rative plants, weeds, fungi and wild plants. The horticulturist, as such, is primarily interested in the garden, and in plants as they are useful for making a garden, or have other ornamental value or economic value. Of course, the fields of botany and of horticulture overlap, as do all the sciences, and any attempt to define a hard and fast dividing line would fail; but in the older botanic gardens the main concern appeared to be to grow the plants which the botanist wished for studying and for teaching; the problem of a beautiful garden, if it existed at all, was secondary. The justly famous Chelsea Garden, near London, especially in its earlier years, is an example. The gardens of the great English estates, Japanese landscape gardens, and, in America, such gardens as the Magnolia Gardens and the Middleton Garden near Charleston are examples of horticultural (as distinguished from botanical) gardens.

The problem of the modern botanic garden is to be educational and otherwise serviceable from the standpoint of botany and, at the same time, to be as beautiful as possible *as a garden*—to combine botanical and horticultural values; to be socially serviceable. A few lantern slides will illustrate in a partial manner one attempt to realize this ideal.

(At this point a number of colored lantern slides and two reels of motion pictures in natural color were exhibited, illustrating the plantations and various aspects of the scientific and educational work of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.)

OBITUARY

ANDREI VASSILIEVITCH MARTYNOV

NOT long ago, very little was known of the fossil insects of the vast Russian territory in Europe and Asia. Ust Balei, on the Angara River in Siberia, had produced a series of interesting forms, and I had the pleasure of collecting insects of Tertiary age on the east coast of Siberia. But no one realized that the U. S. S. R. was in fact a happy hunting ground for the paleoentomologist, comparing not unfavorably with some productive regions in western Europe and in parts of the United States. As recently as 1927 a rich deposit of Liassic age was discovered in Ferghana, and subsequent collecting brought to light a fauna which has just been recorded in a volume of 232 pages, with many illustrations, published at Moscow and Leningrad, 1937. When I received this book not many weeks ago, I thought of its author, A. V. Martynov, and recalled my meeting with him at Leningrad in 1927. I remembered his many valuable contributions to the knowledge of recent and fossil insects, and rejoiced to think that he was going on from discovery to discovery, taking advantage of the opportunities which came to him. I recalled his vivid account of his search for insects in Permian rocks; how he hunted long without success, and eventually found two concretions, of no great size, but filled with remains of insects. One could not fail to be struck by his keenness of mind, his enthusiasm, and his perseverance. In the midst of these reflections came the melancholy news that Martynov had died on January 29, from cancer.

Martynov was born in 1879 in Central Russia. He graduated from Moscow University, and became assistant professor at Warsaw in Poland. When I met him he was in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, but more recently he was transferred to the newly established Institute of Paleontology of the Academy in Moscow. He had made intensive studies of the caddis-flies (Trichoptera) in the recent fauna, but he was attracted to problems having to do with the morphology and phylogeny of insects, problems which were illuminated by the many newly discovered types in Mesozoic and late Paleozoic strata. Describing very many genera and species, which often had to be referred to entirely new groups, he was not concerned so much to record a large number of novelties as to see what they all meant for the long history of insect life and the understanding of evolution in general. We may not adopt all his views, but at the very least we must recognize the permanent value and importance of his work, which will be continually referred to by all subsequent students.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. DANIEL WEBSTER HERING, since 1916 professor emeritus of physics at New York University, dean of the Graduate Faculty from 1902 to 1916 and curator of the James Arthur collection of timepieces, died on March 24 at the age of eighty-eight years.

DR. PERLEY ASON ROSS, professor of physics at Stanford University, died on March 20 in his fifty-fourth year.

DR. LOUIS WILLIAM STERN, professor of psychology at Duke University and prior to the recent difficulties in Germany director of the Psychological Institute at the University of Hamburg, known for his contributions to child psychology and psychological testing, died on March 27 at the age of sixty-six years.

Nature reports the following deaths: Charles Benson, formerly deputy director of the Agricultural Department, Madras, known for his work on Indian cotton and tobacco, on March 5, aged eighty-two years;