into certain problems in the same field. Dr. Stouffer's proposed studies are in the same field as Dr. Lane's, also a fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation for 1926–27. He has published numerous papers in his proposed field of investigation.

Dr. Glenn Thomas Trewartha, instructor in geography and climatology, University of Wisconsin—appointed for geographic investigations of certain selected type areas in Japan and China. Dr. Trewartha's principal researches for the past two years have been on the subject of the relationship of Wisconsin's physical environment to its pre-eminence as a dairy state. In preparation for his research in Japan and China he has had a thorough academic training in the geography, climatology and the diplomatic history of the Far East. His researches under the auspices of the foundation will be entirely in the field.

Dr. Norbert Wiener, assistant professor of mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge—appointed for researches on Bohr's almost periodic functions, on haphazard motion, on periodogram analysis, and other topics, connected with one another by forming extensions of the ordinary Fourier series and Fourier integral theory. Dr. Wiener has been invited by the Mathematical Institute of the University of Göttingen to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of his researches, and the book which will result from those researches has already been tentatively accepted as a volume of a series of important mathematical works.

The Fellowship awarded to Dr. Coleman R. Griffith, assistant professor of psychology, University of Illinois, for research in problems of child psychology, principally at the University of Giessen, Hesse, Germany, for 1925–26, has been transferred to the 1926–27 group.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE OCEANOGRAPHIC STATION AT SALAMMBO, NORTH AFRICA

ON February 14 the oceanographic station at Salammbo, near Tunis, was formally opened to the public, and the station is now engaged in carrying on the studies indicated by its title. It is under the control of the direction generale des Travaux Publics of the Regenal de Tunis Protectorate de France and the funds have been largely supplied by the profits accruing from the sale of fish, caught in the Lake of Tunis—a monopoly enjoyed by the station. This monopoly was granted mainly for the control of the fishing, for the lake is a fruitful breeding ground for many marine fishes and secondly, for the control of prices in the market and for the profits accruing therefrom. The profits surpassed expectation and late in 1922 the foundations of the station were laid. The building is 33.4 m long by 33.3 m wide, two stories high, built of masonry, covered by stucco in the fashion of the country.

The building is supplied with sweet water from the Tunis water supply and with salt water from an underground reservoir, pumped from the sea and filtered as at Naples and New York. Lighting and pumping are done by electricity.

On the ground floor are laboratories for research, a well-equipped chemical laboratory, a laboratory for photography well supplied with apparatus; a large room for the reception of material with large tanks for handling and sorting; a studio for artistic work, adequate rooms for supplies and collections and a large hall for lectures.

In the upper floor are the aquaria, now fourteen in number, a museum displaying fishing apparatus and models, together with prepared specimens of sea animals; a tank room exhibiting in small tanks the invertebrates and small fishes; the office of the director, the library, and other research rooms. The whole is well lighted and admirably arranged.

The floating equipment consists of a steamer—the *Raymond Lane* of 700 tons—which also serves to care for the lighthouses of the Gulf of Tunis: a motor boat 17 m long—the *Andre Choleski* and an auxiliary sail boat 14 m long. Connected with the work of the station at six other points along the coast are boats used in the inspection of fisheries and in the researches of the station. At the present time the principal efforts of the station are: (1) the hydrology and biology of the Lake of Tunis; (2) the study of migratory fishes; (3) the biology of sponges, and (4) investigations upon fishing appliances best adapted to increase the values of the fisheries.

The publications comprise bulletins and notes. Three bulletins have already been issued and one of the notes. Exchange of publications with similar institutions is cordially invited. Qualified students of marine biology are welcome from any country.

The location of the laboratory is charming. It lies between the two ponds, commonly called the ports of ancient Carthage. The byrsa, or citadel, is a few hundred yards away, and along the shore are the remains of a vast fortifying wall. It is easily reached from Tunis by an electric railway in about 30 minutes. The station is under the direction of Monsieur H. Heldt, who is undertaking researches along several important lines.

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THE RAWSON-MACMILLAN SUB-ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF THE FIELD MUSEUM

COMMANDER DONALD B. MACMILLAN, the arctic explorer, has been commissioned by the Field Museum of Natural History to lead an expedition into the sub-arctic to collect zoological, geological, anthropological and botanical specimens for the institution.