absence of *Hipparion,* Dr. Andersson in his preliminary report considered that the Chou Kou Tien fauna was possibly of upper Pliocene age, an opinion also expressed by Dr. Zdansky. It is possible, however, in the light of recent research that the horizon represented by this site may be of Lower Pleistocene age. Whether it be of late Tertiary or of early Quaternary age the outstanding fact remains that for the first time on the Asiatic continent north of the Himalayas archaic hominid fossil material has been recovered accompanied by complete and certain geological data. The actual presence of early man in eastern Asia is therefore now no longer a matter of conjecture.

While a complete description of these very important specimens may shortly be expected in *Palaeontologia Sinica,* the following brief notes may be of interest here. One of the teeth recovered is a right upper molar, probably the third, whose relatively unworn crown presents characters which appear from the photographs to be essentially human. The posterior moiety of the crown is narrow and the roots appear to be fused. The other tooth is probably a lower anterior premolar of which the crown only is preserved. The latter also is practically unworn and appears in the photograph to be essentially bicuspid in character, a condition usually to be correlated with a reduction of the upper canine.

The Chou Kou Tien molar tooth though unworn would seem to resemble in general features the specimen purchased by Haberer in a Peking native drug shop and subsequently described in 1903 by Schlosser. The latter tooth was a left upper third molar having a very much worn crown, extensively fused lateral roots and from the nature of its fossilization considered by Schlosser to be in all probability Tertiary in age. It was provisionally designated as *Homo? Anthropoide?* It is of more than passing interest to recall that Schlosser in concluding his description of the tooth pointed out that future investigators might expect to find in China a new fossil anthropoid, Tertiary man or ancient Pleistocene man. The Chou Kou Tien discovery thus constitutes a striking confirmation of that prediction.

It is now evident that at the close of Tertiary or the beginning of Quaternary time man or a very closely related anthropoid actually did exist in eastern Asia. This knowledge is of fundamental importance in the field of prehistoric anthropology; for about this time also there lived in Java Pithecanthropus, at Piltdown Eoanthropus and but very shortly after at Mauer the man of Heidelberg. All these forms were thus practically contemporaneous with one another and occupied regions equally far removed respectively to the east, to the southeast and to the west from the central Asiatic plateau which it has been shown elsewhere most probably coincides with their common dispersal center. The Chou Kou Tien discovery therefore furnishes one more link in the already strong chain of evidence supporting the hypothesis of the central Asiatic origin of the Hominidae.

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THE PAN-PACIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION

THE Pan-Pacific Research Institution is attempting in Honolulu an experiment in providing a home where actual research workers, other than executives, may gather and meet together without supervision, to pursue their chosen work alone or with the cooperation of congenial companions of their own selection. In other words, any scientist on sabbatical leave or other vacation if interested in research work, especially along the lines of food and population problems in the Pacific area, would be welcomed as a guest at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Honolulu and given a home for the period of time spent in actual research work.

The institution has no laboratories of its own, but those of existing scientific organizations are at the service of the scientists making their temporary home at the institution. A corps of student helpers is maintained—young men of several Pacific races who are given homes at the institution and are taking science courses at the university. They are aided financially in return for any service rendered visiting scientists or those resident in Hawaii and connected with the institution.

About one hundred scientists, entomologists, plant pathologists, agronomists, ichthyologists, biologists, etc., form the local science council of the institution. Some thirty of these dine together each Friday night at the institution at a conference meal; a popular science lecture, open to the public, is given later in the evening in the auditorium of the institution. The institution has the use of some seven acres of ground with several commodious and extensive buildings where might be comfortably housed forty or fifty visitors and workers; additions are contemplated.

The Pan-Pacific Research Institution was organized by the Pan-Pacific Union pursuant to resolutions passed at the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference, the carrying out of the plan being made possible by two of the directors of the union, Messrs. George and William Castle, who placed the splendid property in Manoa Valley in Honolulu at the service

of the union for this purpose. Dr. David Starr Jordan was a guest and worker at the institute with a dozen representative scientists from Pacific lands during the organization period in 1925, and is the president of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution. During Dr. Jordan's stay as a guest of the institution the first Pan-Pacific Fisheries Conference was held, the delegates being guests of the institution and making their home there with Dr. Jordan for a month or more. Out of this first small Pan-Pacific family meeting of scientists grew the publication of the *Journal* of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, one of the objects of which, being carried on under the direction of Dr. Jordan, is the serial publication of a check list of the fish in the Pacific Ocean and in the fresh waters of Pacific lands. This will be used as a basis of study of the possibilities of the Pacific in providing, under scientific propagation and conservation, fish food for the entire world.

In the insect and animal kingdom similar check lists are in preparation and a directory of the research institutions and workers in Pacific lands is being published.

From time to time it is planned to call together small familiar conferences of scientists interested in some particular line of research work and house these at the institution for a sufficient length of time for them to secure results satisfactory to themselves. At the present time the following councils have been organized in Honolulu in connection with the research institution, and it is hoped that kindred councils may be organized in each Pacific land, where they may all work together in harmonious cooperative effort:

Aquatic Resources Council, Dr. David Starr Jordan, *chairman.*

Plant Constituent Council, Dr. Nils P. Larsen, medical director, Queens Hospital, *chairman.*

Crop Development Council, Professor F. G. Krauss, agriculturist, University of Hawaii, *chairman.*

Race and Population Study Council, Kilmer O. Moe, agriculturist, Kamehameha Schools, *chairman.*

Health and Sanitation Council, Dr. C. B. Cooper, *chairman.*

Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden Council, Willis T. Pope, horticulturist, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, *chairman.*

Animal Husbandry Council, Professor L. A. Henke, professor of agriculture, University of Hawaii, *chairman.*

Meteorological and Topographical Council, E. A. Beals, meteorologist, *chairman.*

Pan-Pacific Legislative Council, Colonel F. M. Brown, *chairman.*

Entomological Council, Professor J. F. Illingworth, research associate in entomology, Bishop Museum, *chairman.*

Frederick Muir, *chairman,* Pan-Pacific Science Council.

These chairmen constitute the board of directors of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution.

The chief reasons for confining membership in the institution to actual research workers other than executives, are that in the two years of weekly dinner gatherings, it has been found that the actual research workers feel much more free to express themselves when alone and that the executives as a rule cease to be actual research workers, having forced upon them their own problems which do not always appeal to the actual research workers. Moreover, the research workers, thrown on their own responsibilities and compelled to accept chairmanships of committees that usually go to executives, are developing a sense of leadership and responsibility that is valuable.

The Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden Council has begun work in establishing a Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden in Hawaii, the plan being to introduce trees from every part of the Pacific, with the belief that they will grow somewhere in Hawaii, either at sea level, where heat is tropical, or up to eight thousand to ten thousand feet on the higher mountains, where trees and plants of the temperate zones seem to thrive to perfection. The Prince of Chandaburi, brother of the King of Siam, planted the first tree in the Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden collection during his visit to the Pan-Pacific Research Institution more than a year ago, and on Pan-Pacific or Balboa Day, September 17, 1926, the members of the council in Honolulu planted trees from each Pacific country along the Nuuanu stream on the Island of Oahu, which has been turned over to the council by the city as a beginning of an experimental Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden. This stream begins at an elevation of more than one thousand feet in Nuuanu Valley and flows to the sea.

The Pan-Pacific Medical Council has done considerable work in preparation for the Pan-Pacific Medical Conference in Honolulu in 1929. Its chairman, Dr. Nils P. Larsen, has visited the leading surgeons and medical men in America, securing their interest as well as the interest of some of the most distinguished medical men in Pacific countries.

The Pan-Pacific Legal Council is also preparing the way for a conference of representatives of legal organizations in Pacific lands. The Pan-Pacific Fisheries Council has held one conference and is preparing publications giving a check list of the fish of the Pacific and other data as a basis of future work in the study of the fish of the Pacific.

The Entomological Council is undertaking to get together a check list of injurious insects in Pacific lands and their parasites, for publication in the *Journal* of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution.

This council is also contemplating the calling of a Pan-Pacific Entomological Conference in Honolulu.

The Pan-Pacific Editorial Council has established a quarterly publication as a *Journal* of the institution and has a board of editors composed of the leading scientists in all Pacific lands.

The crop development and other councils are laying foundation for serious work and cooperating thoroughly in the work of their companion councils.

Executives who are also research workers are often welcomed at the institution in their capacity as research workers. The members of the institution will employ their own executives when needed and they may not be scientists, merely experienced men to carry out the wishes of the scientists in regard to general management. It is felt that the executive is usually the man who has, or can secure, the means for travel and expenses abroad, while the research worker is often unable to do this, so that, while the help, cooperation, association and good will of the executive is always desired and his visits looked forward to, the Pan-Pacific Research Institution is a purely democratic organization of research workers who are all equals in a family of scientists who are devoting their time to the service of mankind.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

STANDARDIZATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

THE following circular from the scientific relations section of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris has been received by the American national committee of the institute with a request that it be brought to the attention of American anatomists:

M. de Castro, dean of the faculty of medicine of Rio de Janeiro, has recently brought before the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation a project for the standardization of terminology in anatomy and nosology.

The utility of such an undertaking is evident. It is an admitted fact that considerable misunderstanding arises among scholars through the divergence existing in scientific terminology. Thus bibliographical work is complicated and the propagation of scientific knowledge is seriously and unnecessarily impeded.

After examination, M. de Castro's proposal was brought before the sub-committee on bibliography of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations which met at Geneva on the 23rd and 24th of July, 1926.

It was decided that M. de Castro's proposal concerning nosological terminology should be referred to the health committee.

With regard to anatomical nomenclature, it has not been possible up to the present to draw up an anatomical nomenclature that would be acceptable to all nations. But, considering that there already exists a nomenclature known as "Nomina Anatomica," which was adopted by a certain number of countries after the International Congress held in 1895, under the auspices of the "Anatomisches Gesellschaft" at Basle and also that this nomenclature constitutes an appreciable step towards the standardization of anatomical terms, the sub-committee on bibliography has decided to recommend scientists belonging to countries not accustomed to using the "Nomina Anatomica," that they place this terminology in brackets in addition to the national terms used in their textbooks, treatises and other scientific publications.

The International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation has the honor to inform you of this resolution of the subcommittee on bibliography in the hope that, in the interest of international scientific collaboration, you will be willing to give it the benefit of your serious attention.

(Signed) J. S. DE VOS VAN STEENWYK,
Assistant Head of the Scientific Relations Section

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

IN January, 1925, the American Psychological Association bought the stock of the Psychological Review Company, Inc., and became the sole owner of the journals published by that company, namely, the *Psychological Review,* H. C. Warren, editor; the *Psychological Bulletin,* S. W. Fernberger, editor; *The Psychological Index,* Madison Bentley, editor, and the *Journal of Experimental Psychology,* J. B. Watson, editor. The Review Company has acted as publishers of the "Psychological Monographs" with S. I. Franz as editor. The monographs, however, are owned by the respective authors. It is the plan of the association to continue to publish the monographs on a percentage basis as heretofore.

In order to comply with legal formalities, the association became incorporated before purchasing the journals. The members of the council of the association became the directors of the company. The former editors were all retained. Subsequently Professor Watson resigned from the *Journal of Experimental Psychology* on account of pressure of business. Professor Bentley became editor of that journal, and Professor Hunter was appointed editor of the *Psychological Index.*

The transfer of ownership of the journals resulted from the desire of many of the psychologists to have the scientific journals under public rather than private ownership. There are certain rather obvious advantages. In the first place, there is the assurance that the profits, if any, will be used to improve the journals and to reduce the subscription rates, and secondly, the policy of the journals will be subject to the wishes of a majority of the persons served, rather