

the case on his working township map of Caln about two miles west of Downingtown.

It is only fair to remark that, in the nature of things, much must be discovered as time goes on which was not observed by the last field geologist. New cuts are made, obscure outcrops are made distinct by continued weathering, etc. ; yet it is also true that different observers may give different values and interpretations to the same phenomena.

The writer added many dykes of trap to those already recognized in geological maps before his work began, but he refrained in a great many instances from connecting together scattered localities where trap fragments occurred, on the assumption that these represented a dyke, because he was often unable to assure himself that these fragments were anywhere near the place of their origin, or uncertain which of the many scattered localities should be joined. In a country so much denuded as that of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and where collections of surface fragments of trap occur so frequently, it is generally hazardous to indicate their relations to each other without more substantial grounds than mere geographical position.

As a matter of fact, a very large number of such indications which appear on the writer's field maps were never transferred to his final geological map, and in some cases not alluded to in the text, because of the difficulty of ascertaining whether or not they possessed real importance.

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MARCH 17.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

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MARCH 24.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Twenty-nine persons present.

The death of Samuel H. Gilbert, a member, March 20, was announced.

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MARCH 31.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Thirty-six persons present.

The death of Jean Gundlach, a correspondent, March, 1896, was announced.

A paper under the following title was presented for publication :—

“Dr. Collett on the morphology of the cranium and the auricular openings in the north European species of the Family Strigidæ; to which is added some recent opinions upon the systematic position of the Owls,” by R. W. Shufeldt, M. D.

On the recommendation of the Council an invitation to the Academy from the University of Glasgow to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth year of the Right Honorable Lord Kelvin's tenure of office of the Chair of Natural Philosophy therein was accepted and GENERAL ISAAC JONES WISTAR was appointed to represent the Academy on the occasion.

*On a Collection of Barnacles.*—MR. H. A. PILSBRY spoke of a collection of barnacles from the bottom of the iron ship “Puritan” of Glasgow, which had been dry docked in Cramp's shipyard after a voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and to Philadelphia via Java and India. The forms represented were *Balanus tintinnabulum* L., *B. tintinnabulum zebra* Darwin, *B. tintinnabulum spinosus* Gm., *Tetraclita porosa patellaris* Darwin, *Lepas anatifera* L. and *L. Hillii* Leach. The forms ranked as varieties of *B. tintinnabulum* retain their individuality perfectly, although growing side by side under apparently identical external conditions, so that their differential characteristics can scarcely be attributed to unlike environmental factors. The variety of *Tetraclita porosa* seems to be a rare form, originally described by Darwin from three examples taken off a ship's bottom in Boston by Dr. A. A. Gould. It is very unlike the ordinary form of the species. Specimens of *Ostræa rivularis* Gld. are attached to some of the barnacles. As this is a species of east Asian seas, it is very probable that the load of barnacles was obtained in China; although the Balanidæ themselves have been so widely diffused by commerce that alone they afford but little evidence of their original *patria*. The specimens were procured and presented to the Academy by Master Lester Bernstein.

*Pugnus parvus.*—MR. PILSBRY also spoke of a remarkable shell representing a new genus of Tectibranchiate mollusks, *Pugnus parvus* Hedley, of which a specimen from Middle Harbor, near Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, was exhibited. The shell is involute, like that of *Bulla*, *Haminea*, *Cylichna* and many other genera of Cephalaspidea; but it differs from all of these in the remarkable features of a thickened outer lip and thrice-folded columella. These characters caused Mr. Hedley, its describer, to consider *Pugnus* a “telescoped” *Ringicula*. All other Ringiculidæ, both fossil and recent, have the spire developed; so that *Pugnus* stands unique in that family in its depressed and concealed spire. The generic name is an allusion to the resemblance of the shell to a clenched hand.

The following were elected members:—

E. G. Conklin, Ph. D., Louis S. Amonson, Jacob Reese, A. Donaldson Smith, M. D., Charles L. Phillips, Walter P. Stokes and Mary T. S. Schaeffer.

The following were ordered to be printed:—



1896. "March 31." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 48, 207–209.

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