team work in research. He and a number of the more advanced students met for the purpose of a united attack on some problem in elasticity or magnetism. The results were difficult to utilise, for although an experienced research worker himself, his assistants could claim but little facility at practical work.

In 1904, Mr. Tomlinson gave up the principalship and retired to Bexhill, where he devoted much time to wireless telegraphy, then in its infancy. It was characteristic of him that when he left London he told the present writer that he would never revisit it; and so far as the writer knows, he kept his word. Unfortunate circumstances deprived him of his small fortune, and as he was ineligible for any educational pension, he received a Civil List pension for his scientific work. During the War he served for a time as a science teacher at Lancing College.

Mr. Tomlinson was a man of intense devotion to a task that interested him, but he had also the capacity of putting aside a subject and taking up another with equal intensity. He was a most pleasant and cordial principal and received the devotion of his staff and students. The late Prof. Reinold was one of his most intimate friends, but he was not known to many of the younger school of physicists. His work was of importance in tracing the changes in properties of matter under varying conditions, and he brought to general notice many of these properties, which at his time were little appreciated. S. S.

Dr. Karl Bělař.

We regret to announce that Dr. Karl Bělař, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Biologie, Berlin, was killed in a motoring accident near Victorville, California, on May 24. He was returning with friends from a collecting trip in the Mohave Desert. Dr. Bělař's death at the age of thirty-six years is a tragic loss to the science of cytology. He combined a zeal for experiment and observation with a quite remarkable gift for the artistic expression of their results. After he left his native country, Austria, he was chiefly occupied with studies on animal cytology at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut and at the Zoological Station at Naples. He was privat-dozent in zoology at the University of Berlin and a secretary of the Genetical Congress held there in 1927. In 1928 he was invited to the John Innes Horticultural Institution, where he spent two months that were highly profitable to all with whom he came into contact. In 1929 he was invited to visit the newly equipped California Institute of Technology, where he has since collaborated with the Morgan school of geneticists. He was about to return to Europe at the time of his death.

Bělař will be chiefly remembered for his masterly review of the behaviour of the nucleus in the Protista, and for his text-book of genetical cytology. In both these works, by critical analysis of discordant observations, he went a long way in reducing confusion to order. He contributed the article on Protozoa to the present edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica". He will also be remembered for his remarkable ability in handling living and fixed cells. His technique (and his untiring industry) enabled him to show most satisfactorily the relation between what we see in permanent preparations and what is present in the living cell.

Bělař's friends in Great Britain and abroad will not easily forget the zest he put into his studies and the charm with which he instructed those less skilful than himself. C. D. D.

Miss Anne L. Massy.

On April 16, after a few days' illness, Miss Anne L. Massy died at Howth, Co. Dublin. Living in her earlier years in the neighbourhood of that classical collecting ground of the old conchologists, the Velvet strand near Malahide, she soon acquired a very thorough knowledge, for an amateur, of the Irish marine mollusca, and when, in 1901, she was employed by the Irish Fishery Department in connexion with its biological work under the late E. W. L. Holt, her field of research was widened and she rapidly put herself in touch with the most recent systematic work on the Mollusca, taking a special interest in the pteropods and cephalopods.

With great industry and with that unconscious appreciation of differences and resemblances indispensable to a systematic worker, Miss Massy worked steadily through the Irish fishery collections and published from time to time papers containing sound original work on Atlantic pteropods, deep-water and pelagic cephalopods, brachiopods, holothurians, and other groups. Later, as a more independent worker, she published several papers on collections from other parts, amongst which may be mentioned the *Terra Nova* Reports on Cephalopoda and Pteropoda; a very useful paper on the Cephalopoda of the Indian Museum (1916), useful papers on South African Cephalopoda, and an account, in collaboration with Mr. G. C. Robson, of the remarkable sexual dimorphism in *Doratosepion*.

Apart from marine studies, Miss Massy was keenly interested in birds, and for many years acted as honorary secretary to the Irish Bird Protection Society. Her death, unexpected and all too soon, takes away a careful, critical, and efficient though retiring zoologist with no ambition but to do her work thoroughly, and a valued friend to all who knew her.

We regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. S. W. Beyer, dean of the industrial science division of Iowa State College, known for his work in economic geology, on June 2, aged sixty-six years.

Prof. F. Wigglesworth Clarke, formerly chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, honorary member of the Chemical Society and foreign member of the Geological Society, on May 23, aged eighty-four years.