

sum of 40,000 second feet in 1916. It appears, therefore, that flood discharges were 2 to 2½ times the maxima recorded in periods extending back at least as much as and probably considerably more than 22 years. The loss of life apparently exceeded 200; and 10,000 or perhaps more were made homeless. The damage along the foothills due to mountain torrents rushing through cities and orchards was very great. Newspaper headlines placed the flood damage at \$18,000,000.

In Los Angeles County alone 100 bridges were reported to have been lost. The district engineer reports that the damage to stream measurement stations of the Geological Survey includes ten that were wrecked and twelve or more severely damaged. On March 7 it had still been impossible to reach twelve of the stations.

THE SEVENTH HANCOCK PACIFIC EXPEDITION

THE seventh Allan Hancock Pacific Expedition returned to Los Angeles, Calif., on March 13, with large collections of marine invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals as material for research in the various institutions which have collaborated with the Hancock Expeditions in their accumulation, but particularly in the University of Southern California, at which has been newly established the Allan Hancock Foundation for Scientific Research. According to an announcement made at the time of departure of the seventh expedition, the first project of the foundation will be the erection upon the university campus of a suitable building in which the collections may be deposited and where they may be studied by qualified investigators.

The 1938 expedition sailed from Los Angeles harbor on January 3 aboard the Diesel cruiser *Velero III*, Captain G. Allan Hancock, founder of the expeditions, commanding. The scientific personnel included Messrs. John Garth, Fred Ziesenhenné, Alex Hill and Granville Ashcraft, of the University of Southern California; Dr. George S. Myers, of Stanford University; Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; Dr. E. O. Palmer, W. Chas. Swett, Hall Funke and Hugh Merrick, of Hollywood; Anker Pettersen, of Beverly Hills, DeWitt Meredith, of Glendale, and Messrs. Karl Koch and Cyrus S. Perkins, of San Diego. The latter two collected and attended to the living animals for the Zoological Society of San Diego, which included by the time San Diego was reached on the return voyage, Peruvian sea lions, a capybara, agoutis, monkeys, marmosets, spectacled bears, an ocelot, a wild dog, an Ecuadorean fox, many species of birds, including Humboldt penguins and the Andean condor, a crocodile, a fer-de-lance, a large tortoise from the Galapagos, and many iguanas from the Galapagos and

Panama. Mr. Perkins also secured many reptiles for the Hancock collections, while fishes, of which a large series were preserved, were attended to by Dr. Myers. Birds and mammals were the special interest of Mr. Ashcraft. Messrs. Garth, Hill and Ziesenhenné attended to the invertebrates, chiefly marine, while Dr. Clark concentrated his attention on echinoderms, of which more than 160 species were secured. Dr. Palmer was the invaluable medical officer of the expedition; Mr. Pettersen, artist; Mr. Meredith, scribe, and contact man particularly at the South American ports, while Mr. Funke assisted Chief Officer Swett in the important and continuous photographic record of the expedition. The *Velero III* is completely equipped in every detail for zoological field work and under Captain Hancock's efficient and very wise leadership every possible opportunity is given the field workers and every conceivable need is supplied.

Following the coast of Lower California, Mexico and Central America nearly to Costa Rica, stopping frequently for dredging and now and then for shore collecting, the *Velero III* then turned to the southwest and spent a very profitable two days at Cocos Island, an uninhabited but extraordinarily beautiful island not often visited by zoologists. Tower Island in the Galapagos was the next stop and two weeks were spent in this group, eight of the most interesting islands being visited and much dredging being carried on. The *Velero III* then called at Callao, Peru, and from there followed the coast southward about three hundred miles to San Juan, where the sea lions were secured. A stop at Independencia Bay on the northward voyage yielded penguins for the zoological gardens at San Diego. Then followed a week visiting the famous "bird islands" of Peru, where millions of sea birds find homes and protection. A few days were spent at Guayaquil, Ecuador, while the photographers and some of the zoologists made a three-day excursion into the Andes, returning with the condor and spectacled bear. Between Guayaquil and Balboa, Canal Zone, dredging and shore collecting were done at three well-separated stations. At Balboa opportunity was afforded for a visit to the biological laboratory at Barro Colorado Island. After leaving Balboa four collecting stations for the marine zoologists provided much additional material, but the steady decrease in warmth as the tropics were left behind necessitated haste in getting the menagerie to their destined home in San Diego, where it arrived in good condition on March 11.—*Correspondent.*

RECENT DEATHS

DR. W. L. POTEAT, president emeritus of Wake Forest College, N. C., who held the chair of biology at the college for fifty-four years, died on March 12. He was eighty-one years old.