Mr. C. C. Trowbridge presented the results of systematic observations on the effect of the wind on the migration of hawks and many other birds along the Atlantic coast. The principal points of the paper were illustrated by means of diagrams giving the directions taken by the migrating birds under the influence of different winds. It was shown that a knowledge of meteorology was necessary in considering this subject, because the effective winds depend on storm centers traveling eastward. In one case, in the height of the southward migration, a storm center off the coast of Maine caused northerly winds throughout 800,000 square miles in the eastern part of the United States and Canada, the velocity of the wind area averaging twenty miles per hour. A former paper on the subject was briefly reviewed, in which the author showed that flights of hawks and other land birds during the migrations were due to the crowding of the birds in a narrow coastline path by the wind. The recent observations now warrant the conclusion that hawks and many other birds regularly depend on a favorable wind as a help in their migratory movements, and, as a rule, migrate only when favorable winds occur. A brief account was given also of a retrograde movement of migrating swallows in the spring, evidently due to a return flight of the birds after they had been blown far out of their course by a strong wind from the west.

HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
Secretary.

SECTION OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

A MEETING was held on March 28, Professor Farrand in the chair. The present sectional officers were reelected for the ensuing year.

Dr. Clark Wissler reported on the growth of boys. The annual physical measurements of some three hundred schoolboys were correlated to discover tendencies and directions of growth. It appeared from the data that growth was rather uniform, as for example, when a boy's legs were growing rapidly his arms were also growing at a corresponding rate. By correlating the stature with its increment for the following year it was

seen that the sign of correlation changes when the pubertal maximum of growth is crossed. This means that boys who are growing rapidly at twelve, for example, continue to grow rapidly until fourteen or fifteen, when they slow down, while those growing slowly before this period now grow rapidly. Thus it appears that the point of pubertal maximum rate of growth, as determined by mass measurements, is really the point dividing the boys who mature early from those who mature late. The relation is yet more in evidence when the annual increments are correlated without regarding the absolute measurements. The results as a whole seem to show that the rate of growth in any particular year is of no special significance except as an index of the relative maturity of the individuals concerned.

Mr. W. S. Kahnweiler reported on a trip that he made last summer through French Indo-China to the Angkor Wat. His paper was illustrated with lantern views of the trip, and of the architecture and sculpture of the ancient temple. The history of the temple was briefly outlined.

R. S. WOODWORTH,
Secretary.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

At the meeting of the Club on March 11, 1902, the first paper, by Edward S. Burgess, was on 'Plant Illustration in the Middle Ages,' being a portion of a contribution to the history of early botany soon to be printed among his 'Aster Studies.' The paper was illustrated by examples from his library, of early woodcuts intended to represent *Aster*, dated 1485, 1499, etc. (long anterior to the first adequate drawing of *Aster*, that of Fuchs in 1542); also examples of the value once put upon the vellum used for manuscripts, showing an Italian manuscript dating perhaps from before 1200, in which torn vellum had been carefully mended before writing. He also exhibited a series of heliotypes representing about twenty-five pages of unpublished mediæval manuscript containing drawings of plants, and nearly as many pages more of decorated text, photographed by Professor