and expense of operation of this repository function.

A proposal is before the Congress of the United States which has for its purpose the establishment of a national "Hall of Records," where data and records accumulated by the several branches of the federal government can be safely preserved and made available for reference. If provided, this service could probably be extended by legal enactment to include many research activities which are now supported cooperatively by federal and state appropriations, and might possibly be made available to other research data. If this were done, the problem would be met to a considerable extent so far as American scientific research is concerned, but not for that of other nations.

This need has been considered by the division of biology and agriculture of the National Research Council and by it referred to the executive board of the council with the request that attention be given to possible means for meeting the need. It is to be hoped that careful consideration of the problem and some positive action looking toward its solution may be forthcoming in the not far distant future.

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PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AREAS

THE article on this subject by Mr. L. G. Rommel in SCIENCE for July 28, 1929, makes it seem timely to call attention to the following resolution passed last winter by the Ecological Society of America at its New York meeting:

WHEREAS, Owing to their situation in high if not actually mountainous regions the National Parks fail to include any areas exemplifying some of the most remarkable, beautiful and scientifically interesting types of forest characteristic of western North America; and

WHEREAS, No fine examples of the immense Sitka spruces, lowland white firs, cedars and others of the sixteen or more species of trees that in the forests of the northwest attain a height of 200 feet or more are being permanently protected, and no satisfactory sample tract even of the Douglas fir, the most important timber tree of that region of the continent, seems likely to escape the lumbermen; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ecological Society of America ought to invite the attention of the United States Forest Service to the importance, from a scientific point of view, of setting aside, for permanent preservation in their natural condition, the finest possible sample tracts of the various types of forest in the National Forests before the rapidly progressing utilization of the timber shall have rendered it impossible to save any but inferior examples. And be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Chief of the United States Forest Service.

The Forest Service has recently announced the establishment of a number of reservations for the preservation of natural conditions, but unfortunately none of these fulfil the need that these resolutions point out. They are not forested, or contain only forest growth of inferior character, and as the cutting of such timber as they bear, grazing, not only of cattle but sheep, mining, irrigation and water-power developments, hunting and fishing, and camping by vacationists are not to be excluded, their value for scientific purposes as examples of areas in their natural condition may be questioned.

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INSECT NUTRITION

ON December 31, 1928, the *Transactions* of the Entomological Society of London appeared, containing a valuable paper by Mr. B. P. Uvarov, of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, entitled, "Insect Nutrition and Metabolism." This paper was prepared at the request of the British Committee on Civil Research, through its subcommittee on dietetics. The author calls attention to the fact that most papers dealing with the nutrition of insects emphasize the morphology of the parts concerned but usually give scant attention to the actual physiological processes. For this reason, special attention is given in this paper to chemistry and physiology and not to morphology. The data are, however, presented from the standpoint of an entomologist. There is an excellent bibliography of over six hundred titles.

It is not the purpose of this note to attempt a summary of a summary, but it seems pertinent to call the attention of American entomologists to this important compilation. The author and the organizations responsible for this work are to be complimented on the work, which will be most useful to their colleagues on this side.

In the introduction, prepared by the secretary of the Committee on Civil Research, it is stated that copies of the original abstracts prepared by Mr. Uvarov have been deposited in two libraries in Great Britain, for the use of those interested. Through the generosity of the Committee on Civil Research, a set of these abstracts has now been received and deposited in the library of Cornell University, where they are available for consultation. Copies of these abstracts will shortly be available for distribution through the usual library exchange, and those interested should make application through a university or public library.

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NEW FOSSILS FROM MAINE

EARLY in June of this year the writer made brief visits to the slate quarries at Brownville and Monson,

Piscataquis County, Maine. The Monson slates are being actively worked, but operations in Brownville have practically ceased.

Some time was spent in working over the dumps of a number of the openings at Brownville with the hope of finding fossils. A number of ill-defined impressions resembling graptolites were collected, the best of which were forwarded to Dr. Rudolf Ruedemann, of the New York State museum, who very kindly examined them. Dr. Ruedemann is of the opinion that the remains are unquestionably those of graptolites, but their poorly preserved condition has precluded a definite conclusion as to their genera or species. They may have been of the *Monograptus* form. So far as is known no other fossils have been reported from this slate belt.

Professor Edward H. Perkins, of Colby College, has described *Monograptus* from the Waterville area and also from Seboomook Township, northwest of Moosehead Lake, both of Silurian age; it is therefore suggested that the Monson-Brownville slate belt is also Silurian. Investigations in this region will be continued during the present field season.

UNION COLLEGE EDWARD S. C. SMITH

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE FIELD TRIP OF THE OHIO-KENTUCKY ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE AND THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ON May 30 and 31 and June 1 the geologists of the Kentucky and Ohio Academies of Science held a joint field trip in the State of Kentucky. Transportation was by automobile. On the first day the Ordovician section at Agawam Station, Clark County, was studied under the guidance of Professor A. C. McFarlan, of the University of Kentucky, and Professor W. H. Shideler, of Miami University, the party spending the night in Lexington. On May 31, the geologists, led by Professor A. C. McFarlan and Professor August F. Foerste, of Dayton, Ohio, studied the High Bridge series at High Bridge; the sequence and faulting at Parksville in Boyle County; a barite prospect in one of the subsidiary faults of the Kentucky River at Burdett (Barrett) Knob, near Danville; and the sequence and structure at this locality. The night of the thirty-first was spent in Frankfort. On June 1 the party, led by Professors W. H. Bucher, of the University of Cincinnati, and August F. Foerste, visited the crypto-volcanic structure at Jeptha Knob in Shelby County, returning thence for lunch to the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Jillson in Frankfort. Here the meeting adjourned.

On the night of Friday, May 31, the two academies and their guests united with the staff of the state survey in celebrating the seventy-fifth year of activity of the Kentucky Geological Survey. A dinner was held at the New Capitol Hotel, Frankfort, at which the visiting geologists were entertained as guests of the survey. After a word of welcome from the director of the Kentucky Geological Survey, Dr. W. R. Jillson, addresses were made as follows: "Geology on the North of Kentucky," by Dr. W. N. Logan, state geologist of Indiana; "Geology on the South of Kentucky," by Dr. W. F. Pond, state geologist of Tennessee; "Mineral Resources and Industry," by Dr. W. J. McCaughey, of Ohio State University, speaking in place of the state geologist of Ohio; "Old Days of the Kentucky Survey," by Dr. August F. Foerste, of the Steele High School, Dayton, Ohio; "Geology in Public Service," by Dr. Nevin M. Fenneman, of the University of Cincinnati; "Kentucky's Mineral Quickstep," by the Hon. F. D. Sampson, governor of Kentucky, and "Reminiscences of Seventy-five Years," by Dr. A. M. Peter, Kentucky state chemist and secretary of the Kentucky Academy of Science. Congratulations were extended to the state geologist and to the survey in the presentation of flowers by the visiting geologists; a silver pitcher and goblets were given the state geologist by the active and retired members of his staff, the presentation being made by Mr. Lucien Beckner, of Louisville, Kentucky. Later the party visited the offices of the state survey to see its map, mineral and publication exhibits.

Present on the trip were representatives of the United States, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee Geological Surveys, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, of the Ohio Bureau of Soils, of three mineral-producing companies and of thirteen universities, colleges and schools, to wit: Antioch College, Denison University, University of Cincinnati, Indiana State University, University of Kentucky, Kenyon College, Miami University, University of Michigan, Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Steele High School of Dayton, Ohio, Vanderbilt University and Western Reserve University.

Special credit for the success of the trip is due to the energy and skill of Doctors A. C. McFarlan, A. F. Foerste, W. H. Bucher, W. H. Shideler and Mr. Lucien Beckner, as well as to the hospitality of the director of the Kentucky Geological Survey.

CHAS. H. BEHRE, JR.,
Vice-president, Section of Geology,
Ohio Academy of Science