

requests for further information. A second list was distributed in 1935.

The last four months of his life were spent in herbaria at Leiden, Utrecht, Brussels, Paris, Geneva, Berlin, London, Cambridge and Oxford, seeking types of grasses in preparation for a work already begun on the genera of grasses of the world.

The Grass Herbarium increased under Professor Hitchcock's charge to at least four times what it was in 1905, until it is now the largest and by far the most nearly complete grass collection in the world. His devotion to it was demonstrated even before he came to be in charge of it. Professor Lamson-Scribner offered to sell his private herbarium, containing many of his types, but Professor Piper did not care to recommend its purchase. To keep the types in Washington Professor Hitchcock, in the presence of both men, offered to buy it. The offer was accepted, the purchase being made in February, 1905. In 1913 the Scribner Herbarium was bought by the government for the price paid Professor Scribner. The valuable agrostological library accumulated over a period of forty years he left, in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution, as a gift to the Grass Herbarium to be kept permanently intact with the herbarium.

While Professor Hitchcock specialized on grasses for the last thirty-five years his interest in the advance of botany as a whole is shown not only in the work of locating types of grasses, and other plants as well, but also in several notable addresses such as "The Scope and Relations of Taxonomic Botany," and in time-consuming service on various committees. In 1919 he was made a member of the Organization Committee for Biological Research of the National Research Council, and in 1920 chairman of the executive committee of the newly organized Institute for Research in Tropical America, remaining chairman until June, 1926. The idea of preserving a bit of tropical jungle in the Canal Zone originated with him. He pushed the project vigorously, and as a result Barro Colorado Island was made a permanent preserve.

One of Professor Hitchcock's great contributions to

science was his helpfulness to colleagues in places remote from large libraries and herbaria, and his encouragement of younger workers. To the succession of students who have studied at the Grass Herbarium, he gave freely of his time and learning, but he always sought to develop independent judgment in the student. His truly scientific attitude and magnanimity were displayed in his relations with his colleagues and especially with the staff of the Grass Herbarium.

The publication of the *Manual of Grasses of the United States* and the fact that the first printing was sold out and a second ordered before the work had been out two months was a great satisfaction to him. Before leaving for Amsterdam in August last he finished the manuscript of a *Manual of Grasses of the West Indies*.

A characterization of the man could hardly be better worded than it was by Dr. Willis Lynn Jepson in the copy of his "Flora of California," presented to Professor Hitchcock in 1925: "Eager explorer, far-seeing botanist, and wise promoter of scientific research in America."

AGNES CHASE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. IVAN PETROVICH PAVLOV, the eminent physiologist of Leningrad, died on February 27 at the age of eighty-seven years.

DR. CHARLES JEAN HENRI NICOLLE, director of the Pasteur Institute branch in Tunis, died on February 28. He was sixty-nine years old.

DR. GEORGE DAVID ROSENGARTEN, vice-president of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company for twenty-two years, president of the American Chemical Society in 1927, died on February 24 at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. C. BURNS CRAIG, associate medical director of the Neurological Institute of New York and assistant clinical professor of neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, died on February 4 at the age of fifty-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A HABITAT GROUP OF BABOONS FROM ETHIOPIA AT THE FIELD MUSEUM

A HABITAT group of gelada baboons from Ethiopia, a species of ape which has no counterpart elsewhere, was placed on exhibition in December in the Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The group, prepared by Leon L. Pray, staff taxidermist, shows an old male, with the mantle of long flowing hair producing a decidedly leonine effect characteristic to geladas of his age,

seated on a rocky prominence. Just below him are a female and a half-grown young baboon, engaged in exploring crevices in the rock. The specimens were collected by the Field Museum-Chicago Daily News Abyssinian Expedition.

The gelada baboon, according to Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, curator of zoology, and leader of the expedition which collected the specimens, is strictly a resident of Ethiopia, and is confined to the rock-walled canyons and high mountain crests. Apparently it has