observation post will be in a plateau country in the heart of one of the most important cotton-growing regions. The presence at Patos of a cotton gin and staff men of an American cotton company will make it possible for the expedition to find facilities which otherwise would be lacking.

The announcement issued by the National Geographic Society points out:

> The total eclipse of the sun of October 1 offers unusual opportunities for satisfactory observation because it traverses a dry region in which weather conditions are likely to be favorable. The sun will be unusually high in the heavens (approximately 54°) at the time of totality, and the period of darkness will last for nearly five minutes. To take advantage of these conditions, the National Geographic-Bureau of Standards expedition has built two special spectrographs, each capable of photographing a portion of the sun's spectrum 40 inches long. In addition the expedition designed and built especially for the October 1 eclipse, two small, compact telescope-type corona cameras. These will be used to photograph the corona, the delicate halo that extends outward around the sun but which can be seen only during total eclipses. Included in the equipment also will be the large telescope camera designed by Dr. Gardner several years ago with which he has photographed solar eclipses on National Geographic Society expeditions in Russia, and on Canton Island in mid-Pacific.

After the eclipse the expedition will move to Campina Grande, a city of approximately 90,000 inhabitants, to carry on the necessary laboratory work in the development and preparation of the photographic films. The party will sail from Recife on its return voyage to the United States on October 14, and expects to reach New York about October 23.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW OYSTER LABORATORY AT MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

THE dedication on August 1 of the new oyster laboratory at Milford, Conn., of the Fish and Wildlife Service, as reported in *The Fisheries Bulletin,* marked a significant attainment in the twenty-three years of investigation of oyster problems in the general area of Long Island Sound. Oyster investigations at Milford were initiated in 1917, when the Connecticut Oyster Farms Company provided one room in their office building which was outfitted as a laboratory and used only during the summer months. Although the earlier investigations contributed a great deal toward the solution of various oyster-cultural problems, the program was handicapped by the necessity of closing the laboratory from September to May of each year.

In 1932, at the invitation of the Connecticut Shellfisheries Commission, the laboratory was moved to a small shack on the state dock and full-time investigations were initiated. At that time arrangements were completed with Yale University for laboratory space in which to conduct experiments of a more elaborate and technical nature. In 1937 the Connecticut State Legislature passed a bill that deeded a portion of the land at Milford to the former Bureau of Fisheries. Construction of a new permanent laboratory was made possible through the allocation of P. W. A. funds by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in his capacity as Public Works Administrator.

The Milford Station is the center from which oystermen obtain data regarding the condition of oysters on various beds, the expected time of setting and the presence of starfish and other enemies, as well as information which may be useful to the oyster farmer. Through the facilities of the new laboratory scientific knowledge necessary for the conservation and management of the oyster resources will be more readily obtainable.

The dedication of the Milford Laboratory was held in conjunction with the joint annual convention of the Oyster Growers and Dealers Association of North America, the National Shellfisheries Association and the Oyster Institute of North America. Sessions were held at New Haven, Conn., on July 31 and August 2, and at Milford on August 1. W. C. Henderson, assistant director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, delivered a message from Secretary Ickes. Drs. Paul S. Galtsoff, H. F. Prytherch, Victor L. Loosanoff and Messrs. James B. Engle and R. O. Smith of the shellfisheries investigations staff of the Division of Scientific Inquiry, and J. F. Puncochar, of the technological staff of the Division of Fishery Industries, presented reports on their investigations at the various sessions.

SYMPOSIUM ON HYDROBIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A SYMPOSIUM on hydrobiology will be held at the University of Wisconsin on September 5, 6 and 7, funds for which have been provided by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Forty-two scientific papers discussing the history, geology, physics, chemistry, bacteriology, botany and zoology of bodies of water in all parts of the world are listed in the program. Both social and economic aspects of inland lakes and streams will be given considerable attention at the symposium. The conservation of water in lakes and streams and how to use these bodies of water to the best advantage for fish culture and recreation will be discussed. Several papers on Wisconsin lake studies will be given, since research work on the state's lakes and streams has been carried on for a number of years by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey.

Among the fifty-five investigators expected to be