crease beyond the maximum number characteristic of normal infections and the infection eventually ends in the death of the birds. No analyses have yet been made of the sugar content of the blood of these birds and other factors no doubt play a rôle in relapse, but our experiments are very suggestive and we hope when carried further will help solve the problem of relapse, which, because of its bearing on transmission, is responsible for the continued existence of malaria.

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LONDON.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE EXPEDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY TO THE REVILLAGIGEDO ISLANDS

THE 1925 Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Revillagigedo Islands, Mexico, is reported to have been most successful in every way. In addition to the collections made covering practically every phase of life on these islands and points on the mainland, there were several items of more than passing interest, notably the establishing of seven new geographic names. These names have been adopted by both the United States and Mexican governments and are as follows:

Angulo Rock.—A small, outlying, flat-topped rock immediately northeast of Asuncion Island, Lower California. It is named for Captain Victor Angulo, Commander of the Mexican National Patrol Vessel, *Presidente.*

Mount Gallegos.—The highest mountain on Clarion Island of the Revillagigedo Group. Chart No. 1688 of the United States Hydrographic Office gives the elevation of this mountain as 1,100 feet. It is named in honor of the late Professor Jose M. Gallegos, explorer for the government of Mexico and a member of the party which, in 1925, explored this mountain.

Mount Evermann.—The central peak of Socorro Island of the Revillagigedo Group. Named for Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, the distinguished director of the California Academy of Sciences and the organizer of this and many other expeditions in which the academy has actively cooperated with the government of Mexico.

Grayson's Cove.—There is a little cove at the west end of Cornwallis Bay, Socorro Island, as shown on Chart No. 1687, of the United States Hydrographic Office. Here, in 1867, Colonel A. S. Grayson's sloop was wrecked. It is the only known supply of fresh water on the island and the suggestion has been made that it be so marked on future charts.

Point Old Man of the Rocks.—This name was given by Colonel Grayson to the point of rocks which formed the eastern boundary of the little cove when he found fresh water.

Ash Heap.—At the south end of San Benedicto Island the highest elevation is attained, 975 feet. This elevation or peak is composed almost entirely of soft volcanic ashes, hence the name.

Herrera Crater.—The central peak of San Benedicto Island is indicated on Chart No. 1687 of the United States Hydrographic Office as being 683 feet high. This peak is named in honor of Professor Alphonso Herrera, the director of the National Museum of Mexico. Professor Herrera took an active part in the expedition.

HAWAIIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

FOLLOWING the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference, held in Honolulu in August, 1924, a committee was appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with Dr. L. O. Howard as chairman, to consider some form of cooperation between that organization and the Pan-Pacific Union, under whose auspices the conference was held. In accordance with the recommendations of this committee, a meeting was called of the members of the association residing in Hawaii, to consider the formation of a local organization. A committee was appointed at this meeting to formulate means for a permanent organization.

After some correspondence with the committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, and several meetings of the local members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Hawaiian Academy of Science was organized on July 23, 1925, and a constitution was adopted. The following officers were elected at that time:

President, Dr. Frederick C. Newcombe.
Vice-president, Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Edward L. Caum.
Councilors, Mr. Otto H. Swezey, Professor Frederick G. Krauss.

During the year 1925–26 three public meetings of the academy were held, to hear visiting scientists. On November 9, 1925, Dr. C. P. Berkey, geologist of the American Museum of Natural History's Third Asiatic Expedition, spoke on "Evidence of Change of Climate in the Gobi desert." On January 7, 1926, Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University, spoke on "The Mechanism of Evolution." On March 29, 1926, Dr. Carl M. Meyer, of the Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, spoke on "Food Poisoning and Food Infection."

The First Annual Meeting was held May 19 to 22, 1926. Dr. Newcombe gave the presidential address on "A Field for the Hawaiian Academy of Science" and a program of forty scientific papers was presented.

Following the program on May 22, a business meeting was held at which five resolutions were adopted,