

same amounts, were given. If maize oil was used as a fat, the serum cholesterol-level fell in all of them, but it rose on cocoa fat feeding. The influence of various mixtures of maize oil and cocoa fat was also studied. The phospholipid content of the blood fell also with maize oil, but not so strongly as the cholesterol-level. The influence on the neutral fat differed in the various test subjects. The cause of this rise or fall of the serum cholesterol-level has not been determined.

#### New Species of Rotifer

FROM a pool (pH 6-6.5) on Cawston Heath, eleven miles north-east of Norwich, a hitherto undescribed *Collotheca* sp. with only four coronal knobs has been taken occasionally since 1957. This rotifer takes its place in the list with the two four-lobed members of the genus so far recorded, namely, *Collotheca quadrilobata* (Hood) and *C. monoceros* (Zacharius). H. G. S. Wright, in an article appearing in a recent issue of the *Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club* (Series 4, 5; No. 13; 1961) regards this as a doubtful identification, the description and figure given by Zacharius strongly suggesting a mutilated *Stephanoceros fimbriatus* (Goldfuss). The new rotifer has the following specific characters; the corona is quadrate in plan and its base not wider than the body, with a flattened truncate lobe at each angle and a prominent lip on the ventral edge. There is no dorsal lobe, there are long cilia on the lobes, and on the dorsal and lateral rims of the corona is an inner series of short inactive cilia and an outer series of cilia in constant flagellatory motion. The long foot is frequently four times, or even more, the length of the corona and trunk combined. Wright proposes the name *Collotheca quadrinodosa* n. sp.

#### The Brandberg and Other Rock-Shelter Paintings of the Union of South Africa

THE Abbé Breuil's contention that the Brandberg paintings were of vast antiquity and the so-called 'white lady' a portrait of a European has been hotly contested by prehistorians in South Africa. Some years ago the late Dr. van Riet Lowe suggested that the date could equally well be A.D. 1600 or 1600 B.C. Indeed, nowadays, it is becoming more and more difficult to assign any great age to the rock-shelter paintings in the sub-continent. Revel Mason further points out that though some of the painted individuals seem to show Caucasoid features, such features are common among the southern Bantu to-day. Again, the smearing of white paint on the face for certain ceremonial purposes is not unknown. The physical characters shown in the Tsisab paintings, therefore, give no very certain evidence as to racial type, but the clothing, ornaments, etc., depicted fit in with those found among primitive tribes south of the Zambesi. There is no need to suggest relationship with Cretan or Egyptian originals, or to advocate any very great antiquity for this art. Revel Mason is well known among the younger prehistorians in South Africa. Under the auspices of the Archaeological Survey of the Union of South Africa, Pretoria, he has published a pamphlet full of coloured illustrations dealing with his discoveries of a new series of rock-shelter paintings in the Brandberg, south-west Africa and another series at Waterberg, Northern Transvaal. While the whole is only a few pages in length, it is an attractive little work which adds to our knowledge of South African rock-shelter art.

#### Scientists Working in Antarctica

THE Special Committee on Antarctic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions now maintains a register of scientists wishing to work on Antarctic expeditions of other nations. The Committee is merely acting as a centre which may put suitable scientists from other countries in touch with national committees which can use their services to advantage. Further arrangements for the employment of individuals are then a matter of negotiation between the expedition organization and the person concerned. Men with previous polar experience would be most suitable. Registration forms are available from the Assistant Secretary, Royal Society, Burlington House, London. W.1.

#### Ford Foundation Grant to the Zoological Society of London

THE Zoological Society of London has received a further grant of 95,000 dollars from the Ford Foundation to supplement the grant of 550,000 dollars announced in May 1960. Both these grants have been made to support a programme of research in animal reproduction. The original grant of 550,000 dollars from the Ford Foundation was to endow a series of research fellowships, and the appointments of Dr. Peter Jewell, Dr. Lorna Kellas and Mr. David Kirby to the first three fellowships were announced in February of this year.

#### Royal Geographical Society Award for Women

AS the result of a bequest from the late Lady Dorothy Mills, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, an award of £1,000 has been established, to be known as the Lady Dorothy Mills Award. The Award will take the form of a studentship involving some element of adventurous travel or exploration, by land or air, tenable for one or more years within the limits of the sum available. Applicants (of any nationality) must be women over twenty-one and preferably under the age of thirty years. They must be Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. The study which forms part of the candidate's programme may be in any field of science or the humanities, provided that it has some geographical content or aspect. Further information can be obtained from the Director and Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7. Applications must be submitted by February 12, 1962.

#### International School for Research and Education in Physics

AN international school for research and education in physics has been established at the University of Uppsala. The school is being jointly sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Central Committee for Swedish Technical Assistance. The school is offering one-year courses, the first of which will start on September 1 and finish about July 1, 1962. The aim of the school is to provide possibilities for individual participation in qualified experimental research work in one of the various fields of physics under experienced guidance. The school is open to participants from all countries and a number of fellowships will be available. Further information can be obtained from the International Seminar, Institute of Physics, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden.