times as abundant as that species, and there is no obstacle to crossing, then the great majority of *S. gloveri* will mate with the wrong species, and the females so produced will be sterile. The males will usually mate with *S. cecropia*. Thus *S. gloveri* will disappear, but the critical examination of numerous specimens should show traces of *S. gloveri* ancestry. I offer this note at the present time because it is important that all entomologists living in the Rocky Mountain region should be aware of what is going on, and should collect specimens and make observations throwing light on a case which may well become classic in the annals of biology.

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THE RING STRUCTURE OF THYMIDINE

THE detailed structure of the nucleic acid molecule can not be formulated without knowledge of the ring structure of the constituent nucleosides, which, for nucleosides of the desoxyribose type, has not yet been established. In the case of ribose nucleosides, the furanoside ring structure has been shown by two methods, one based on methylation of the nucleosides, the other on the formation of a mono-trityl derivative. It was found that in the pure mono-trityl derivative, the trityl group is located on the primary alcoholic group of the sugar.

The latter method has now been applied to the study of the ring structure of thymine-2-desoxyriboside. A pure mono-trityl derivative was obtained and thus the conclusion is warranted that the desoxyribose nucleosides likewise have the furanose structure.

The properties of mono-trityl thymidine are as follows: m.p. 125°; $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +11.4°$ (in acetone).

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SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS

THE TENNESSEE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE thirty-fifth meeting of the Tennessee Academy of Science was held in Nashville, Tennessee, at Vanderbilt University, on Friday and Saturday, November 30 and December 1, 1934. In cooperation with the academy, its affiliated societies, the Tennessee Ornithological Society and the Tennessee Barnard Astronomical Society, held their annual meetings and contributed papers to the program.

Classification of the papers shows: Anatomy 2, astronomy 2, bacteriology 1, biochemistry 3, biology 9, chemistry 2, forestry 2, geology 2, meteorology 1, ornithology 1, pathology 1, psychology 2, physics 2, physiology 2. The average attendance at the meetings was about fifty, but more than one hundred were present to hear the paper by William R. Amberson, of Memphis, on "Haemoglobin-Ringer, a New Substitute for Blood in Mammals," which was illustrated with motion pictures.

Dr. A. Richard Bliss, director of the Reelfoot Lake Biological Station, made a report on investigations at the station last summer. Secretary McGill made a report which showed a decrease of 10.6 per cent. in the membership of the academy since 1931 and an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the number of members that are fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On Friday evening, Dr. Otto Struve, director of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, Mrs. Struve and the president of the Barnard societies of Chattanooga and Knoxville were the guests at the academy dinner at 6 P. M. in the Andrew Jackson Hotel. At 8 P. M. Dr. Struve delivered the academy address in the auditorium of the War Memorial Building on the subject, "Modern Conceptions of the Universe."

The officers of the academy elected for the year 1935 are:

George M. Hall, professor of geology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, *President;* Dr. William Litterer, Tennessee state bacteriologist, Nashville, *Vice-President;* John T. McGill, professor of organic chemistry, emeritus, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, *Secretary-Treasurer;* Jesse M. Shaver, professor of biology, George Peabody College, Nashville, *Editor of the Journal;* Miss Eleanor Eggleston, assistant librarian, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, *Librarian.*

JOHN T. MCGILL,
Secretary

THE SECOND QUADRENNIAL CONGRESS OF THE MATHEMATICIANS OF THE SLAV COUNTRIES

LAST summer there took place in Europe four quadrennial regional mathematical congresses—in Leningrad (end of June), Stockholm (mid-August), Athens (early September) and the congress of the Slav countries in Prague (September 23–28). The undersigned had the opportunity of attending the first and fourth, the last as delegate of the National Academy of Sciences. The strongest impression received was regarding the seriousness of the consequences of increasing governmental interference in all domains, science not excluded. Thus, for various political reasons, a num-