

of human anatomy at Rome. Shortly afterwards he concentrated his attention on the development and anatomy of the Salpidæ, discovering many new organs. His first paper on this group appeared in 1875, and his last is in proof. Todaro also published papers on the fertilisation and segmentation of *Seps chalcides*. Being the first to advocate the introduction of gymnastics in Italian schools, he was elected president of the Italian Gymnastic Federation, in which capacity he delivered several inaugural discourses at meetings and reunions.

AMONG the many skippers and hunters of northern Norway who have taken part in Arctic exploration one of the best known was HANS CHRISTIAN JOHANNESSEN, whose death at Tromsø at the age of seventy-four is announced by the *Times*. During his sealing and walrus-hunting in the Barents Sea Capt. Johannessen many years ago visited the little-known Wiche Islands to the east of Spitsbergen and the coasts of North-east Land. At a later date he hunted off Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land, penetrating westward to White Island and Spitsbergen. But Capt. Johannessen's principal work was in the navigation of the Kara Sea and the opening of a sea route between Europe and Siberia. When Baron Nordenskjöld sailed in the *Vega* in 1878 to do the North-East passage he was accompanied by the small steamer *Lena* under the command of Capt. Johannessen. Without the help of a pilot Johannessen took the *Lena* safely through the difficulties of the *Lena* delta, and ascended the river for more than 1700 miles to Nyuiskaya, eventually return-

ing to Yakutsk. This was the first steamer to reach Siberia by this route. Johannessen returned overland, and the *Lena* is still in service on the river. Capt. Johannessen piloted many other vessels through the Kara Sea to the Yenisei River. In 1883, in the *Nordenskjöld*, he rescued the crew of the Dutch expedition in the *Varna*, crushed in the Kara Sea. In the *Gjoa*, which he afterwards sold to Amundsen for his North-West passage expedition, Johannessen made many successful hunting expeditions to the Far North.

DR. DUCKWORTH gives in the September issue of *Man* an account, with a full catalogue of his writings, of the eminent Italian anthropologist, MAJOR-GEN. RIDOLFO LIVI, whose death on April 12 last was a serious loss to science. Gen. Livi is best known by his great work, "Anthropometria Militare," published in 1896-98, which deals mainly with the question of physical development in relation to fitness for military service. He was also author of a manual of anthropometry of wide scope and originality, and of a treatise on domestic slavery in Italy in medieval times. Gen. Livi died at the age of sixty-three, his degrees in medicine and surgery being taken in 1878, when he entered the Army. He served in the African campaign of 1887-88 as well as in the recent war, holding at the time of his death the rank of major-general, to which he was promoted in 1917.

WE much regret to announce the death on September 27, at fifty-seven years of age, of MR. D. H. NAGEL, Vice-President and Senior Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford.

### Notes.

A SPECIAL conference has been called together by the Royal Society to consider the future of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. The conference held its first meeting at Burlington House on September 28, Sir Joseph Thomson in the chair. The following is the list of delegates:—Sir David Prain, Sir Arthur Schuster, Mr. J. H. Jeans, Prof. H. E. Armstrong, Dr. F. A. Bather, and Dr. P. C. Mitchell, representing the Royal Society; Prof. M. Knudsen, Denmark; M. A. Lacroix, France; Dr. G. van Rijnberk, Holland; Prof. R. Nasini and Comm.-Ing. E. Mancini, Italy; Dr. H. Nagaoka, Japan; Mr. R. Laache, Norway; Baron Alströmer, Sweden; Dr. H. Escher, Dr. M. Godet, and Dr. H. Field, Switzerland; Dr. R. M. Yerkes, Dr. L. E. Dickson, Mr. L. C. Gunnell, and Dr. S. I. Franz, U.S.A.; Sir Henry Hayden and Dr. S. W. Kemp, India; Sir Thomas Muir, South Africa; Sir Edward Parrott, Queensland; Prof. E. W. Skeats, Victoria; Mr. C. B. Rushton, Western Australia; and Prof. A. Dendy, New Zealand. The delegates were the guests of H.M. Government at a dinner at the Carlton Hotel on September 29.

WE understand that Mr. Reid Moir, during his investigations of the north-east coast of Norfolk, has

made an important discovery in the neighbourhood of Cromer. It appears that a flint-workshop site, apparently of Early Chellian Palæolithic age, occurs at this place at an horizon referable to one of the lower members of the Cromer Forest Bed series. The site, though limited in extent, is very rich in humanly fashioned flints, and Mr. Moir hopes in the near future to exhibit and describe the large number of specimens he has collected.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH has appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the causes of blindness, including defective vision sufficient to impair economic efficiency, and to suggest measures which might be taken for the prevention of blindness. The members of the Committee are:—Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P. (chairman), Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Mr. N. Bishop Harman, Dr. J. B. Lawford, Mr. G. F. Mowatt, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Mr. J. H. Parsons (representing the Royal College of Surgeons), Dr. J. Taylor (representing the Royal College of Physicians), Mr. J. C. Bridge (representing the Home Office), Dr. A. Eicholz (representing the Board of Education), Mr. J. S. Nicholson (representing the Ministry of Labour), Mr. W. M. Stone (representing the Scottish Office), Mr. E. D. Macgregor (representing the Ministry of Health), and a representative of the Medical Research