

richly ever since. He also made an interesting collection of archeological materials, mostly from the Columbia Valley region about The Dalles. This core, formerly known as the Condon Cabinet, has been added to by generous gifts since that time and the collections made by staff members and field parties from the university. Part of the Condon geological and paleontological collections were transferred to the Oregon State Agricultural College for study purposes with the transfer of major work in sciences to that institution in 1932. The herbarium contains about 60,000 sheets which give a good picture of the flora of Oregon. Professor L. F. Henderson has contributed largely to make this collection the valuable one it is. In zoology the Prill collection of Oregon birds was a gift of Dr. A. G. Prill, of Scio, Ore. The study collections contain several thousand skins of mammals of the state in addition to bird skins.

The study collections are available to competent students for use upon application to the appropriate curator. The divisions of the museum and the curators are:

The Condon Museum of Geology: Dr. W. D. Smith, professor of geology and geography, curator.

The Herbarium: Professor L. F. Henderson, research professor of botany, curator; Dr. Leroy Detling, assistant professor of botany, assistant curator.

The Oregon State Museum of Anthropology: Established by act of the Legislature, 1933. Dr. L. S. Cressman, professor of anthropology, curator.

The Museum of Zoology: Dr. R. R. Huestis, professor of zoology, curator of vertebrate collections.

L. S. CRESSMAN,
Director

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF YALE UNIVERSITY

Two new exhibits were opened on February 22 by the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Yale University in honor of the graduates who attended on the occasion of the twenty-fifth annual Alumni University Day. Both will form part of the permanent exhibits of the museum.

One of the new exhibits in the Great Hall of the museum is the mounted skeleton of a relatively small plant-feeding dinosaur—*Comptosaurus*—which lived and died some hundred and twenty million years ago. This was collected near Como, Wyo., in 1880 and is a part of the Marsh Collection, having been in storage for a period of nearly sixty years. It is mounted beneath the head and neck of the great *Brontosaurus* and forms a remarkable contrast in size, gait and general appearance of these ruling reptiles of the age which bears their name.

The second exhibit is the "Hall of Man," arranged by Professor Cornelius Osgood, curator of anthropology, in which there are two innovations. First, the

specimens have been arranged so as to illustrate various anthropological concepts, and are not exhibited merely as curios. Second, methods of exhibition have been modernized. Use has been made of contrasting color, of various electrical lighting devices and of revolving turntables in order to make the exhibits more interesting and meaningful to the public.

A number of the remaining cases in the hall illustrate factors which tend to counterbalance the fundamental similarity of mankind, making for the apparent differences in culture rather than the similarities. Two table cases present the evolution of culture in Europe, exemplifying the fact that culture can develop independently in different places. The stages of development are shown from the time of the first tool down to the modern age of steel. A group of seven cases illustrates the adaptation of man to his environment. They indicate that man has had to adjust his culture to the conditions surrounding him, thereby making himself different from people who live in a different environment.

Several cases deal with the manner in which culture changes. One of these illustrates how an element of culture has spread from its place of origin to neighboring peoples. Another case illustrates the fact that similar elements of culture can develop in different parts of the world, either from similar or from different antecedents. In the former case, the anthropologist calls the occurrence parallelism, and in the latter case, convergence. Three other anthropological concepts are illustrated. Culture itself is defined in one exhibit, and its development is contrasted with organic growth. Another exhibit illustrates the anthropological practice of classifying peoples in adjacent geographic areas on the basis of similarities in culture. There is an exhibit illustrating the development of man and the great apes. This exhibit emphasizes the fact that man did not develop from the apes, as is commonly assumed, but that both man and the apes appear to have developed from a common ancestor. Finally, there is an exhibit to suggest the application of anthropology to modern life.

THE MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGISTS AT RICHMOND

THE Entomological Society of America and the American Association of Economic Entomologists will hold their annual meetings in Richmond, Va., during the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science next December.

W. D. Reed is chairman of the state committee on entomological arrangements. Nearly 500 delegates, representing both groups, will attend, and a full program of scientific papers and exhibits relating to insects and their control will be presented. The state committee on arrangements recently held its first