published in a volume. Communications should be addressed to Dr. B. W. Aginsky, Sociology-Anthropology Department, Washington Square College, New York University, New York, N. Y.

THE Committee on the Chemistry of Proteins of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council has been granted $3,600 by Eli Lilly, of Indianapolis, for the establishment of a National Research Council fellowship in protein chemistry. The recipient of the fellowship is Dr. I. Fankuchen, who will carry on x-ray research on proteins in the laboratory of Professor B. E. Warren, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, of the Tuskegee Institute, has given the sum of $33,000 to establish a foundation for chemical research. The foundation will be asked to preserve the Carver Museum at the institute, which contains an exhibit of the uses of native materials. The museum also will house about 100 paintings by Dr. Carver.

DISCUSSION

RAINBOWS AT HONOLULU

IN 1938, a note by Lobeck on lunar rainbows evoked several responses, and the present writer offered some statements as to frequent occurrence of both solar and lunar rainbows in Hawaii.[1] From October, 1938, to the end of November, 1939, record was kept of solar rainbows seen from a single automobile, official car number 529, driven about 850 miles per month, chiefly in morning and late afternoon hours. (See Table I.) About 90 per cent. were seen by the writer, the remainder by one or more of his assistants.

TABLE I

RAINBOW OBSERVATIONS

Month*	Rainbows recorded	Number of different half days (morning or afternoon)	Number of different days
1938			
October†	10	9	7
November	9	5	4
December	21	14	13
1939			
January	19	16	12
February	15	10	8
March	10	8	8
April	11	11	9
May	23	12	9
June	15	11	8
July‡	..	..	..
August§	4	3	2
September	16	12	10
October	27	17	11
November	21	11	9
Average for complete months	17.0	11.6	9.3

* These figures have no validity as showing long-term, seasonal differences for different months.
† 19 days, October 13–31.
‡ Absence from Honolulu, no record kept.
§ Part of month, record incomplete.

In the total, a new view of a rainbow, seen from a different district a few minutes later, was recorded as a separate observation; the amount of such duplication is readily seen in Table I. A similar number of rainbows would be seen by any one spending a fair number of days in the open; a substantially larger number by persons on a daily delivery schedule or at work in the open in particular districts. Following a note in the local papers, a number of contemporary and older observations of lunar rainbows were referred to the writer by letter and telephone, including statements as to prevalence nearly every lunar month at certain points, but statistical treatment is impracticable. In early October, 1938, while the writer was at Kilauea, Hawaii, a lunar rainbow was seen by numerous guests at the Volcano House.

CHESTER K. WENTWORTH
HONOLULU, HAWAII

[1] A. K. Lobeck, SCIENCE, 88: 187, 1938. Notes by W. J. Humphreys, R. L. Hightower and C. K. Wentworth, SCIENCE, 88: 496–498, 1938.

A TYPE SPECIMEN COMES HOME

THE type specimen of *Delphinus calvertensis,* after an absence of more than 90 years from the National Paleontological Collections, has been returned. As an example of true scientific interest and generous cooperation this recovery of an important type, whose ownership was obscured by the lapse of time and by the passing of an earlier generation, is an event of more than ordinary interest.

The history of this specimen is as follows:

In 1841, Francis Markoe, Jr., corresponding secretary of the National Institute, made a geological excursion into Calvert County, Maryland. From a cliff in the vicinity of Cove Point the skull and neck of a cetacean was collected. In 1842, this specimen was described by Richard Harlan,[1] who named it *Delphinus calvertensis.* In 1846, April 29th, the National Institute was directed by Congress to deposit its collections in the Smithsonian Institution. In 1850, Jeffries Wyman[2] announced that Louis Agassiz (who was appointed professor of natural history in Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1846) was commencing a study of the Cetacea. At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in October, 1848,[3] Professor Agassiz exhibited skulls of fossil cetaceans including the type of *Delphinus calvertensis.* In 1858, and 1862, the collections of the National Institute were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution,

[1] Richard Harlan, *Second Bull. Proc. Nat. Inst. for Promotion of Sci.,* Washington, D. C., 2, 195–196, figs. 1–4.
[2] Jeffries Wyman, *Am. Jour. Sci.,* 10: 230, footnote.
[3] *Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Boston,* 2: 5, 1852.