

hypnotic aural suggestion; the visual auto-suggestion is also well known among other races, for example, the *latah* of the Malay peoples. Persons who are past thirty or forty years of age, and chiefly women, are subject to this second form of arctic hysteria.

The chapter on family life is of especial importance; a careful account is given of relationship terms and the ideas of kinship; the system is essentially classificatory, with some suggestive modifications, the information here given being more detailed than is usually the case with even professed ethnologists. A review of the facts pertaining to marriages shows that, just as in the period of courtship, there are two distinct tendencies, one towards loose sexual relations, and the other towards idealising constancy and mutual faithfulness. So, also, in marriage, there is a striving towards exogamy and an inclination towards consanguineous marriages, which, it seems, were common in former times. Both the Yakut (who in general practise very strict exogamy) and the Yukaghir observe that children born from consanguineous marriages are generally unhealthy. Dr. Jochelson has not only given us a detailed account of a vanishing people, but he alludes to problems that will interest the student of comparative ethnology.

A. C. HADDON.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANATOMISTS AT BRUSSELS.

THE second quinquennial Congress of Anatomists was held at Brussels on August 7-11. The societies participating in it were the Anatomische Gesellschaft of Germany, the Association des Anatomistes of France, the American Association of Anatomists, the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Unione Zoologica of Italy; there was an attendance of about one hundred members. Among the representatives from the various countries and associations were Waldeyer and Von Bardeleben, Nicolas and Laguesse, Minot and Piersol, Romiti, and Arthur Thomson, Paterson and Dixon.

Meetings for the reading and discussion of papers were held in the forenoons in the physics classroom of the university, and demonstrations were given in the afternoon in the anatomical department in the Parc Leopold. About fifty communications were read, of which the majority dealt with embryological or histological subjects; many of the papers were of great interest and importance.

Among the papers presented by members from Germany, Poll gave an important communication dealing with spermatogenesis and oogenesis in hybrids. Using material derived mainly from hybrid pheasants, he demonstrated that spermatogenesis in them never went beyond the primary stage, or to the production of fully formed sperms. Braus gave a communication and demonstration upon the distribution of motor nerve fibres to the muscle segments in the lateral fin of the skate, and showed that each muscle segment in it received an innervation from a number of spinal nerves, and he also demonstrated the contraction of from 5-8 muscle segments upon stimulation of a single spinal nerve.

Neumayer showed a beautiful series of models illustrating the development of the skeleton of the head in *Bdellostoma* St. L., and Fetzer showed a model and sections of a very early human embryo closely resembling the ovum of Peters. In it the fixation and the histological structure of the trophoblast were particularly well seen.

Lenhossek gave a communication on the nerve-cells of the ciliary and otic ganglia in man, and showed some very fine specimens of them. Several communications from members of the German and American societies dealt with the development of the blood cells, Maximow giving a communication upon the development in Selachians and Amphibians, Frau Wera Dantschakoff that in Reptiles, and Minot upon the nomenclature and morphology of blood cells in general. He appealed for a more rational and scientific terminology than at present exists, and for the abolition of terms such as "normoblasts."

The papers from French anatomists included one from Lams, accompanied by a demonstration of beautiful specimens on the fertilisation and early changes in the ovum of the guinea-pig, which gave rise to an interesting discussion

upon the rôle of the tail segment of the entering spermatozoon, in which Brachet and Van der Stricht took part. Dubreuil showed the development of the lamellæ in the upper end of the femur, and the relation which they present to the entering vessels. Several communications from members of this society dealt with the presence and character of Mitochondria in various tissue cells.

Huntingdon and McClure, of the American Society, dealt with the development of the lymphatic system, and demonstrated a loosening of the intima of the early veins, by which lymph channels could take origin within the lumen, outside the intima.

Lee gave a communication upon the implantation of the ovum in various North American rodents, and Huber demonstrated some fine corrosion preparations, illustrating the morphology of the renal tubules and vessels in vertebrates.

Of the British and Irish Society, Hill (London) demonstrated, by a fine series of photographs, the growth and maturation of the marsupial ovum as illustrated by *Dasyurus*. Berry (Melbourne) gave a communication upon Tasmanian crania; Evatt (Winnipeg) advanced a new view of the homologies of the urethra and vagina in the sexes; Arthur Thomson and Whitnall (Oxford) dealt with the anatomy of the angle of the iris and a ligament acting as a check to the action of the levator palpebræ superioris; and Waterston (London) gave a communication upon the shape of the human stomach and the action of formalin. A paper from Cameron (London) was read, upon the development of the anterior commissure and adjacent parts.

Most of these papers will probably be published at an early date, and hence no description of them need be given here.

On the last day of the congress an important step was taken in the appointment of an international committee to consider the question of a uniform embryological nomenclature, on the model of the Basel anatomical nomenclature for general anatomy. A committee of representatives from each country represented at the congress was appointed, with power to co-opt additional members, and with Prof. Mall, of Baltimore, as general secretary.

The members of the congress were entertained at a municipal reception in the magnificent Hotel de Ville, and they also appreciated greatly a demonstration given by Dollo of the great collection of fossil Iguanodons in the Natural History Museum.

BRITISH MARINE ZOOLOGY.

THE Bureau of British Marine Zoology has been established under the directorship of Mr. S. Pace, late director of the Millport Marine Biological Station. The objects of the bureau, we learn from the prospectus before us, are twofold:—(1) to compile a bibliography of all works dealing with the biology of the European seas, and (2) to establish a marine biological station of a movable character with adequate staff, but relatively simple and inexpensive equipment, to work at faunistic problems at one or two points on the coast, with no reference to any question of their possible economic importance.

It is intended that the bibliography should be issued in a large number of parts each year, and that the issue of each part should follow the papers referred to in it at the shortest possible interval. From the specimen pages of such an issue submitted to us, we gather that the papers are classified both under the author's name and according to subject-matter, and they are accompanied by very brief synopses of their contents, the brevity of which is increased by the use of the numerous abbreviations employed. Such a bibliography should be of very considerable value to workers at marine biology. Whilst, of course, it cannot compare with such periodicals as the *Zoological Record* or the *Zoologisches Jahrbuch*, it will anticipate the appearance of these by many months.

With respect, however, to the second project for which the bureau has been established, viz. to carry on an exhaustive faunistic survey of the marine life at one or more points on our coasts, a point of cardinal importance is at once raised. We have at present about half a dozen "stations" for the study of marine biology. There is hardly one of these which receives anything like adequate