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Science: published weekly by The Science Press, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as second-class matter July 18, 1923, at the Post Office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 93, No. 2415

Fossil Turritellas From the Pacific Coast Region of North America

by · Charles W. Merriam

Bulletin of the Department of Geological Sciences

Volume 26, No. 1, pp. 1–214, plates 1–41, (collotype),

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SCIENCE

Vol. 93

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1941

	No.	2415

Processes of Organic Evolution: Professor R. Rug- GLES GATES	335	Reports . The N
The Relation between Physical and Mental Develop- ment: PROFESSOR FRANZ BOAS	339	Special . Saproj
Obituary: Samuel Henshaw: Dr. ROBERT T. JACKSON. Deaths and Memorials	342	JORIE mic T A. M.
Scientific Events: The Commonwealth Solar Observatory, Canberra; The Pacific Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History; The Zoological Expedition to the Galapagos Islands of the Field Museum; Appoint- ments and Promotions at the Massachusetts Insti- tute of Technology; The American Medical Associ- ation and the Anti-Trust Law	344	Serum male I C. C. Scientifi The N Sensit thoqui NOVEL
Scientific Notes and News	346	Science
Discussion: The Decrease in Vascularity of Human Hearts and Kidneys between the Third and Sixth Decades: PROFESSOR WILLIAM DOCK. Volatility of N ¹ -Acyl-		SCIEI ment of lished ev
sulfaniamides with Steam: DR. WALTER C. TOBIE, ROGER D. WILLIAMS and DR. ELLIS J. ROBINSON. Availability of Chemicals Not Sold Commercially: DR. SAMUEL SOSKIN. A Prophecy Fulfilled: DR. C. G. ABBOT	349	Lancaste I Annual \$
Scientific Books: Human Affairs: Professor Robert M. Yerkes. Biology: Professor Edwin B. Matzke	351	SCIEN tion for ing mem the office Institutio

thoquinone and Related Compounds: DR. ARMANDO Novelli 357 Science News 10

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PROCESSES OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION¹

By Professor R. RUGGLES GATES

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, KING'S COLLEGE

OMITTING the Greek philosophers and the adumbrations of the early naturalists, the first thorough-going theory of evolution may be said to be that of Lamarck. In his time, however, even the elements of physical and chemical science were in a rudimentary state, so that the nature of organic structure and functioning was but little understood. His theory of the direct impress of adaptive modifications on the organism and their transmission by inheritance to future generations failed to convince the world at large of the fact of evolution and has since failed of acceptance by critical students of evolutionary processes. Darwin partly accepted this principle of the inheritance of acquired characters, which was only natural, considering the very sketchy and inadequate knowledge of the

¹Substance of a lecture at the University of California, Berkeley, November 27, 1940.

nature of reproductive processes in plants and animals in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the "Origin of Species" was written. It may even yet find support in some subtler serological form.

Darwin, however, stressed his principle of natural selection as the main force causing evolutionary adaptation. This theory was derived in turn from an extension of Malthus's law of human populations, and still stands as an almost universally accepted process in the modification and replacement of species. But evolutionists still differ widely in the emphasis they would lay on natural selection in comparison with other evolutionary processes. Darwin relied upon the selection of variations of all kinds occurring in large numbers in the species, but in his time very little was known either of the nature of these variations or the manner of their inheritance. Had Mendel's paper on where he can easily reach the switches and controls (all located on the front panel of the rack) and then can look through the large eye pieces at the magnified image of the specimen under observation. At the twist of a knob, he can adjust the brightness of the image. bring it into sharp focus or vary the magnification over a wide range. He can turn another knob and adjust the position of the specimen until the most interesting portion of the field comes into view. This latter control, by the way, affords an extremely fine vernier motion by means of which the image position can be set to within a sixteenth of an inch even when the image magnification is 30,000 times. This means that the actual position of the specimen can be set to within two one-millionths of an inch!

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¹ Dam et al., Helv. Chim. Acta, 22: 310, 1939.

gation of vitamin K concentrates and in studies relating to its distribution, etc. Unfortunately, it is not suitable for a quantitative test because of the changing color.

We have found that the sensitivity and stability of the reaction is greatly increased when it is not based directly on the quinone, but on 2-4-dinitro-phenylhydrazine. This reaction can be employed for a quantitative test.

To 1 or 2 drops of a methanol or ethanol solution, containing not over 0.1 mg of 2-methyl-1-4-naphthoquinone, or related compounds, add 3 drops of a 1 per cent. solution of 2-4-dinitro-phenyl-hydrazine in 2N hydrochloric acid. Warm gently for a few seconds, cool, add 3 drops of ammonia solution (D:0.910), shake, and then add 1 cc of amyl alcohol. A green color appears. On the addition of water the color is separated in the amyl alcohol phase. Its depth is proportional to the quinone present, and it is stable. Instead of ammonia, sodium methylate (0.5 cc of a 5 per cent. solution in methanol) can be used. In this case the color is bluish green, and it is not necessary to add amyl alcohol for its development; however, it is also soluble in this substance.

Armando Novelli

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS LABORATORIO DE QUIMICA ORGANICA BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

² Fernholz, Ansbacher and Moore, Jour. Am. Chem. Soc., 61: 1613, 1939.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- Annual Report of the President of Stanford University for the Forty-ninth Academic Year ending August 31, 1940. Pp. ix + 569. The University.
- British Museum (Natural History). Ruwenzori Expedition, 1934-5. Vol. II, No. 4. Muscidae: B.-Coenosiinae. F. I. VAN EMDEN. Pp. 91-255. 82 figures. 10/.Vol. II, No. 5. Empididae: A.-Hybotinae, Ocydromii-nae, Clinocerinae and Hemerodromiinae. C. GARRETT nae, Clinocerinae and Hemerodromiinae. Jones. Pp. 257-323. The Museum, London. 17 figures. 5 plates. 5/.
- Bulletin Géodésique. Organe de L'Association de Géodésie. No. 62, April, May, June, 1939. Pp. 379-681. J. Hermann, Paris.
- DAUGHERTY, LYMAN H. The Upper Triassic Flora of Pp. iii + 108. Arizona. 34 plates. Publication No.
- 526 of The Carnegie Institution of Washington. \$1.25. Atlas of Elec-GIBBS, FREDERIC A. and ERNA L. GIBBS. troencephalography. Pp. 221. Illustrated. Lew A. Cummings Company, Cambridge, Mass. MøLLER, C. and EBBE RASMUSSEN. The World and the Atom. Pp. 199. 40 figures. Van Nostrand. \$2.75. NORD, F. F. and C. H. WERKMAN, Editors. Advances in Enzymology and Related Subjects. Well.
- Enzymology and Related Subjects. Vol. I. **Pp. x**+
- 433. Illustrated. Interscience. \$5.50. Novitates Zoologicae; A Journal of Zoology. Vol. 42, Part 1. Pp. 216. 13 plates. British Museum (Natural History), London. 15/.
- Publication No. 491: Studies STEYERMARK, JULIAN A. of the Vegetation of Missouri-II. Phanerogamic
- Flora of the Fresh-water Springs in the Ozarks of Missouri. Pp. 479-618. Illustrated. Field Museum, Chicago. \$1.25.

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