next day to the top where we slept in the rain with a party of mountaineer cattle-herders, who kept a roaring fire during night. Here our mountain guide departed and left us to the mercy of the very indistinct blazes on the trees; we ran across Big Tom Wilson, who found the body of Dr. Mitchell, whose life was lost by falling over a precipice into a ten-foot pool of water; thence to the ancient mica mines of Bakersville, and Burnsville, where Wildberger was stricken with typhoid and with Straight was taken to a railroad some 75 miles away, while the writer and Barclay crossed Roan Mountain, stopped on the Tow River, spent our last quarter for supper, lodging and breakfast, and made the distance (40 miles) to Johnson City on one dime, which the lady who gave us dinner refused to take. We reached the railroad at Johnson City, where our finances were replenished, and home next day after a tramp of some 400 miles with much profit and still greater pleasure.

MALCOLM H. CRUMP
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ST. GEORGE EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC

THE St. George Expedition to the Pacific reached the Isthmus of Panama on June 9, 1924, and from there visited Isla del Rey in the Pearl Islands, Gorgona off the Colombian coast, some of the islands of the Galapagos group, Cocos (one day only, as weather conditions were unfavorable for a longer stay), Coiba Island and Taboga Island.

Zoological collections were made at all these islands. Mammals and reptiles were taken by Mr. P. H. Johnson, and his collection includes a white-faced black monkey, a three-toed sloth, three species of bat and a good series of rats from Gorgona; a howling monkey from Coiba Island and a series of rats exhibiting a wide range of variation from the Galapagos Islands.

Over three hundred specimens of birds have been obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Kelsall. This is far less than he had hoped for, but various unforeseen and unavoidable difficulties in connection with collecting were experienced. Four species only of land birds were obtained on Gorgona during eight days' careful collecting; and, of these, two only were at all common. The forest, which is fairly dense, was penetrated to the summit of the highest peak, about 1,200 feet high, and up the courses of several of the very numerous streams.

Miss Cheesman has devoted her attention principally to those orders of insects which are most wanted by the British Museum as they are often not obtained by the ordinary collector. Lepidoptera and coleoptera have been collected by Mr. C. L. Collenette with the assistance of Miss C. Longfield. It is probable that some of the species of insects will prove to be new, but it is impossible to ascertain this until the collections have been worked out.

Dr. C. Crossland has collected the marine worms, Nudibranchs, Polyzoa, Hydroids and Algae. It is expected that these will afford most useful data for the settlement of synonomy and consequently for better knowledge of geographical distribution. At least five Atlantic species of polychaetes have been found in the Panama region, indicating that an appreciable number will be found common to both the Atlantic and the Pacific when the collections shall have been systematically examined.

Mr. J. Hornell has collected marine and terrestrial mollusca, while Mr. L. J. Chubb has amassed an extensive series of rock specimens and notes from the various islands.

The outstanding event of the expedition, so far as can be judged at present, has been the discovery of figures graven upon large boulders now lying between high and low water marks on the eastern shore of Gorgona. The first of these was found by L. Cullingford, one of the crew, and brought to the notice of Mr. J. Hornell, the ethnologist, who subsequently discovered a good many others. The most important were two series of archaic figures, among which are to be distinguished what appear to be rude representations of sun-gods and a stepped pyramid, together with figures of monkeys, birds and other animals. Besides these there are two comparatively modern sculptured portraits; one perhaps of Inca age, the other probably referable to the buccaneering days of the eighteenth century. Some stone weapons and implements were also found, associated with potsherds of considerable interest. Photographs and squeezes of the sculptures were taken and have been sent to the British Museum.

It was unfortunate that our botanist, Mr. L. A. M. Riley, was forced on account of serious ill-health to return to England from Panama; botanical specimens were, however, collected at most places by the other scientists and sent to Kew.

We understand from a cable recently received that much interest has been aroused by the archeological discoveries, while the authorities at Kew attribute considerable importance to the collection of flowering plants made at Gorgona, in consequence of which the scientific staff have decided to pay a second visit to this interesting island in order to search it thoroughly for further archeological remains, and to make the botanical material as complete as possible. It is intended to explore the western side and southern end of the island, which it was not found possible to do during our first visit.

An interesting series of kinema and still photo-

graphs of bird and other animal life was obtained at the Galapagos Islands.

JAMES HORNELL,
Ethnologist and scientific director,
CYRIL CROSSLAND,
Marine biologist,
G. H. JOHNSON,
General biologist,
H. J. KELSALL, LT.-COL.,
Ornithologist,
L. C. CHEESMAN,
Entomologist,
C. L. COLLENETTE,
Assistant entomologist,
L. J. CHUBB,
Geologist.

S. Y. "ST. GEORGE,"
BALBOA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1924

BIOLOGIA GENERALIS

It is the purpose of this note to call attention to a new biological journal, available to American workers, the first number of which will appear shortly. This journal, *Biologia Generalis*, is truly international in character, accepting contributions in either English, French, German, Italian or Russian, according to the author's wish. The responsible editorship rests in the following three persons: Professor Vladislav Ruzicka, Institute of General Biology, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia; Professor Leopold Löhner, Institute of Physiology, Graz, Austria; and the writer of this note. Cooperating with these three are the following coeditors:

J. Athanasiu, Bucharest; E. Bataillon, Montpellier; D. Calugareanu, Cluj; C. M. Child, Chicago; F. A. E. Crew, Edinburgh; Sp. Dontas, Athens; G. H. J. Ekman, Helsingfors; E. Giglio-Tos, Cagliari; E. Gley, Paris; E. Godlewski, Jr., Cracow; J. A. Bierens de Haan, Groningen; R. G. Harrison, New Haven, Conn.; L. J. Henderson, Cambridge, Mass.; E. Herouard, Paris; J. S. Huxley, Oxford; N. K. Kolzow, Moscow; S. Kopec, Pulawy; J. Krizenecky, Brno; W. W. Lepeschkin, Prague; A. Lipschütz, Dorpat; S. J. Metalnikoff, Paris; B. Nemec, Prague; Ch. Ogawa, Kyoto; O. Polimanti, Perugia; H. Poll, Berlin; M. Popoff, Sofia; O. Porsch, Vienna; H. Przibram, Vienna; J. A. M. Runström, Stockholm; J. Schaxel, Jena; Ch. R. Stockard, New York; S. Tschulok, Zurich; J. Wilczynski, Wilno; B. Zarnik, Zagreb; M. Zawadowski, Moscow. The late Sir William Bayliss was a coeditor up to the time of his lamented death.

The responsible publisher is Emil Haim and Company (Vienna and Bratislava, C. S. R.), and the American publisher's agent, The Johns Hopkins Press. The journal will appear in numbers of five signatures each, six numbers forming a volume. The numbers will, in general, appear at as frequent intervals as the accumulation of material for publication demands.

That there is room for a new first-class journal of general biology, offering opportunity for the prompt publication of original investigations in this field would seem to admit of no argument. There is an ever-increasing pressure of good work on the available avenues of publication. Such a journal will, in a sense, supplement the several well-established series of biological monographs which exist, among which may be mentioned the well-known "Vorträge und Aufsätze über Entwicklungsmechanik," edited by Roux; the equally well-known and established American series of "Monographs on experimental biology," founded by Loeb, Morgan and Osterhout; the "Bibliothèque de la biologie générale" of M. Caullery; and the "Abhandlungen zur theoretischen Biologie und Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der experimentellen Biologie" of Schaxel. At the present time the current literature of general biology, because of its manifold and close points of contact with the various organic and inorganic sciences, is scattered in a great number of different journals. Out of these considerations arose the determination to establish a journal devoting the major portion of its space to the publication of original investigations in the field, and at the same time impartially reporting in short abstracts the results of work published elsewhere.

Biologia Generalis will be open to original articles dealing with the three main divisions of general biology, namely, general morphology, physiology and ecology, without prejudice to the different methods or direction of research except the purely metaphysical ones. The editorship hopes that all workers interested in general biology and kindred branches of science will make full use of this journal.

Manuscripts and inquiries relating to editorial matters originating in America should be sent to Raymond Pearl, Department of Biometry and Vital Statistics, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. American inquiries relating to subscription and other business matters should be addressed to The Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore, Maryland.

RAYMOND PEARL

THE SECOND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PRIZE

AT the regular fall meeting of the executive committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science it was decided that the arrangements for awarding the second American Association prize are to be similar to the arrangements by which the first prize was awarded last year at Cincinnati.