

part in this work; meanwhile, however, it also aims at arousing an interest among British men of science in the potential value of Esperanto for the exchange of scientific information and at creating in Great Britain a nucleus of workers who are themselves adepts in the use of the language for scientific purposes. Several of its members are engaged in the compilation of technical vocabularies in various fields—an essential task inasmuch as (though Esperanto has been in use for general purposes for sixty years) there is as a result of the interruption of normal communications in recent times a considerable need for the standardization of many new technical terms which have come into use during this period. The Association has also made informal contacts with Unesco and other international organisations with regard to the whole question of international language. Since its inception in February 1947, the Association (which has an advisory panel of distinguished workers in various branches of science) has held a number of meetings at University College, London. Business proceedings are conducted in English, but technical papers are read and discussed in Esperanto. Membership of the Association is open to all who are interested in the application of Esperanto to science and technology, whether professionally occupied in these fields or not. The president is Dr. J. C. Flugel, of University College, London, and the honorary secretary, Mr. E. D. Durrant, of 15 Beaufort Road, Reigate, Surrey.

Vitamin D Assay

ALTHOUGH specification for the assay of vitamin D₂ by the chick method exists (London: British Standards Institution: B.S.S.911) there is none pertaining to assay on rats, the test animals used in many different laboratories. The Society of Public Analysts and Other Analytical Chemists, and the Society of Chemical Industry therefore set up a joint committee to determine "the fiducial limits that might reasonably be expected in biological assays of vitamin D using rats". British organisations employing this technique were asked to submit statements and opinions based on their own experience, and as a result of the information so collected the joint committee has now issued the following statement: "In the absence of any special circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that assays of vitamin D by the rat method in normal commercial practice should have fiducial limits (calculated to a probability level of 95 per cent) not wider than 60–170 per cent"; and the opinion is expressed that "the result of any assay conforming to these limits should be a commercially acceptable estimate of the true potency of the material assayed". Fuller details are being presented by the committee in the *Analyst* and in *Chemistry and Industry*.

Geophysics in Finland

GEOPHYSICAL studies in Finland on truly scientific lines started early in the eighteenth century, a movement in which an 'invitation' of date 1723 from James Jurin, secretary of the Royal Society, to co-operate in meteorological observation, played a part. An account of the early history of Finnish geophysical studies appeared in 1935 in the first issue of a journal, *Geophysica*, published by the Geophysical Society of Finland, a body founded in 1926. Papers are read at its meetings; but the Society is not in the main a publishing body. *Geophysica* No. 1 (financed by a grant from lottery funds) included, however, three

general articles besides the historical summary, and also thirty-six pages of summaries (by the authors) of Finnish geophysical papers published during 1930–34, giving a view (though incomplete) of the then recent Finnish activity in the subject. This view is now extended by the appearance in 1947 of *Geophysica* No. 2, which, like No. 1, is written wholly in English and German. Apart from two short articles on the Finnish Geodetic Institute, 1918–38, and the Isostatic Institute (subsidized, except during the War, by the International Association of Geodesy), the volume is devoted to authors' summaries of Finnish geophysical literature during the period 1935–44. An improvement on No. 1 is the inclusion of alphabetical lists of authors under five subject-headings, which makes the volume very convenient for reference in searching for any recent work done in Finland on these topics. The volume well indicates the extensive and valuable work done in geophysics in Finland during ten troubled years.

Portable Barometer

A PORTABLE barometer made by the well-known clockmaker Daniel Quare (1649–1724) has been lent by Mr. R. Meyrick, of Corbridge-on-Tyne, to the Science Museum, South Kensington. The barometer is an early domestic form of the instrument, in which the tube and cistern are enclosed in a fluted walnut case carried on four metal feet. Thus the instrument can stand on a table, though a ring is also provided for hanging it against a wall. This barometer was the first designed for portability, having been made by Daniel Quare to his own patent specification of 1695. It uses a cistern with a flexible leather bottom which can be compressed by means of a screw so as to fill the barometer tube with mercury and thus avoid the risk of damage when the barometer is moved. To reduce this risk still further, there is a constriction near the top of the tube, to retard the flow of the mercury and thereby reduce the impact of the column on the upper, closed end of the tube. The instrument has a weather scale very similar to that still used on domestic barometers.

An Interesting Hemipterous Insect from New Zealand

IN the first volume of *Dominion Museum Records in Entomology* (Wellington, N.Z.), June 1948, p. 63, Carl J. Drake and J. T. Salmon contribute a short paper entitled "A Second *Xenophyes* from New Zealand". Under the name of *Xenophyes forsteri*, the authors describe a new species of the small and little-known family Pelorididae from New Zealand. The family, it may be added, is also known from southern Argentina, Patagonia, Australia and Tasmania. It provides, therefore, an additional link in the evidence from other sources of a direct land connexion between the South American and Australasian continents. Only seven species grouped under three genera of Pelorididae are at present known. What little biological evidence there is available indicates that its members feed largely, or wholly, on mosses, and inhabit damp situations. The family was originally placed in the Hemiptera – Heteroptera and, since the antennae are concealed from view, it was relegated to the series Cryptocerata. Recent research, however, indicates that its affinities lie with the suborder Homoptera and that it represents a separate and new series named by Myers and China in 1929 the Coleorrhyncha. This view is now generally accepted by most students of Hemiptera. The species are all