

tory of the University of Chicago at Williams Bay, Wis., under the direction of Dr. Otto Struve.

DR. EDUARDO CABALLERO y CABALLERO, chief of the laboratory of helminthology, Institute of Biology, National University of Mexico, Mexico City. *Project*: Research in helminthology, in particular, studies of the problem of onchocerciasis.

PROFESSOR MANUEL MALDONADO KOERDELL, chairman of the section of natural history, Institute of Scientific Research, University of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico. *Project*: Studies in comparative anatomy, especially of the vertebrate skeleton. He will work principally with Dr. E. Raymond Hall at the University of Kansas.

DR. ELISA HIRSCHHORN, plant pathologist, La Plata, Argentina. *Project*: Studies of the biology of the smut fungi. She will work at the University of Minnesota and at Harvard University.

DR. RAFAEL AURELIANO LABRIOLA, chief of the laboratory of organic chemistry, faculty of science, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Project*: Studies of methods of quantitative microanalysis and of the techniques of

hydrogenation at normal and high pressures. Dr. Labriola plans to work at the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin.

Members of the committee of award include Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, *Chairman*; Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; Dr. Percival Bailey, professor of neurology and neurosurgery, Medical School of the University of Illinois; Dr. Américo Castro, professor of Spanish, Princeton University, and Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, professor of botany and director of the botanical collections of Harvard University.

The fellowships, which provide the sum of \$2,000 and traveling expenses to and from the United States, were established in 1929 by the late Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim under the auspices of the Guggenheim Foundation, which they had founded in 1925.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Cedergren Gold Medal of the Royal Technical University, Stockholm, awarded once every five years, has been conferred on Ernst F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer and radio expert of the General Electric Company, "in recognition of his prominence as an author of electrotechnics." The medal will be delivered to him by the Swedish legation.

HONORARY ACADEMICIAN NIKOLAI MOROZOV, known for his investigations in astronomy and geophysics, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for distinguished work in the natural sciences.

CAPTAIN BENNET F. BUIE, attached to the Persian Gulf Service Command of the Corp of Engineers of the U. S. Army, has been awarded the Order of the Red Star by the U.S.S.R. "for outstanding ability and professional skill in locating and developing a dependable water supply for the Russian Military Service."

THE Gilbert Blane Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons has been awarded to Surgeon Commander W. A. Hopkins of the Royal Navy.

DR. ROBERT H. RICHARDS, professor of mining engineering, emeritus, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he joined as assistant in chemistry in 1868, celebrated his hundredth birthday on August 26.

THE University of Cincinnati at its one hundred and twenty-fifth commencement conferred the doctorate of laws on Major General Paul R. Hawley, chief medical officer of the Army in the European Theater of Operations, a graduate in 1914 of the College of Medicine, in recognition of "his distinction as physician, scholar,

administrator and soldier, twice decorated for conspicuous military achievement."

THE University of Birmingham at its annual convocation conferred the honorary degree of D.Sc. on Ernest Ansley Watson in recognition of "his distinguished contributions to electrical engineering and, in particular, of his work on magnetos and on the electric lighting of mines."

It is reported in *Nature* that W. P. Wynne, F.R.S., emeritus professor of chemistry in the University of Sheffield, has been elected a fellow of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, which he entered as a student sixty-three years ago.

RICHARD MORRIS, since 1909 professor of mathematics at Rutgers University, has retired with the title professor emeritus. He has been a member of the faculty for forty-five years, since 1915 as head of the department.

DR. JAMES L. WILSON, professor of pediatrics at the New York University College of Medicine, has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of pediatrics and communicable diseases of the Medical School of the University of Michigan.

DR. FRANCIS D. GUNN, associate professor of pathology at the Medical School, in Chicago, of Northwestern University, has been appointed professor and head of the department of pathology of the School of Medicine of the University of Utah.

DR. WILL S. THOMPSON has resigned from the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board to

become head of the department of physical sciences at Kent State University, Ohio.

DR. HOWARD M. MARGERISON, formerly dean of the College of Dentistry of the University of Illinois, has become associate director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Boston. Dr. Philip E. Blackerby has been appointed dean of the School of Dentistry of the University of Louisville, succeeding Dr. John T. O'Rourke, who will join the staff of the School of Dentistry of Tufts College.

DONALD J. LE ROY, of the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of chemistry of the University of Toronto.

DR. DOUGLAS WHITAKER, professor of zoology at Stanford University, has been elected a member of the editorial board of *The Biological Bulletin*.

DR. EARL C. MCCracken, associate professor of physics at Teachers College, Columbia University, has resigned to become physicist for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics at the laboratories at Beltsville, Md., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DR. ORLAN MCGREW ARNOLD, assistant professor of chemistry at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., has been placed in charge of the laboratory for physical chemistry in Detroit of the Chrysler Corporation.

DR. JACOB SACKS, assistant professor of pharmacology at the Medical School of the University of Michigan, has been appointed director of the pharmacologic laboratory of Endo Products, Inc.

DR. GEORGE C. SUPPLEE, associate director of the research division of the Borden Company, has become head of the newly established G. C. Supplee Research Corporation, Bainbridge, N. Y.

DR. ARTHUR W. GALSTON, formerly plant physiologist with the guayule rubber project at the California Institute of Technology, is now in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, preparatory to a career as a radio technician in the Navy.

DR. ROBERT REDFIELD, professor of anthropology and dean of the Division of Social Sciences of the University of Chicago, has been granted nine months' leave of absence in order to visit China. He is expected to leave this country in the late summer. Under the joint auspices of the Social Science Research Council and the University of Chicago, he will visit educational institutions in Free China to confer with Chinese scholars in the social sciences, who have been cut off from the outer world by the war. He expects to visit the principal institutions, both governmental

and private, which are engaged in social science research in Kunming, Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang and other Chinese cities. Dr. Redfield during this trip would be glad to be of assistance to any American scholar who has interests in China.

DR. GEORGE M. CURTIS gave on June 21 the Leroy Long Memorial Lecture at Oklahoma City, on "The Surgery of the Spleen." Dr. Long was formerly dean and professor of surgery at the Medical School of the University of Oklahoma.

THE Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine will be held from October 9 to 20. The program includes panel discussions, hospital clinics, addresses and scientific exhibits and demonstrations. The Ludwig Kast Lecture will be delivered by Dr. René J. Dubos, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He will speak on "The Mode of Action of Antibacterial Agents," and the Carpenter Lecture will be given by Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., of the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan. His subject will be "Influenza—Methods of Study and Control."

THE Executive Committee of the Genetics Society of America has voted to cancel the Cleveland meetings of the society in response to the urgent appeal of the Office of Defense Transportation. The current issue of the *Records* of the society is being mailed to members and will contain abstracts of the papers that were to have been presented at the meetings.

A COURSE of twelve Tuesday evening lectures on "New Tools in Chemical Research," given by specialists, will be offered by University College of Northwestern University from September 26 to December 12. Special attention will be given to ultraviolet and infrared spectroscopy, polarography and magnetochemistry. The course will include demonstrations, exhibitions and lantern slides. In addition, instruction will be given in beginning technical Russian, designed to assist specialists in the translation of Russian scientific literature.

THE Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr. Fellowship, the income of which amounts to approximately \$4,000 annually, will be awarded to an investigator in the fields of medicine and surgery, or in any closely related field. This sum will be applied as follows: \$3,000 as a stipend and, approximately, \$1,000 for supplies or for the expenses of the research. Preference will be given to younger applicants who are graduates in medicine, and who have demonstrated fitness to carry on original research of high order. Research work under this fellowship is to be carried out at the New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. The fellowship will be available on July 1 at the beginning of the academic year. Appli-

cations for the year 1945-46 should be in the hands of the committee by December 15. It is expected that the award will be made by March 15, 1945. Application for the fellowship should be addressed to The Committee of the Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr. Fellowship; The Society of The New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

ACCORDING to an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on August 23 withdrew its opinion of June 30, 1943, which invalidated valuable patents held by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation for preventing and curing rickets through food treated with ultraviolet rays. The court gave no explanation of its action. The university had petitioned for a rehearing, and action still is pending. The opinion given down a year ago was to the effect that a process using sunlight could not be patented, since solar energy was available to all mankind, and that the Steenbock patents were invaluable discoveries but not inventions. The patents have yielded \$7,500,000 in royalties from 250 licensed companies.

THE Royal Institution of Great Britain has established nine graduate memberships, three of which will be awarded annually to recent graduates, of either sex, of any university in the British Empire who have taken a degree with either first or second class honors in any scientific subject. Membership will give the holder the full privileges of members for three years, except the right to attend or to vote at any meeting.

By authorization of the University Court the department of chemistry in relation to medicine of the

University of Edinburgh will in future be known as the department of biochemistry.

It is reported in *The Times*, London, that it has been decided to take back to London, for the session beginning on October 1, the Faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering, which for five years have been evacuated. In spite of the badly damaged state of the University College buildings, it is hoped that the Science and Engineering Departments will be able to reopen with normal laboratory equipment for teaching. The Faculty of Arts, almost the whole of the accommodation for which has been destroyed by enemy action, will be housed in temporary quarters now being prepared.

THE first report of the British Colonial Products Research Council has been issued as a White Paper, according to which preliminary results of laboratory experiments have shown the possibility of turning large quantities of secondary timbers, for which there is no economic use at present, into a carbohydrate suitable for use as cattle food. By the methods so far developed in producing the cattle food from timber, the price appears to be too high to permit of its use in the Colonies, but the position might be altered by finding some use for the effluent liquors. Further research will be carried out, as well as a general survey of various Colonial secondary timbers, to discover their suitability for chemical treatment. This, the report says, will be a long-term and highly speculative research, but a successful outcome would exert a profound effect on the economic use of Colonial forests.

DISCUSSION

NOMENCLATURE OF THE HUMAN MALARIA PARASITES

THE names for the malarial parasites of man have long been the subject of discussion, much of which has hopelessly intermixed zoological and nomenclatorial considerations. Stiles (1928, Opinion 101, p. 13) has aptly remarked that "the nomenclature of the parasites of malaria in man and birds represents one of the most confusing chapters in the entire history of zoological nomenclature."

The problem has been very ably and painstakingly reviewed by Christophers and Sinton.¹ We have carefully studied their paper, we concur in their conclusions, and we agree that strict adherence to the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature would result in great confusion. The nomenclature adopted

in Opinion 104 is clearly the best solution to the problem and should be maintained. However, we feel it necessary to point out that Opinion 104 did not provide an official answer, notwithstanding the fact that zoologists have for years regarded it as the final decision in the matter.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE HUMAN MALARIA PARASITES UNDER A STRICT INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

Oscillaria Laveran, 1881, (type, *O. malariae* Laveran, 1881, the parasite of malignant tertian malaria; by monotypy). Malariaologists are now agreed that Laveran had the sexual forms of this species, only, in his first paper cited above.
= *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, (type, *P. malariae* Laveran, 1881, parasite of malignant tertian malaria; by monotypy).
= *Haemamoeba* Feletti & Grassi, 1890, (type, *H. malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1890, parasite of tertian and quartan fevers in man; by monotypy). The name

¹ R. Christophers and J. A. Sinton, *British Medical Journal*, 2: 1130-1134, 1938.