in the absence of the necessary literature. That it is a species of the genus *Branchiostoma* seems probable, since the gonads are paired and the metapleural folds meet symmetrically behind the atriopore. It differs from *Amphioxus lanceolatus* as described in the literature at present available to me in several particulars, most strikingly in the presence of somewhere near 25 pairs of oral tentacles or cirri (Fig. 2). Whether or not it is the *Branchiostoma belcheri* reported from Singapore to Japan I am unable to determine, having no description of that species at hand.[5]

I am sending specimens with this note to Professor E. G. Conklin, of Princeton University, with the request that he have it determined and if possible publish the name of the species with this note for the information of zoologists.

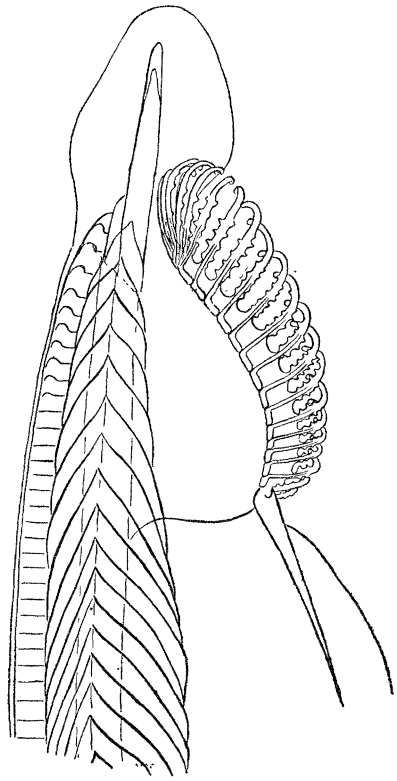

FIG. 2. Anterior portion of body of amphioxus from Amoy showing about 20 oral cirri of the right side, x Ca. 34

[5] Mr. J. T. Illick has examined some of the specimens sent me by Professor Light and finds that there are:

20 ± pairs of cirri

20 ± pairs of gonads (not well developed)

65 ± Myotomes of which 39 are anterior to the atriopore, 17 are between the atriopore and anus, and 9 are post-anal.

He concludes that this species is probably *B. nakagawae*, or *B. belcheri* and these may be identical. (See Cambridge Natural History, Vol. 7, p. 138.) A later note from Professor Light informs me that the species is probably a new one, which he is now engaged in describing—E. G. Conklin.

The outline drawing of the anterior end of one of the animals discussed in this note and the diagram of the dredging apparatus used in their capture were very kindly made for me by Mr. E. Larsen of the Chinese Postal Service, the former being a tracing from a detailed drawing he is making of the anterior region of a specimen slightly under an inch in length and the latter being a diagram from the apparatus as shown in several photographs which were taken for me on the fishing grounds by Professor H. H. Chung in charge of the department of botany in the University of Amoy.

S. F. LIGHT

PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF AMOY

SEVENTH YEAR OF THE TROPICAL RESEARCH STATION OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoological Society was founded in January, 1916, after many conferences of Henry Fairfield Osborn, Theodore Roosevelt, Madison Grant and William Beebe. The site chosen was the district immediately around Bartica, British Guiana, in typical tropical rain forest, sixty-five miles from the coast and at an elevation of only twenty-five feet. The station itself is at Kartabo, at the point of junction of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni Rivers, where intensive research work has been carried on in a quarter of a square mile of jungle and shore.

Under the directorship of William Beebe, five expeditions have been made into this field. There have been thirty-two months of actual work, covering every season of the year. Research work at the station has been carried on by twenty-eight workers from America, England, Scotland and France, and two hundred and forty-six visitors have been entertained. One hundred and forty-one contributions have been published, including four bound volumes.

From the limited area under intensive research there have been collected notes, materials and specimens as follows: (1) Life history notes on 75 species of mammals, 451 species of birds, 108 species of reptiles and amphibians, 130 species of fishes; (2) nests and eggs of 152 species of birds, many new to science; (3) skins, skulls and skeletons of 56 species and 650 individual mammals; (4) 1,550 bird skins; (5) 110 bird embryos; (6) hundreds of reptiles, amphibians and fish; (7) 85,000 insects, of which one item is types of 50 new species of termites; (8) 4,500 other invertebrates; (9) 550 KOH specimens;

(10) 2,022 photographic negatives; (11) 22,000 feet of motion picture film; (12) specimens have been supplied to seven universities and five museums, while of living vertebrates there have been collected and sent to the New York Zoological Park 40 mammals, 207 birds and 119 reptiles; (13) the chief collections of amphibians, reptiles and mammals have been presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

It is interesting, in view of this successful prosecution of research work in the tropics, to consider the actual cost of the entire undertaking. From the beginning to the present time the total income has been $49,600. This has included the salary of the director, his assistant and chief artist, the steamship fares, entire scientific outfit, boats, tents, bungalow, household expenses, servants, hunters, taxidermists and the general accommodation for the staff of workers. The five expeditions have averaged six and a half months each, with an average of eight staff members, the total average cost of each trip being $9,920.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

The seventh expedition of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society was directed to the Galapagos Archipelago, and is known as the Williams Galapagos Expedition. Through the generosity of Mr. Harrison Williams the two hundred and fifty foot steam yacht *Noma* was chartered for the purpose and left March first on a cruise of two and a half months under the direction of William Beebe. The personnel of the party included the regular staff of the Tropical Research Station, Misses Cooper and Rose, Messrs. Tee-Van and Broking, Mr. Hoffman, marine artist, and Mr. Escherich, taxidermist. Four guests of Mr. Williams, Messrs. Curtis, McKay, Mitchell and Merriam, assisted in making collections. Professor William Morton Wheeler joined the vessel at Panama and will contribute to the scientific reports.

A total distance of nine thousand miles was steamed, and the equator crossed eight times. Twenty-one days were spent on the Galapagos Islands. To the living collections of the New York Zoological Park were added nine mammals, twenty-seven birds, and forty-two lizards, notable among which were flightless cormorants, Galapagos penguins and hawks, and giant marine and land iguanas peculiar to the Archipelago and never before exhibited alive. For the American Museum there was collected material for two lizard groups, *Amblyrhynchus* and *Conolophus*, including vegetation, rocks, shells, photographs and sketches, together with a giant tortoise, eighteen lizards and a family of sea-lions.

Among other material gathered were 90 water colors, 400 photographs, 11,000 feet of moving picture film and many thousands of vertebrates and invertebrates. These will be studied by various specialists, while the general account of the trip by William Beebe will be published this autumn in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the auspices of the Zoological Society.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,
President of the Zoological Society

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

PLANS FOR THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

MEMBERS of the local committee for the approaching Cincinnati meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and members of its subcommittees have been named as follows:

Louis T. More, chairman of the Local Committee.
Thomas Quinlan, Subcommittee on Hotels and Transportation.
E. D. Gilman and L. T. More, Subcommittee on Meeting Places.
R. E. Oesper, Subcommittee on Exhibits.
N. M. Fenneman, Subcommittee on General Program.
C. N. Moore and W. H. Bucher, Subcommittee on Publicity.
George Warrington, Subcommittee on Hospitality and Receptions.
H. S. Fry, Subcommittee on Dinners and Society Hotel Headquarters.
E. D. Gilman, Secretary of the Local Committee.
Daniel Laurence, Treasurer of the Local Committee.

Preparations for the meeting are going forward in a very satisfactory way and a very good set of arrangements for serving the various sections and societies has been worked out. The following local representatives for the sections have been named:

Section A, Louis Brand.
Section B, S. J. M. Allen.
Section C, H. S. Fry.
Section D, E. I. Yowell.
Section E, O. C. von Schlichten.
Section F, E. C. Day.
Section G, H. M. Benedict.
Section H, H. McE. Knower.
Section I, B. B. Breese.
Section K, E. E. Eubank.
Section L, E. M. Lostpeich.
Section M, R. S. Tour.
Section N, Henry Page.
Section O, Wendell Paddock.
Section Q, A. L. Hall-Quest.

Each section representative is to act for the special societies in his field and all inquiries and requests concerning sessions, meeting places, etc., from the societies, as well as from section organizations, should