president, to conduct further explorations in the Arctic regions to the extreme north of Canada. It is said that he expects to investigate the possibilities of marketing reindeer and of developing the fur trade in the Arctic circle, as well as to continue his scientific explorations.

The Rede lecture at the University of Cambridge was delivered on June 9 by Sir Napier Shaw on "The air and its ways."

The lectureship established in London to commemorate the work of Moncure Conway was held this year by Dr. A. C. Haddon, who selected as his subject "The practical value of ethnology."

The college of agriculture of the University of Georgia announces the formation of a forestry camp in Fannin County, Georgia. This camp in the heart of the Cherokee National Forest Reservation is known as the Henry McHatton Forestry Camp, being named after Dr. Henry McHatton, a physician and naturalist of Macon, Georgia. The camp site was given to the university by Dr. McHatton's son as a memorial to his father.

We learn from *Nature* that the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club has decided to open a subscription list for a permanent memorial to the late Professor John Macoun, naturalist of the Geological Survey of Canada, who died at Sidney, British Columbia, on July 18, 1920. Professor Macoun specialized in botany, and was the founder of the Canadian National Herbarium. Other sciences, however, especially zoology, were enriched by him. The memorial will take the form of a portrait to be hung in the Victoria Memorial Museum, which will be executed by Mr. Franklin Brownell, of Ottawa. Subscriptions, which should be forwarded to Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, are invited.

The president and secretary of the American Chemical Society have authorized another meeting of the Cellulose Section in connection with the fall meeting of the parent society in New York, September 6–10, 1921. Professor Harold Hibbert has been reappointed chairman and Gustavus J. Esselen, Jr., secretary. This will be the fourth consecutive session devoted to cellulose and its derivatives, a symposium on the subject having been held in both St. Louis and Chicago, and the first meeting of the Cellulose Section, as such, at Rochester last April. At this last meeting great interest was shown and there is no doubt that the Cellulose Section has made a place for itself in the activities of the American Chemical Society. It is the plan this year to issue the preliminary program much earlier than on previous occasions, and accordingly those who plan to present papers before the Cellulose Section are urged to send the titles at once to the secretary of the section, G. J. Esselen, Jr., 248 Boylston St., Boston, 17, Mass.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

Louisiana State University will receive $7,500,000 for new buildings and equipment as a result of the action of the Constitutional Convention which has just adjourned, this sum having been set apart for this purpose from funds accruing from the newly established severance tax on oil and other natural resources. Plans are now being made for the erection of the new buildings on a 2,000-acre tract near Baton Rouge, Olmstead Brothers, of Brookline, Mass., having been secured as landscape architects. The new constitution, which has just gone into effect, also provides for a half-mill tax, which it is estimated will yield an annual income of approximately $1,000,000 for the maintenance of the university.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon has been appointed professor of psychiatry at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has resigned from the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Salmon will continue to serve as medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Harold E. Robertson, formerly director of pathology and bacteriology in the medical school of the University of Minnesota, has been transferred to the staff of the Mayo Foundation of the university as professor of

pathology. Dr. Robertson has also become a member of the staff of the Mayo Clinic as head of the section on pathologic anatomy.

DR. CHARLES A. SHULL, now of the University of Kentucky, has been appointed in charge of plant physiology at the University of Chicago, to succeed Dr. Wm. Crocker, who has resigned to become the director of the Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N. Y.

DR. R. G. HOSKINS, associate in the Johns Hopkins University, has accepted the position of professor and head of the department of physiology in the Ohio State University.

AT George Washington University Dr. John T. Metcalf, assistant professor of psychology, has resigned to accept a call from the University of Vermont as associate professor of psychology, and Mr. F. A. Moss, development specialist at Camp Dix, N. J., has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

DR. WILLIAM H. COLE has been appointed to the chair of biology at Lake Forest College, to succeed Dr. W. C. Allee.

DR. H. M. DADOURIAN, associate professor of physics at Trinity College, is in charge of the physics department in the absence of Professor H. A. Perkins, who is in Europe on a year's leave of absence.

AT the University of Liverpool Dr. McLean Thompson, of the University of Glasgow, has been appointed to the Holbrook Gaskell chair of botany in succession to Professor R. J. Harvey-Gibson, who has resigned.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HYBRIDS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In your issue of June 17, 1921, Professor Jeffrey, protesting against the assumption "by systematic botanists in this country that natural hybirds between species can only exist within the common range of the parent species," calls to his support cases cited by Kerner von Marilaun in the *Pflanzenleben* and elsewhere, saying:

> Perhaps the most interesting example in this connection is the hybrid *Nuphar intermedium* which is a cross between *Nuphar luteum* and *Nuphar pumilium*. . . . It is capable of extending its latitude northward of the range of both the parent species.

Nuphar intermedium is thus parallel with the blackberries which I have discussed elsewhere and, since Kerner is called into the discussion, it is well to quote his conclusion regarding *Nuphar intermedium*.[1]

> At the northern extremity of this large area of distribution *Nuphar intermedium* is more abundant than the species from which it is derived; indeed in many places it occurs in their absence, and in fact passes beyond the northern limits of their area of distribution. . . . *Nuphar intermedium* subsists independently there, multiplies without change of form, and has in fact established itself as a species.

On the same page Kerner discusses two other cases, *Salvia sylvestris* and *Rhododendron intermedium*. Where it occurs with *Salvia nemorosa* and *S. pratensis, S. sylvestris* is interpreted as a hybrid, but it has extended its range beyond either of the two former and Kerner tells us that

> Its fruits ripen in as large numbers as in the case of *S. nemorosa* or *S. pratensis*, and have been found by experiment to be fertile in a proportion of more than 60 per cent. *Salvia sylvestris* has therefore scattered itself . . . and manifests all the characteristics essential to our conception of a species.

Again, *Rhododendron intermedium*, when growing with *R. ferrugineum* and *R. hirsutum*, is considered a hybrid between them; but Kerner tells us that, in several areas *R. intermedium* dominates the vegetation of the mountain sides,

> develops fruits with fertile seeds, and transmits its characteristics unaltered to its descendants. . . . This form accords in every particular with the requirements demanded of a species, and is quite as much a systematic entity as either *R. ferrugineum* or *R. hirsutum*.

The cases of *Rubus*, which stimulated Professor Jeffrey's note, are exactly parallel with *Nuphar intermedium* (specially cited by Jef-

[1] I quote from Oliver's translation of "Pflanzenleben," Vol. 2, pp. 588–590.