

"Mae West Effect". As a result of his work on the thixotropy of honeys from certain floral sources, he became a leading authority on honey in general, and he wrote with considerable insight and knowledge about honey and about bee-keeping.

He was a fascinating lecturer and speaker, and both in Great Britain and abroad he had given lectures to various societies on his different specialisms. He had not only a great facility for explaining intricate problems to specialists, but also the ability of giving a simple, and yet scientifically accurate, picture to the layman. He was an omnivorous reader and bibliophile, and he could always be relied upon to make an illuminating contribution to any discussion.

His passing is a great loss to science, for he did much to stimulate scientific interests, particularly in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was a former chairman of the Hull Branch of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association and a past president of the Hull Chemical and Engineering Society.

He will be sadly missed at the meetings of scientific bodies and by his innumerable friends and associates in every walk of life: he was perhaps the perfect mixer.

He married, in 1921, Miss Helen Bune, who survives him. Their only son was lost in a tragic accident some years ago.

PAUL G. 'ESPINASSE
BRYNMOR JONES

NEWS and VIEWS

Geological Survey of New Zealand:

Dr. L. I. Grange

DR. L. I. GRANGE has retired from the post of director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand. Dr. Grange was born at Castlecliff, Wanganui, and in 1913 he won from Waihi School of Mines a Mines Department scholarship to attend the University of Otago. After war service in France during the First World War and further study at the University, he joined the N.Z. Geological Survey. Dr. Grange's professional career can be divided into three main phases: his work as a volcanologist in the Central North Island, his career as a pedologist culminating in his directorship of the Soil Bureau, and his return to the Geological Survey as director. For the Central North Island his bulletins on the geology of the Tongaporutu-Ohura and Rotorua-Taupo districts still remain authoritative publications. The last-named bulletin is a particularly important contribution to the world's knowledge of thermal activity. As a result of his work on soils, Dr. Grange became leader of a soil survey section of the Geological Survey, and in 1935 he was appointed director of a newly-formed Soil Survey Division. In 1940 he initiated a 4 miles/in. survey of the North Island, and followed this up by applying the results of the survey to practical problems. By 1946 physicists and biologists had been added to the soil team, and the Division was renamed the Soil Bureau. Later he extended his work beyond New Zealand to tropical soils in the Pacific Islands, where soil use in relation to population and food supplies is a problem. In 1952 Dr. Grange returned to the Geological Survey as director. During his term of office he has renewed his early interest in volcanology, and has compiled a departmental bulletin on "Geothermal Steam for Power in New Zealand", which gives a full picture of the work so far carried out in Wairakei. He recognized the probable impact on New Zealand of the important discoveries of radioactive minerals in Australia and after a visit to that country prepared and published a booklet, "Prospecting for Radioactive Minerals in New Zealand". In geology, soil surveys and soil conservation, Dr. Grange has made a notable contribution to New Zealand, and to the welfare of its people.

Mr. R. W. Willett

MR. R. W. WILLETT has been appointed director of the New Zealand Geological Survey in succession

to Dr. L. I. Grange. Mr. Willett was born in Dunedin in 1912. He was educated at Otago Boys' High School, the University of Otago and the Victoria University College. He joined the Geological Survey in 1936; he served as district geologist at Invercargill during 1942-48, and geologist-in-charge of the Coal Survey Section at Wellington during 1948-51. During 1951-54 he was seconded to the British Commonwealth Scientific Office (London) as liaison officer, and was the first to hold this office. Since returning to New Zealand he has been administrative assistant to Dr. Grange. Mr. Willett has published many scientific papers both in New Zealand and overseas. While in the United Kingdom he prepared a series of papers on the mineral resources of the British Commonwealth, and in 1954 was awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for his paper on mineral resources of the British Commonwealth. His work in New Zealand has taken him into much of the mountain country of the South Island. He is at present foundation president of the Geological Society of New Zealand.

Zoology at Calcutta: Prof. J. L. Bhaduri

THE sudden death of Prof. H. K. Mookerjee in August 1955 left vacant a key post in zoological education in India. This has now been filled by the appointment to the Sir Nil Ratan Sircar professorship and head of the Department of Zoology in the University of Calcutta of Dr. J. L. Bhaduri, a former student of the University. There he graduated B.Sc. with first-class honours in zoology in 1924, and M.Sc. two years later. After two further years, as teaching assistant, in the Zoology Department, he joined the Zoological Survey of India in 1929, and gained valuable field experience, under the guidance of Dr. Bains Prashad and the late Dr. S. L. Hora, in faunistic surveys in the Andamans and in studies of the frogs and toads of the Khasi Hills in Assam. In 1933 he was recalled to his old University as assistant lecturer, and there with increasing responsibility he has combined his recognized skill in teaching with enthusiasm for research. Dr. Bhaduri's main investigations have been concerned with Amphibia Salientia, their systematics, structure and ecology. He studied for two years in the Zoology Department of the University of Edinburgh, and the thesis on "The Urinogenital System of Salientia", for which he obtained the degree of D.Sc. in that University in 1947, contained, among other matters, a revealing correlation between structural modifications in the genital system and