

with the free-living, hermaphrodite species. In 1913 he commenced an association with A. G. Mayer which continued until the latter's death in 1923. He several times visited the Carnegie Station off Florida, and in 1913 joined the Carnegie Expedition to Torres Straits. This association produced three important researches, now almost classical, namely: on the Rhizocephalan genus *Thompsonia*, which gave suggestions as to the evolution of the group; on the crabs forming galls in corals, including a study of their modes of life and their adaptations; and on the Crustacea, Ophiurans and Polychaets in association with the Crinoids of coral reefs. A post-War visit to Samoa and to further coral reefs was responsible for studies of rates of growth of Cirripedes and other forms. In addition to the above, there are a series of papers dealing with the systematics of Polychaets of the Indian Ocean and an important study of *Teredo*.

On the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914, Mr. Potts was much exercised as he had been brought up to abhor war—but he felt strongly the devastation of Belgium and Louvain. His brothers had families and could not serve; therefore he must play the family's part. He at once put himself in training and in November almost "coerced" the colonel of one of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding battalions to give him a commission as he "had to get out to the trenches before Christmas". He was a great success, keeping the mess cheerful, and on the formation of a machine gun section was placed in charge "because he knew all about science". He was there on the Western front for four years—and the writer, knowing his upbringing, his psychology and his extraordinary powers of imagination, feels that here was the highest form of courage.

Mr. Potts was a man with a host of friends, whose sympathy will go out to his widow and son. He was always cheerful, bright, happy, helpful and full of fun. In his teaching he dealt with every grade of student and liked to undertake new courses; his special subjects were worms and molluscs. He was thus eminently suited to the production as editor of that text-book on "The Invertebrata", in which he was associated with Borradaile, Eastham and Saunders, and to which he devoted the last years of his life.

J. S. G.

Prof. J. E. Duerden

THE death of Prof. James Edwin Duerden, which occurred on September 4 as a result of a fall sustained on his way to attend the meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, removes a man who has rendered devoted service to science in many fields.

Prof. Duerden was a student at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, during the years 1885–1889, and obtained his associateship of the College in zoology. His first appointment was as demonstrator in biology and palaeontology at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, where he developed an enthusiasm for marine work, resulting in valuable published contributions to knowledge of the Hydroids and Polyzoa of the Irish coast. During this time, he was appointed

a member of the Irish Fishery Survey. In 1895 he accepted the position in Jamaica of curator of the Museum at Kingston. Here he commenced a series of studies of the Actinaria and corals of the West Indies. He pursued his investigations into living and fossil corals at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A., and was appointed Bruce Fellow there in 1901.

The value of Duerden's work was recognized when the Carnegie Institution of Washington granted him facilities for the study of European fossil corals, and he was also selected as leader of an expedition to the Hawaiian Islands to study Pacific corals. He was soon recognized internationally as an authority on the structure and development of corals, and became assistant professor of zoology in the University of Michigan. In 1905, he was appointed professor of zoology in the new Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa. Whilst there, he was placed in charge of ostrich investigations for the Government. He quickly became an authority on the development of ostrich plumes and showed how the serious defects known as bars in the feather were produced by a reduction in blood-pressure during the night period. After the slump, in 1913, of the ostrich plume industry, he became interested in the scientific aspect of wool production, and was appointed Director of Wool Research in the Dominion, whilst retaining his professorship at Grahamstown. He was a pioneer in work on the assessment of quality in the fleece and studied the embryology and evolution of the South African merino fleece.

Duerden served successively as president, member of council and honorary secretary of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. He retired from Grahamstown in March 1932 and became an honorary member of the staff of the Wool Industries Research Association at Torridon, Leeds, in May 1932. Here he followed up embryological work on the coats of British sheep, specializing on follicular arrangement, and arrived at important conclusions on the specificity of the follicle. At the time of his death he was collating his results prior to publication. His enthusiasm and personality made him a delightful colleague and an inspiration to all who worked with him.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. D. H. Bergey, formerly professor of bacteriology and hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, known for his work on food preservation, on September 5, aged seventy-six years.

Prof. H. H. Collins, professor of biology in the University of Pittsburgh, known for his work on mammalian anatomy, on August 31, aged fifty-two years.

Prof. Adolf L. F. Lehmann, in 1909–30 professor of chemistry in the University of Alberta, and earlier associated with the Department of Agriculture of Mysore, on September 27, aged seventy-three years.

Senator Alessandro Lustig, formerly professor of general pathology in the University of Florence, known for his work on bubonic plague and sanitation, on September 23, aged seventy-nine years.