atmospheric-electric observations, one of these stations being where the Mt. Wilson Observatory party will be located. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will have one special party for making magnetic observations within the belt of totality in southern California, and special observations will be carried out at its observatories. It is also hoped that some magnetic and allied observations may be made at a mountain station, for example, Mt. Wilson, where the maximum obscuration will be about 98 per cent.

The general directions of work proposed by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, especially with reference to magnetic and atmospheric-electric observations, as also recording forms, will be supplied to any one interested.

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DEPARTMENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM,
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RUSSIAN BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTES

Apropos of the list of then-existing biological institutes compiled by H. J. Muller during a trip to Moscow and Petrograd in August, 1922, the following information received from Dr. W. Grossmann, of the Permanent Bureau of the All-Russian Entomo-Phytopathological Congress, Petrograd, may add to our meager knowledge as to the now-existing natural history societies in Russia. In reply to a letter containing a list of Russian corresponding societies of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Dr. Grossmann wrote, under date of December 24, 1922, that the societies listed below exist "up to the present time," and states that "their names are the same," only the word "Imperial" must be omitted where formerly used.

Moscow. Société des Amis d'Histoire Naturelle.
" Moskovskoe Obstchestvo Estestvo-Ispytateley.
Petrograd. Russian Academy of Sciences.
" Botanitcheski Ssad.
" Comité Géologique.
" Musée Géologique de l'Université.
" Russkoe entomologitscheskoe Obstchestvo.
" Société Russe de Géographie.
" Mineralogitcheskoe Obstchestvo.
" Tsentralnaia Fizitcheskaia Observatoria.
" University.
Tiflis. Botanical Gardens.
" Musée du Caucase.

Dr. Grossman regrets his inability to send some Russian publications on entomology, "as our formalities of censorship are very complicated and postal charges very high." I am sure we all agree with Dr. Grossmann's concluding paragraph, "Let us hope that in some not too distant future the circumstances will change for the better."

WM. J. FOX
THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF PHILADELPHIA

PALEONTOLOGICAL FINDS IN MORAVIA

SINCE the constitution of Czechoslovakia as an independent state, intensive work has been carried on, principally under the auspices of the Provincial Museum at Brno (Brünn), in the great system of limestone caverns of Central Moravia. These caverns disclose not only a great wealth and beauty of stalactitic and stalagmitic forms, but they have also yielded to date numerous indications of the presence of early man, and many skeletal remains of diluvial mammals, some of which are in an excellent state of preservation. These remains now include skeletons of a mammoth, of two lions, of a hyena, a Gulo-borealis, five cave bears and no less than sixty fossil beavers. The skeletons of the cave bears are practically complete and will soon form a striking group in the museum. The preservation of the beavers' skulls and teeth is perfect and the series is one of great value.

The work of exploration of these caves, new ramifications of which are being discovered every year, proceeds under the energetic direction of Dr. Karel Absolon, Curator of the Brno Museum.

A. HRDLICKA

NATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences met on June 30 and made the following appointments in addition to those reported in a previous number of SCIENCE:[1]

Herbert Friedmann, Zoology
E. F. Hopkins, Botany
A. A. Roback, Psychology
F. B. Wann, Botany
Alexander Weinstein, Zoology

These fellowships are supported by a contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation and are administered by a special Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences, appointed by the National Research Council. The fellowships are open to citizens of the United States and Canada who possess a Ph.D. or its equivalent. They are intended for candidates in the earlier years of post-doctorate work, and are designed to recruit men and women as leaders of research in the universities and research establishments of the United States and Canada.

[1] May 18, 1923, p. 579.

The basic stipends awarded are $1,800 for unmarried fellows and $2,300 for married fellows per annum. These stipends may be increased when there are other dependents or for other cogent reasons.

The fellowships are not granted to any institution or university, but the choice of place to work is left to the fellow, subject to the approval of the Fellowship Board. The appointments are for full time and no other remunerative or routine work is permitted, except that during the college year the fellows may, by written permission of the board, give a portion of their time, in general not more than one fifth (outside preparation included), to teaching of educational value to themselves, or to attendance on advanced courses of study.

The particular individual with whom a fellow wishes to work should, ordinarily, have agreed to accept him, prior to the consideration of his application by the board. It is further required that the fellow be charged no fees or tuition by the institution where he chooses to work.

When the board will next meet has not yet been decided. A meeting in the spring of the year is assured and if the number of applications received justify it, other meetings will be held in the interim accordingly. Applications may be received at any time and will be placed on file for the meeting which follows their receipt. Requests for information and application forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

F. R. LILLIE

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCIENTIFIC APPOINTMENTS IN THE BUREAU OF MINES

WITH the advancement of Dr. S. C. Lind, formerly superintendent of the Rare and Precious Metals Experiment Station, at Reno, Nevada, to the post of Chief Chemist and Chief of the Division of Mineral Technology to succeed Dr. R. B. Moore, other changes in the research branch of the Bureau of Mines throughout the country were made. E. S. Leaver, formerly superintendent of the Southwest Experiment Station, Tucson, Arizona, was selected to succeed Dr. Lind as superintendent of the station at Reno. Mr. Leaver was designated as Dr. Lind's successor because of having given his attention for a great many years to problems connected with the metallurgical treatment of the western ores, especially those associated with the cyanide process.

S. P. Howell, formerly of the Pittsburgh Station, who has spent the past year in Arizona studying the mining problems of that State, especially regarding the use of explosives, has been designated as superintendent of the station at Tucson.

During the past year G. St. J. Perrott and S. P. Kinney have conducted an intensive study of the combustibility of coke in blast furnaces. This work will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Kinney in connection with the operation of the experimental blast furnace at the North Central Experiment Station, Minneapolis, and at commercial furnaces in South Chicago, Illinois, and Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Perrott has been transferred to the Pittsburgh Experiment Station to direct chemical-physical work in connection with the liquid oxygen explosives investigations.

Dr. T. T. Read, formerly chief of the division of information service in the Washington Office, has been transferred to Duluth, Minn., and made superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station. The headquarters of Dr. Read were fixed at Duluth to permit of maintaining a closer contact with the mining phase of the work.

T. L. Joseph has been made assistant superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station at Minneapolis.

Oscar Lee has been transferred from Minneapolis to the Southern Experiment Station, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and placed in charge of the iron ore beneficiation work under the direction of Dr. W. R. Crane, superintendent of the station.

Dr. W. D. Bonner, who has been employed as a physical chemist at the Pacific Experiment Station, Berkeley, California, has resigned and will return to the University of Utah as an instructor. C. G. Maier, formerly with the department of metallurgical research of the University of Utah, has been appointed to the position at Berkeley made vacant by Dr. Bonner's resignation.

Professor Ernest A. Hersam, of the University of California, who for the past year has studied metallurgical milling problems at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in cooperation with that institute and with the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, has returned to his former position as an instructor at the University of California.

John Gross, of the station at Reno, Nevada, will go to Cambridge to continue the work which Professor Hersam has been doing.

John Blizard, who has had charge of the Bureau's fuel work at its Pittsburgh Station, has resigned to accept a position with a commercial concern in New York City, where he will be engaged on the design of super-heaters and heat transfer apparatus.