2,113 acres and designated as the Tionesta Natural Area, is dedicated primarily to scientific research.

The report points out:

> This area is admirably suited for studying the response of the forest to climatic and biologic cycles, the development of the climax type, and the natural rejuvenation that results in the perpetuation of the climax. It is equally valuable for studying how completely the virgin forest supplies the life needs of the various animals found therein, and of how the forest with its multitude of different plant and animal forms influences the local climate, the soil and the regimen of streams. This natural area is in effect a primeval laboratory and as such it is open to all interested scientists for use. It is the desire of the Forest Service that full use be made of this tract as a center for research in forest and animal ecology.

Those who are interested may secure further information concerning the possibilities for research in this tract from the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, Philadelphia.

EXPLORATION ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST

GEORGE H. TATE, assistant curator of mammals of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned to New York after spending eighteen months in exploration and collecting in the rain forests of the West Coast of Africa.

In spite of torrential rains, once 14 inches in one day, the effects of the war in African colonies and a hurricane on his journey home, Dr. Tate has succeeded in bringing to the American Museum collections of more than 200 specimens, ranging from lemurs to pangolins. The main purpose of this expedition was to collect chimpanzees and mandrills, as well as foliage and other accessories for two new African Hall habitat groups. Dr. Tate was accompanied on part of the expedition by Robert Kane, artist and preparator of the staff of the museum.

Dr. Tate arrived at Tabou on the French Ivory Coast in April, 1939, and identified the chimpanzee habitat in the western part of the Ivory Coast, near the Liberian border. A collection was made in this region before the winter rains. The French Cameroons were next visited to obtain the mandrill apes that live in the dense tropical forests.

Three days after the arrival of the expedition at the port of Douala, war was declared in Europe, but in spite of the rigid wartime precautions that immediately went into effect, the French authorities allowed Dr. Tate to keep all hunting equipment. Soldiers were stationed at important points and road bridges, and it was necessary to show identification papers every few miles along the road.

Dr. Tate reports:

> In a region ten miles square, about half way between Kribi and Yaoundi, we located the mandrill bands and collected specimens for the Akeley African Hall group. We found that the mandrills traveled in large bands, numbering from 15 to 20 individuals and always led by an old male, larger and of the true mandrill coloring in red- and blue-skinned face. When danger approached, the band would scamper into the upper branches of the trees, while the old "head man" galloped away through the forest on the ground.
>
> Bad news came to us after the completion of this part of the expedition. Due to the rainy season, our collection of chimpanzee skins had arrived at the museum in New York unfit to mount as group specimens. We went back to the Ivory Coast to replace the first collection and found that we could not enter because our visas had expired. In the end, a second collection was obtained by going into Liberia and approaching the chimpanzee country at the Cavally River from the west, with headquarters at the Firestone plantation.

TECHNOCHEMICAL LECTURES AT THE MELLON INSTITUTE—1940–1941

A SERIES of fourteen lectures on the present condition of the American Chemical Industry will be presented by technologic specialists of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research during 1940–41. These discourses will be delivered on alternate Thursdays, in the fourth period (11:30 A.M.–12:30 P.M.), throughout both semesters, in the auditorium of the institute. They will be open to all students of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering in the University of Pittsburgh, as well as to the members of the faculty.

October 3. Dr. E. R. Weidlein, "Trends in the Chemical Industry."

October 17. Dr. F. W. Adams, "Development of the Manufacture of Heavy Chemicals."

October 31. Dr. B. G. Wilkes, "Some Industrial Products of Synthetic Organic Chemistry."

November 14. Dr. H. J. Rose, "Engineering Opportunities in Fuel Technology."

December 5. Dr. W. A. Gruse, "Progress through Research in Petroleum Technology."

January 2. Dr. R. L. Wakeman, "Engineering Opportunities in Plastics Technology."

January 16. Dr. F. L. Jones, "Optical Glass—A Key Industry."

February 20. Dr. H. E. Simpson, "Engineering Opportunities in Building Material Technology."

March 6. R. H. Heilman, "Engineering Importance of Heat-Insulating Materials."

March 20. Dr. G. H. Young, "Corrosion from the Engineering Standpoint."

April 3. Dr. R. C. Johnson, "Utilization of Some Mineral Wastes."

April 24. Dr. P. J. Wilson, Jr., "Progress through Research in Industrial Waste Disposal."

May 8. R. D. Hoak, "Industrial Stream Pollution Problems and Their Solution."