

same as the blood of the animals in the early ages of the world, and transmitted to us in the course of æonic development? Professor Macallum's results suggest this. Mammalian serum in its proportions of sodium, calcium and potassium, is not unlike the fluid contents of the jellyfish. The evolutionist can now claim that our blood, apart from the red corpuscles, has come down to us from an ancestral stock as lowly as the medusæ, and as remote in time as the Jurassic and even the primitive Palæozoic epochs! Hardly less wonderful is the conclusion that the inorganic composition of jellyfishes is not due to the sea-water environment of to-day, but "reflects the composition of sea-water . . . of past geological periods, possibly very remote periods." Divested of technical terms and abstruse expressions, Professor Prince's account of Dr. Macallum's remarkable researches, compressed into seven pages of these "Further Contributions," furnishes reading of rare and profound interest to all scientific students.

In reviewing a publication so welcome and of such unusual interest to all scientific students, it might appear to be superfluous to call attention to errors and to faults, typographical or otherwise. Some such faults there are, and it would have been well to have avoided or corrected them before issue from the press. In Professor Wright's paper the references to the literature are in some cases detailed in the text, in other cases they are relegated to the last page of the paper. This should have been avoided. The magnification of the figures in the plates should have been given in all cases, whereas in nearly half the figures there is no clue to the size of the organisms. Many readers will wonder what size, for example, are the interesting tailed Ascidian larvæ on Plate VII. (figs. 11 and 12). An even graver complaint is justifiable regarding the description of plates in Professor Prince's paper. Thus on Plate VIII, figs. 6c and 7 are described as the pilchard (they are evidently young gaspereaux), while figs. 10 and 11, described on page 109 as gaspereaux, are pilchard, and are copied as stated on page 108 from Mr. J. T. Cunningham's well-known and not very good figures in the Journal of the Marine Biological Station of Britain. On page 57 in Dr. MacKay's very accurate paper *Licmophora* is misprinted *Licmphora*, while the only misprint apparently in the venerable Dr. Fowler's botanical list is æ for æ in Gramineæ (page 67). On page 76 *Membranipora* is there spelt *Men* not *Mem*, while on page 101 the familiar term Clupeidæ has the grotesque form Clupieidæ. Finally, on page 89 the page heading to Mr. Cornish's notes on the fishes of Canso appears as "The Marine Polyzoa of Canso, Nova Scotia."