

its director until December 1939, when the Polish University of Wilno was closed. He was elected rector of the University of Wilno in the year 1924–25.

The Astronomical Observatory of the University of Wilno, founded by Władysław Dziwulski, was destined mainly for astrophysical research. Dziwulski observed the Cepheid Variables visually and photographically. Beside the observations of variable stars, Władysław Dziwulski's astronomical researches were devoted to problems of statistical investigations of stellar space motions in the local system of the Galaxy. His contributions concerned the peculiar motions of stars of different spectral and luminosity classes, the moving clusters and the local rotation of the stars of *A* type. During 1922–26 his interests were directed to the problems of the determination of the solar apex by the Bravais method and of the determination of the vertex from the data of the *Boss Preliminary General Catalogue*. In 1945

Dziwulski went to Toruń, where the new University was founded. He took an active part in its organization and together with Prof. W. Iwanowska founded the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Toruń at Piwnice near Toruń. In that Observatory he continued his research on secular perturbations of minor planets, on the space motions of stars and on Cepheid Variables. He took a deep interest in the history of Polish astronomy of the nineteenth century, especially in the history of the Wilno Astronomical Observatory in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Władysław Dziwulski was a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was an excellent teacher and attracted many young pupils to astronomy. He was elected professor emeritus in 1960 but continued his research work until his death.

He died in Toruń on February 6, 1962.

EUGENIUSZ RYBKA

## NEWS and VIEWS

### The Anti-Locust Research Centre :

Dr. T. H. C. Taylor

DR. T. H. C. TAYLOR retired from the directorship of the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London, on March 31. Dr. Taylor has had a long and varied career in entomology; he graduated with first-class honours at the University of London in 1924 from what was then University College, Reading, and went to Fiji to undertake work on the biological control of the coconut moth which was then causing heavy damage in the plantations. In the course of his work for Fiji he travelled widely in Melanesia, Indonesia and the West Indies looking for suitable parasites. He and his collaborators, J. D. Tothill and R. W. Paine, working with the Government entomologist, H. W. Simmonds, succeeded in completely controlling the moth, and they described this classical example of biological control in a book, *The Coconut Moth in Fiji: a History of its Control by Means of Parasites*. Taylor and Paine went on to establish successful biological control of the coconut leaf-mining beetle and the coconut scale. In 1935 Taylor was transferred to Uganda, where he worked mainly on pests of cotton and coffee and their natural enemies, and during this period he published several papers and was awarded the D.Sc. degree. In 1944 he returned to England to join the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, where he became assistant director in 1946. In 1953 he transferred to the Anti-Locust Research Centre as deputy director, and in 1959 he succeeded Dr. (now Sir Boris) Uvarov as director.

Dr. Taylor's years of office as director have been marked by enlargement of the scope and functions of the Centre, which has long been regarded as the main international body for locust research; important developments during this time have been the establishment of the Centre as one of the units of the new Department of Technical Co-operation and the increasing part it has played, notably in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization, in promoting international co-operation in locust research and control. The recent constitutional changes in Africa have reacted on overseas locust organizations, and the Centre in general and Dr. Taylor in par-

ticular have played a large part in guiding the policy of newly emergent countries in the locust sphere.

Dr. P. T. Haskell

DR. TAYLOR has been succeeded as director by Dr. P. T. Haskell, who has been deputy director of the Centre since 1959. Dr. Haskell graduated at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in 1951 with first-class honours in entomology and was appointed assistant lecturer and then lecturer in entomology in the Department of Zoology. He gained the degree of Ph.D. in 1955 for research in insect acoustics, and in 1956 was awarded the Huxley Gold Medal for Biology for this work. He is most widely known for his work on insect acoustics and behaviour, and his recent book, *Insect Sounds*, is the only general text-book on the subject. Dr. Haskell joined the Anti-Locust Research Centre in 1955 to take charge of physiological research and devoted much time to building up such work in the Centre and also to stimulating physiological work on locusts in university departments at home and abroad. Since his appointment as deputy director he has travelled widely in Africa to familiarize himself with the problems relating to the most important locust species and to discuss and advise on problems of locust research, in which he intends to remain active. By both lecturing and writing he has contributed greatly to the dissemination of knowledge concerning locusts and their control.

### Sir Henry Head, F.R.S.

THE centenary of the birth of Sir Henry Head, who achieved considerable distinction in the field of medicine, has been marked by a series of articles in a recent issue of *Brain* (84, Part 4; 1961), which he edited from 1910 until 1925. Sir Henry was born on August 4, 1861, and was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge. He studied physiology under Hering at Prague and took a medical degree at Cambridge and University College Hospital. He was responsible between 1893 and 1896 for showing the areas of reflex cutaneous hyperæsthesia and hyperalgesia, due to visceral disease, and also the segmental distribution of the sensory nerve roots involved. The man and his ideas are described by