

recently from Idaho, by Messrs. Pilsbry & Vanatta. [See "Nautilus," Vol. XI, p. 44.] A full account of the genus, with figures and anatomical details of both species, has been published by the last-named authors in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1898. The paper, with which I suppose most Canadian conchologists are familiar, is entitled, "Revision of the North American Slugs: *Binneya*, *Hemphillia*, *Hesperarion*, *Prophysaon* and *Anadenulus*." For the benefit of those who have not paid much attention to slugs, I may say that the genus *Hemphillia* differs from all other genera represented in our fauna in that the mantle has a large opening above (about 5 x 3 mm. in extent) exposing to view nearly the whole of the internal shell.

Figure No. 75 in Binney's Manual is an accurate representation of our slug as contracted in alcohol, but figure 78 in the same work bears small resemblance to it either alive or dead.

Nanaimo, B.C., Oct. 15, 1900.

A NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The recently issued report of the United States National Museum drawn up by the Acting Assistant Secretary, C. D. Walcott, and containing 246 pages, shows the progress made during the last year. Part I discusses the condition and progress of the Museum itself, whereas Part II treats of the papers describing and illustrating the collections of the National Museum.

Part I is of special interest and gives an idea of the equipment of the Museum and staff. The Department of Anthropology alone has seventeen curators and assistants. The Division of Animal Biology has twenty-seven curators and assistants besides three honorary associates. The Division of Plants counts eight curators and assistants, whilst the Division of Geology and Mineralogy numbers eighteen curators and assistants. The Museum authorities consist of a Secretary and Keeper, the Hon. S. P. Langley; an Assistant Secretary, the Hon. C. D. Walcott, and an Executive Curator, Mr. F. W. True; besides two