ogy," 1899; "Guides for Vertebrate Dissection," 1907; "Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1912, 1917; "The Vertebrate Skeleton," 1925. In the translation of Hertwig's manual of zoology Kingsley rendered an important service to zoological instruction in America. While it is the custom of some zoologists to decry text-book writing one can not read Kingsley's texts without realizing that a good deal of independent research entered into them. This is especially true of his book on the "Vertebrate Skeleton," which is a masterly work and will remain for many years a standard reference in osteology. Most of this book was written after Kingsley's retirement from teaching. Undaunted by the loss of the drawings for this book in the great Berkeley fire, Kingsley duplicated the entire set in an incredibly short time and the book was published without great delay. This illustrates his exceptional capacity for concentration and prolonged intellectual exertion.

Early in his career as a zoologist, Kingsley became interested in marine biology. As a result, in cooperation with George A. Bates and S. E. Cassino, of Salem, he converted the "Garden House" on the pier at Beverly, Massachusetts, into a marine biological station. One of Kingsley's students at this station was Hermon Carey Bumpus, then an undergraduate at Brown University. Kingsley later became director of the Annisquam Laboratory, following Alpheus Hyatt and B. H. Van Vleck. During the summers of 1889 and 1890 he joined the teaching staff of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole. Connection with this station as an instructor was broken by his year abroad as a student in Germany, and was never renewed.

Convinced of the need of a marine laboratory north of Cape Cod, Kingsley in 1898 established a summer school of biology in a small cottage at South Harpswell, Maine. Here in 1901 a new laboratory building was erected with funds raised by Kingsley himself. After its incorporation in 1913 as the Harpswell Laboratory, the station was moved in 1921 to Mount Desert Island in order to secure better financial support. Kingsley was greatly interested in this station and had planned to make it a visit in 1930 on his return from the trip around the world. The Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory, however, remains as a monument to his memory.

Among the admirable qualities which characterized Kingsley none was more marked than his industry. For him the day's work began with the dawn, and he rarely allowed himself to be distracted from his allotted task. While in the laboratory he made frequent calls on other workers, such interludes served to refresh him for renewed exertion. He seemed indeed inexhaustible.

His capacity for friendship was notable. Few men have had as wide an acquaintance among zoologists of all countries as he had. Moreover, he was at home with all sorts and conditions of men. His friendly and kindly spirit attracted people to him. Many will recall his genial custom of gathering groups of friends together in Bohemian fashion. Such occasions were made memorable by his sense of humor and unlimited supply of anecdotes drawn from his varied experience.

His interests were broad—which serves to define him as the cultured man he was. His published papers cover a surprisingly wide range of problems. He was, however, characteristically a morphologist, and none of his published papers evidences acquaintance with the more recent experimental phases of biology. Of philosophy he usually spoke with a contempt which seems to have been engendered primarily by his college teacher of that subject.

An exceptionally large and distinguished group of American zoologists remember Kingsley as an inspiring teacher. Through his influence many students were led to take up zoology as a career. His lectures illustrated by free-hand drawings on the blackboard and enlivened by flashes of humor will be long remembered as models of lucid exposition. As a laboratory instructor he succeeded by skilful questioning in stimulating the imagination of his students. They will carry on the torch which has fallen from his hand.

H. V. NEAL

TUFTS COLLEGE

RECENT DEATHS

FATHER FRANCIS A. TONDORF, director of the Seismic Observatory of Georgetown University, died suddenly on November 29 at the age of fifty-nine years.

DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER, consulting geologist and mining engineer of Philadelphia, died on November 30, aged sixty-nine years.

DR. ANDREW JOHNSON BIGNEY, professor of zoology in Evansville College, Indiana, died on November 13, following an illness of less than a day, at the age of sixty-six years. He gave his life to Moore's Hill College and its successor, Evansville College.

THE death is announced of Dr. Otto Krigar-Menzel, professor of theoretical physics in the University of Berlin.

Nature announces the deaths of Frank E. Baxandall, of the Solar Physics Observatory, which took place on October 30 at Cambridge, in his sixty-first year; of Sir Graham Balfour, from 1903 until 1926 director of education for the County of Staffordshire, who contributed to the progress of technical education in Great Britain, on October 26, aged seventy years; of Dr. Thomas Alexander Wemyss Fulton, superintendent of scientific investigations, Fishery Board for

Scotland, from 1888 until 1921, on October 7, aged seventy-four years, and of Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, president in 1916–18 of the Royal Geographical Society, on November 2, aged eighty-six years.

PROFESSOR AUGUST FRIEDRICH HORSTMANN, known for his investigations of the thermodynamics of chemical processes, has died at Heidelberg at eighty-seven years of age.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THE London *Times* reports that, through the generosity of Mrs. M. E. Eaton, the department of entomology of the British Museum has received the collection of Psychodidae (moth-flies) formed by her late husband, the Reverend A. E. Eaton, and including over 1,800 pinned specimens and about 200 microscope slides. It is probable that the Eaton collection is the largest and most important in existence, including, as it does, in addition to a complete series of the known British species, much material from Switzerland, Algeria, Madeira, the Canary Islands and elsewhere.

For thirty years before his death, on March 23, the late Mr. Eaton had made the collecting of these little flies his special hobby, paying particular attention to species connected with running water. He had also accumulated extensive notes in preparation for a monograph on the group, and it is hoped that it may be possible to publish some parts of his manuscript.

Mr. Robert B. Benson has presented 2,500 specimens of British sawflies, collected by himself; this donation includes specimens which will be made the types of species new to science, as well as to the collection, and fine series of many rare species in excellent condition.

In the department of zoology an addition to the collection of Ungulates is a fine pair of horns of the black rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros* (*Diceros*) *bicornis bicornis*), bequeathed to the museum by the late Mr. Henry Allin Martyn. The specimen was shot in Kenya by the testator, and is of exceptional interest in that the rear horn is longer than the front horn. This rhinoceros represents the Keitloa type, which formed the basis for the description of a species known as *Rhinoceros keitloa,* which has since been shown to be founded on nothing more than an individual variation.

A fine example of the common porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) has recently been presented to the same department by the trustees of the Rowland Ward Bequest. It is mounted in a defensive attitude with its spines erected.

Mr. C. D. Soar has presented to the department a collection of nearly 600 slides of microscopic preparations of water-mites, forming the material described in the standard monograph, "British Hydracarina," by Mr. Soar and Mr. Williamson, published by the Ray Society (1925–29, three volumes). The water-mites, although little known except to amateur microscopists interested in pond life, form a group of animals remarkable for brilliancy of color and eccentricities of form. Many in this collection are remarkable examples of the mounter's art.

Additions to the department of geology include a cast and enlarged model of the tooth of the fossil man *Sinanthropus pekinensis* from the Pleistocene of China.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY IN THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC REGIONS

AN Associated Press despatch from Copenhagen reports that plans are well advanced for the scientific study of Arctic and Antarctic phenomena expected to be in evidence with more than usual force during 1932–33, which will be one of the so-called "polar years" which occur only once in every half century.

According to D. B. La Cour, director of the Meteorological Institute and president of the program committee selected at an international meeting of meteorologists in Copenhagen in 1928, the globe already has been divided among the nations interested in the polar year phenomena and each nation has been assigned its sphere of study.

Denmark will have three stations in West Greenland; Holland is to have an expedition stationed at Angmagsalik, midway up on the coast of East Greenland; France will have a station on Scoresby Sound, East Greenland, where an expedition ship has already landed supplies and scientific instruments; the United States will have stations in two other parts of Greenland, and Germany will have her station at Ivigtut.

Meanwhile Australia and New Zealand are cooperating with the American investigators who are establishing several stations near the magnetic south pole. These stations will attempt to establish wireless contact with their colleagues studying north polar conditions, and the simultaneous exchange of meteorological data regarding current conditions in the north and south polar regions is expected to be of immense scientific interest.

Other stations are also planned at Spitzbergen, Novaya Semlya, Baffin Land and Point Barrow. If possible radio communication will be established between all the stations and data on phenomena simultaneously checked from many points. The personnel