

opportunities for enjoyment afforded by the western national parks.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a ten-million-dollar project. When Congress authorized its establishment, it was with the proviso that all the lands to be included should be donated to the Federal Government. The states, realizing the importance of saving the area in its primitive condition and giving it national status, through their citizens and legislatures subscribed nearly \$5,000,000 toward the desired end. This amount was matched by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, in memory of Laura Spelman Rockefeller.

In addition to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, two other large national park projects have been authorized by the Congress in the east, namely, the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, and the Mammoth Cave National Park project in Kentucky. Funds for the acquisition of these areas are in the hands of the separate state agencies, and considered sufficient to acquire the land necessary for these parks. At the present time the only national park east of the Mississippi River is the Acadia in the State of Maine. Definite approval of the proposed Tropic Everglades National Park project in Florida also has been given by the Interior Department after an examination by its park experts established the fact that it measured up to high national-park standards.

THE SCOTT FUND EXPEDITION TO MONTANA

THE first discovery of Dinosaur eggs on this continent, found this summer near Red Lodge in southern Montana by the Scott Fund Expedition of Princeton University, is reported by Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, director of the expedition and instructor in geology at Princeton. A number of the broken remains of the eggs were found. The fragments resemble those found recently in Mongolia in several particulars, both occurring in closely similar geologic formations. The American remains were found in the Upper Lance formation, which was deposited in Upper Cretaceous time, while the Mongolian came from the Djadochta formation, which is also Cretaceous. Since the Mongolian formations are known to be older than the American it is logical to believe that the eggs found this summer are younger than those found in Mongolia.

The broken remains found by the Scott Fund Expedition are rough and pitted. These characteristics belong also to the Mongolian, although the American are black whereas those found in Mongolia are reddish brown. The original eggs were possibly larger than those found in Asia. Since no complete eggs were found this summer, Dr. Jepsen said it is the

plan of the Scott Fund Expedition to return to the same locality at a future date to search for perfect specimens and to excavate for them if that is necessary.

While it is impossible to say what type of Dinosaur laid the eggs, they were found in close association with bones and teeth of the reptile genus *Triceratops*, which may be a descendant of the genus *Protoceratops* found in Mongolia.

Another find in close proximity to the egg fragments was the tooth of a new type of primitive mammal. The importance of this discovery, Dr. Jepsen explained, is that mammal remains found in formations of Cretaceous time are extremely rare. While the affinities and classification of the mammal tooth have not as yet been fully determined, Dr. Jepsen said that it may belong to the order Marsupialia and that although it is small it is larger than the few teeth which have previously been discovered in the Upper Lance formation.

The original problem on which the Scott Fund Expedition was working this summer was to discover the upper and lower boundaries in southern Montana of the Fort Union formation which lies on top of the Lance. In connection with the work of determining the upper boundary of the Fort Union formation, a large jaw was discovered which is believed to be a primitive species of *Coryphodon*, or one of its ancestors. The jaw is twelve inches long and has seven teeth, the front one being large and tusk-like. Early in the summer a large number of small jaws were found which will be added to the museum at Princeton and also used for research work. Some belonged to primitive primate-like animals about the size of a very small monkey. Others are what may prove to be the earliest ancestors of the Artiodactyls. This group includes the present-day cattle, hogs, sheep, antelope, camels and other well-known animals.

In addition to Dr. Jepsen, the party included Maurice Black, Commonwealth Fund Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England; Kenneth Ridgeway, of Hempstead, L. I., and Edwin J. Moles, Jr., of Minneapolis, both seniors in the department of geology at Princeton University.

THE GEORGE FISHER BAKER NON-RESIDENT LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE George Fisher Baker non-resident lecturer at Cornell University for the present term is Dr. Georg Hevesy, professor of physical chemistry in the University of Freiburg, Germany. Professor Hevesy is a Hungarian by birth, having been born in Budapest in 1885. He first attended the University of Budapest, then the Technische Hochschule of Berlin