luciæ. The last-named species appears to have been taken only twice previously, once on the New Jersey coast and later on the lower Potomac. This species is fairly common in the Mullet Pond and very abundant in the very shallow and muddy ponds on the marshes to the westward of the entrance of the canal on Newport River.

On July 16, 1914, a first-class can buoy, painted with red and white spiral stripes, was planted on the black-fish grounds off Beaufort as an aid to fishermen desiring the use of the bank. The buoy is 21⅓ miles S. by W. ⅞ W. of the whistle buoy on Beaufort Bar; 23½ miles SW. ¼ W. of Lookout Light; and 26 miles SE. by E. ½ E. of New River Inlet. These grounds have been pretty carefully surveyed and charted by the *Fish Hawk*. This bank is about six miles in length and over one half mile wide at the broadest point. It has been possible to obtain an abundance of fish there at all times when the bank was visited by the *Fish Hawk*. So far but little use has been made of this source of food supply, but it is hoped that in the near future fishermen will avail themselves of the opportunity there presented.

SAMUEL F. HILDEBRAND

ALVIN DAVISON

DR. ALVIN DAVISON, professor of biology at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died on the thirty-first of July. Dr. Davison was best known, perhaps, as the author of seven widely-used text-books on biological subjects—on zoology, physiology, anatomy and hygiene. He was also well known as the original advocate of the movement to dispense with the public drinking cup, as a frequent contributor to scientific magazines, as an able and entertaining lecturer and as a competent expert witness in both civil and criminal trials.

Although an author and scientific man of high standing, Dr. Davison will longest be remembered as a teacher. In September, 1894, he founded the department of biology at Lafayette, and since that time this department has turned out large numbers of biological workers who quickly assumed positions of leadership in the biological field. A number of well-known teachers of biology in the colleges of the eastern United States, and numerous entomologists, bacteriologists and foresters connected with the state and federal governments received their training under Dr. Davison.

A noted health worker recently wrote to the widow of Dr. Davison:

> I know he has meant a great deal to many students, but I doubt if the work and life of any one with whom he came into contact was more profoundly influenced by him than was my own. Any good I may have ever accomplished in the social and health field will be in large measure due to the sense of direction imparted to me by your husband while I was in his classes.

A professor of biology in one of our eastern colleges wrote:

> But for your husband my college course would have been largely wasted; but for him I would not now be engaged in the useful work I am doing.

Scores of similar communications attest the great influence which this unusual teacher exerted upon his students.

By inclination and training Dr. Davison was unusually fitted to pursue research work in science. After graduating from college, he took up postgraduate work at Princeton University, and later on studied in Freiburg under Weissman and Weidersheim. Although very fond of research work, and, as his books and magazine articles reveal, although he did no little amount of it, he felt that he could do a greater work for science by opening the eyes of others and starting them on the way he was traveling. He with Ruskin deplored the fact that "hundreds of people can talk where one can think and thousands can think where one can see." His greatest work was teaching his pupils "to see."

At the time of his death Dr. Davison was forty-eight years of age. Up to within a few days of his death he was busily engaged in working upon the eighth volume of his series of biology text-books.

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