

JUMPING BEANS; A CORRECTION.

The compositor in setting up my note on the Mexican jumping seeds unfortunately dropped three lines of the manuscript, and caused me to say "Well the exact name of the apple-worm is *Carpocapsa salitans*," and as the proof of this note (p. 125) was read hurriedly, after the rest of the November number had been revised, the error was overlooked. What I had written was as follows:— "Well the exact name of the apple-worm is *Carpocapsa pomonella*, and the motive power of the jumping bean is the grub of a near relative of the codling-moth, which has been christened "*Carpocapsa saltitans*." The so-called "beans" also are not the seeds of the plant but the carpels. The ovary is three-celled, and each carpel contains but a single seed, which is entirely devoured by the grub, and the beans which we see are the empty carpels.—Ed.

GEOLOGY.

Edited by Dr. R. W. Ellis.

The Cretaceous System in Canada. Presidential address, Section IV, Royal Society of Canada, by J. F. Whiteaves, Montreal, November, 1893. This paper gives a comprehensive resume, to date, of the various researches and results obtained in the palaeontological investigations of the Cretaceous System in Canada. The first part of the address deals with the bibliography of the subject, twelve papers having been published before 1867 by various writers: Meek, Newberry, Shumard, Hector, Bauerman, Heer, Etheridge and Gabb having contributed to the literature in question. Here Mr. Whiteaves adds that: "With the birth of the new Dominion, however, the conditions were changed, and the seventeen annual reports published since 1867, with many special publications not included therein, will abundantly show how far the new obligations imposed upon its staff have been met." Since 1867 the knowledge of the rocks and the fauna and flora entombed in them has increased from year to year, until now we find that the Cretaceous rocks of Canada are as well, if not better, described and known as the rocks of any other epoch in geology. The stratigraphical relations of the various subdivisions of the Cretaceous rocks to each other and to the overlying newer or underlying older rocks have been described by Drs.