

del Fuego that it is expected the most important research will be conducted.

Dr. Osgood has made the following statement:

This region has not been scientifically explored by zoologists for more than one hundred years. In 1834, Darwin collected in this region, during the famous cruise of the *Beagle*. Since that time it has been neglected. Although Darwin made excellent collections of the fauna, which are still preserved in the British Museum, there are many gaps which remain to be filled in available knowledge of the natural history of the region. The Darwin collections are not satisfactory from to-day's standards because, naturally, facilities and techniques for the collecting and preservation of specimens had not been developed in his time to the point since achieved. On the Field Museum expedition it is expected that data will be obtained which will make possible the completion and revision of present knowledge based on the Darwin collections. It may be confidently expected further that we shall obtain examples of many species of animals still unknown or hitherto unrepresented in any collections.

Although the expedition will be concerned primarily with assembling specimens for research collections of the museum, specimens will be sought also for addition to the public exhibits and for one or two habitat groups showing animals in scenes reproducing their natural environments.

A FISHERIES BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY ON THE GULF COAST

THE need has long been felt for an adequate marine biological laboratory on the Gulf Coast. To achieve this end the Bureau of Fisheries took possession of the abandoned Pensacola, Florida, Quarantine Station in September, 1937. Since that time, with the aid of grants from the Public Works and Works Progress Administrations, much has been accomplished toward enlarging existing facilities and adapting them to the needs of biological research. While the program of construction is not yet completed it is sufficiently far advanced to merit a statement of the facilities which will soon be available for biological research related to fisheries.

The station is located on a ballast rock island of 14 acres about seven miles from Pensacola. The island is about a half mile from the highway, but construction of a bridge and road to the station is under way. The location is one of the most favorable on the Gulf Coast, for it is relatively central and the marine fauna and flora are characteristic of the coast as a whole. The island is in Santa Rosa Sound, protected from storm damage by the 45-mile long Santa Rosa Island. The water of the sound is almost always clear and of a salinity generally ranging from 20 to 25 parts per 1,000 save in times of extreme precipitation, when it may fall to about 15 p.p. 1,000. Within a few miles

are various bays, bayous and rivers offering any type of marine habitat. The gulf beach, where the water is always remarkably clear, is only a mile away. In the immediate vicinity an extensive fishery is carried on for red snapper, grouper, mackerel, mullet, flounder, pompano, shrimp, oysters and crabs. Within a mile of the laboratory one may find any type of bottom from firm sand to soft mud. The island itself, consisting of ballast rock, attracts a wide variety of marine life.

The laboratory building has been considerably enlarged and consists of the following rooms: a general research room 23 feet wide by 45 feet long, five private research rooms, a chemical research room, a dark room for experimental and photographic purposes, a stock room, an office, a large library and reading room, and a specimen room or museum 34 feet wide by 60 feet long. Running salt water will be provided wherever required. On the grounds are two concrete experimental tanks 15 by 30 by 5 feet deep, and two 10 by 20 feet by 5 deep. These will be supplied with running seawater.

Accommodations for a limited number of investigators are provided in a dormitory building which consists of five 2-bed rooms, a bath, a kitchen and a large combination dining and living room. In addition there is a large room, which will accommodate four beds, and a separate bath. Also on the island are a work shop, boat house and residence buildings for the accommodation of the regular staff. Two motor boats and several skiffs with outboard motors are available.

Those interested in obtaining further information may address the director, Dr. A. E. Hopkins, Bureau of Fisheries, P. O. Box 1456, Pensacola, Fla.

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN GEO- GRAPHICAL SOCIETY

THE American Geographical Society of New York has announced the award of the Cullum Geographical Medal for 1938 to Emmanuel de Martonne, professor of geography at the University of Paris. The Charles P. Daly Medal for 1939 has been awarded to Herbert John Fleure, professor of geography at the University of Manchester, and the David Livingstone Centenary Medal for 1939 has been awarded to John R. Rymill in recognition of his scientific achievement and exploration in the southern hemisphere. Presentations of the medals will be made later in the year.

Professor de Martonne's special field is physical geography, a subject on which he has written many volumes, including "Europe Centrale" and the standard manual "Traité de géographie physique." He is president of the International Geographical Union and is one of the editors of the *Annales de Géographie*. In 1916-17 he was visiting professor at Columbia Univer-

sity. Among previous recipients of the Cullum Medal have been Robert E. Peary, Robert F. Scott, Sir Ernest H. Shackleton and Albert I. Prince of Monaco.

Professor Herbert John Fleure is known for his work on human geography. He is honorary secretary of the British Geographical Association and honorary editor of the magazine *Geography*, published by the association, and has taken an active part in the Regional Survey Movement in Great Britain. He is the author of several books and a number of articles, some of which have appeared in *The Geographical Review*, and is the joint author of "The Corridors of Time." Among those who have received the Charles P. Daly Medal in the past have been Roald Amundsen, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Sir Francis Younghusband, Robert A. Bartlett and Roy Chapman Andrews.

John R. Rymill, to whom the David Livingstone Centenary Medal has been awarded, served as surveyor on two British Arctic air route expeditions led by H. J. Watkins. When, in 1932, on the second of these expeditions, Watkins died, Mr. Rymill succeeded him as leader. In 1935 he organized the British Graham Land expedition, which from January of that year to March, 1937, carried on, under his leadership, highly

important, accurate, detailed survey work in Graham Land on the Antaretic Continent. The David Livingstone Centenary Medal has been awarded in the past to Theodore Roosevelt, Richard Evelyn Byrd, Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and Lincoln Ellsworth.

Honorary membership in the society has been awarded to Sir Wilfred Grenfell for his contributions to geographical knowledge concerning the Labrador Peninsula; Henri Baulig, geomorphologist and professor of geography at the University of Strasbourg, and Giotto Dainelli, professor of geology and physical geography at the University of Florence.

Corresponding memberships have been awarded to: Ernst Antevs, research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Ludwig Leonhard Mecking, professor of geography at the University of Münster; William E. Rudolph, a civil engineer who has carried out extensive explorations in South America; Paul Gerhard Schott, retired section chief of the Deutsche Seewarte and honorary professor at the University of Hamburg, and Laurence Dudley Stamp, a reader in economic geography at the University of London and director of the Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE University of St. Andrews will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws at a graduation ceremonial to be held in Dundee during the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to that city, on the following: William Boyd; Broughty Ferry; Frederick Tom Brooks, professor of botany at the University of Cambridge; William Graham Campbell, lecturer in orthodontics at the Dental School of the university; Charles Galton Darwin, director of the National Physical Laboratory; Alexander McKenzie, professor of chemistry emeritus at University College, Dundee; Sir Albert Charles Seward, until 1936 professor of botany at the University of Cambridge, president of the British Association; Professor Richard Vynne Southwell, professor of engineering science at the University of Oxford, and Sir Aurel Stein.

THE degree of doctor of science was conferred by the University of Pittsburgh at the commencement exercises on June 14 on Dr. Davenport Hooker, professor and head of the department of anatomy in the School of Medicine.

THE honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred by the Ohio Wesleyan University at its commencement on June 12 on Dr. C. E. Ferree, director of the research laboratory of physiological optics of the Johns Hopkins University.

THE honorary degree of doctor of science was con-

ferred upon Admiral Leo Otis Colbert, director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, by Tufts College, Massachusetts, at its eighty-third commencement exercises, by President Leonard Carmichael. The citation read: "The world has never needed maps more than it does to-day. Leo Otis Colbert, gifted investigator and cartographer-in-chief of our coasts, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Science."

THE annual award of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association was presented to Dr. Nathan B. Eddy and Dr. Lyndon F. Small, of the U. S. Public Health Service, at the recent annual meeting, in recognition of the "fundamental and outstanding studies of the chemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics of morphine derivatives for the alleviation of human suffering."

For his paper presented at the 1938 annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials on "Drying Shrinkage of Concrete as Affected by Many Factors," R. W. Carlson, associate professor of civil engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded the Charles B. Dudley Medal of the society. This medal, which commemorates the name of the first president of the society, is awarded "to the author of the paper which is of outstanding merit constituting an original contribution on research." The presentation was made at the annual meeting on June 28.