years. Yet this species was found to be abundant on one of the Bermuda Islands. Unfortunately, we have been unable to revisit this island, and at the present time it has been taken over as an American military base so that we can not check on its reoccurrence.

A second species, rare in America but abundant in Bermuda, is one described as new by the writer more than thirty years ago as *Ophionectria cylindrothecia* from a single specimen collected on cornstalks in Ohio at a much earlier but unknown date. Nothing more was seen or heard of this species until it was found among material on palm stems sent by Professor Whetzel in 1921 from Bermuda for determination. On our later visits to Bermuda it was again collected and found to be exceedingly common and abundant on the native endemic palmetto palm. This species then is known from no other place in the world except from one original collection in Ohio and abundant material obtained in Bermuda at different times and by different collectors. Just why should certain species, exceedingly rare in Europe or America, be abundant in this isolated spot? No explanation can be offered at the present time.

Of more than a score of species described as new to science from material collected on our last two visits, one only will be mentioned here, a subterranean puffball, *Scleroderma bermudensis,* described by Professor W. C. Coker, of North Carolina. Remains of this fungus were frequently noted on the sands along the shore and at first taken to be those of an earthstar. It was some time before it was discovered that it was the outer covering of a puffball which during its early stages was entirely concealed in the sand. At maturity the outer covering splits into several rays which bend outward in such a manner as to raise the spore mass as "by its bootstraps" out of the sand where the spores are easily and quickly dispersed by the wind, leaving the remains looking like pieces of dried leather. It is difficult to locate one before the outer covering begins to rupture, at which time this peculiar organism first becomes evident as a crack in the sand. This seems to be another endemic species.

All scientific exploration in these islands, which has become a naval base, has been suspended "for the duration." But there will always be a Bermuda, and it is hoped it may escape the ravages of war, and when the conflict is over it may remain the quiet, restful place so greatly beloved by such men as Woodrow Wilson, Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) and many other outstanding Americans. At that time we hope we may resume our explorations and researches in that obscure but fascinating field, the mycoflora of Bermuda.

FRED J. SEAVER
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. CHARLES NELSON HASKINS, Chandler professor of mathematics at Dartmouth College, died on November 14 at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. LUTHER CROUSE PETER, professor emeritus of ophthalmology of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, died on November 12. He was seventy-three years old.

GEORGE BURR UPTON, professor of automotive engineering at Cornell University, a member of the faculty for thirty-seven years, died on October 2 at the age of sixty years.

DR. ROBERT LINTON, of Los Angeles, consulting mining and industrial engineer, died on November 12 at the age of seventy-two years.

THE New York City Board of Health on November 10 adopted a resolution in memory of the late Dr. S. S. Goldwater for "Raising to new and high levels the standards of medical care." Dr. Goldwater, who had been a commissioner of the City Board of Health, died on October 22.

THE NATIONAL REGISTRY OF RARE CHEMICALS

THE National Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation, Thirty-third, Federal and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, receives requests for sources of certain chemicals at a rate of approximately two hundred and fifty per month.

Dr. Martin H. Heeren, director of the registry, sends a list of chemicals for which no source is known to the registry. If any reader has one or more in his laboratory, he is urged to communicate with the registry. Even small amounts are important, inasmuch as all requested chemicals are to be used for experimental purposes only.

1. 2,4,6,2′,4′,6′ Hexachloradiazoamino benzene
2. Quinone-bis-beta naphthylimine
3. Porphyrindien
4. 5-Amino-Nicotinic Acid
5. Diethyl Oleyl Amid Phosphate
6. Hexamethylene di iso cyanae
7. Fused Titanium rod 99 per cent. pure
8. $CaSi_2$
9. Lichenin
10. Pepsinogen
11. 1,8 Dihydroanthraquinone
12. Calcium Sulfaguayacolate
13. Ergotamine Tartrate
14. 2,3,5-triiodophenoxy acetic acid
15. 2,3,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid

16. 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid
17. 2,3,5-trichlorobenzoic acid
18. 2-chloro, 3-nitro-benzoic acid
19. 2,4, diiodophenoxyacetic acid
20. 2,3, dichlorobenzoic acid

THE TRAINING OF WORKERS FOR THE WAR INDUSTRIES

OVER 1,700 war industry workers in New Haven and Fairfield Counties, Connecticut, are enrolled in the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program for the term that began in the first week of November, according to Forrest Hughes, assistant professor of engineering drawing at Yale University, who is the representative of the university for the organization.

Under the general direction of Yale University and the U. S. Office of Education, training has already been given to 6,300 men and women since the program was begun in 1940 to overcome production bottlenecks. Nearly 3,500 in New Haven and Waterbury have been instructed by the New Haven Y. M. C. A. Junior College, while the Bridgeport Engineering Institute has trained 2,800 workers in Bridgeport and Stamford.

Six new courses are included in the 30 courses offered in New Haven, and three of the 19 courses in Bridgeport will be given for the first time this year. Instruction will be continued in Waterbury and Stamford, while a special course in production planning will be inaugurated at Greenwich and a new school unit will be organized at Meriden in the near future.

Students in these courses are industrial employees who wish to supplement their practical experience on the job with college-level theoretical training to equip themselves for more responsible positions in war industry. About 15 per cent. are women, and this proportion is increasing as more and more women are employed in production. They are found mostly in the courses dealing with inspection, drafting and supervision.

Two of the new courses in New Haven, inspection of aircraft woods and aircraft tool design, were organized at the request of two Connecticut firms manufacturing gliders. Another course, dealing with the surface treatment of metals, will bring the participants in contact with experts on lacquers and oxidizing processes. Those studying materials procurement and control will be taught the procedures and techniques of priorities. Mathematics for industrial electricians will be given as a background course, and a series of classes on the means of maintaining quality standards in mass production with "green" men will also be held. The new courses in Bridgeport will cover the subjects of fuels and their economical use, industrial electricity and fundamentals of radio (advanced).

At the request of the Government and under the auspices of the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program, there will be given at the University of Illinois a short course which will be repeated as many times as necessary on the techniques and applications of x-ray testing methods, including radiography, microradiography and x-ray diffraction. This is given for the benefit of war industries and Government laboratories which have had to develop x-ray methods in the present emergency, in many cases with technical employees who have not had specialized training. The course as now planned will last for one week, full time. No charge will be made by the University of Illinois to those who attend, since it is being given under Government auspices. Any one who is actually engaged in x-ray testing or who is about to begin this work for any industry or laboratory is qualified and welcome. Application for admission to one of these short-course sessions should be made at once to Professor G. L. Clark, 315 Noyes Chemical Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana. It is hoped to organize the first courses early in December. Each session is limited to ten persons.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE first anniversary of the first public health research institute of any municipality was celebrated on November 1 with the approval by Mayor La Guardia of the first annual report to the Board of Directors of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., a non-profit scientific research institution. The contract, which was signed on July 1 after the Legislature had passed a bill authorizing cities to enter such agreements, provides for the payment by the city to the institute of $100,000 annually for a period of ten years, during which it will carry on fundamental research in medicine, biology, physiology, nutrition, public health and other problems of vital interest. The report covers the activities of the institute from July 1 to June 30, 1942, during which period it had carried on research for the city under a temporary contract. It was made public on November 1 by David M. Heyman, president of the board of directors, who is also president of the New York Foundation and the only lay member of the New York City Board of Health. In addition to Mr. Heyman, the board of directors of the new institute includes the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Health as representatives of the city; David Rockefeller as vice-president and David Morse, attorney, as secretary (both now in the Army), and Edwin F. Chinlund, president of the Postal Telegraph, Inc., as treasurer. Accompanying Mr. Heyman's report was a report by Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, director of the Rockefeller Hospital, now commander in the Medical