cussed the plans for the formation of a catalogue of the local flora. He made numerous suggestions as to methods for collecting the lower plants, illustrating his remarks with specimens. Three new members were elected.

The Club met again on March 24th, thirteen members present. Dr. N. M. Glatfelter exhibited specimens of *Salix cordata* and discussed the adnacy of their filaments as well as reduplication in some cases. He showed that adnate filaments, partial or more or less complete, are quite common, a circumstance never mentioned before by authors. Two free stamens in this species have always been recognized heretofore, and only that acute observer, W. Barratt (in Monograph of North American Willows), admitted two or *three* free stamens. Dr. Glatfelter exhibited specimens having three to five filaments with as many anthers. The filaments were united in various ways, sometimes in sets of two each, sometimes four all joined half way, in several cases even five, more or less grown together. One or two anthers were usually imperfect. The specimens were taken from a tree of *Salix cordata* var. *vestita*.

Another series of specimens of *Salix cordata* × var. *vestita* × *S. sericea* were exhibited, showing matured catkins which had not been pollinated, as the staminate flowers had all disappeared much earlier, thus limiting the further propagation of this particular form. Three new members were elected.

HERMANN VON SCHRENK,
Secretary.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—SECTION
OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY,
MARCH 21, 1898.

THE paper of the evening, illustrated by lantern, was by Dr. Heinrich Ries, entitled 'The Clay and Kaolin Deposits of Europe.' Dr. Ries sketched briefly the geographical distribution of the kaolin deposits and their relation and comparison to similar deposits of America. He then gave special attention to the deposits of Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Austria, and mentioned briefly those found in other regions. He described particularly the deposits of Cornwall, which are found in association with veins of tin

in granite areas, where it is supposed that the feldspar has been changed to kaolin through the influence of fluoric fumes rising from below. These products are very pure, containing ninety-seven and one-half per cent. of clay substance. He also spoke of the ball plastic clays found in southwestern England, which occur in lenses in large beds of sand and are used to mix with non-plastic kaolins. Refractory clays are found in England and Scotland in the Carboniferous rocks and are worked by underground mining. Impure clays, used for bricks, are particularly found in the vicinity of London. The Staffordshire blue brick, Fuller's Earth and Bath brick deposits were sketched briefly, and the technological treatment in Great Britain, Germany and the United States was compared. The latter part of the paper was devoted to a rapid summary of the position, quality, uses and manner of mining of the famous clays of Bornholm, Denmark; of the Glasspot clays of southeastern Belgium; of the kaolin deposits of Limoges, France, and the deposits of Prussia.

Professor Henry F. Osborn described the progress made this year, through international effort, in correlating the larger divisions of the fresh-water Tertiary deposits of Europe by a study of the vertebrate remains.

Professor James F. Kemp was elected chairman of the Section and Dr. Heinrich Ries secretary for the ensuing year.

RICHARD E. DODGE,
Secretary.

NEW YORK SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on March 11th at the College of the City of New York, Dr. Wm. McMurtrie in the chair. On recommendation of the chairman, speaking in behalf of the Executive Committee, the time for the election of officers was changed from the October to the June meeting, to allow the newly elected officers an opportunity to prepare the work for the ensuing year during the summer months. Dr. Bogert called the attention of the members to the fact that anyone interested in zoo-chemistry and wishing to do research work in that direction might avail him-