this transition in the upper extremities of some Negroes which we wish to emphasize in this note.

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ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF HIPPOBOS-CIDAE FROM MOURNING DOVES

COATNEY[1] has reported on two species of Hippoboscidae from the Eastern mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). These are *Stilbometopa podopostyla* Speiser and *Ornithoica confluenta* Say.

The writer has taken an additional species, *Microlynchia pusilla* (Speiser), in southwestern Texas. From September 2 to September 12, 1936, two or three dozen doves were killed in Bexar County in the vicinity of San Antonio. Almost without exception each bird was infested with this hippoboscid, as many as ten flies being taken from one individual. *Stilbometopa podopostyla* was taken frequently, but not so abundantly as *M. pusilla*. In a few cases both species were found on the same dove.

Determinations were made by Dr. J. Bequaert, of the Harvard University Medical School.

Microlynchia pusilla, determined by Dr. Alan Stone, of the Division of Insects Identification of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, also was taken from a dove near Uvalde, Texas, on October 21, 1936, by W. L. Barrett and R. W. Burgess, of this bureau.

JAMES M. BRENNAN

DIVISION OF INSECTS AFFECTING MAN
    AND ANIMALS, BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
        AND PLANT QUARANTINE, U. S. DEPARTMENT
            OF AGRICULTURE

THE TEACHING OF BOTANY IN AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

THE Committee of the Botanical Society of America on the Teaching of Botany wishes to express its appreciation to the 264 departments of botany that have cooperated in this study. The published report summarizes the objectives, content and procedures in the teaching of the general botany courses in these departments, and adds brief discussions concerning these. It has been mailed to all cooperating departments and to all members of the Botanical Society of America. A limited number of copies of the report is available to others interested; four cents postage should accompany requests.

An additional bulletin on the construction of tests for the measurement of student achievement will be published by the end of the year.

E. L. STOVER

CHARLESTON, ILL.

SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MATHEMATICIANS

DURING the week beginning on September 4, 1940, the International Congress of Mathematics will hold a meeting in Cambridge, Mass.

The forerunner of the International Congress of Mathematicians was a meeting held at Chicago in 1893, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. The officers were: W. E. Storey, president; E. H. Moore, vice-president, and H. W. Tyler, secretary. Forty-five papers were read by mathematicians from seven different countries. The principal long addresses, later published by the American Mathematical Society, were delivered by Felix Klein, imperial commissioner from Germany.

The first congress in Europe was held at Zurich in 1897. Since that time, except for the interruptions caused by the world war, sessions have been held about once every four years. The only one of these in North America was the congress of 1924 at the University of Toronto. Here hospitality on a generous scale was made possible by subventions from the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario.

The most recent congress was held in Oslo in 1936. At that meeting the invitation of the American Mathematical Society for 1940 was accepted.

The numbers in attendance have steadily increased,

averaging about 600 at recent congresses. Some 250 short papers have been presented by representatives of about 40 different countries.

The dates of the forthcoming congress have been fixed as September 4 to 12, 1940. The American Mathematical Society will not hold its usual summer meeting in that year. Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the principal local hosts. Some neighboring institutions will join in the hospitality, but all the institutions of the United States and Canada are invited to consider themselves as participants. Mathematicians so desiring will be housed in the Harvard University dormitories at modest rates, and meals will be served at cost in the university dining rooms. There will be accommodations for members of families, with special provision for the care of children. Those visitors who prefer hotel accommodations can be comfortably provided for in Cambridge or Boston. The society will be able to provide room and board without charge to a considerable number of foreign guests during the week of the congress. In connection with the Harvard Tercentenary in 1936 the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America held a highly successful meeting in Cambridge, attended by some eight hundred persons, and there is every reason to expect equally satisfactory arrangements for the 1940 congress.

[1] Coatney, SCIENCE, n.s., 88: 2281, 258, 1938.

Following precedent, there will be a score of invited addresses, each of an hour's length, and sectional meetings for the presentation of short papers.

An innovation will be four conferences, something after the pattern of recent international gatherings in Moscow for topology and in Zurich for probability. There will be a conference on algebra, with Professor A. A. Albert as chairman, one on probability, the theory of measure and allied topics, with Professor Norbert Wiener as chairman, one on topology, with Professor Solomon Lefschetz as chairman and one on mathematical logic, with Professor H. B. Curry as chairman. These conferences will give an opportunity for specialists to exchange information and opinion among themselves, and also to disseminate new and important results to the mathematical public at large. The program will include formal lectures and informal open discussion.

The short papers will be presented in six sections:

I. Algebra and Number Theory.
II. Analysis.
III. Geometry and Topology.
IV. Probability, Statistics, Actuarial Science, Economics.
V. Mathematical Physics and Applied Mathematics.
VI. Mathematical Logic and Philosophy.

A session on history and didactics will be held in connection with the congress, with the cooperation of the Mathematical Society of America.

The short papers will preferably be in one of the official languages of the congress: English, French, German or Italian, and in general will not exceed ten minutes in length.

Among the entertainment features provided will be a reception, a garden party, a symphony concert and a banquet. Several excursions will be planned, and it is hoped that many American mathematicians who have automobiles with them will cooperate with the entertainment committee in arranging additional trips for the foreign visitors to be made out of Cambridge.

Effort will be made to facilitate the travel at reasonable cost of foreigners while they are in the United States. Previous to the congress, opportunity will be given to foreigners to see New York City under the guidance of some mathematician. The New York World's Fair will probably still be in progress at that time. Excursions to Washington, Niagara Falls and other places will be arranged if there is demand.

Besides the support from Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other institutions in the neighborhood, generous subventions have been subscribed for by the Carnegie Corporation, the Institute for Advanced Study, the National Research Council and the Rockefeller Foundation.

All persons, whether they expect to be present in person or not, may register for the congress. The fee for regular members is $10.00. These will receive the Proceedings of the congress. Members of families and others not participating in the scientific activities may become associate members, for which the fee is $5.00. Detailed information will be sent in due time to all members of the American Mathematical Society, as well as to all interested persons who file their names in the office of the American Mathematical Society at 531 West 116th Street, New York City.

REPORTS

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

GRANTS AWARDED FROM THE PENROSE FUND
April, 1938[1]

Frank T. Gucker, Jr., Northwestern University, for technical assistance in determining the heat capacities and heats of dilution of solutions of the simpler amino acids and their uncharged isomers .... $ 650

Kenneth N. McKee, New York University, for travel and other expenses in connection with the study of the French theater during the Revolutionary period 600

William J. Robinson, New York Botanical Garden, for the study of the condition necessary for the unlimited growth of excised tissues of higher plants, primarily excised root tips 1,500

E. J. Workman and R. E. Holzer, University of New Mexico, to make electrical measurements of the surface field under thunder clouds and charge distributions within the clouds for the purpose of studying quantities of electricity involved in lightning discharges 750

June, 1938

Biological Abstracts, Supplementary support for

[1] Other grants made in April were announced previously.

the publication of abstracts from biological journals of the world 5,000

Edward Girden, Brooklyn College, for supplies in connection with studies on cerebral mechanisms and hearing—localization of the cortical determinants for specific auditory frequencies tested by the L-R discrimination. (2nd grant) 400

Arthur L. Hughes, Washington University, for assistance and apparatus in the study of (a) the distribution of velocities among atomic electrons and (b) conductivity and, in particular, the photoconductivity of insulating liquids and solids 650

Mary R. Haas, Eufaula, Oklahoma, for travel and necessary expenses in making a special field investigation of the history and development of the extant towns which formerly comprised the powerful Creek Confederacy. New information concerning their recent history is to be obtained through a study of the consequences wrought by historic catastrophies (*e.g.*, the Civil War) in which they as well as their white neighbors shared. New information concerning their earlier history to be obtained through a study of the dialectic variations exhibited by the different towns, since the conservatism of language retains evidence of earlier historical connections long after they have passed from memory 1,250