president, effective on January 1, 1922. R. S. Shaw, dean of the Division of Agriculture, was appointed acting president for the interim.

D. T. Gray, chief in animal industry in the North Carolina Agricultural College and station, has been appointed director of the Alabama station, succeeding J. F. Duggar, director since 1903, who retires to become consulting agriculturist.

Dr. Olof Larsell, former associate professor at Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, has been appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Oregon Medical School.

Dr. J. P. Baumberger has been promoted to an assistant professorship of physiology at Stanford University.

Dr. F. C. Vilbrandt, of the Ohio State University, has been appointed associate professor of industrial chemistry of the University of North Carolina.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

DISCOVERY OF SAUROPOD DINOSAUR REMAINS IN THE UPPER CRETACEOUS OF NEW MEXICO

In a small collection of vertebrate fossils recently received at the U. S. National Museum, from Mr. John B. Reeside, Jr., geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, was an almost complete left scapula of a large Sauropodous dinosaur. The importance of this particular specimen lies in the fact that it was collected by Mr. Reeside in the Ojo Alamo formation, Upper Cretaceous, as developed in the San Juan Basin in northern New Mexico. Since the remains of Sauropodous dinosaurs have not been known before above the early Lower Cretaceous in North America, the extension of their geological range into the Upper Cretaceous, as indicated by the present discovery, is of the greatest interest.

The close general resemblance of this bone to the described scapulæ of the Sauropoda from Morrison formation, its great size (five feet in length), and the fairly good state of preservation, precludes the possibility of mistaken identification, and the determination of its geological occurrence by a geologist of the acknowledged ability of Mr. Reeside, who has an intimate acquaintance with the geological structures and succession of formations in the San Juan Basin, due to two field seasons spent in the area, places the determination of the geological position of the specimen beyond all question of doubt.

This preliminary announcement will be followed by a more detailed account of the specimen when its preparation now in progress is completed.

Charles W. Gilmore

U. S. National Museum,
August 16, 1921

LEAF STRIPE DISEASE OF SUGAR CANE IN THE PHILIPPINES

In early 1920, a firm of Japanese sugar-cane growers introduced cane points of Formosan cane varieties for use on their plantation in Rizal Province, Luzon. The sugar-cane points, according to the Japanese firm, had been grown by the Experiment Station of the Japanese Government in Formosa. On arrival at the port of Manila, the shipment was intercepted by the Philippine plant quarantine inspectors, but the Japanese growers prevailed upon the too-lenient government official to allow them to bring in the cane, after dipping it in Bordeaux mixture.

Upon the appointment of the writers to the plant disease laboratories in March, 1920, they became cognizant of these circumstances, and since then, periodical inspections of the planting have been made. In April, 1921, the cane having been ratooned numerous cases of etiolation of the young plants were observed. Such light-colored plants were very conspicuous and could be observed at a considerable distance from the field.

On the lower surface of affected leaves, a white spore mass was abundant; the pathological condition was of course immediately suggestive of downy mildew of the sugar cane. Examination of the fungus evidenced the presence of a *Sclerospora* species. This pathological condition could not be found on