member of the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde at Berlin. He was the representative of the Japanese National Research Council on the International Committee on the Oceanography of the Pacific and the chairman of the Japanese Committee on the Oceanography of the Pacific.

Professor Yamasaki was the foremost geographer in Japan. Although his interests in geography were broad, he himself specialized in physiographic subjects, especially the effects of earthquakes in modifying topographic features. His investigations were of a high order of excellence and his results were skilfully presented. Besides his scientific attainments, Professor Yamasaki was a connoisseur in many, if not all, of the different branches of Japanese fine arts and he was considered one of the foremost living masters of classical Japanese. Personally Professor Yamasaki was a most delightful man, a companion of inexhaustible resources for entertainment. He possessed extraordinary capacity for organization and for getting groups of men to work together harmoniously. As an indication of the regard and affection in which he was held the words of one of the distinguished younger men of Japan may be quoted, "We feel as if we had lost our father in the scientific world."

In the death of Professor Yamasaki not only have his family, his numerous friends and Japanese science suffered a great loss, but also international science, for he was one of the leaders in international scientific cooperation in the Pacific.

T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN

RECENT DEATHS

GEORGE ALFRED GOODENOUGH, professor of thermodynamics at the University of Illinois, died on September 30 at the age of sixty-one years.

DR. FRANK HURLBUT CHITTENDEN, for more than thirty-eight years connected with the entomological work of the Department of Agriculture, died on September 15 in his seventy-first year.

PROFESSOR L. H. COOKE, professor of mine surveying at the Imperial College of Science and author of many improvements and inventions relating to surveying instruments, died on August 23.

Nature reports the death of Mr. Arthur Berry, O.B.E., vice-provost of King's College, Cambridge, author of a "Short History of Astronomy" and of many mathematical papers, on August 15, aged sixty-six years, and of Anthony Collett, author of "The Heart of a Bird" and other natural history books and a member of the staff of the London *Times*, on August 22, aged fifty-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

THE second Imperial Mycological Conference for the prevention of diseases of tropical and sub-tropical crops within the British Empire was opened on September 23 at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington. The first conference was held in 1924, when it was decided to hold one every five years.

According to the report in the London *Times*, Lord Buxton, chairman of the committee of management of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, Kew Green (the organizers of the conference), presided, and was accompanied by the director of the bureau, Dr. E. J. Butler, F.R.S. The delegates represented the Dominion Governments of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Irish Free State, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and India, and the governments of Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Uganda. Others present were Dr. H. R. Briton-Jones, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and Major R. O. Archibald and Mr. R. E. Massey, who attended in the capacity of experts loaned by the government of the Sudan.

Lord Buxton, opening the conference, stated that a new building for the use of the bureau was being erected at Kew, at a cost, with fittings, of £12,000. A grant of £8,000 had been made by the Empire Marketing Board, and the balance was drawn from the bureau's reserves, built up by Dr. Butler. An admirable site had been obtained near the Royal Herbarium, Kew, which gave the bureau the advantage of being able to rely on the cooperation of Dr. Hill, director of Kew Gardens, and his staff.

A paper giving a summary of plant protection regulations in the dominions and colonies was prepared by the Imperial Bureau of Mycology. It showed, according to the *Times*, that most of the dominions and colonies had taken measures to exclude specified plants, either completely or from certain places only. In a few cases all plants from certain places were excluded. Most governments provided for the compulsory examination of all plant imports, or their fumigation against insects. In a few cases, examination on arrival was restricted to certain specified plants. In practically all cases where there was inspection at the port of arrival, plant packings were also treated or destroyed. Internal plant protection measures ordinarily included the appointment of inspectors, with powers to enter and inspect the crops and usually to prescribe treatment on lines which were

ordinarily specified in advance. In some cases the inspectors themselves had powers to order the destruction of diseased plants, but in many this power must be granted in each case by higher authority. Similarly, powers of quarantining a holding or nursery frequently require reference to higher authority. In the majority of cases compensation was payable at the discretion of the government, but in some it was restricted to cases where healthy plants had to be destroyed, or to destruction of certain plants, or to the complete eradication of a crop with cessation of growing that crop in the area.

There was prohibition of the sale of any diseased plant in Canada, Kenya and some other places; and a similar prohibition, in regard to certain specified diseases only, in the Irish Free State, New Zealand and South Africa. Inspectors could examine any plant exposed for public sale, and order treatment or destruction in Canada, but in Victoria destruction required higher authority.

In one or two cases there were powers, either to prevent land passing out of cultivation of a specified crop until prescribed treatment or destruction of that crop had been carried out, or else to destroy after due notice any plant of a specified crop found on unoccupied land. Most countries were now prepared to issue certificates of health of consignments intended for export to countries requiring such certificates. In a few, export of certain consignments was apparently not allowed without inspection and certification. Several countries had special regulations governing the transit of consignments of living plants across their territories. Seeds appeared to be seldom subject to import regulations. In Australia the commonwealth government in general made itself responsible for the regulation of imports and exports into and out of the country, while the individual states usually controlled the internal regulations, while keeping powers for imports and exports also.

THE BRACKENRIDGE CLEMENS MEMORIAL

THE Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia announces that through the generosity of Dr. James B. Clemens there has been established at the academy a fund to be known as the Brackenridge Clemens Memorial Fund. Dr. Brackenridge Clemens, father of Dr. James B. Clemens, was America's pioneer student of the Microlepidoptera, and his collections and types formed the nucleus of the series of that suborder of insects now in the entomological department of the academy. The announcement says:

Born in Wheeling, West Virginia, January 31, 1825, Brackenridge Clemens received his early education at the Virginia Military Institute, and after his graduation there he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, graduating with the class of 1848. Much of his life was spent at Easton, Pennsylvania, and his first contribution to entomology was published in the year 1859, in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Between that year and his premature and untimely death in 1867, the elder Dr. Clemens published eighteen papers, eight in the pages of the *Proceedings* and *Journal* of the Academy, and ten in the *Proceedings* of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, all but one bearing upon the Microlepidoptera. In these contributions he described some hundreds of new species and thirty-one new genera, thus creating the first authoritative literature on the Microlepidoptera to appear in America. In 1903, Dr. August Busck, an outstanding student of the tineid section of the Microlepidoptera, appraised Dr. Clemens's contributions as "a series of systematic and biological articles which yet remain the most important contribution to our knowledge of American Tineina." During the troubled period of civil war days few were able to carry on in the atmosphere of placid thought which scientific work requires. When it is realized that while Dr. Brackenridge Clemens bore his share of the struggle of the day as an officer in the Union Army, and that his foundation of an important field of scientific endeavor was laid on the threshold of and during that great struggle, his example and devotion to his work can not be other than an inspiration. H. T. Stainton, the eminent British microlepidopterist, regarded Clemens's work so highly that in 1872 he reprinted in London the papers on Tineina under the title "The Tineina of North America," together with his correspondence with Dr. Clemens, which latter gives a delightful picture of the breadth and lucidity of mind of the American worker.

The Brackenridge Clemens Memorial Fund will provide for the care, elaboration and housing of the collections of Microlepidoptera at the academy, along lines already made possible by Dr. James B. Clemens's assistance; will permit the increase of a recently established special memorial library on the suborder, and will assist in the publication of monographs and similar studies based on the collections covered by the memorial.

The original collection of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens has been splendidly preserved and is regularly consulted by students of the Microlepidoptera. The entire series of the suborder is now housed in standard glass-top boxes contained in steel cabinets, while the Memorial Library contains copies of all of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens's publications and the more important works of other authors on the subject covered by the memorial. The collections of Microlepidoptera now in the custody of the academy also include the types and paratypic series of a number of authors other than Clemens, and excellent representative collections received from Mr. Frank Haimbach, of the academy's entomological staff; Dr. Annette Braun, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and other students of these beautiful and diminutive moths.

A portrait of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens now hangs in the hall of the academy, which organization and its kindred entomological society were so closely and intimately associated with his scientific activities. His bril-