vitasoum sassas seems	

	Page.
Exchanges, additions to list of correspondents	113
Argentine Republic	107
Austria-Hungary	109
Brussels convention	104
condition of appropriations, July 1, 1886xv	i, xvii
Congressional action relative to	101
cost of, 1846–1886	101
duty of Public Printer.	102
facilities granted by transportation companies	92
foreign agencies	109
centers of distribution	96
free transportation for	21
Great Britain	111
increase of force employed.	1
international, statistics	19
report on, G. H. Boehmer.	83
shipments for 1850-1886	91
special agent needed in Europe.	23
U. S. Government	22
documents, exchange	101
Executive Committee of the Board of Regents.	X
certify to correctness of accounts.	zviii
election of members	2 4111
to approve expenditures	xiii
Expenditures of Institution to June 30, 1886:	XV
1	5 ×
Explorations for 1886, account ofby Bureau of Ethnology	51
DV Bureau of Ellinology	16
5, 241044 of 2414 of 5	
F.	9
F. Finances	3
F. Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented	xii
F. Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup.	xii xvi
F. Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup Fish Commission, U. S., account of	xii xvi 80
F.  Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10
F.  Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42
F.  Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup.  Fish Commission, U. S., account of explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup.  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent.	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup.  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent.  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup. Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent. Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent. Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to. Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson	xii xvi 80 6, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent. Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to. Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent. Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to. Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou plants, department of	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent. Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to. Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou plants, department of Fossils, invertebrates, department of.	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup. Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent. Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to. Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou plants, department of Fossils, invertebrates, department of. Freight, free, for exchanges	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent.  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to.  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.	xii xvi 80 6, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.  Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886.	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21 93 xv, 3
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.  Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886.  Funds administered by Institution	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21 93 xv, 3 xvii
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.  Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886.	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21 93 xv, 3
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.  Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886.  Funds administered by Institution  Furniture and fixtures, U. S. National Museum	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21 93 xv, 3 xvii
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.  Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886.  Funds administered by Institution  Furniture and fixtures, U. S. National Museum  G.	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 46 21 93 xv, 3 xvii
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by investigations by  Fisheries, section of Fishes, department of Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution correspondents, additions to Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou plants, department of Fossils, invertebrates, department of. Freight, free, for exchanges statistics of. Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886. Funds administered by Institution Furniture and fixtures, U. S. National Museum  G. Gaumer, G. F., collections presented by	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 47 46 21 93 xv, 3 xvii xvii
Finances  of Institution, exhibit of, presented  Fish casts prepared for M. K. Jesup  Fish Commission, U. S., account of  explorations by  investigations by  Fisheries, section of  Fishes, department of  Fleming, S., Time-reckoning for the twentieth century  Flügel, Dr., services as exchange agent  Foreign agents of Smithsonian Institution  correspondents, additions to  Fort Ancient, Ohio, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson  Fossil invertebrates, list of publications relating to, by J. B. Marcou  plants, department of  Fossils, invertebrates, department of.  Freight, free, for exchanges  statistics of.  Fund, Smithsonian, condition of, in 1886.  Funds administered by Institution  Furniture and fixtures, U. S. National Museum  G.	xii xvi 80 3, 9, 10 42 34 41 345 97 99 113 335 16 46 21 93 xv, 3 xvii

873

	Page.
Geology, economic, department of	, i()
physical, department of	49
Goode, G. B., department of arts and industries	1313
Government, assistance by, to exchanges	20
documents, exchange of	101
ovolvanos	
exchanges	85
Gray, Asa, re-elected Regent	2
Great Britain, correspondence with, on exchanges	111
Grebnitsky, explorations by	7
Green, L. W., explorations by	F
Gnesde, L., collections presented by	10
Gutierez, M. F., letter on exchanges with Argentine Republic	107
dutien 27 m. 1.7 retter on exchanges with Argentine Reprinte	107
11,	
Habel bequest	Z V
Hamburg-American Packet Company, free freight by	91
Hamilton bequest	Z.V.
Harvard University, Mercer bequest to	XIII
Healy, Captain, explorations by	ti
Henry, Professor J., scientific writings of	13
Herbarium, account of	-17
Historic relics	3.0
Hitchcock, R., section of textiles and foods	*3*3
Holmes, W. H., department of American aboriginal pottery	38
Tromes, w. a., department of American aboriginal pottery	
spurious Mexican antiquities	319
Hoopa Indians, collection illustrating	H
Hornaday, W.T., specimens of buffalo procured by	7
Hotchkiss, J., apparatus provided by	50
fund from, for researchxv	i, zvii
Hupa or Hoopa Indians	
	,
1.	
Illustrations to Report, list of	viii
Income, appropriation of, for 1556-187	xiii
Indexing chemical literature	1.4
Indian languages	65
Indians, California, botany of	235
Dakota, customs of, by P. Beckwith	245
Hupa, account of	205
Quinaielt, of Washington Territory	
Insects, department of	-11
Instruments, collection of	26
International exchanges	19
Invertebrate fossils, department of	46
The Contact 1088118, (repairment of 11111111111111111111111111111111111	45
Invertebrates, marine, department of	31)
J.	
Jamaica, collections from	10
Japan, collections presented by department of education of	11
explorations in	10
explorations in	
Jesup, M. K., fund from, for research	) 2 / (1
Johnson, J. W., explorations by	6
Journal of proceedings of the Board of Regents	Xi
Jouy, P. L., explorations by	10

K.

	Page.
Kamtschatka, ornithology	16
Keam, Thomas, explorations by	9
Knowlton, F. H., department of plants	47
1	1.
L.	
Labradar avalarations in hr I M Turner	5
Labrador, explorations in, by L. M. Turner	
	65
Lea, Isaae, bibliography of	15
Lenox, W., portrait of	2
Leon, Dr. Nickolas, archæology of Michoacan (Mexico)	366
Library Committee of Congress	₹5
of Congress	23
Smithsonian, statistics of 1846–1886	92
statistics of, 1875 to 1886	25
"Lienzo," drawing on linen, Tucutacato, by Dr. N. Leon	306
List of foreign correspondents, additions to	113
of the Institution	14
institutions in United States receiving publi-	
eations	12
Lithology, department of	49
Lyman, T., investigations by	45
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
$M_{\bullet}$	
McKay, C. L., explorations by	7
Maclean, John, re-elected regent.	2
resignation of, from Executive Committee	xii
Mammals, department of	39
Mann, B. Pickman, letter of, relative to bequest to the Institutionxi	
	,
Manual of American land shells, by W. G. Binney	15
Marcou, J. B., investigation by	47
publications relating to fossil invertebrates	16
Marine invertebrates, department of	45
Mason, O. T., department of ethnology	36
on the Ray collection from Hupa reservation	205
Maury, J. W., portrait of	2
Meek, F. B., bibliography of	16
Meigs, General M. C., appointed Regent	xi, 2
elected to Executive Committee	xii, 2
Meleagrinæ (pearl oysters), parasites in, by R. E. C. Stearns	339
Mercer, Rev. Alexander G., bequest of	xiii
Merrill, G. P., department of lithology	49
Merrill, J. C., collection of eggs presented by	7
Mesozoic section of department of invertebrate fossils	47
Metallurgy, department of	50
Mexican antiquities and their relation to ancient art, by W. H. Holmes	319
archæology, by Dr. N. Leon	306
Mexico and Central America, collections from	9
birds of, determination of	40
explorations in	9
Michoacan, Mexico, archeology of, by Dr. N. Leon	306
Mindeleff, C. and V., explorations by	9
Minerals, department of	48
Miscellaneous Collections, account of	12
foreign establishments receiving	200
Toreign establishments receiving	200

875

711 1 11 0 117	Page.
Mitchell, S. W., researches upon venoms of serpents	11
Mollusks, department of	43
Montana, explorations in	7
Mound explorations	51
Muller, Frederick, appointed agent in 1563	97
Museum, U. S. National, account of	26
building	4
bulletins	15
condition of finances	xvii
staff of	29
Oldit VI ***********************************	29
A.	
N.	
National Museum, H. S. (was Museum)	
National Museum, U.S. (see Museum).	2.10
Navajo artist, account of, by R. W. Shufeldt	240
Nelson, E. W., exploration by	8,9
New building required for U. S. National Museum	4
New Orleans Exposition, temporary building for	:3
New Mexico, explorations in	X
Niehols, H. E., collections by	7
North German Lloyd, free freight by	93
0,	
Observatories, report on, by G. H. Boehmer	367
Officers of the Institution	ix
Ohio, Fort Ancient, earthworks at, by W. M. Thompson	335
Oology, department of	41
Oregon, stone age of, by Rev. M. Eells	283
Ornithologists' Union	40
Ornithology of the Commander Islands, Kamtschatka	16
or the community is the community is a second control of the control of	10
P.	
	10
Paleontological bibliographies.	16
Paleozoic section of department of invertebrate fossils	46
Palmer, E., collections presented by	10
explorations by	8
Pearl oysters, parasites, etc., by R. E. C. Stearns	339
Periodicals, catalogue of scientific and technical	12
Phelps, Hon. W. W., appointed Regent	xi, 2
Plants, department of	47
Plummets or sinkers, by Dr. L. G. Yates	296
Poey, F., collections presented by	10
Portraits of Regents	2
Pottery, department of American aboriginal	37
Powell, J. W., Director of Burean of Ethnology	19
	xvii
ethnological researches by	zvii
Preservation of collections, U. S. National Museum	
Printing annual reports, delay in	18
Proceedings in the U.S. National Museum	17
account of	17
Publications, Smithsonian, account of	11
alphabetical index of, by W. J. Rhees	640
classified list of, by W. J. Rhees	607
catalogue of by W. J. Rhees	485

	Page
Publications, Smithsonian, foreign establishments, receiving	201
list of institutions in the United States receiving	12
by U. S. National Museum.	13
Q.	
Quinaielt Indians, Washington Territory, by C. Willoughby	267
R.	
Dethin D. Israelmant of marine invental mater	45
Rathbun, R., department of marine invertebrates	4 <b>5</b>
Rau, C., department of antiquities	205
exploration by	8
Receipts and expénditures of the Institution	3
of Institution to June 30, 1886	XV
Regents of the Institution for 1886	Z
changes in the Board of .	2
Journal of Proceedings of	xi
Reichert, E. T., researches upon venoms of serpents.	11
Repayments to the Institution	xvi
Report, annual, for 1886, subjects of	iv
of Prof. S. F. Baird	1
of executive committee accepted	iiz
for the year	X A
of Smithsonian Institution	17
of the Secretary received.	xii
on exchanges by G. H. Bochmer	83
Smithsonian, annual account of printing	17
Reports, Smithsonian, foreign establishments receiving.	194
Reptiles and batrachians, department of	41
Researches by Jesup and Hotchkiss funds	xvi
Resolution of Congress relative to printing annual report	ii
Rhees, W. J., catalogue of Smithsonian publications	07,640
ehief elerk	X
Ridgway, R., department of birds	40
Riley, C. V., department of entomology	44
Rocks, collection of	49
Rocky Mountain region, explorations in	7
S.	
Scientific writings of Joseph Henry	13
Scudder, N. P., bibliography of Isaac Lea by	15
Secretary Baird's letter of transmittal to Congress.	iii
report to Regents	1
Serpents, venoms of, researches upon	11
Shells, department of	43
manual of American, by W. G. Binney	15
Shepherd, A. R., collections presented by	9
Sherman, Senator John, acting Vice-President United States, and Regent	xi
member of the Board of Regents	2
Shipping list, exchange agents	95
Shufeldt, R. W., explorations by	8
Navajo artist ,	240
Sidewalk, appropriation for	xvii

Signal Office, explorations by, in Labrador Service, withdrawal of stations.  Singleton, Hon. O. R., appointed Regent. Smith, J. B., department of entomology: Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge fund, condition of, in 1886 Miscellaneous Collections.	xi, 9 44 11 xv 12 640
Service, withdrawal of stations.  Singleton, Hon, O. R., appointed Regent.  Smith, J. B., department of entomology:  Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge fund, condition of, in 1886  Miscellaneous Collections	44 11 xv 12 640 455
Smith, J. B., department of entomology: Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge fund, condition of, in 1886 Miscellaneous Collections	44 11 xv 12 640 455
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. fund, condition of, in 1886 Miscellaneous Collections	11 xv 12 640 485
fund, condition of, in 1886 Miscellaneous Collections	xv 12 640 485
Miscellaneous Collections	12 640 485
	640 485
111 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	485
publications, alphabetical index of, by W. J. Rhees	
catalogue of, by W. J. Rhees	607
classified list of, by W. J. Rhees	
Spofford, A. R., extracts from report of	23
Spurious Mexican antiquities, by W. H. Holmes	319
Subjects of annual report for 1886	iv
State, Secretary of, letter from, on exchanges	104
Stearns, R. E. C., department of mollusks	43
parasites, commensels, and domiciliars in pearl by sters	339
Stejneger, L., explorations by	7
ornithology of Commander Islands and Kamtschatka	16
Stephenson, James, explorations by	9
Stone age of Oregon, by Rev. M. Eells	283
Streets, T. H., explorations by	7
Swan, J. G., explorations by	7
Synonomy of Indian tribes	65
Т.	
Taxidermists, exhibition by	32
Thomas, C., explorations by	9
Thompson, W. M., earthworks at Fort Ancient, Ohio	335
Time-reckoning for the twentieth century, by S. Fleming	345
Townsend, C. II., explorations in Alaska	6
California	8
Transportation companies, grants by	- 93
free, of exchanges	21
historical collection illustrating	36
Tree, L., letter from, on exchanges	106
True, F. W., department of mammals	39
comparative anatomy	46
Turner, L. M., explorations by	5
U.	
Uranium, index to literature of, by H. C. Bolton	1.1
V.	
The second secon	11
Venous of serpents, researches upon, by Mitchell and Reichert	31
Visitors to the Institution and Museum.	
Vouchers, examination of, by Executive Committee	
T\".	
Walcott, C. D., bibliography of	17
department of paleozoic fossils.	46
War Department, aid rendered by	7
Ward, L. F., department of plants	47
Washington Territory, explorations in	7
Quinaielt Indians, by C. Willoughby	267

Watkins, D. A., collections presented by
Watkins, J. E., section of transportation, historical collection
Weissenfels, Count, letter to, on exchanges with Austria-Hangary
Welling, Dr. James C., elected chairman of the Executive Committee
Wesley, William, appointed agent for exchanges in 1862
West Indies, explorations in
White, C. A., bibliography of
department of mesozoic fossils
Wilde, E., exchanges with Argentine Republic
Wilkinson, M. E., collections presented by
Willoughby, C., Indians of Washington Territory.
Wilson, Hon. W. L., appointed Regent.
Wolfe, H. D., explorations by
···,,,,,
Υ.
Yale College, Mercer bequest to
Yarrow, H. C., department of reptiles.
Yates, Dr. L. G., charm stones, plummets or sinkers.
Yeates, W. L., department of minerals
Yucatan, explorations in
Theatan, explorations in
Z.
Zeledon, J. C., collections presented by











