

Entomology has acquired the important collection of British Coleoptera (beetles) formed by the late Dr. David Sharp, who died in 1922. The collection comprises nearly 114,000 specimens, most of which were collected by Dr. Sharp himself. Dr. Sharp's general collection of Coleoptera, consisting of at least 300,000 specimens from all parts of the world, was purchased by the Museum in 1905. More than 4000 additional foreign specimens have been received with the British collection. The Trustees have approved the purchase for the Department of Geology of a collection of Nothosaurs from the Alpine Trias of Besano. These small swimming reptiles were precursors of the better known Plesiosaurs. The specimens acquired appear to belong to two species of the genus *Pachypleurosaurus*. There has been placed on exhibition in the Department of Geology, near the entrance, the first of a contemplated series of scenes representing the fish-fauna of succeeding geological epochs. It shows reconstruction-models of fish-like animals and true fishes that lived just when the Silurian was passing into the Devonian period. They are the earliest 'back-boned' animals of which fossil remains have been found. The models are posed in an illuminated scene, the surface of the underwater scene being just below the eye of a spectator of average height; at the eye-level, the distant hills of the Old Red Sandstone period are seen.

Minerals at the Natural History Museum

In 1930 the experiment was tried of issuing a free guide-leaflet to the exhibition collections in the Mineral Department of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The distribution of the leaflet is helped by some attractive exhibits of popular interest placed near the entrance to the gallery. By these means a considerably larger number of visitors have been induced to take an intelligent interest in the collections. The fact that 20,000 of these leaflets have been taken away by visitors, none being left as litter, proves that they have been appreciated. In the four-paged leaflet, attention is especially directed to the various uses of minerals by giving lists of gemstones, ores of the metals, other minerals of economic importance, building and road stones, ornamental stones, and radium-bearing minerals, with the number of the cases in which each may be seen. A third issue of 10,000 copies of the leaflet is now available.

Fellowships for Medical Research

THE Rockefeller Medical Fellowships and the Dorothy Temple Cross Research Fellowships in Tuberculosis for the academic year 1932-33 will shortly be awarded by the Medical Research Council, and applications for either should be lodged with the Council not later than June 1. The Rockefeller Fellowships are provided from a fund with which the Medical Research Council have been entrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation, and are awarded to graduates who have had some training in research work in the primary sciences of medicine, or in clinical medicine or surgery, and are likely to profit by a period of work at a university or other chosen centre in the United States before taking up positions for higher teaching

or research in the British Isles. A fellowship held in America will have the value of not less than £350 a year. The Dorothy Temple Cross Research Fellowships give special opportunities for study and research to persons "intending to devote themselves to the advancement by teaching or research of curative or preventive treatment of tuberculosis in all or any of its forms". Candidates must be British subjects and must possess suitable medical, veterinary, or scientific qualifications. The fellowships will preferably be awarded to candidates who wish to make their studies or inquiries outside Great Britain, and are of the value of not less than £350 a year. It may also be possible to award a senior fellowship of considerably greater value to a specially well qualified candidate wishing to undertake an intensive study of some particular problem of tuberculosis at a chosen centre of work in another country. Particulars of these fellowships are obtainable from the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

International Congress for Anthropology and Ethnology

THE proposal for the constitution of an international congress for anthropology and ethnology, which was put forward by the Royal Anthropological Institute, has elicited some interesting expressions of opinion from continental anthropologists. Two communications which have been received by the Council are published in *Man* for April. Dr. Fritz Krause, of Leipzig, president of the Gesellschaft für Völkerkunde, has been in communication with a number of ethnologists in Austria, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark, and has found that nearly all of them would prefer a congress covering ethnology only. Dr. Krause himself personally is in favour of a congress of 'ethnic sciences', of which the mainstay and principal field would be ethnology; but with 'adjacent sciences'—ethnic psychology, sociology, etc.—taken into account and permanently recognised. Dr. Krause has offered to push his inquiries further, and this offer the Council of the Institute has cordially accepted. The second communication is from the Very Rev. P. W. Schmidt, who concurs in the view that the interests of ethnology will be best served by a separate congress. In fact, he and his colleagues in Vienna consider that there should be separate congresses for ethnology, anthropology, and prehistory. It is felt, however, that a great advantage would be obtained from a periodically recurring joint congress of all three branches of study. A rotation of four meetings at intervals of two years between each, of which the fourth in each series should be a joint meeting of the three studies, is suggested. This has the obvious disadvantage of an inordinately long interval between the independent meetings in each subject.

Medieval Sussex

IN attempting to reconstruct the past geography of England, one of the chief difficulties is to bridge the gap between the Domesday Survey of 1086 and the topographical county descriptions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In a paper in *Geography* for March, Mr. R. A. Pelham has indicated