

seto), Italy, has proved to be a unique and most prolific source of specimens of *Oreopithecus*. This source has been and is being assiduously utilized by Hürzeler with the full cooperation of the miners (also see de Terra, 1956). As I write, I have before me a letter from Hürzeler, written from Baccinello on 11 July 1957. In it he states that on his recent arrival there he found awaiting him a large number of new specimens of *Oreopithecus*, some of which appear to be of prime importance. He adds that the miners at Baccinello make every effort to see that the specimens are delivered to him as intact as possible. The conditions of mining are such, however, that they are unable to prevent damage by the chopping machine. Hürzeler feels certain that virtually complete skeletons have thus been destroyed—truly a tragedy.

I am greatly indebted to Hürzeler for his kindness in providing me with the opportunity to study the specimens of *Oreopithecus* in his custody, as well as for his generous permission to publish the present account of them. I also am greatly indebted to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research for a grant which made my visit to Basel possible.

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Wasp Collection

A collection of 5.5 million gall wasps, which was built up by the late Alfred C. Kinsey, Indiana University entomologist and student of human sexual behavior, has been donated to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, by Mrs. Kinsey. In addition to the insect collection, the museum received several hundred volumes used by Kinsey in his research.

Fulbright Awards

U.S. Government awards for the academic year 1958–59 authorized by the Fulbright Act for university lecturing and postdoctoral research have been announced. Awards are made under the auspices of the Department of State and the Board of Foreign Scholarships and are made for the full academic year, but in exceptional circumstances applications will be considered for research for periods of not less than 6 months, or for lecturing for a semester or for the full period of an established summer school. Awards may be made for only one country, and arrangements will be made for those selected to be affiliated with an institution of higher learning abroad.

Awards for lecturers and research

scholars made in the currency of the host country usually include round-trip transportation for the grantee (provision is not made for the transportation of accompanying dependents); maintenance allowance which may be adjusted to take into account the expenses of up to four accompanying dependents; a small supplemental allowance for travel in the host country and books or equipment purchasable abroad. Maintenance allowances are calculated on the basis of living costs in the host country and therefore differ from country to country in dollar equivalents. In terms of purchasing power, they are approximately equal.

To be eligible for an award, applicants must be U.S. citizens. Those applying for lectureships are expected to have at least 1 year of college or university teaching experience in the U.S. or abroad. Applicants for research awards are expected to have a doctoral degree from a recognized institution of higher learning in the U.S. or abroad at the time of application, or recognized standing in their respective professions.

Applications for university lecturing and advanced research in Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, and the United Kingdom and colonial territories must be made no later than 1 Oct. For application forms and additional information, write to: Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C.

Arctic Institute

The 1957 field research program of the Arctic Institute of North America is the most extensive yet undertaken by that organization in a single season. Thirty-seven grants-in-aid have been awarded for northern studies this year, as against 31 in 1956. This year's projects bring the research efforts sponsored by the Arctic Institute, since its founding in 1945, to a total of more than 260.

Twenty-five of the current investigations are in biological sciences, including studies directed toward a better understanding of the physiological adaptive mechanisms of arctic mammals and fishes. The earth sciences are represented by ten of the 1957 projects, including the continuation of long-range microclimatological studies and studies of soil-forming processes.

Two archeological investigations are set at strategic points on the migration routes of ancient man. These may add to the meager knowledge of early man on this continent.

The Arctic Research Laboratory of the Office of Naval Research, Point Barrow, Alaska, the northernmost laboratory on U.S. soil, will be the base for 16 of this summer's studies. The program receives support from the Office of Naval Research, the Canadian Government, the Sir Frederick Banting Fund, and private industry and individuals on both sides of the border.

Tomb in Turkey

A large burial mound of the seventh century B.C. that may be the tomb of King Gordius, father of King Midas, has been excavated in Gordium, Turkey, capital of ancient Phrygia. The tomb was opened by Rodney S. Young, director of a University of Pennsylvania archeological team that has been uncovering ancient Gordium since 1950. The expedition is being financed by the Pew Foundation of Philadelphia. Last year Young found a smaller, timbered wooden tomb containing the remains of a 5- or 6-year-old prince of about the same era of Phrygian history.

Cerebral Palsy Grants

The U.S. Public Health Service has announced grants to New York Medical College and University of Oregon Medical School for research into the cause of cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and allied neurological disorders. This makes a total of 11 medical schools and hospitals which have joined with the USPHS National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in a long-range nationwide study in this field.

The investigation is specifically concerned with brain damage that occurs during the perinatal period. It will seek to evaluate such factors as lack of oxygen, brain injuries, blood incompatibility, and infections during pregnancy. Hereditary factors, although they are believed to play a minor role in cerebral palsy and mental retardation, will also be evaluated.

New York State Radiation Code

Violations of the New York State safety code on the industrial use of radioactive materials were found in 6 percent of the plants surveyed during the first 18 months in which the code was in effect. Of the ten plants involved, eight have brought their dose rate down to the prescribed level, one moved out of the state, and one, against which the state has taken court action, has not complied.

Morris Kleinfeld, acting director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the