sincere sympathy and this expression of our profound admiration and esteem.

Among his principal works were: "Recherches sur la succession des Faunes de Vertébrés Miocènes de la vallée du Rhône" (1887); "Les Animaux Pliocènes du Rousillon" (1890); "La Faune de Mammifères Miocènes de la Grive-St. Alban" (1892); "Les Vertébrés Oligocènes de Pyrimont-Challonges (Savoie)" (1902); "Les Transformations du Monde animal" (1907); "Monographie de la Faune de Mammifères fossiles du Ludien inférieur d'Euzet-les-Bains (Gard)" (1917).

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,
Membre de l'Institut de France

FRANZ KEIBEL

WORD has been received of the death of the German embryologist, Franz Keibel. Following a prolonged illness he died in his 68th year on April 27, 1929, in Berlin. Professor Keibel was well known to the anatomists in America, many of whom worked under him in his Freiburg days. A still wider acquaintance has resulted from the series of publications entitled *Normentafeln zur Entwicklungsgeschichte,* an encyclopedic survey of the embryonic anatomy of various groups of vertebrates, and from the "Manual of Human Embryology," edited in collaboration with Professor Mall. The latter constitutes the most comprehensive treatment of human embryology that has ever been produced. In both of these important works there was participation on the part of American investigators and this led to exceptionally close relations between Professor Keibel and the workers in this country. In 1906 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University and for the years 1914 to 1917 he had an appointment as research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, collaborating with the newly established department of embryology.

The greater part of Professor Keibel's scientific activities were prosecuted in Freiburg i. Br. During this fruitful period he became widely known through his numerous morphological studies in vertebrate embryology and through his larger treatises on such problems as gastrulation, cephalization, the germ layers and the origin of the mesoderm. Among these are found papers that will endure for all times. His scholarship and his talent as a teacher found their expression in the works mentioned above, the "Normentafeln" and the "Manual of Human Embryology," both of which are outstanding contributions.

In 1917 he succeeded Schwalbe as professor of anatomy at Strassburg, only to lose the position a year later upon the occupation by the French. The transfer of Sobotta to Bonn made an opening for him at Königsberg i. P., where he became ordinarius and director of the anatomical laboratory in 1919. Three years later (1922) upon the retirement of Oskar Hertwig he was appointed professor of anatomy and director of the anatomico-biological institute of the University of Berlin, a chair of distinction, and this he held until the time of his death.

G. L. S.

CAREY V. HODGSON

CAREY V. HODGSON, hydrographic and geodetic engineer and assistant chief of the division of geodesy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and his ten-year old son, were drowned while canoeing in Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis, on Sunday, May 19, 1929. His body was recovered on May 22 and buried, with full military honors, in Arlington National Cemetery on Saturday, May 25. At the time this was written, the body of his son had not been recovered.

Major Hodgson was born at Wilmington, Ohio, July 11, 1880. He was a graduate of Wilmington and Haverford Colleges, receiving a B.S. degree from both of these institutions. He entered the field service of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey March 31, 1904, and remained with that bureau until his death except for a short period when he was engaged in private engineering work, and during the World War.

In 1917, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers of the Army and commissioned a captain. He served in France with the 29th Engineers and, while there, was promoted to the rank of major. On March 9, 1929, he returned to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and resumed his duties with that bureau.

While in the Coast and Geodetic Survey he served on many hydrographic and topographic parties and also on vessels of that bureau engaged in surveying the waters of Alaska and the Philippine Islands. While in the Philippines, he commanded the survey ship *Research.* He had charge of many geodetic parties, engaged principally in triangulation, base measurement and the astronomic determinations of latitude and longitude. He was appointed assistant chief of the division of geodesy in 1920 and served in that capacity until his death.

Not only did he make a notable record in the latter position, showing marked executive and technical ability, but he also took an active part in other engineering lines. He was secretary of the executive committee of the division of surveying and mapping of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member and director of the Washington Society of Civil Engineers, member and director of the Society of Amer-