

ers' latest paper on this subject was published in 1948. For your convenience I give you the titles of the papers involved:

- BRONGERSMA-SANDERS, M. De jaarlijkse visschensterfte bij Walvisbaai (Zuidwest Afrika) en haar beteekenis voor de palaeontologie. *Vakblad Biol.*, **24**, 13 (1943).
- . Een H₂S bevattend sediment met een hoog organisch gehalte uit open zee. *Geol. Mijnbouw*, new ser., **6**, 57 (1944).
- . The Annual Fish Mortality near Walvis Bay (Southwest Africa) and its Significance for Paleontology. Summary of lecture delivered to the Netherlands Zoological Society, Jan. 23, 1943. *Arch. néerland. zool.*, **7**, 291 (1945).
- . On the Desirability of a Research into Certain Phenomena in the Region of Upwelling Water along the Coast of Southwest Africa. *Proc. Koninkl. Nederland. Akad. Wetenschap.*, **50**, 639 (1947).
- . The Importance of Upwelling Water to Vertebrate Paleontology and Oil Geology. *Verhandel. Koninkl. Nederland. Akad. Wetenschap.*, Afdel. Natuurk., Sec. II, **45**, (4) 112 pp., 7 figs.

J. C. Armstrong, of this museum, very briefly reviewed Dr. Brongersma-Sanders' 1948 paper in the *Geographical Review* (39, 673 [1949]). I know that another review of Dr. Brongersma-Sanders' work will be published very soon in the *American Journal of Science*.

Wouldn't it be advisable to insert an explanatory note in the next issue of *SCIENCE* giving due credit to Dr. Brongersma-Sanders' work, because it is really the first to have dealt with the association of red water and mass mortality, and also the bearing of all this on oil geology and vertebrate paleontology?

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MAY we first thank Dr. Hooijer for calling our attention to the valuable work of Margaretha Brongersma-Sanders. Briefly, his objections to our report seem to be:

(1) Dr. Brongersma-Sanders reported the concurrence of mass mortality of fish and the presence of plankton "long ago."

Explanation: If Dr. Hooijer's "long ago" is to be judged by the publication dates of his references (1943-48), the time is very recent in comparison with those listed in Kofoid's celebrated and voluminous monograph on the Unarmored Dinoflagellates (our ref. 7, 1921). In it Kofoid lists various authors and a number of such episodes (1910, 1911, 1914, etc.).

(2) Dr. Brongersma-Sanders first reported mass mortality of fish with dinoflagellates, "as well as other organisms," in the Gulf of Mexico.

Explanation: Dr. Hooijer lists 1948 as the date on which he rests this claim. If our reference 4 is investigated, it will be seen that since the west coast of Florida may also be described as in the Gulf of Mexico we have indirectly credited Gunter, Williams, Davis, and Smith for the first report of plankton associated

with mass mortality of fish in the Gulf. This article was published in 1948, the same year as Dr. Brongersma-Sanders' article, but it contains a reference to a publication in 1947 by Dr. Davis.

(3) Dr. Brongersma-Sanders is "really the first" to have dealt with the association of red water and mass mortality of fish.

Explanation: The same as for Item 1.

If Dr. Hooijer will reread our first sentence, he must surely see that we made no one of the claims for a "first" with which he has charged us—that actually we had very carefully credited others whose ratings still seem to us to be valid. It also appears to us that our omission of Dr. Brongersma-Sanders' name from our references is not too heinous when it is recalled (1) that our discussion was limited to a comparison of the conditions along the east and west coasts of the North American continent and did not pretend to include South Africa or other parts of the world, and (2) that for the sake of brevity the names of a number of other authors were also omitted from our references, although their reports fell well within the limitations of the subject matter. That limitation was a matter of convenience solely and not because we were ignorant of the wide range in time, geography, and importance that the phenomena of "red water" have occupied. We attempted to imply that fact without excess verbiage by referring to the Old Testament story of the plagues of Egypt.

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Addendum

IN the report on the International Oxford Conference on Nuclear Physics (*Science*, **113**, 107 [1951]) the author did not receive proofs. He wishes to add that the experiments which led to the discovery and confirmation of the neutral meson are due to Björklund, Crandall, Moyer, York; Steinberger, Panofsky, and Steller; Steinberger and Bishop.

Erratum

IN making last-minute changes in the article by Piccioni, Rabbi, and Moruzzi (*Science*, **113**, 179 [1951]), the printer has inadvertently repeated two items in the table in column 2. This table should read as follows:

	Percentage
Ground cereals	
(wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye)	88
Wheat germ	5
Crude casein	5
Calcium lactate	1.5
Sodium chloride	0.5