At temperatures below 85 degrees there was very little response if any.

A comparatively small number of the mosquitoes reacted positively to heat at any one time; thus with 300 mosquitoes in the cage perhaps not more than fifteen or twenty would be attempting to feed at the height of the reaction. Whether the same individuals were concerned in each of a series of such responses or whether various individuals at different times took part, was not determined.

In nearly all of these experiments, which were made in an open insectary, no attempt was made to eliminate the odor of the observer but in some tests made in a closed room in an air-tight apparatus the mosquitoes responded in the usual manner when air was drawn from outdoors through a long tube. It is interesting to note, however, that when the breath was bubbled through the water instead of the usual current of air a decided increase of interest on the part of the mosquitoes was manifest. The admixture of various amounts of carbon dioxide with the air stream did not increase the interest over that shown for undiluted air.

In one series of experiments a hole about two inches square was cut in the lid of each of two pasteboard boxes which were exactly alike. These holes were covered with cheesecloth and a layer of absorbent cotton was supported immediately beneath this cloth. In one box the cotton was moistened with cool water while in the other it was moistened with hot water and was supported by a bottle containing hot water. When these two boxes were exposed in the mosquito cage considerable numbers of the mosquitoes would visit the warm box and attempt to feed while they paid no attention to the cool box.

Several types of traps in which heat was employed as an attractant were tested in the field and mosquitoes could be caught in even the crudest of these traps but the insects were also able to escape from all of them, displaying decidedly more ingenuity in this respect than is shown by the house fly. Experiments with more complicated traps were cut short owing to the entire disappearance of mosquitoes.

It was also found that mosquitoes in cages fed readily upon a solution of potassium arsenite in sweetened water and that this material was highly toxic to them. This suggested the use of such a poisoned bait in heat traps and traps were also devised in which the insects might be destroyed upon entering a chamber containing potassium cyanide. Neither of these agencies could be tested in the field.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

HEINRICH SUTER

ON March 17 there passed away Heinrich Suter, for many years gymnasialprofessor in Zurich, Switzerland, and a noted student of the history of Arabic mathematics and astronomy. For thirty years he was active as a translator and commentator of Arabic authors. The twenty years preceding 1892, when his first distinctly Arabic research was published, were years of preparation, during which he published a history of the mathematical sciences and a number of papers on mathematics during the Middle Ages in Europe. Most of his shorter articles appeared in the *Bibliotheca Mathematica* and in Schlömilch's *Zeitschrift für Mathematik und Physik*. As regards the quality of Suter's extensive studies of Arabic science it is enough to say that they are highly respected in an age when higher standards of historical accuracy are being established in Europe.

Suter was born on January 4, 1848, at Hedingen, near Zurich; he studied in Zurich and Berlin, and took his doctorate in 1872.

FLORIAN CAJORI

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

THE *British Medical Journal* states that the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Calcutta were opened by Lord Ronaldshay, governor of Bengal, on February 4. In the issue of December 3, 1921 (p. 957), it was noted that the School of Tropical Medicine and