which a genus is founded, the one species stated by the author to be the 'type.'

Genosyntype. One of a series of species upon which a genus is founded, no one species being the genoholotype.

Genolectotype. The one species subsequently selected out of genosyntypes to become the 'type.'

CHARLES SCHUCHERT,
S. S. BUCKMAN.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
SUMMER MEETING OF SECTION E.

SECTION E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold a summer meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., July 19–22. Arrangements have been made for making the meeting enjoyable and profitable to all members of the section. The vicinity of Syracuse is one of great interest in several branches of geology: the fossiliferous rocks of the New York series are well exposed in many ravines; the surface shows most of the phenomena of chief interest in glacial geology; the preglacial and the modern topography have been worked out by specialists, and the economic geology of the district is important. The chief study in the field during the meeting will be the gorges and lakes of the glacial drainage, which are the most novel features of the district.

In making its plans for the meeting the sectional committee has accepted the cordial invitation of the committee having in charge the joint summer courses in geology for several eastern universities and colleges to hold a meeting in conjunction with the summer school.

The following program may now be provisionally announced:

Wednesday, July 19, 8.00 P.M.—The section will meet informally for the purpose of organization and of listening to short addresses by the officers of the section, the state geologist and others. Professor T. C. Hopkins, of Syracuse University, will discuss local geology.

Thursday, July 20.—Field day with picnic lunch. The section will visit the Jamesville Lakes, the 'fossil cataracts' and the several glacial stream channels in the vicinity of Jamesville and part of the shore line of Lake Iroquois in Onondaga Valley. Field addresses will be given by Professor H. L. Fairchild on 'The Local Glacial Features' and by Professor John M. Clarke on 'The New York Series, with Special Reference to the Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the Syracuse district.'

8.00 P.M.—Popular illustrated lecture by Professor H. L. Fairchild on 'Glaciation in North America with Particular Reference to the Effects of the Ice Sheet in Central New York.'

9.30 P.M.—Social meeting in the rooms of the University Club.

Friday, July 21.—Field day with picnic lunch. The party will go by trolley to Fayetteville and thence on foot to the glacial channels and lakes south and west of Fayetteville. Field address by Mr. Frank B. Taylor, 'The Great Lakes in Their Relation to Local Geology.'

8.00 P.M.—Business meeting of the section for the reading and discussion of papers.

Saturday, July 22.—To Fayetteville by trolley or by boat on the Erie Canal. Visit the Fayetteville Channel, Round and White Lakes, the Mycenæ and adjacent channel northeast of Fayetteville, Salina Shales, Manlius limestone, Helderberg limestone, Oriskany sandstone and Onondaga limestone outcrops. Field address by Professor A. W. Grabau on 'The Physical Characters and History of Some New York Foundations.'

Free discussions of all papers will be invited.

Further particulars regarding the meeting may be obtained by addressing Professor T. C. Hopkins, University, Syracuse, N. Y., or the undersigned.

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY,
Secretary Section E,
Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
NEW YORK CITY,
May 23, 1905.

PRIZE FOR A METHOD OF SETTING DIAMONDS FOR CUTTING.

CONSIDERING the fact that the setting and resetting of diamonds for cutting purposes involves the use of an alloy, consisting of tin

and lead, the handling of which has been ascertained to produce injurious effects, *i. e.*, lead-poisoning, the government of the Netherlands has decided to open a competition under the following conditions.

The government desires a medium for the setting and resetting of diamonds to be cut —which needs not necessarily be an alloy— the use of which can not produce effects detrimental to the health of those handling the same, or an elaborate project of altering the method now in use, in such a manner that no such injurious effects can be produced.

The following requirements have further to be fulfilled:

1. The medium or the method must be practicable for all sizes and shapes of diamonds in the following branches of the diamond industry, viz., brilliants, roses and so-called non-recoupés, now being cut in the Netherlands.

2. The application must be such as to be learned by the workmen, used to the present method of work, without any great difficulty, while the setting and resetting must not require more time, or considerably more time than is usual now.

3. The application and use must not entail considerable pecuniary outlay.

The Minister of the Interior has appointed a committee of experts to consider the answers submitted, and to award the prize. The answers must be written in either the Dutch, French, English or German languages, and must be accompanied by samples or objects to enable the committee to form an opinion about the practical value of the invention, as also of a legibly written address of the competitor.

The answers, and the samples or objects pertaining thereto, must be sent carriage paid, and if sent from foreign countries duty paid, before January 1, 1906, to Professor Dr. L. Aronstein, chairman of the committee, Chemical Laboratory of the Polytechnic School, Delft, Holland.

The prize to be awarded for a complete solution of the problem is six thousand florins. The committee is empowered to divide the prize among different competitors, or to partially award the prize in case of a partial solution of the problem, for instance if it is applicable to one of the above-named branches of the diamond industry. The committee is also empowered to prescribe certain conditions, to be fulfilled by the competitor, before awarding the prize.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

At the annual anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on May 22, Sir Clements Markham resigned the presidency of the society which he has held during the past twelve years. Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria, was elected to the presidency, Sir Clements Markham and Colonel D. A. Johnston were elected vice-presidents.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give the commencement address at the University of Michigan, on June 22.

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, who is giving up the headship of the department of anatomy at the University of Chicago to accept the chair of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, was given a dinner by his colleagues at the University of Chicago, on May 27.

M. Sébillot has succeeded M. Deniker as president of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

Lafayette College will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Professor Henry M. Howe, of Columbia University.

Dr. William James, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, will give a course of lectures at the University of Chicago during the summer session.

Major E. C. Carter, U. S. A., commissioner of public health for the Philippines, has been relieved and will return to Washington. Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, has been appointed commissioner of public health.

Mr. H. E. Barnhard, state chemist of New Hampshire, has been selected as the chemist for the new Indiana Laboratory of Hygiene at Indianapolis, provided for by the last legislature.