

DR. E. T. CRANE, editor of *Chemical Abstracts*, writes to members of the American Chemical Society that *Chemical Abstracts* has reached a critical stage in its development, a collective index being needed. The foreign chemical abstract journals publish either five-year or ten-year indexes. The adoption of a similar policy by *Chemical Abstracts* is essential if its value as a permanent record is not to be gradually lost. The completion of the tenth volume is the logical occasion for the appearance of the first collective index. Since the resources of the society are not sufficient to meet the needs of this expensive undertaking, it is necessary that at least a large part of the cost be guaranteed by advance subscriptions.

THE publication is announced of a quarterly *Journal of Cancer Research*, the official organ of the American Association for Cancer Research, to be edited by Richard Weil, Cornell University Medical School. The other members of the editorial committee are: Joseph C. Bloodgood, The Johns Hopkins University; Leo Loeb, Washington University; Ernest E. Tyzzer, Harvard University; H. Gideon Wells, University of Chicago, and William H. Woglom, Columbia University.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

IT is now said that the estate left by Amos R. Eno is likely to amount to \$15,000,000. Provided the will filed for probate on October 28 stands, in the face of the contest being made by Mr. Eno's next of kin, Columbia University's share of the estate will be about \$7,000,000.

GRINNELL COLLEGE has received \$50,000 from an anonymous donor in the east. The college is conducting a campaign for new endowment and buildings. Recently a parcel of land in Kansas City, valued at \$150,000, was turned over to the college for the purpose of financing the start of a new men's dormitory system. The alumni of the college are raising funds for a new recitation building, the construction of which will be commenced next spring, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

A 550-TON locomotive has been presented by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to

the University of Illinois. The university will use its new possession for instructional purposes and also for research work in its locomotive testing laboratory.

THE staff of the departments of physiology and biochemistry of the Fordham University School of Medicine has been reorganized and is now made up as follows: Lewis William Fetzer, Ph.D., M.S., professor of physiology and biochemistry; George F. Sheedy, Ph.B., M.S., assistant professor of physiology; Carl P. Sherwin, M.S., Ph.S., assistant professor of biochemistry; John Allen Killian, A.B., A.M., instructor in physiology and biochemistry.

AT a recent meeting the trustees of the University of Illinois promoted Dr. Trygve D. Yensen, in recognition of his work on the magnetic properties of iron and iron alloys.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A GALAPAGOS TORTOISE

A FEW facts of interest in regard to the Galapagos tortoise *Testudo vicina* Gunther, are hereby submitted as they have a bearing on the growth of a family which heretofore was believed to progress very slowly.

On April 20, 1914, we received by express from Riverside, Cal., a dead tortoise weighing 450 pounds. This specimen was brought from the Galapagos Islands in 1900 by Edmund Heller, who later accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his African trip, and weighed at time of its capture in 1899 only 29 pounds.

It was taken to the home ranch at Riverside, Cal., where it died April 18, 1914.

Its death was reported to Edmund Heller, at Washington, who immediately donated it to the Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Cal.

The specimen itself was not only mounted but the entire skeleton was installed as a separate exhibit, the two forming a striking addition to the science wing of the museum.

The following extracts from Edmund Heller's letter in regard to the tortoise are of especial interest:

It is a real pleasure to learn from you that the Galapagos tortoise which you have recently re-

ceived from my brother at Riverside has met with so much appreciation at the Museum of History, Science and Art. The tortoise was a particular pet of mine, although a very stupid one. At Riverside during his residence of fourteen years he entertained a large number of visitors annually and was locally well known. I anticipated a very long life for the tortoise, at least a century, and his untimely death has been a great disappointment. The following data concerning the specimen will doubtless be of interest to you.

I found him in June, 1899, at Iguana Cove, Albemarle Island, Galapagos Islands. At the time of his capture he weighed 29 pounds, and was, I presume, not much over a year old. He was carried on the schooner, where he lived on the deck with several adult tortoises and fed on *Opuntia* cactus until we reached San Pedro Harbor. At Riverside he grew at a rapid pace during the first few years and doubled his weight annually—at the time of his death I should judge he was not over sixteen or seventeen years of age.

Mr. Ditmars, of the reptile department of the New York Zoological Park, states that several of his giant tortoises have died of inflammation of the kidneys, due to resting on damp soil, and this may doubtless explain the death of my specimen at Riverside.

You will find this tortoise referred to in a paper on "The Reptiles of the Galapagos Islands" by me published in the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, February, 1903, Vol. 5, page 52.

There is no record of its size at time of capture, except as to weight, which was 29 pounds. At the time of its death it weighed 450 pounds and its carcass measured 41 inches long, 31 wide and 21 high. Mr. William Heller, who had personal care of the tortoise for many years, writes me that it thrived wonderfully on a diet of spineless cactus, milkweed, melons, oranges, etc.

FRANK S. DAGGETT

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

TWO PARTIAL-ALBINO BIRDS

ON the first three days in October, in and near Webster Park, Orono, Me., there was observed a partial-albino robin (*Merula migratoria*). I examined it carefully with a field-glass. The white feathers are remiges, form-

ing a white patch in each wing when the bird is standing. When the bird flies the fluttering white wing feathers give it a striking and beautiful appearance which must attract the attention even of the layman. In the left wing the white quills include all the longest primaries and extend far enough I think to number 12 or 13 all told. Among the lesser coverts of the left wing appear also two white spots, each apparently formed by the tip of a single feather. In the right wing the position of the white quills is different: the longest primaries (5 of them, I judge) appear perfectly normal; these are followed by about 7 white remiges. So far as I could see, the bird is in all other respects quite normal. The white terminal spots on the outer tail feathers are conspicuous, but not abnormally so. The white of the belly does not extend so far forward as I have seen it on some normal specimens. The white markings on the head, and the very narrow edgings of the breast feathers are as usual. The red of the breast is, I judge, both brighter and darker than the average. The bird is tame, frequents door-yards, and ought to be seen by other observers on its migration. To shoot such a bird and set up its skin in a museum is a wanton destruction of scientific material; if taken at all it should be taken alive and used for breeding.

On October 3, in Old Town, Me., I saw a partial-albino house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), the white being in great masses on the wings, so that in flight this individual looks somewhat like a snowflake. In many years of bird observation I never saw another house sparrow with such an extensive albinism as this one.

WALLACE CRAIG

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ANOPHELES PSEUDOPUNCTIPENNIS

IN the article entitled "The Rôle of *Anopheles punctipennis* Say in the Transmission of Malaria," which appeared in the issue of SCIENCE for December 17, 1915, an unfortunate error occurs. In discussing the work of Dupree and Knab's comments thereon it was stated that the latter was inclined to believe that the experiments had been conducted with