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on July 30th in that of the Anthrenus. We are not aware that this destructive museum pest is known to be thus affected.

LARVÆ OF MEMBRACIS SERVING AS MILK CATTLE TO A BEE.—Fritz Müller has observed in Brazil a larva of a leaf-hopper (*Umbonia indicator* Fairm.) which is used, like the Aphides by the ants, as milch cattle by a species of stingless bee (*Trigona cagafogo* Müll.) This bee is fond of oily matters, and feeds on carrion, old stinking cheese and oil secreted by various plants. Although stingless, it possesses a very intense venom, which causes a most lively irritation in the skin.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

A TRUE GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN.—It has until lately been supposed that the convolutions of the cerebrum are entirely concerned in purely intellectual operations, but this idea is now at an end. It is now evident, from recent researches, that in the cerebral convolutions—that is, in the part of the brain which was believed to minister to intellectual manifestations—there are nerve-centres for the production of voluntary muscular movements in various parts of the body. It has always been taught that the convolutions of the brain, unlike nerves in general, cannot be stimulated by means of electricity. This, although true as regards the brains of pigeons, fowls, and perhaps other birds, has been shown by Fritsch and Hitzig to be untrue as regards mammals. These observers removed the upper portion of the skull in the dog, and stimulated small portions of the exposed surface of the cerebrum by means of weak galvanic currents, and they found that when they stimulated certain definite portions of the surface of the convolutions in the anterior part of the cerebrum, movements are produced in certain definite groups of muscles on the opposite side of the body. By this new method of exploring the functions of the convolutions of the brain, these investigators showed that in certain cerebral convolutions, there are centres for the nerves presiding over the muscles of the neck, the extensor and adductor muscles of the forearm, for the flexor and rotator muscles of the arm, the muscles of the foot, and those of the face. They, moreover, removed the portion of the convolution on the left side of the cerebrum, which they had ascertained to be the centre for the movements of the right forelimb, and they found