SCIENCE

Vol. 84

No. 2186

Fundamental Units in Biology: PROFESSOR H. S. JENNINGS 445 Obituary: 445 William Buchanan Wherry: DR. MARTIN H. FISCHER. Recent Deaths and Memorials 450 Scientific Events: 450 The Indian Journal ''Current Science''; The Journal ''Growth''; Research on Optical Glass at Mellon Institute; Fifth International Congress for Applied Mechanics; The Autumn General Meeting of the American Philosophical Society; The Meet- ing of the American Association for the Advance- ment of Science in Philadelphia 452 Scientific Notes and News 455 Discussion: 455 Another Note on Scientific Writing: PROFESSOR EDWIN G. BORING. The Approximate Connection of Boiling Points for Variation in Barometric Pressure: DR. ROBERT LIVINGSTON. Opinions Ren- dered by the International Commission on Zoolog- ical Nomenclature: DR. C. W. STILES 457 The American Association for the Advancement of Science: 457 Meeting of the Executive Committee: DR. HENRY B. WARD 460	Special Articles: Vitamin C in Pasteurized Milk: PROFESSOR PAUL F. SHARP. Restlessness and Morbid Hunger in 461 Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods: 461 Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods: 461 Determination of the Visual Power of Each Eye in Animals: DR. GEORGE L. MAISON. Permanent Preservation of Small Zoological Specimens: DR. G. D. HANNA. Labeling Museum Specimens and Laboratory Equipment: PROFESSOR I. P. TOLMA- 463 Science News 8 SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advance- 8 SCIENCE: A Weekly J. MCKEEN CATTELL and published every Friday by 1
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FUNDAMENTAL UNITS IN BIOLOGY¹

By Professor H. S. JENNINGS

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BIOLOGY has long sought to follow the example of physics by finding fundamental units, through the properties and combinations of which the phenomena of biology are produced, as the phenomena of physics are produced through the properties and combinations of its fundamental units. The history of biology yields long lists of the names and properties attributed to these supposed units. But till the recent rise of biological genetics, all these units remained hypothetical. Their existence and their properties were assumed, in order to explain the phenomena observed; they themselves were not observed.

But with the investigations of genetics in the last three decades, materials that have been claimed as the fundamental units of biology, and that at least in part fill the rôle of such, have emerged into the class of things that are observational. They are seen, at least as groups, under the microscope. Their location in the organism has been precisely determined, their arrange-

¹Address at the Mark Hopkins Centenary, Williams College, October 10, 1936.

ment and order discovered. Their properties and behavior have been to a great extent concretely investigated, their rôle in the life of organisms in large measure brought to light, though their physico-chemical nature remains as yet uncertain.

These are the materials known to biological science as *genes*. They yield in interest perhaps to no other units known to science, since a group of these develops into a living organism; into a human being, with all its powers; its consciousness and its intelligence.

Though these materials fulfil the conception of fundamental units as nearly as anything that is likely to be found in biology, they differ in many and important ways from the hypothetical units earlier postulated. The application to them of the phrase "fundamental units," with its connotation of fixity and simplicity and uniformity, brings with it the possibility of serious misconception. I should like to present a picture of their concrete properties and behavior such as may dispel these misconceptions. Whether, in view of the picture that emerges, it is to be held that biology has

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Contents for December, 1936

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Vol. 65

G. CARL HUBER MEMORIAL VOLUME

J. F. HUBER. Nerve roots and nuclear groups in the spinal cord of the pigeon. Twenty-seven text figures.

J. K. WESTON. The reptilian vestibular and cerebellar gray with fiber connections. Twenty-seven text figures.

M. W. YOUNG. The nuclear pattern and fiber connections of the non-cortical centers of the telencephalon of, the rabbit (Lepus cuniculus). Twenty-eight text figures.

- R. T. WOODBURNE. A phylogenetic consideration of the primary and secondary centers and connections of the trigeminal complex in a series of vertebrates. Twenty-four text figures.
- J. W. BARNARD. A phylogenetic study of the visceral afferent areas associated with the facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus nerves, and their fiber connections. The efferent facial nucleus. Twenty-four text figures.

T. HUMPHREY. The telencephalon of the bat. Part 1. The non-cortical nuclear masses and certain pertinent fiber connections. Sixteen text figures.

A. A. PEARSON. The acustico-lateral centers and the cerebellum, with fiber connections, of fishes. Twenty-eight text figures.

C. P. HUBER, A. S. RUTHVEN, R. E. MCCOTTER, W. J. ATWELL, S. R. GUILD, C. U. ARIENS KAPPERS AND E. L. THOMPSON. G. Carl Huber: Biographical Sketch; Member of the University; Member of the Department of Anatomy; The Teacher; The Scholar; An Appreciation; Bibliography.

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