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The present reviewer subscribes heartily to these words and intends no belittling of this brilliant book, but the fact remains that so much space in it has been required for the applications of physical-chemical theory, that much of what we have hitherto considered higher inorganic chemistry has been crowded out, theory as well as fact, and that Erdmann's book supplies those facts and those theories which are lacking in Ostwald's. Every chemist should own and study both books.

EDWARD RENOUF.

NOTES.

Copies of the 'Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications of the United States from September 5, 1774, to March 4, 1881, compiled, by order of Congress, by B. Perley Poore, Clerk of Printing Records, are now for sale for \$1.90. Remittance should be by money order payable to W. H. Collins, Chief Clerk, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

THE work on the 'Mammals of Egypt,' left unfinished by the recent death of Dr. John Anderson, will be completed under the supervision of Mrs. Anderson.

UNDER the title 'First on the Antarctic Continent' Mr. Borchgrevink, the commander of the recent Antarctic expedition, has now completed the account of his voyage in the *Southern Cross* and of the adventures and incidents in the land near the South Pole. The volume will be published very shortly by George Newnes (Limited).

PROFESSOR WILBUR C. KNIGHT has published a large-sized block-line geological map of Wyoming in Bulletin 45 of the Wyoming Experiment Station, accompanying 'A Preliminary Report on the Artesian Basins of Wyoming.'

D. K. KEILHACK has issued, through the Gebrüder Borntraeger of Berlin, the fourth yearly edition of his *Taschenbuch für Geologen, Paläontologen und Mineralogen*.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

AT the 109th meeting, held at the Cosmos Club, January 23, 1901, the following papers were presented:

Shell Bluff, Georgia, one of Lyell's Original Localities: T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN.

This locality is in Burke county, Georgia, on the Savannah River, about 20 miles in a straight line below Augusta, and about 100 miles above Savannah. It was examined by Sir Charles Lyell during his first visit to the United States and was first brought into prominence by him. Subsequently Conrad visited and studied the bluff, and considering it paleontologically peculiar, gave the name Shell Bluff Group to the beds there exposed, correlating them with the base of the bluff at Vicksburg, Miss., and placing them in the columnar section immediately beneath the Jackson. Later several other geologists, including Loughridge and Professor W. B. Clark, visited the locality. Because of the prolonged discussion as to the precise position of the Shell Bluff section in the Eocene series, Mr. Vaughan visited the locality during December, 1900, and made a considerable collection of fossils. All the face of the bluff, something over 70 feet, except the uppermost 10 feet, contains a fauna identical in essential species with the Lisbon beds of Alabama, the Wautubbee beds of Mississippi, and the Texan and Louisianan Lower Claiborne of Harris and Vaughan. The uppermost layers contain almost exclusively *Ostrea Georgiana* Conrad, no fossils that could be used as positive stratigraphic indices being found, but it is most probable that this portion of the section also belongs to the same horizon. Compared with the section at Claiborne, Alabama, the section of Shell Bluff can be correlated with the Lisbon, the second horizon beneath the Claiborne sands proper, *i. e.*, it is below the *Ostrea settonformis* bed which immediately underlies the Claiborne sands.

A few of the species are: *Turbinalia pharetra* Lea, *Endopachys maclurii* (Lea), *Mesalia obruta* (Conrad), *Venericardia planicosta* Lam., *Venericardia alticostata* (Conrad), *Corbula oniscus* Conrad, *Pteropsis lapidosa* (Conrad). Approximately forty species were collected.

Trias in Northeastern Oregon: WALDEMAR LINDGREN.

As a preliminary, the occurrences of marine Trias in the western part of North America