

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

COLOR ASSOCIATIONS WITH NUMERALS, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In SCIENCE, Vol. VI. (1885), p. 242, I printed a note of experiments on color-associations with letters of the alphabet, days of the week, etc., in the case of my daughter Mildred. The subject was again treated, at more length, in *Nature* for July 9, 1891, p. 223. On p. 224 a table was given showing the color-associations for my daughter in 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891. Since that time I have tested her color-associations on two occasions. In February, 1895, her replies agreed exactly with the last column of the table cited except that the color for 8 was marked as 'white.' An experiment in August, 1899, agrees precisely with the results of 1895. I think the present note has a value because the experiments it describes now cover a period of seventeen years and give a history, not an isolated record.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
AND PROFESSOR DALL.

ON Monday, October 30th, the Wagner Free Institute of Science in Philadelphia presented to Professor William Healey Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, a gold medal as a slight token of their appreciation of his work in connection with the Transactions of the Institute. The medal has the head of the founder of the Institute on the obverse side, with the name of the Institution. On the reverse is engraved "Awarded to William Healey Dall for his investigations and writings in Paleontology—1899."

Accompanying the medal was a very handsomely engrossed book of resolutions stating that "Whereas, Professor William Healey Dall has contributed greatly to the advancement of Science by his investigations in the department of tertiary geology and has rendered most valuable service to the Wagner Free Institute of Science by enabling it, through his numerous and exhaustive contributions to its Transactions, to publish the results of his investigations to the world. Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the

Wagner Free Institute of Science that a medal be prepared and presented to Professor Dall in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of Science and in testimony of the high appreciation of his work by the Trustees of this Institute."

The work on the Tertiary Fauna of Florida, begun in 1886 under the auspices of the Wagner Free Institute of Science, constitutes one of the most important advances in American Paleontology. The discovery of the Pliocene beds of the Caloosahatchie river by Professor Heilprin and Mr. Joseph Willcox in 1886 and the subsequent investigations by Dr. Wm. H. Dall have completely revolutionized the geological theory as to the formation of the Peninsula of Florida and the adjacent States.

The Transactions of the Institute have not only met with the highest commendation from American Paleontologists and Conchologists but from the European scientists as well. On several occasions prominent men from various parts of Europe have visited the Institute to see, as they said: "The Institution that has published such valuable and finely executed Transactions."

Some idea of the amount of labor involved in Dr. Dall's work may be gained from the following summary:

The total number of pages in the four parts of Vol. III. is 947, with 85 plates that contain 639 figures, and one map.

Part I. On the Gastropods. Contains references to over 300 species including the descriptions of 122 new species and varieties, that are represented on twelve plates by 192 figures.

Part II. Is a continuation of the Gastropods, as introductory chapter on the Marine Pliocene Bed of the Carolinas, and is followed by references to upwards of 400 species including the descriptions of 156 new species and varieties that are illustrated by 203 figures.

Part III. Forms an introductory chapter to Part IV. containing a new classification of the Pelecypoda, with an enumeration of the differential characters of the orders, suborders, superfamilies and families, a statement of their range in geological time, and an enumeration under each family of the chief generic groups believed to be referable to it.