to Kew. Bean retired in 1929, since when he lived in Kew within a stone's throw of his old office, spending a good deal of time in the Gardens and Herbarium, mostly at work. In his early days he found his recreation in cricket; later he played both lawn-tennis and golf.

Personally, I feel the loss of Mr. Bean very greatly. We were associated in one capacity or another for nearly forty years. For several years I was his subordinate in the Arboretum and succeeded him as foreman. I was then transferred to the museums where we had adjoining offices, he as assistant curator, I as an assistant in the museums. Later he became curator and I keeper of museums, positions which brought us into daily contact; and throughout the whole of the time we spent together never a disagreeable word passed between us. I last saw him in September 1946, when he was far from well. He had been a widower for many years and leaves one son and one daughter, to whom our sympathy is extended.

W. DALLIMORE

Prof. B. A. McSwiney, F.R.S.

MAY I please supplement the obituary notice in *Nature* of May 3 as follows: McSwiney, a Cork man, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1912, and I first met him when assigned to my section of a practical class for first-year medical students. He joined the

O.T.C. and in September 1915 was commissioned as a Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R., and served in H.M.S. *Staunch*. He graduated in 1916 and afterwards completed his medical course and received the Sc.D. degree. In anatomy and physiology we were both grateful pupils of Prof. A. F. Dixon and Sir William Thompson. The latter was drowned when the *Leinster* was sunk in 1918. He was on his way back to his post as scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food in London. Thompson was a pioneer in the study of nutrition; he and his assistant, Dr. Caldwell, fed themselves on a rigid diet for weeks on end, performed all necessary analyses and then varied the diet and noted the changes—this asceticism on top of arduous teaching work.

W. R. G. ATKINS

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

M. Edouard Chatton, formerly professor of zoology in the University of Montpellier, *Correspondant* for the Section of Anatomy and Zoology of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on April 23.

Prof. P. L. R. Lespieau, titular member of the Section of Chemistry of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on April 21, aged eighty-two years.

Mr. G. H. Tipper, formerly of the Geological Survey of India, on April 23.

Commander H. D. Warburg, formerly superintendent of tides, Admiralty, on May 7, aged seventy-eight.

NEWS and VIEWS

Royal Society: New Foreign Members

Prof. P. Karrer

PAUL KARRER, professor of chemistry in the University of Zurich, is one of the world's leading organic chemists. A pupil of Ehrlich, his work, beginning on chemotherapeutic problems, has since ranged over a wide field of organic chemistry. In particular he has achieved outstanding success in the study of substances of biological importance, notably in the vitamin field, and his work has played a large part in the spectacular successes of organic chemistry during the last twenty years. Karrer's work on the carotenoid pigments and the structural elucidation of vitamin A has been the basis of our present knowledge of the group, and mention may also be made of his constitutional work on the structure and synthesis of vitamin B₂ (riboflavin) and the vitamins E. Notable contributions, too, have been made by him to the chemistry of plant colouring matters of the anthocyanin type, and to our knowledge of the nature and mode of action of various co-enzymes. His laboratories have for long been a centre of attraction for workers from many countries. The brilliance of his achievements was recognized in 1937 by the award of a Nobel Prize. In addition to furthering chemistry by his research, Karrer has made a notable contribution to teaching through his text-book of organic chemistry, which enjoys a world-wide reputation.

Prof. H. C. Urey

PROF. H. C. UREY is known internationally for his great contributions to physical chemistry, and for his human approach to the problems of the social implica-

tions of science. His discovery of deuterium (heavy hydrogen) in water was recognized by the award of a Nobel Prize; but most important of all, this work established his interest in the problem of isotope separation. His development of chemical exchange, distillation and other methods of separation of isotopes has enabled American firms to market such materials as N¹⁵ as commercial commodities. Urey was one of the first in the United States to recognize that atomic weapons could be made, and his influence was crucial in the early history of the American project. He was identified closely with development at Columbia University of the diffusion process for separation of the uranium isotopes, and he visited Great Britain in this connexion at the height of the War. The menace to civilization presented by the discovery of atomic explosives was a challenge to Urey's social conscience, and after the War he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the public dissemination of information designed to impress the problem on the people of America and the rest of the world. Since the War ended, Urey has joined the new Institute which has been established in the University of Chicago to carry out academic researches in nuclear physics.

Prof. Øyvind Winge

PROF. ØJVIND WINGE has a record of extraordinary versatility and success in genetics and cytogenetics. In his early work with the fish *Lebistes reticulatus* he established the partial sex-linkage of a large group of genes determining the male polymorphism of the species. This was the first demonstration of the genetic activity of the pairing segment of the sex chromosome. Later he established genetic