Madeira, where it certainly does not occur. The present variety may have been taken for it.

Lemniscia calva (Lowe) race *vetusta* nov. Shell 11 mm. max. diam., sometimes as small as 9.5 mm. Pleistocene fossil in the beds east of Caniçal, Madeira, common. It is not certain that *calva* belongs to *Lemniscia*. Paiva's *galeata* is congeneric with *calva*. In the Norman collection at the British Museum, specimens of *calva* are labeled *galeata*.

NOTES ON THE NAIAD FAUNA OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.*

II. The Naiades of the Upper Mississippi Drainage.†

BY N. M. GRIER AND J. F. MUELLER.

While it was the original intention to limit this list to those species actually found in the Mississippi river above its junction with the Ohio, the fullest consideration of the topic has led us to include all species authentically reported from the entire Upper Mississippi Drainage. The larger number of the listed species were collected while the writers were engaged in Mussel Survey and Appraisal work for U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in part of that region during the summer of 1920. The remaining species in the list have been obtained by the rechecking of the available literature dealing with or bearing upon the Naiades of this region as indicated in the accompanying bibliography. Species having an apparently doubtful or accidental record have been omitted. The nomenclature used is that recently formulated by Ortmann and Walker (12), but for convenience there is also added the equivalents of the different species in the synonomy of Simpson. (14)

*Published with permission of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

†Contribution from U. S. Biological Station, Fairport, Iowa, and Biological Laboratory Washington and Jefferson College.

Family MARGARITANIDAE Ortmann.

1. *Margaritana monodonta* Say.

Simpson—Illinois and E. Iowa. Similarly reported by Baker (1), and Call (3), from the same regions. We did not find it above this region.

Family UNIONIDAE (D'Orbigny), Ortmann.

Sub-Family UNIONIDAE (Swainson), Ortmann.

2. *Quadrula pustulosa* (Lea).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. Common. Wilson and Danglade (18), St. Croix drainage.

3. *Quadrula pustulosa prasina* (Conrad)=(var. *schoolcraftensis* Lea)

Geiser (5), and Call (3), report this shell from Iowa. We did not encounter it north of there. Reported by Lapham (9), from Fox River.

4. *Quadrula nodulata* (Raf.)=*Quadrula pustulata* (Lea).

Simpson—Mississippi R. and tributaries from E. Iowa south to Louisiana. We did not collect this species. It is found abundantly at Fairport, Iowa in the main river.

5. *Quadrula quadrula* (Raf.)=*Quadrula lachrymosa* (Lea).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. St. Croix drainage. Casually distributed.

6. *Quadrula fragosa* (Con.).

Specimens are known from Iowa City, Iowa, Cedar River, Ia., and from the Spoon, Kaskaskia, Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, Illinois. Closely related to the preceding species. *Vide* Strode (15).

7. *Quadrula verrucosa* (Raf.)=*Tritogonia tuberculata* (Barnes).

Simpson. Mississippi drainage area generally. Red Wing, Minn. Reported from S. Minnesota by Lapham (9), and Call (3). Not common.

8. *Tritogonia nobilis* (Conr.).

Simpson reports this shell from the Red River of the North to Mississippi. We did not collect this shell, although the Bureau of Fisheries has it recorded from L. Pepin.

9. *Quadrula metanevra* (Raf.).

Simpson—Mississippi drainage area except its southern portion. Southern Minnesota (7). Red Wing. Abundant locally.

10. *Quadrula metanevra* var. *wardii* (Lea).

Reported by Simpson from Iowa.

11. *Megalonaias gigantes* (Bar.)=*Quadrula heros* (Say).

Simpson—Mississippi drainage area generally. Rare in L. Pepin and more plentiful above than below it.

12. *Amblema costata* (Raf.)=*Quadrula undulata* (Barnes).

Simpson—Mississippi drainage area generally. Wilson and Danglade (18), St. Croix drainage. Common. Believed by H. W. Clark to be another tributary stream species.

13. *Amblema peruviana* (Lam.)=*Q. plicata* (Say).

Simpson, Upper Mississippi south to Arkansas, etc. Wilson and Danglade (18), St. Croix drainage.

14. *Fusconaja ebenus* (Lea)=*Quadrula ebenus* (Lea).

Simpson, Mississippi drainage area generally, except western portion. Apparently does not go into N. and C. Minnesota. We collected it at Red Wing, Minn. No longer common.

15. *Fusconaja flava* (Raf.)=*Q. rubiginosa* (Lea).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. Wilson add Danglade (18), Red River of the North. A tributary stream species.

16. *Fusconaja undata* (Barnes).

Simpson—entire Upper Mississippi drainage. Var. *trigona* (Lea), seemed especially abundant in L. Pepin. Reported from N. and C. Minnesota. Common.

17. *Cyclonaias tuberculata* (Raf.)=*Q. tuberculata* Raf.

Simpson—Mississippi drainage area generally. This species was formerly more abundant in certain areas of the Upper Mississippi, but is now clammed out. According to Clark this is another headwater, tributary stream species.

18. *Cyclonaias granifera* (Lea)=*Q. granifera* (Lea).

Simpson—northwest to Iowa. Baker (1), found it at McGregor, Iowa. Clark reports this species from L. Pepin to Fairport.

19. *Plethobasus cyphyus* (Raf

Reported by Grant (6) a
We encountered our first spe
Comparatively rare and m
sloughs.

20. *Pleurobema cordatum* (Ra

Reported by Baker (1) fro
sirable. Probably more so
considers this species as not
bema coccineum (Con.).

21. *Pleurobema catillus* (Conr.

Simpson, Mississippi R. no
Red Wing. According to
"Quadrulae" are found in t
the falls of St. Anthony, a fa
distribution of all mussels of

22. *Pleurobema coccineum* (Co

Simpson—entire Upper M
Clark, drainage of Red Rive
counter it. It is apparently

(To be

RAMBLES OF A

BY P. S. R

After leaving Guantanamo,
for the Panama Canal. We
did not stop, much as I sh
For several days we drove ste
It was a most maddening sigh
day's run, to see the Admiral
sending up signals for manou
and start us back toward Cuba
ible things in the Navy, and w

At length we awoke one m
mountains of Panama comin

age area except its southern por-
Red Wing. Abundant locally.
ardii (Lea).
Iowa.
) *Quadrula heros* (Say).
age area generally. Rare in L.
e than below it.
Quadrula undulata (Barnes).
age area generally. Wilson and
ainage. Common. Believed by
outary stream species.
)=*Q. plicata* (Say).
south to Arkansas, etc. Wilson
drainage.
Quadrula ebenus (Lea).
ge area generally, except western
t go into N. and C. Minnesota.
Minn. No longer common.
rubiginosa (Lea).
drainage. Wilson add Danglade
A tributary stream species.

ssissippi drainage. Var. *trigona*
ndant in L. Pepin. Reported
ommon.
)=*Q. tuberculata* Raf.
age area generally. This species
n certain areas of the Upper Mis-
out. According to Clark this is
tream species.
=*Q. granifera* (Lea).
va. Baker (1), found it at Mc-
his species from L. Pepin to Fair-

19. *Plethobasus cyphyus* (Raf.)=*Pleurobema aesopus* (Green).

Reported by Grant (6) and Holzinger (7) from Minnesota. We encountered our first specimen of it at the foot of L. Pepin. Comparatively rare and more abundant at present in the sloughs.

20. *Pleurobema cordatum* (Raf.)=*Q. obliqua* (Lea).

Reported by Baker (1) from Iowa. Specific localities are desirable. Probably more southern in distribution. Ortmann considers this species as not specifically different from *Pleurobema coccineum* (Con.).

21. *Pleurobema catillus* (Conr.)=*Q. solida* (Lea).

Simpson, Mississippi R. north to Minnesota. Collected above Red Wing. According to Wilson and Danglade (18) no "Quadrulae" are found in the Mississippi River proper above the falls of St. Anthony, a fact which has a bearing upon the distribution of all mussels of the *Quadrula* type in these regions.

22. *Pleurobema coccineum* (Con.)=*Q. coccineum* (Con.).

Simpson—entire Upper Mississippi drainage. Wilson and Clark, drainage of Red River of the North. We did not encounter it. It is apparently a small tributary species.

(*To be continued.*)

RAMBLES OF A MIDSHIPMAN II.

BY P. S. REMINGTON, JR.

After leaving Guantanamo, Cuba, the squadron headed south for the Panama Canal. We passed within sight of Jamaica but did not stop, much as I should have liked to collect there. For several days we drove steadily on, manoeuvring as we went. It was a most maddening sight to me after we had made a good day's run, to see the Admiral mount the bridge and commence sending up signals for manouvres which would turn us about and start us back toward Cuba. However, schedules are inflexible things in the Navy, and we must not arrive ahead of time.

At length we awoke one morning to see the white-topped mountains of Panama coming in view over the horizon, and

1852. Gould, A. A. Mollusca and Shells. (*Chioræra leonina*, syn. *Melibe leonina* Gould.) United States Expedition, during years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the command of Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. Page 310. Boston.

1917. Heath, Harold. The anatomy of an Eolid, *Chioræra dalli*. (*Melibe leonina* Gould.) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 69:137–148.

1921. O'Donoghue, Chas. H. Nudibranchiate Mollusca from the Vancouver Island region. Trans. Royal. Canad. Inst. Toronto, 13:147–209.

1917. Parker, G. H. The pedal locomotion of the sea-hare *Aplysia californica*. Jour. Exper. Zool., 24:139–145.

1829. Rang, Sander. Manuel des Mollusques, pp. 129–130. Paris.

1883. Tryon, Jr., George W. Structural and Systematic Conchology, 2:382; Pl. 91, fig. 19.

NOTES ON THE NAIAD FAUNA OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER. *

II. The Naiades of the Upper Mississippi Drainage.†

BY N. M. GRIER AND J. F. MUELLER.

(Continued from page 49.)

23. *Pleurobema pyramidatum* (Lam.)=*Q. pyramidatum* (Lam.)
Simpson—north in the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. We collected specimens of it in L. Pepin.

24. *Pleurobema clava* (Lam.).
Simpson's records of this species from Minnesota and Iowa are considered doubtful (see Ortmann, 1). It may be present nearer the Ohio. Probably of a tributary type.

25. *Elliptio crassidens* (Lam.)=*Unio crassidens* (Lam.).
Reported by Holzinger (7) from Winona County, Minn.

*Published with permission of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

†Contribution from U. S. Biological Station, Fairport, Iowa, and Biological Laboratory Washington and Jefferson College.

We also found this species at Red Wing, nearly 80 miles above this point. Absent from L. Pepin; more abundant above that point. Not common.

26. *Elliptio dilatatus* (Raf.)=*Unio gibbosus* (Barnes).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. Apparently clammed out in the vicinity of Red Wing, but abundant in L. Pepin, decreasing in numbers descending the river. Not reported from N. and C. Minnesota.

Sub-Family ANODONTINAE.

27. *Arcidens confragosus* (Say).

Simpson—Mississippi river and states adjoining it. Reported from Iowa by Baker (1); S. Minnesota by Grant (6). Collected by us near Red Wing. Comparatively rare.

28. *Lasmigona compressa* (Lea)=*Symphynota compressa* (Lea).

Simpson—E. Iowa and Wisconsin. Wilson and Danglade, Mississippi R. above Bemidji and Bemidgi Lake. We did not observe it between Red Wing and La Moille, Minn.

29. *Lasmigona costata* (Raf.)=*S. costata* (Raf.)

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage, and St. Lawrence. Wilson and Danglade, Red River of the North. Rare. We secured specimens of this only above L. Pepin.

30. *Lasmigona complanata* (Barnes)=*S. complanata* (Barnes).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage, St. Lawrence. Wilson and Danglade(18), Crow Wing drainage, Minn. Common. A var. *katharinae* (Simpson) is found in the Red River of this North, it may be later found in the Upper Mississippi, although it has not been reported from there as yet.

31. *Anodonta imbecillis* (Say).

Wilson and Danglade (18), L. Minnewaska, Minn. Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage area.

32. *Anodonta grandis* (Say).

Simpson—entire Mississippi River system. By some, it is believed to be a tributary form rarely found in the river. It is often confused with *corpulenta*, Call insisting they are the same species. Var. *benedictensis* (Lea) reported by Wilson and Dan-

glade from L. Minnewaska; var. *gigantea* (Lea) reported by Call; var. *pepiniana* (Lea) reported by Wilson and Danglade from lakes of Crow Wing drainage, Minn. var. *kennicotti* (Lea) by the latter from L. Osakis are all considered by Ortmann as doubtful forms.

33. *Anodonta corpulenta* (Cooper).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage. Wilson and Danglade, St. Croix drainage. In our experience somewhat more abundant than *grandis*.

34. *Anodonta suborbiculata* (Say).

Simpson—Iowa, Illinois and South. Rare in the main river, but somewhat fairly common in the sloughs, especially at Fairport, Iowa.

35. *Anodontoides ferussacianus* (Lea).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage area generally, but as Ortmann, (10) points out its range is more northern. The variety *buchanensis* (Lea) appears to be an old female of *ferussacianus*. It has been reported from the Red River of the North and Crow Wing drainage by Wilson and Danglade. *A. modestus*, reported by the latter from the lakes of the Minnesota River drainage is thought by Ortmann to be a dwarf form of *A. ferussacianus*.

36. *Simpsoniconcha ambigua* (Say)=*Hemilastina ambigua* (Say).

The U. S. Biological Station records this from the Upper Mississippi River at Fairport, Iowa.

37. *Alasmidonta calceola* (Lea).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage. Collected by us near Fountain City, Wis. Rare.

38. *Alasmidonta marginata* (Say).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi and St. Lawrence drainage. Collected by us near Wabasha, Minn. Local in distribution.

39. *Strophitus edentulus* (Say).

Simpson—entire Upper Mississippi drainage. Fairly common. Var. *pavonius* is simply a rayed form of the preceding species, observed according to Mr. H. W. Clark where the water is clearer, and is not entitled to varietal distinction.

Sub Family LAMPSILINAE

40. *Obliquaria reflexa* (Raf.).

Simpson—Mississippi drainage. Red Wing, Minn. where we collected it apparently represents its northernmost distribution as Wilson and Danglade do not report it from C. and N. Minnesota. Never abundant.

41. *Plagiola lineolata* (Raf.)=*Plagiola securis* (Lea).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage as far south as the Arkansas and Tennessee rivers. Always taken from mussel beds and apparently attains a great age. Abundant locally.

42. *Truncilla truncata* (Raf.)=*Plagiola elegans* (Lea).

Distribution largely that of the preceding species.

43. *Truncilla donaciformis* (Lea)=*Plagiola donaciformis* (Lea).

Distribution largely that of the preceding species.

44. *Leptodea leptodon* (Raf.)=*Lampsilis leptodon* (Raf.).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage south to Tennessee River. Found by Baker, (1), and Pratt, (13) in Iowa, but possibly more abundant toward the Ohio. Not observed, but Mr. Clark reports one dead shell from main river above Fairport, Iowa.

45. *Leptodea fragilis* (Barnes)=*Lampsilis gracilis* (Barnes).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. In our experience more abundant in lower portions of the river.

46. *Proptera alata* (Say)=*Lampsilis alata* (Say).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage as far south as Arkansas. Common.

47. *Proptera lævissima* (Lea)=*L. lævissima* (Lea).

Distribution largely that of preceding species. Many specimens were found on sand bars.

48. *Proptera capax* (Green)=*Lampsilis capax* (Green).

The type locality of this species is the falls of St. Anthony, Minn. Holzinger (7) reports it from Winona, Minn., but the consensus of opinion is that it ordinarily does not go much north of Davenport, Iowa.

49. *Obovaria retusa* (Lam.)

The evidence indicates that if this species is present in the

Upper Mississippi drainage, it is restricted to the regions near the Ohio.

50. *Obovaria olivaria* (Raf.)=*Obovaria ellipsis* (Lea).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi drainage as far south as the Arkansas and Tennessee Rivers. Collected by us near Red Wing, Minn. Rare in L. Pepin and as Ortmann (10) indicates, it prefers strong steady currents. More abundant further down stream. Not reported from N. and C. Minnesota.

51. *Actinonaias carinata* (Barnes)=*Lampsilis ligamentina* (Lam.).

Throughout the Upper Mississippi drainage, but rare in L. Pepin. Fairly common. Reported from the Crow Wing drainage by Wilson and Danglade.

52. *Caruncula parva* (Barnes)=*Lampsilis parva* (Barnes).

Lake Pepin. Reported from S. Minnesota by Call, (3). Becomes more common descending the river. Not reported from N. and C. Minnesota.

53. *Ligumia ellipsiformis* (Con.)=*L. ellipsiformis* (Conr.).

Simpson—Upper Mississippi Valley south to 38° latitude. Geiser (5), and Pratt (13), report it from Iowa. We did not collect it north of there, nor does it extend into Central and Northern Minnesota.

53*a*. *Ligumia subrostrata* (Say)=*L. subrostrata* (Say).

Reported by Simpson, (14) as occurring north to latitude 41°. We collected this species near Fountain City, Wis. indicating a more northerly range. Rare. Mr. Clark states it to be fairly common along the edges of the sloughs and that it is often represented by a large form originally described as *Unio mississippiensis*.

54. *Ligumia recta latissima* (Lam.)=*Lampsilis recta* (Lam.).

Common. Extending throughout the Mississippi drainage into N. and C. Minnesota. The typical *recta* is the small Great Lakes form. The typical Mississippi form is that given.

55. *Ligumia iris* (Lea)=*L. iris* (Lea).

Reported by Simpson from the St. Lawrence drainage and the Ohio drainage, Illinois and Wisconsin, indicating its pos-

sible occurrence in the Upper Mississippi. Ortmann states this form to probably be the var. *nov-eboraci.*

56. *Lampsilis anodontoides* (Lea).

Not reported from the drainages of N. and C. Minnesota, although Simpson reports it distributed throughout the entire Mississippi drainage. It was found occasionally at points between Red Wing and La Moille, Minn., except in L. Pepin, where its place is apparently taken by the next named species.

57. *Lampsilis fallaciosa* (Smith).

Occasionally species were found within the limits given for the preceding species. More abundant in L. Pepin and quieter waters such as those of the sloughs.

58. *Lampsilis siliquoidea* (Barnes)=*L. luteola* (Lam.).

Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. Abundant in L. Pepin, more so than in other parts of the river. As Ortmann (13) remarks, it prefers "rather quiet water and sandy, muddy bottoms. In these regions it apparently produces a large number of pearls."

59. *Lampsilis fasciola* (Raf.)=*L. multiradiata* (Lea).

Simpson—entire Ohio River drainage. Ortmann reports it from the Illinois River in Illinois. There is thus a fair probability of being found in the lower stretches of the Upper Mississippi River.

60. *Lampsilis ventricosa* (Barnes).

Abundant. Wilson and Danglade (18) report it from the St. Croix, Minn., Crow Wing and Red River of the north drainages. Simpson—entire Mississippi drainage. In connection with this list, it should be remembered that the Crow Wing is the modern representative of the headwaters of the Mississippi.

61. *Lampsilis orbiculata* (Hildreth).

Reported by Baker (1) from McGregor, Iowa. This at present seems to be its most northern record. Rare. It probably intergrades with the next species.

62. *Lampsilis higginsii* (Lea).

This species was collected at Red Wing, Minn., L. Pepin and points near Winona, Wis. Not reported from C. and N. Min-

nesota. Comparatively rare. The type locality is Muscatine, Iowa. The var. *grandis* does not seem to be clearly distinguished from its parent species.

63. *Dysnomia* (*Truncillopsis*) *triquetra* (Raf.)=*Truncilla triquetra* (Raf.).

Reported from Iowa by Pratt (13) and Witter (19). We collected two specimens in L. Pepin—an expansion of the Mississippi in S. Minnesota. This probably represents the most northerly record. Reported from Fairport, Iowa, by Mr. H. W. Clark.

In conclusion, acknowledgment is made to Dr. A. E. Ortmann, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. H. W. Clark, U. S. Biological Station, Fairport, Iowa, and Dr. Bryant Walker, Detroit, Michigan, for criticisms kindly given toward the preparation of this manuscript.

Bibliography.

1. Baker, F. C. "Molluscan Fauna of McGregor, Iowa", Trans. Acad. Science St. Louis, XVI, No. 8, 1905.
2. Baker, F. C. "A Catalogue of the Molluscs of Illinois", Bull. Illinois State Lab., VII, 1906, pp. 53–135.
3. Call, R. E. "Geographical Catalogue of the Unionidae of the Mississippi Valley". Bull. Des Moines Acad. Sciences, I, 1885.
4. Call, R. E. "A Study of the Unionidae of Arkansas with Incidental Reference to their Distribution in the Mississippi River". Trans. Acad. Science., St. Louis, VII, 1895.
5. Geiser, S. W. "Notes on the Naiad Fauna of N. E. Iowa", Amer. Mid. Nat., I, 1910, pp. 229–233.
6. Grant, U. S. "Conchological Notes", 14th Annual Report Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1885.
7. Holzinger, J. M. "Mollusca of Winona County, Minnesota", 11th Annual Report Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota for 1887, p. 481.
8. Keyes, C. R. "An Annotated Catalogue of the Mollusca of Iowa". Bull. Essex Inst., XX, 1888; pp. 61–83.
9. Lapham, J. A. "
Acad. Nat. Scienc
10. Ortmann, A. E. "
vania" III. M
No. 1.
11. Ortmann, A. E. "
Proc. American P
12. Ortmann, A. E. and
of Certain North
Mus. Zool. U. of
13. Pratt, W. H. "Li
Proc. Daven. Acac
14. Simpson, C. T. "A
B. Walker, Detroi
15. Strode, W. S. "U
Amer. Nat., 1892,
16. Utterback, W. I. '
Mid. Nat., IV, 19
17. Walker, B. "Syno
Michigan, Mus. Z
18. Wilson, C. B. and D
C. and N. Minneso
missioner of Fishe
19. Witter, F. H. "Lis
Conchol., I, 1878,

81

Silas C. Wheat, well k
Middlebury, Vt., Septen
years of age, he apparentl
summer's vacation when
immediately.

Mr. Wheat was born i
1853, where he graduated
attended the New York
fying as a teacher. He ta

9. Lapham, J. A. "List of Shells of Wisconsin". Proc. Acad. Nat. Science, Philadelphia, 1860, p. 154.
10. Ortmann, A. E. "Monograph of the Naiades of Pennsylvania" III. Memoirs Carnegie Museum, VII, VIII, No. 1.
11. Ortmann, A. E. "Najades Upper Tennessee Drainage". Proc. American Philosophical Society, 57, 1918.
12. Ortmann, A. E. and Walker, B. "On the Nomenclature of Certain North American Naiades". Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. U. of Michigan, No. 112, July, 1922.
13. Pratt, W. H. "List of Shells at Davenport, Iowa". Proc. Daven. Acad. Nat. Science, I, 1876, p. 165.
14. Simpson, C. T. "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Naiades". B. Walker, Detroit.
15. Strode, W. S. "Unionidae of Spoon River, Illinois". Amer. Nat., 1892, pp. 495–501.
16. Utterback, W. I. "The Naiades of Missouri". Amer. Mid. Nat., IV, 1916.
17. Walker, B. "Synopsis of Classification, etc." Univ. Michigan, Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ., No. 6, 1918.
18. Wilson, C. B. and Danglade, E. "The Mussel Fauna of C. and N. Minnesota". Append. V, Report U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, 1913.
19. Witter, F. H. "List of Shells of Iowa". Quart. Journ. Conchol., I, 1878, p. 385.

SILAS C. WHEAT.

Silas C. Wheat, well known to many conchologists, died at Middlebury, Vt., September 1, 1922. Although nearly 70 years of age, he apparently was hale and hearty and enjoying a summer's vacation when he suffered a stroke, dying almost immediately.

Mr. Wheat was born in Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1853, where he graduated from the Franklin Academy and then attended the New York University School of Pedagogy, qualifying as a teacher. He taught in New York City, was principal