Government, to carry out without charge at the National Physical Laboratory the verification, over a period of five years, of the standards to be procured by the Commonwealth Research Council for use in Australia. Full information as to the standards likely to be required was sent to Australia in a report from the laboratory. Assistance has also been given to Canada, India and South Africa in connection with standards for specific purposes. The committee feels that it is of the utmost importance that help should be given, whenever possible, towards securing uniformity throughout the empire in the standards employed.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

PRINCESS HENRY of Reuss has given $300,000 to the department of electrical engineering of Stevens Institute of Technology. Both the departmental and the professorship endowments will bear the name of Anson Wood Burchard, former husband of the princess, who, at the time of his death on January 22, 1927, was chairman of the executive committee of the General Electric Company and a trustee of the college.

BY the will of the late Mrs. Mary L. Walker Peters a bequest of $25,000 for research in cancer is left to Cornell University.

DR. FRANK CARNEY, professor of geology from 1904 to 1912 and professor of geology and geography from 1912 to 1917 at Denison University, has accepted the newly created professorship of geography at Baylor University. Since 1917 he has been chief geologist for an oil company. Dr. and Mrs. Carney will spend the summer in Europe with Professor George Grant MacCurdy, director of the American School of Prehistoric Research.

DR. PHILIP E. BROWNING, assistant professor of chemistry at Yale University, has been promoted to an associate professorship.

DR. H. R. ROSEN, since 1920 associate professor of plant pathology at the University of Arkansas, has been promoted to a professorship.

DR. H. A. BARTON, now fellow of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, has been appointed assistant professor of physics at Cornell University.

PROFESSOR ERNST GELLHORN, of the University of Halle a/s, has been appointed associate professor of biophysics in the department of animal biology of the University of Oregon at Eugene.

DISCUSSION

A PIERRE DINOSAUR

A QUITE unusual find of petrified palm stems and a fragmentary dinosaur in association with the great marine turtles of the Pierre was briefly noted in the *American Journal of Science* for March, 1903 (p. 215), as follows:

With *Archelon ischyros* and *Marshii*, there occur in the uppermost 100 feet of the Pierre as developed along the Cheyenne River a series of associated forms of uncommon interest. Firstly, I have obtained in this same horizon well-preserved toe bones of a Dinosaurian, nearly of the form, and nearly as large as those of *Claosaurus annectens*, which I shall (later) figure as *Claosaurus* (?) *affinis;* while presumably from the same drift from a not far-distant shore, I secured an exquisitely preserved new species of Palm stem, *Palmoxylon cheyennense.*

Secondly, associated with these land forms occur Plesiosaurs, Mosasaurs, a shark (a broad-toothed Lamna), a fish allied to *Beryx*, and the following invertebrates—*Nautilus DeKayi* (very abundant in the matrix of one of the large turtle skeletons), the splendid *Placenticeras placenta, Scaphites nodosus, Emperoceras Beecheri* Hyatt, *Baculites ovatus* and *compressus* Say, *Callista Deweyi* M. & H., etc. (The determinations rest partly on the word in person of E. D. Cope and C. E. Beecher.).—Note:

Such definitive associations of land and marine types are the actual milestones in the biologic course. Continuing the record, hence, Dr. N. E. Stevens later gave, following a previous paper on palm stems from the Upper Cretaceous of New Jersey, a finely illustrated account of the Pierre Palmoxylons. The stems are calcified, the thin sections show the finest detail and there may be several species. All the details are enhanced by my own observation during the past summer in the Mesaverde of the far west, of the frequency of palms in association with a splendid series of petrified cycadeoids. Ultimately the Mesaverde-Pierre point of equivalence must be determinable.

Not so fortunate the status of the accompanying *"Claosaurus* (?) *affinis,"* which threatens to fall into the discard as a *nomen nudum.* The specimen as held with season's collections had been compared directly with *Claosaurus.* There seemed to be no immediate need of illustration; no doubt the suggested name was one of convenience. Now, however, there is need of a further note as Dr. Hay is about to bring out his new bibliography of the fossil vertebrata of North America. My notes say that:

On September 26–29, 1902, I walked from Buffalo Gap (northeasterly) twenty-five miles out to and along the Cheyenne. Several days' search along the Cheyenne and on "Squaw Humper Creek" resulted in little of interest. On the thirtieth, the fourth of the greater specimens of the giant turtle *Archelon* was located about one mile south of "Shoemaker Creek" on the west bank of the Cheyenne. It was while excavating this specimen that there was soon found not more than 300 feet away on the