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

fields of native cane adjacent to, and surrounding, the field of Formosan cane. According to Dr. W. H. Weston,[1] the morphology of *Sclerospora philippinensis* is very nearly identical to that of *S. sacchari*. However, he states:

> In the Philippines, in regions heavily infected with the maize mildew, sugar cane fields comprising many varieties grown under widely varying conditions and situated adjacent to the badly infected maize, and even containing some maize plants growing among and in contact with the young cane, have been under frequent observation during all stages of their development for over a year, and yet no case of infection with the downy mildew of maize has ever been seen.

He was, moreover, unable to cross-inoculate *S. philippinensis* from corn to sugar cane. The evidence is therefore strongly suggestive of the importation of the sugar-cane downy mildew, *Sclerospora sacchari* T. Miyaki, from Formosa.

The only literature on this disease which we have available here is the above-mentioned publication by Dr. Weston on the Philippine corn mildew, which incidentally discusses the cane mildew.

Measures have been taken to plow up the affected field, burn the affected stubble, and fallow the land. Steps to trace seed cane that emanated from the field are also under way, and it is possible that the disease may be entirely eradicated in the Philippines. The present brief note is presented as of possible interest to agronomists and plant quarantine officials of western countries. The importation of this disease and the recent experience in the Philippines with the introduction of Fiji disease of cane are two excellent examples of the need for rigid enforcement of plant quarantine regulations.

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[1] Weston, W. H., "Philippine downy mildew of maize," *Jour. Agr. Res.*, XIV., No. 3, p. 97.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION FOR THE METRIC SYSTEM

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: May I add a word of approval to what Dr. Frost has said in *re* (SCIENCE, May 13, 1921) "English Pronunciation for the Metric System" and suggest that the word ki'lo-me'ter should be pronounced with the accent upon the first and third syllables. In some quarters it is pronounced kilo'm-eter, contrary to the more general usage. This pronunciation, however, follows the custom in the case of thermo'meter, which is a much older word.

THADDEUS L. BOLTON

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GREGOR MENDEL AND THE SUPPORT OF SCIENTIFIC WORK AT BRUNN

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Under date of December 29, 1920, I received a letter from Dr. Hugo Iltis of Brünn, Czechoslovakia, of which the following paragraphs are extracts:

> The venerable old "Naturforschende Verein" of Brünn runs the risk of stopping scientific work for want of money. For the same reason our university extension work is cut short. In this condition of utter distress I apply to your kindness and ask you to help us. Wealthy friends of Mendelism could perhaps be induced to grant us the means to continue our scientific and popular education-work. If it would be possible to get an assistance of one thousand dollars for each of the two institutions, the "Naturforschende Verein," where Mendelism took its origin, and "University Extension of Brünn," where work has just begun, would be saved for the next two or three years.
>
> When we published the Mendel-festival-volume, science and art flourished, and we tried by our work to prove worthy of Gregor Mendel. Now we have become so poor that we can not buy any scientific literature, nor can we have scientific treatises printed. We have made up our minds to sell our most precious treasure, the original manuscript of Gregor Mendel's most renowned work, "Versuche über Pflanzenhybriden," and I ask you to lend us your kind assistance in this matter too. Perhaps it could be sold by auc-