

men. A binocular microscope or a 40-mm. lens on a compound instrument should be used. The worms are usually to be found in the bottom of almost any body of water where there is mud mixed with decayed vegetation. They can be kept indefinitely in aquaria having a layer of mud on the bottom.

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THE CUMBERLAND FALLS METEORITE

THE stone described by Professor A. M. Miller in *SCIENCE* for June 6 of the present year, and of which the National Museum has secured the major portion, proves of exceptional interest. In fact, it is scarcely too much to say that it is one of the most remarkable falls yet reported on the American continent. The stone is a coarse enstatite breccia, closely compacted, showing evidences of compression while under a considerable load and other indications of its having formed a portion of a body of considerable size, even of planetary dimensions. The most striking macroscopical features aside from its brecciated structure are the occasional enclosures sometimes 4 or 5 cm. in diameter, of a dark, nearly black, chondritic stone. I do not recall another instance of so plain an admixture of stones of quite different type. Such a stone finds no exact position in the classification of Brezina. Following out the general plan, however, I have made a place for it among the achondrites and designated it a *Whitleyite*—a magnesia-rich stone brecciated in structure, consisting essentially of enstatite, poor in iron and carrying enclosures of a black chondrite. The results of further studies will be published elsewhere.

GEO. P. MERRILL

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 20, 1919

THE THIRD EDITION OF THE BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF THE AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE

THE compilation and publication of the third edition of the *Biographical Directory of American Men of Science*, postponed on account of war conditions, will now be completed

as rapidly as possible. The work is intended to be a contribution to the organization of science in America, and the editor will greatly appreciate the assistance of scientific men in making its contents accurate and complete. Those whose biographies appear in the second edition are requested to forward such alterations and additions as may be necessary or desirable, and to obtain biographical sketches from those who should be included or send their names and addresses. All those engaged in scientific work whose biographies are not included in the second edition are requested to send the information needed. For this purpose the blank that is given on an advertising page (ii) of the current issue of *SCIENCE* may be used.

It is intended that each entry shall contain information as follows:

1. The full name with title and mail address, the part of the name ordinarily omitted in correspondence being in parentheses.
2. The department of investigation given in italics.
3. The place and date of birth, including month and day.
4. Education and degrees, including honorary degrees.
5. Positions with dates, the present position being given in italics.
6. Temporary and minor positions; scientific awards and honors.
7. Membership in scientific societies with offices held.
8. Chief subjects in which research has been published or is now in progress.

All those in North America should be included in the book who have made contributions to the natural and exact sciences. The standards are expected to be about the same as those of fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science or membership in the national scientific societies which require research work as a qualification.

The compilation of the new edition will of necessity involve much labor, but this will be materially lightened if men of science will reply promptly to this request.

J. McKEEN CATTELL

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