

pressed by authors for a more rapid interchange of views, and an earlier knowledge of the progress of research; and the editors hope that the friends and patrons of science will aid in promoting its wider circulation. We believe that there are many public and private libraries and reading rooms, throughout the country, which are not yet supplied with this journal, which is certainly one of the most important of existing scientific publications.

—The expedition of Yale College students, under the leadership of Prof. O. E. Marsh, spent several months in the Rocky Mountain regions, investigating its flora and fauna, and collecting for the Yale Museum as fine collections as possible of the extinct animal remains found in such abundance in the tertiaries and cretaceous deposits of Nebraska, Dakota, and Wyoming. Leaving this region they will visit California, and after investigating the geology of the Pacific coast, will return through Colorado and Kansas, reaching New Haven, if possible, in November. We have since learned that their endeavours have been crowned with great success. They spent three weeks examining the geology of the country between the north and south branches of the River Platte, and discovered in Northern Colorado an extensive tertiary deposit, abounding in fossil remains. The formation is identical with the "Mauvaises terres" deposit of Dakota, and apparently forms the south-western border of some ancient fresh-water lake. These beds were traced to the north, and along the North Platte River; several thousand specimens were collected, and among them a number of new species of tertiary mammals.

—There has just been started in the city of Baltimore, U.S., a society of fifteen members, called "The Maryland Academy of Sciences." It is intended to pay special attention to microscopy. The principal officers are Philip T. Tyson, President; John G. Morris, Vice-president; Edwin A. Darymple, Corresponding Secretary.

—Prof. Verrill, of New Haven, has just returned from an expedition to the Bay of Fundy. The greatest depth encountered in dredging even as far as fifty miles from the coast, was not beyond 120 fathoms. Very large collections were made, many rare and about sixty new species were discovered, the number of species in Prof. Stimpson's list being more than doubled. We hope soon to have a catalogue of the fauna of the bay from Prof. Verrill.

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