ard species. If the type species selected in accordance with the rules of the type-basis code result in changing the application of the name which it is desired to retain, another of the original species, called the standard species, is chosen, which will retain the name. By the use of the standard species the type method can be incorporated in the International Rules without disturbing other parts.

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WILLIAM S. VALIANT

THE late William S. Valiant was curator of the Geological Museum at Rutgers College from the year 1903 until his death on March 27, 1927, except for a short interval in 1919, when he retired and removed to Rome, New York. His paramount interest was in the work of the museum which he had learned to love and he returned to New Brunswick and continued actively until the year 1923, when no longer strong enough to attend to his duties.

Born at Rome, New York, in 1846, he was educated in the schools there and later served as a special teacher for classes in natural history in the Free Academy of his native city for many years before going to Rutgers. He possessed unusual keenness of observation and ability, which enabled him, without the advantage of a university training, to excel in his chosen field of mineralogy. An expert collector, and good correspondent, he added to the collections of the museum and was ever ready to give information to visitors, and was widely known among his fellow workers. An outstanding result of his work was the discovery, of fundamental importance to both biology and geology, of Ordovician trilobites with their ventral appendages attached. A chance find in 1884 led him to search at every opportunity and at the end of eight years in 1892 he was rewarded by finding a layer less than half an inch thick in the Utica shales at Rome, New York, in which numerous fossils occurred, including the well-known form of *Triarthrus becki*, with the ventral anatomy beautifully preserved, even including the antennae.

A large amount of the material was collected and studied by the late Professor Charles E. Beecher, of Yale University, who devoted the last ten years of his life mainly to the preparation and study of the significance of the appendages, but died in 1904 before he had prepared his final manuscript. Professor Percy E. Raymond, of Harvard University, who had studied under Professor Beecher's guidance, then took up the work and published the results of their combined efforts in 1920 as a memoir of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences entitled, "The Appendages, Anatomy and Relationships of Trilobites." In a foreword of this memoir, Professor Charles Schuchert points out the importance of the discovery which made possible studies in the evolution of the Crustacea, which bear also on that of most of the Arthropoda, and gives Mr. Valiant the credit due to his untiring efforts to locate the original material.

Mr. Valiant published scientific articles from time to time. In 1896 he read a paper entitled "Appendaged Trilobites" before the New Jersey State Microscopical Society, of which he was a member. The manuscript was published in the Mineral Collector of Volume 10, No. 3. Two articles on the geology of the Rutgers College campus appeared in the Rutgers *Targum* of April and May, 1898. His unpublished records of the history of the museum and the results of his work point to a life of usefulness and devotion to science, which can not be adequately indicated in this brief sketch.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY[1]

AT the sixth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, held at Geneva from July 27 to July 29, 1925, the chairman communicated to the committee a proposal submitted by M. van Everdingen, director of the Netherlands Meteorological Observatory and chairman of the International Meteorological Committee (I. M. C.), with regard to the creation of an International Bureau of Meteorology (I. B. M.) (Annex 4 to document C. 445, M. 165, 1925).

After a brief discussion, the committee requested the undersigned to consider, together with M. van Everdingen and several other experts, how the committee might assist in establishing this bureau.

The present report sets out our conclusions:

M. van Everdingen's proposal was defined in a letter which General Delcambre, director of the French Meteorological Service and chairman of a special committee set up by the International Meteorological Committee, addressed officially to the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation on November 23, 1925.

The International Meteorological Committee is composed of the directors of the meteorological services of thirty countries (including Germany and Austria), who meet once every three years to discuss scientific

[1] Report by the subcommittee appointed at the meeting of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation on July 29, 1925, submitted to the committee on July 26, 1926.