

Professor Wilczynski is survived by his wife, whom he married in Italy in 1906, and three daughters. His legacy to American mathematicians is a great one. The theory of projective differential geometry, as he formulated it, is largely the creation of his own mind. His publications in this and other fields have been an active inspiration to many research workers. His students are distributed widely in mathematical work throughout the country. They and his older colleagues will mourn the loss of his personality, but will cherish and preserve the devoted interest in mathematics which was his dominant characteristic.

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BARTON WARREN EVERMANN

BARTON WARREN EVERMANN was born in Monroe County, Iowa, on October 24, 1853, and died at his home, 2715 Woolsey Street, Berkeley, California, at 4 P. M. on September 27, 1932. In his seventy-eight years and eleven months there was crowded a long succession of events and accomplishments, the tenth part of which many men would consider ample. Driven always by an incessant desire to add to the store of human knowledge and to teach this knowledge to others, he was a very busy man up almost to the day of his death.

His final illness came on somewhat gradually. On June 21, 1932, he very reluctantly entered Stanford University Hospital in San Francisco, in the hope that a few days of rest and relaxation would prove beneficial. But the time had evidently come for a general disintegration of bodily functions because one complication led to another until he was soon so deeply enmeshed that no hope of escape could be seen. In spite of this, his indomitable will to overcome obstacles kept him fighting for life to the last. His last conscious moments were given to pleading with those about him to let him get up and go to the academy where he had important work to do.

He married Meade Hawkins, of Burlington, Indiana, on October 24, 1875; she died at Berkeley, California, on February 9, 1929. A son and a daughter, Toxaway Bronte and Edith (Mrs. William E. Humphrey), survive.

Educated in the schools of Indiana, he always looked upon the affairs of that state with great personal interest. He graduated from the state university in the class of 1886 and received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1891.

His first work was as a teacher in the public schools of Indiana and California, and although he continued with this duty only ten years it made a lasting impression upon his mind. At heart he was always a teacher and he had the greatest admiration for any

one, young or old, who had a desire to acquire information. Also he was very intolerant of those who considered they had learned enough. It seemed to most of us who knew him intimately that his happiest moments were those spent telling of natural history to classes of school children which visited the halls of the California Academy of Sciences.

The many honors which came to the man are enumerated in well-known books of reference and it will suffice here to say that throughout his career he was intimately associated with the great naturalist, David Starr Jordan. Together they traveled, studied and explored, and together they wrote many of the most important works on fishes which have been published. Some of these were: "The Fishes of North and Middle America," 4 vols., 1896, 1900; "American Food and Game Fishes," 1902, several editions; "Check List of the Fishes of North and Middle America," 1930, etc.

In 1886 he first became associated with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, where he occupied several official positions. From 1903 to 1910 he was in charge of the Division of Scientific Inquiry, and from 1910 to 1914 he had charge of the administration of the Alaska Fisheries Service. The Pribilof Islands were particularly interesting to him, from the time he first became a member of the Fur Seal Commission in 1892 and visited Bering Sea, until his death.

The amount of work which he did in ichthyology is astonishing and his activities in this line extended from Porto Rico to the south seas. Next in importance of interest to the fishes to him were the birds, about which he wrote extensively.

He kept up to date a card index of his publications and the last number is 387; this is a review of W. S. Blatchley's book, "My Nature Nook," which appeared in *SCIENCE*, Vol. 76, No. 1959, July 15, 1932, pp. 57-58.

His notice of the death of Dr. Jordan was published in *SCIENCE* (Vol. 74, No. 1918, October 2, 1931, pp. 327-328) and has attracted wide attention. (See O. F. Cook, "The Need of Naturalists." *Journal of Heredity*, Vol. 23, No. 6, June, 1932, pp. 239-243.)

Dr. Evermann came to the California Academy of Sciences in 1914 as director and became responsible for some of the most important developments in the history of the institution. The installation of the long series of habitat groups in the exhibition halls was immediately begun under his supervision and was carried to completion. In 1921 he became instrumental in the establishment of the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco under the auspices of the academy; this was through his acquaintance with Mr. Ignatz Steinhart. In 1929 arrangements were made with Mr. Leslie Simson for the collection of a series of African mammals

and at the present time these are being installed in a series of habitat groups in a building, recently completed. During his régime at the academy there were published twenty-five volumes of scientific reports. Expeditions were sent far and wide; to the Gulf of California, Pacific Islands, Galapagos Islands, South America, Australia, Alaska, British Columbia, Hawaii, and many places in the United States and Mexico. His interest in such activity was very great and the enthusiasm with which he greeted the younger members of the staff on their return was most encouraging. One of his last acts, dictated from a hospital cot, was the preparation of a skeleton outline for the publication of a series of comprehensive reports upon the

results of the Templeton Crocker Expedition of the academy in 1932.

He established the department of fishes in the academy and secured for a nucleus the great collection of South American forms from Indiana University; this is estimated to contain more than 100,000 specimens.

He left plans for several projects but practically no unfinished work. One important manuscript dealing with fishes of west Mexican waters is completed and awaiting publication and the same is true of his annual report of the academy and aquarium for 1931. Otherwise his work was done.

G. DALLAS HANNA

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PAINTED DESERT AND THE PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE "Painted Desert" area, which includes some colorful "bad lands" and a Black Forest of petrified wood, was added to the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona when President Hoover signed a proclamation on September 23, according to an announcement made by the Department of the Interior.

The proclamation concerns approximately 53,300 acres, of which 23,832 acres were already government owned land and approximately 29,468 acres were privately owned. The territory added is a few miles north of the present monument and a strip a mile wide connects the two areas. The newly-constructed bridge over the Rio Puerco, which was dedicated in July, makes this area easily accessible to visitors from the Petrified Forest.

The addition of the "Painted Desert" to the Petrified Forest Monument makes of this a unique reservation, beginning with colorful marl dunes, spotted with great black petrified trees—some perhaps lying where they fell with stumps and roots undisturbed—then proceeding south over a level cactus and sage-dotted plain, crossing the Santa Fé Trail, and ending in another petrified forest region, where giant trees that were carried in millions of years ago by flood waters gleam in the sunlight. The "Painted Desert" region was first discovered by Coronado in 1540, and was named by him "El Pintado Desierto."

The memorandum from the Department of the Interior says: "Great scientific interest lies in this region because of the nature of the trees which have been fossilized in the Black Forest. They belong to a different age and are a different variety from those in the petrified forest region previously included in the monument. Stratified sections of cliffs and buttes show many contrasting colors, which, combined with the striking hues of the soil surfaces, make it a gor-

geous spectacle, presenting in form, color and grouping of topographical features a surprising and fascinating variety. This region is one of the most spectacular bits of color in the entire Southwest. The fantastic formations, together with the shifting lights and shadows which vary the colorings from the most delicate lavender to deepest purple, and run the gamut of the various shades of red, green, brown, orange and blue, present an ever-changing picture of breath-taking beauty."

THE MELLON INSTITUTE TECHNOCHEMICAL LECTURES

Two series of lectures on subjects in industrial chemistry and chemical engineering will be presented by technologic specialists of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research from October 3 to December 12, 1932, and from January 9 to May 22, 1933. The lectures will be open to all students of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering in the University of Pittsburgh, as well as to the institute's members. The program is as follows:

Introductory Lecture

Dr. E. R. Weidlein: "The Status and Work of the Chemical Engineer."

First Series: Lectures on Some Basically Important Chemical Engineering Materials, their Production, Properties, Uses and Evaluation

Mr. O. O. Malleis: "Solid Fuels."

Mr. E. B. Read: "The Manufacture of Refractories."

Mr. S. M. Phelps: "The Properties and Uses of Refractories."

Mr. Tracy Bartholomew: "The Manufacture, Properties and Uses of Portland Cement."

Dr. A. P. Thompson: "Electric Furnace Products."

Dr. S. A. Braley: "Steel and Its Treatment."

Dr. A. W. Coffman: "Corrosion-Resistant Materials."

Dr. W. W. Duecker: "Sulfur."