

ing the winter five, besides the staff. On the second floor are the library and private rooms for the visiting scientists, who also get their board at the station, at reasonable cost.

Besides smaller boats the station owns a special vessel, the "Herman Friele," of 23 tons, constructed for all kinds of marine investigations.

The opportunities for working at this station are open to scientists of all countries. There are no fees for this, because it is considered to be the main objective of the station to promote marine investigations as fully as possible. For the present no regular investigations are planned by the station, as it is the purpose to supply the scientists working there with as much material as possible for their investigations. As conditions improve, it is proposed that the station take up again the international courses of instruction in marine investigations carried on until 1914 at the Bergen Museum, and which met with so great a response from the different countries of Europe. Scientific workers who are interested in securing opportunities for a stay at this station are requested to communicate with the writer.

AUG. BRINKMANN, *Director*

BERGEN MUSEUM,
BERGEN, NORWAY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

A MEMORIAL portrait of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, joint author, with Darwin, of the theory of natural selection, was unveiled on June 23 at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, by Sir Charles S. Sherrington, President of the Royal Society. The present year is the centenary of Dr. Wallace's birth.

Sir James Marchant offered the portrait to the trustees on behalf of the memorial committee, and after unveiling it, according to the report in the *London Times*, Sir Charles Sherrington said:

The portrait that has a fitting place within the walls of this building in memory of Alfred Russel Wallace will be cherished for many reasons here. To those great collections for which this building is the house and the shrine he contributed generously and largely. Much of the fruit that he gathered in his expeditions in the Malay Archipelago enriches the galleries here. But he did even more for this collection and for all collections of natural history throughout the world by contributing a renowned and fertile idea which has lent and lends them a further significance and a new meaning. He contributed an interpretation which forms a guiding thread to a great deal of the study which such collections as this render possible. He and his great compeer (Darwin), by whose statue we stand now, gave a further setting to the whole of the arrangements of such a museum as we are

now in, and much of their interpretation, much of their study, bears, further, the great interest that it has applications even to human society itself. To Wallace, ardent, relatively young, intensely curious into the economy of nature, and faced with the prodigality, the almost wasteful luxuriance of nature in the tropics, there arose the idea to which has been given a term that has passed into common parlance—the "struggle of existence" in animate nature in relation to and in its bearing upon the origin of all that astounding, varied manifoldness of feature that the world exhibits—the origin of species. And that idea, taking its growth from him and from his great, his illustrious friend and colleague, has since that time, since he formulated it even briefly, been, I suppose, and stands still, the dominant underlying motive that guides the study and arrangement of these collections. I suppose that that happy circumstance of the juxtaposition of the portrait that we see there and of the statue by which we are standing represents in collocation the commemoration of two men of whom it may be said, perhaps, that never a day passes but their two names rise to the memories of the director and the distinguished staff who are with him to study and to help others to study these collections. Circumstances arranged that the discoveries of these two men came, as it were, at the same moment and on the very same theme side by side before the scientific world. Such an attendant circumstance might, in some cases, have proved an embarrassment to one or other of them, but, as we all know, instead of being an embarrassment it formed a bond of generous association between them, each one of them striving to exalt the merits of the other. That part of the history of science will ever remain as a noble and inspiring feature connected with the work of these two men. Therefore the picture that we have there is not only a memorial of one whose memory is part of the historic treasure of science, but it will also be an abiding source of inspiration for the future, inasmuch as it represents a noble trait of character as well as genius, which went together in the personality of Alfred Russel Wallace.

Professor E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., spoke on Wallace's life and work, and also bore testimony to his generous character and to the enthusiasm with which he entered into and promoted the scientific work of others; and the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed the ready welcome which the trustees gave to that striking portrait of a remarkable man.

THE ZOOLOGICAL RECORD

DR. WITMER STONE, executive curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and chairman of the library committee, has addressed the following letter to zoological and other societies in America:

In *SCIENCE* for May 18, 1923, page 577, is published a letter from Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, of The Zoological Society of London, on the financial status of *The Zoological Record*. It states that the annual loss to the society on the issues of the *Record* is over £1,100 and is likely to increase; that a statement issued by the Council of