

12 h. The maximum observed frequency was about 5 scans per sec in *Copilia quadrata*, though there appear to be species differences, which will be described in a subsequent report. A single scan is shown in the series of consecutive ciné frames in Fig. 2. We were unable to produce systematic variations in the scan by subjecting the animals to visual stimuli, although there were frequent spontaneous variations in amplitude and in frequency. Even violent changes in illumination (occluding the microscope lamp) produced no related changes in scanning, though the animals would try to avoid too bright a light. We regret that we did not use a red filter while examining them, as the animals are probably insensitive to red light. The maximum intensity they would encounter at the depth we found them is about that of moonlight, but we examined them with many times this intensity.

At this stage we can only speculate as to the place of this eye in the evolutionary sequence. Is it an unsuccessful 'experiment'? Is it a precursor of the compound eye—multiple ommatidia developing to overcome the limited information channel capacity of a neural path? This most curious of eyes seems an ideal target for a microelectrode.

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¹ Exner, S., *Die Physiologie der Facettierten Augen von Krebsen und Insekten* (Leipzig und Wien: Fr. Deuticke, 1891).

² Wilkie, J. S., *The Science of Mind and Brain*, 29 (Hutchinson's Univ. Library, 1953).

³ Vaissière, R., *Arch. Zool. Exp. et Générale*, 100, Fasc. 1 (1961).

NEWS and VIEWS

Royal Society Leverhulme Visiting Professor to Poland

IN 1962 the Royal Society and the Leverhulme Trust announced the establishment of a scheme for the appointment of two Visiting Professors to India each year. The Society and the Trust have now announced the establishment of a somewhat similar scheme by which a Royal Society Leverhulme Visiting Professor will visit Poland each year for the next seven years to lecture and carry out research, preferably for an academic year, at a university in Poland in a subject field suggested by the higher education authorities in Poland. Dr. J. W. Boag, who is on the staff of the British Empire Cancer Campaign Research Unit in Radiobiology at the Mount Vernon Hospital and the Radium Institute, Northwood, Middlesex, has been appointed to be the first Royal Society Leverhulme Visiting Professor to Poland in the field of biophysics. Dr. Boag will visit Poland from October until December 1964 and will lecture at the University of Warsaw.

Mathematics at University College, London:

Prof. W. R. Dean

PROF. W. R. DEAN, who was elected to the Goldsmid chair of mathematics in University College, London, in 1952, retires in October 1964. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a scholar in 1919; he was elected to a fellowship four years later. Afterwards he was an instructor in mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, during 1922-33 and an assistant professor of mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, during 1924-29. Then he returned to Trinity College as a lecturer in mathematics from 1929 until he was elected to his present position. Prof. Dean served in the First World War as a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, and during 1940-45 as a senior experimental officer in the Ministry of Supply. He has published many papers on elasticity and on the motion of viscous fluids; he was awarded an Adams Prize by the University of Cambridge in 1951. He helped to found the journal *Mathematika* and has served as editor since its foundation in 1954.

Prof. K. Stewartson

PROF. K. STEWARTSON, who has been appointed to succeed Prof. W. R. Dean, has been professor of applied mathematics at the University of Durham since 1958. He was born in 1925 at Barnsley and educated at Stockton Secondary School and at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. He was a Wrangler in 1944 and, after National Service, passed Part 3 of the Mathematical Tripos with distinction and was awarded the Mayhew Prize. This he followed up in 1949 by gaining a Rayleigh Prize after his first year's

research. In the same year he was appointed lecturer at the University of Bristol, where he was, in 1954, promoted to reader, a post which he held until his appointment to the chair at Durham. Prof. Stewartson has held visiting appointments at the California Institute of Technology and the University of Wisconsin. He has a wide range of research interests within the field of fluid dynamics; boundary layer theory (including the intricacies of separation and the interaction between a boundary layer and the external flow), compressible flow, rotating fluids and magneto-hydrodynamics are the general headings under which these interests may be grouped and to all of which he has made significant contributions. In addition to a review article on unsteady boundary layers in *Advances in Applied Mechanics* (1960), he is the author of a stimulating book recently published by the Oxford University Press on the *Theory of Laminar Boundary Layers in Compressible Fluids*.

Applied Physics at the National Physical Laboratory:

Dr. B. W. Robinson

DR. B. W. ROBINSON retires from his post as superintendent of the Applied Physics Division at the National Physical Laboratory at the end of October. Dr. Robinson was educated at Oundle School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. As Coutts-Trotter student, he worked in the Cavendish Laboratory; and then at the Davy-Faraday Laboratory, assisting Sir William Bragg, particularly in the field of intensity measurements in X-ray crystal analysis. He was for four years senior lecturer in physics at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham. During the Second World War he worked at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and the Ministry of Aircraft Production, latterly as assistant director in armament development. After three years as head of the Instrument Section at the National Institute for Medical Research, he joined the National Physical Laboratory as superintendent of the then Physics Division in the autumn of 1947. Dr. Robinson was appointed superintendent of the newly formed Applied Physics Division in 1958, and since then has greatly expanded the scope of the work carried out in his Division on acoustics and radiology.

Dr. P. J. Campion

DR. P. J. CAMPION has been appointed to succeed Dr. B. W. Robinson as superintendent of the Applied Physics Division at the National Physical Laboratory. After serving with the Royal Navy during the Second World War, Dr. Campion returned to the University of Oxford to graduate and then to complete his D.Phil. Afterwards he was appointed a Nuffield Research Fellow but shortly resigned his position to take up a National