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

meeting at the John Marshall Hotel to make plans for entertaining and accommodating the large delegation. Members of this committee include: G. T. French, state entomologist, Virginia Department of Agriculture, in charge of exhibits; Harry G. Walker, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, banquet; Professor J. W. Bailey, department of biology, University of Richmond, group meetings; Paul D. Sanders, editor, *Southern Planter,* publicity, and W. D. Reed, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, chairman. Dr. E. N. Cory, professor of entomology at the University of Maryland, representing entomologists, visited Richmond in January to inspect rooming and meeting facilities.

Dr. A. L. Melander, of the City College of New York, is president, and Dr. C. E. Mickel, of the University of Minnesota, is secretary of the Entomological Society of America, which has a membership of 1,000. The American Association of Economic Entomologists has a membership of about 1,200, including 50 members in foreign countries. Professor J. J. Davis, of Purdue University, is president and Dr. Cory is secretary of this group.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

A TESTIMONIAL dinner was given under the auspices of the Philippine Community of Washington, in honor of Professor Frank Lamson-Scribner, first director of agriculture in the Philippines, at Washington, D. C., on February 5. Harry T. Edwards, formerly director of agriculture in the Philippines, and Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, first director of the Philippine Bureau of Science, were the principal speakers. Among those present who also spoke were Quintin Paredes, Philippine commissioner in Washington, and José Romero, majority floor leader in the Philippines. Dr. Lamson-Scribner died on February 22.

DR. ALFRED NEWTON RICHARDS, for twenty-eight years professor of pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania, received on March 9 the Philadelphia Award, which was presented to him at the Academy of Music in recognition of his work on kidney action. The award, established by Edward W. Bok, consists of $10,000, a gold medallion and an engrossed scroll. Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University, executive vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, made the presentation, and the principal address was given by Waldemar B. Kaempffert, science editor of *The New York Times.*

DR. PHOEBUS A. LEVENE, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for twenty-one years, received the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at a joint dinner of the section and the Society of Chemical Industry on March 11 at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

THE Institute of Metals, London, has made the first award of its new medal to Sir William Bragg, president of the Royal Society. The presentation was made on March 8. The medal—in platinum—is given for outstanding services to non-ferrous metallurgy.

THE council of the British Iron and Steel Institute has awarded the Bessemer Gold Medal for 1938 to Dr. C. H. Desch, superintendent of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. The presentation will be made at the annual general meeting of the institute on May 4. Dr. Desch has long been distinguished as a teacher of metallurgical chemistry. In 1932 he was appointed to succeed the late Dr. W. Rosenhain as superintendent of the metallurgical department of the National Physical Laboratory.

DR. GUSTAVUS A. EISEN, of New York City, the oldest living corporate member of the California Academy of Sciences, was elected an honorary member of the academy at its annual meeting on February 16. Dr. Eisen has published researches in zoology, cytology, botany, archeology and art history. In 1890, through the California Academy of Sciences, he initiated the movement to set aside the area containing the Sequoia Grove of Big Trees in the Sierra Nevadas as the Sequoia National Park.

SIR ALBERT SEWARD, formerly master of Downing College and professor of botany in the University of Cambridge, has been elected a trustee of the British Museum.

Nature states that Dr. Eugen Fischer, professor of anthropology at the University of Berlin, and Dr. Hermann Lautensach, professor of geography at Greifswald, have been nominated for honorary doctorates by the University of Coimbra.

OFFICERS of the American Microscopical Society for 1938 were elected at the Indianapolis meeting as follows: *President,* Dr. C. W. Dodge, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis; *First Vice-president,* Dr. F. E. Eggleton, University of Michigan; *Second Vice-president,* Dr. Harold Kirby, University of California; *Secretary,* Dr. J. E. Ackert, Kansas State College, Manhattan; *Treasurer,* Dr. A. M. Chickering, Albion College, Michigan. Dr. Ackert and Dr. Chickering were elected members of the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.