

of the information needs of the entomologist working in comparative isolation overseas, and a shrewd business sense, which stood him in good stead in the management of the Institute's expanding activities. The *Review of Applied Entomology*, under his direction, then had to deal with the flood of information arising from the development of the organic insecticides, and his responsibilities for the *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, the Institute's identification service and periodical Commonwealth Entomological Conferences brought him into direct touch with entomologists throughout the Commonwealth. At this time, too, the United Kingdom, through Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was developing a massive programme of research in the then dependent territories, much of it concerned with entomological problems on which Hall's advice was sought. He served on numerous official bodies, including the Colonial Research Council, the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, and the Colonial Insecticides Research Committee, of which he was the first chairman. He was also a member of the Sudan Agricultural Advisory Committee. He was instrumental in creating the Pool of Entomologists and the Termite Research Unit, both attached to the Institute, and played a large part in establishing the Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission. He was created C.M.G. in 1951 and was a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London from 1921, and its president in 1955-56.

Although much of Hall's career was taken up with severely practical aspects of applied entomology or with administrative and advisory duties, he maintained a lifelong interest in taxonomy, specializing in the Coccoidea, on which he was an authority. It was probably his confrontation, on his first assignment in Egypt, with the

ravages of the *Hibiscus* mealybug, the true identity of which was not then recognized, that led him to study the scale insects. Encouraged by E. E. Green, one of the outstanding coccidiologists of that time, his interest in the group grew quickly, and by 1927 he had recorded, in numerous papers, 127 Egyptian species, 41 of them described as new. He also broke new ground with an important work, published in 1926, on the aphids of Egypt. On reaching Rhodesia he set about a study of its then virtually unknown scale-insect fauna. He maintained a steady output of papers of the highest quality over the next sixteen years, recording 186 species from the territory, including descriptions of 98 new species. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of London in 1927, and that of D.Sc. in 1930.

On joining the Institute of Entomology he had at hand the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) and was able to extend his studies. In 1946 he published a revision of the Ethiopian Diaspidini, his most notable work, and of inestimable value to-day. His taxonomic work was halted during his directorship, but not his interest, and after his retirement in 1958 he carried on part-time work on the British Museum collections, which he had himself substantially enriched, and collaborated in a further paper.

A man of generous build and heart, modest and unflinchingly helpful to others, Hall won the respect and affection of all who knew and worked with him. His last years were clouded by the death of his wife, to whom he was deeply devoted, in 1961, and by the loss of his right eye, but despite this latter handicap, which he bore with characteristic fortitude, he continued to do further collecting, and was so engaged shortly before his death.

E. O. PEARSON

NEWS and VIEWS

Additional Chair of Physics in the University of Leeds : Prof. J. S. Dugdale

DR. J. S. DUGDALE, a principal research officer in the Division of Pure Physics at the National Research Council of Canada, has been appointed to an additional chair of physics in the University of Leeds. Dr. Dugdale, who is forty-three and a native of Yorkshire, studied physics at Oxford and took a shortened war-time degree in 1942. From 1942 until 1946 he served as a radar officer in the Royal Air Force and then returned to Oxford. In 1948 he began research work with Prof. F. E. Simon on the thermodynamic properties and melting curve of solid helium. In 1951 Dr. Dugdale joined the National Research Council of Canada as a Postdoctorate Fellow, working on specific heats of solids at low temperature in the Surface Chemistry Group. After the termination of his fellowship he transferred to the staff of the Solid State Physics Group under Dr. D. K. C. MacDonald. Following the untimely death of Dr. MacDonald in 1963 he was appointed head of this group and was able to show his gifts as leader of a research group. Dr. Dugdale's own research has been devoted to the effects of pressure at low temperatures on the properties of solids, and especially on the transport properties of metals. His work in this field has gained him a world-wide reputation. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1964.

Chemistry in the University of Leicester :

Prof. L. Hunter

PROF. L. HUNTER is retiring from the position of professor and head of the Department of Chemistry in the University of Leicester in September. He joined Leicester from the University College of North Wales, Bangor, in

1925, and he was responsible for founding the Chemistry Department in the University College, Leicester. Almost single-handed, he devoted the first years to establishing and consolidating it, and even prior to the Second World War there was a vigorous and steadily growing research school. The main lines of research were on the chemistry of the hydrogen bond, particularly as it concerns molecular association and tautomerism, and the chemistry of chelate metallic derivatives of organic compounds. In 1946, Prof. Hunter was elected to the newly created chair of chemistry, and the post-war years saw a steady expansion in the size of the Department. He was responsible for the supervision of the planning of new buildings, and the Department moved from its very cramped quarters in 1960. This change, together with the creation of a second chair (in physical chemistry), gave further impetus to growth in student numbers and in the range and volume of post-graduate work. Two new chairs have been established at the University of Leicester (organic and inorganic chemistry) to take effect on his retirement (see *Nature*, 205, 1159; 206, 770; 1965). Apart from his work in the Department, Prof. Hunter has taken a prominent part in the main lines of development of the University of Leicester; he was its Vice-Principal from 1952 until 1957 and Pro-Vice-Chancellor from 1957 until 1960. The University will lose an honoured and devoted servant. He is also a vice-president of the Royal Institute of Chemistry; he has served on the Council of the Chemical Society and has been secretary and recorder of Section B of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Elementary Particle Physics in the University of Oxford :

Prof. D. H. Perkins

DR. D. H. PERKINS has been appointed professor of elementary particle physics in the University of Oxford