Rodentia, plesiadapids, lemuroids, tarsioids, ganodonts, teniodonts, Xenarthra, Condylarthra, Taligrada, Amblypoda, Hippoidea, Rhinocerotoidea, bunodonts, bunoselenodonts, Tylopoda, hypertraguloids, Pecora. Even in a much fuller review of this aspect of his work (to be published elsewhere) it has been impossible to do more than touch upon a few of the evolutionary problems which he either definitely solved or left with significant enrichment. It must suffice in this place to state that the younger generation of American paleontologists, which is now fortunately coming forward, is already finding that Dr. Matthew, while giving final answers of fact to thousands of specific questions, has also bequeathed to them other thousands of problems that will challenge their best efforts for a lifetime.

WILLIAM K. GREGORY

FRITZ PREGL

PROFESSOR FRITZ PREGL, head of the Institute of Medical Chemistry at the University of Graz, Austria, died quite unexpectedly on December 13 at the age of 61. Professor Pregl was the originator of the methods of quantitative organic microanalysis bearing his name, which have found so widespread application in recent years. In recognition of the eminent practical importance of this work he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1923. Pregl originally received a medical training and was actually practising in ophthalmology, but later turned back to the preclinical sciences and became interested in certain physiological-chemical problems. This inclination brought him in contact with K. B. Hofmann, Abderhalden and Emil Fischer and resulted in a number of publications on various subjects (bile acids, composition of proteins, starch). In the course of an investigation on bile acids lack of material put before him the choice of either abandoning the problem or of inventing new methods of analysis. Within a few years (1911–1914) he was able to substitute for practically all the conventional methods of quantitative organic analysis equivalent micromethods requiring only 3 to 5 mg. of substance and involving substantial savings of time and reagents. His work drew considerable interest in the scientific world and ever since then students of all nationalities, some of them renowned investigators, gathered in his laboratory to acquire the special technique and "microchemical asepsis" of manipulation. In this country a number of chemists will remember with gratitude the hours spent in his institute, not only because of the knowledge gained, but also for the contact with an outstanding and original personality of fine human qualities.

O. W.

MEMORIALS

AS a memorial to the late Louis Agassiz Fuertes, who until his death in 1927 was generally recognized as America's foremost painter of birds, the Field Museum of Natural History has published in a limited edition an album of reproductions in colors of thirty-two of his finest pictures of birds and mammals. The paintings selected for this portfolio represent the last work of the artist, having been made in Africa while he was a member of the Chicago *Daily News* Field Museum Abyssinian Expedition of 1926–27. Mr. Fuertes was killed in an automobile accident shortly after his return to this country from that expedition. The originals of the paintings were purchased and presented to Field Museum by C. Suydam Cutting, of New York, who was also a member of the expedition. Mr. Cutting in addition paid the cost of the publication of the memorial album. The portfolio is of large size, the plates being eight by ten inches with a ten-inch margin. The album has a preface about Fuertes, the man and his work, written by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, the museum's curator of zoology, who was leader of the Abyssinian expedition.

WE learn from the *Journal* of the American Medical Association that the memory of Professor Laveran, who discovered the hematozoon of malaria, and to whom a monument was unveiled last spring at Constantine during the ceremonies commemorating the centenary of the conquest of Algeria, has again been honored at Paris by commemorative ceremonies held at the military hospital of the Ecole du Val-de-Grâce, where he was professor until he reached the army age for retirement, after which he was director of a laboratory at the Institut Pasteur until his death. The ceremonies were held in the great hall of the school. Dr. Roux, director of the Institut Pasteur, presided. Professor Sieur, president of the alumni association of the Ecole de santé militaire du Val-de-Grâce, expressed the thanks of the association to those who had subscribed to the monument. Mr. Calmette gave an account of the life of Laveran and of his discovery. Addresses were delivered by Troussaint, a former coworker of Laveran; by Marchoux, and by Rouvillois, the director of the school. An historical niche was established in the school, in which a glass case encloses the microscope and the observation records of Laveran. Then the audience proceeded to a spot in front of the entrance to the school, which will bear henceforth the name of "Place du docteur Laveran." A commemorative tablet was affixed to the house in which Laveran lived.

RECENT DEATHS

BERNARD BARHAM WOODWARD, librarian and bibliographer at the British Museum of Natural History until his retirement in 1920, died on November 17 at