60 SECONDS — AN EDITORIAL

An editorial on the first page stands a good chance of being read! However, it may be easily ignored by those interested in the more 'meaty' aspects of this number of the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN. Or, as it sits on your desk it may be read before it becomes covered with the usual book advertisements, meeting notices, exams, etc. If there is no other choice, I hope for the latter and also that you will then turn to the back page and 40 in the form (both sides), tear it out and mail it. The success of the Society depends on you as much as on the officers.

Over 90 members have acknowledged the questionnaires included in the Jan. NEWS BULLETIN. This is out of more than 100 members. The majority (221) favor continuing the publication, but these members are divided as to what it should contain. Realizing that this is only 3/5 of the membership, it is difficult to set an editorial policy. At present all shots can be hoped for a healthy combination of articles that will appeal to most members. This can only be done through your cooperation.

Too much 'chat-chat news' about members can be dull reading, yet information regarding honours, awards, grants, guest-lectures, and travels are of interest and worth reporting. A little bagging is good! Books and meetings of interest and information on grants and fellowships are quite helpful, especially to those who are not affiliated with large, centrally-located institutions. Physiological facilities, summer course offerings, opportunities in Physiology and related fields (positions for those trained in Physiology) are in general poorly advertised. These, again, are not always known to academic and research people, let alone students! Students interested in Physiology measure success by the Society. Often those who are not Physiologists have reference to something in the field and do not know where to secure the required information. The identification of all forms to species is the work of a specialist; however, those willing to render such services and frequently the specific field of competence, are unknown. Therefore a listing of those willing to serve on a consulting basis (for a fee) and in what groups, would be beneficial to both members and non-members. The affairs of the Society (various committees) should by all means be published. A regular publication of the NEWS BULLETIN with progress reports from the committees will serve a two-fold purpose: to keep the membership informed and interested; and to keep the committee active and serving its purpose.

In brief, the advancement of Physiology is the purpose of the Society (as stated in the constitution); the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN is the obvious medium through which the degree of advancement is apparent. The year 1961 is to be one of experimentation, and the BULLETIN is only what the membership makes it. If the majority do not care, this will be reflected in the quality and quantity of material available. Therefore, judge accordingly! (Now, please turn to page 17.)
MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO PHYSIOLOGISTS

20–22 APRIL—Annual Meeting—Association of Southeastern Biologists, University of Kentucky, Lexington (excluding Botanical Society of America), John M. Carpenter, Department of Zoology, University of Kentucky.


19–22 JUNE—Annual Meeting—Pacific Section, American Association for the Advancement of Science, University of California Davis (includes Botanical Society of America, American Society of Limnology and Oceanography), Robert P. Siegl, Departments of Botany and Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.


27–11 AUGUST—Annual Meeting PHYTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, (with AIBS).

18–23 SEPTEMBER—4th International seaside Symposium, Bioterri, France. Miguel Barnier, Direction de Centres Scientifiques. P. 78, Bioterri (Bou-sur-Mer), France.

21–11 DECEMBER—Annual Meeting—American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colorado.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
Nominations for the Officers of the Physiological Society of America are due by 15 April. Please use the enclosed ballot and send it immediately to Dr. Paul Valberg, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Academy of Natural Sciences, 35th and The Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The PHYSIOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN is the official publication of the Physiological Society of America and is published in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Letters, news items, other contributions and communications about editorial matters should be addressed to J. E. Stein, Editor, Department of Biology and Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Changes of address should be sent promptly to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Dalby, Box 157, Bask University, Indianapolis, Indiana. Subscription orders from librarian and other instructions should also be sent to Mr. Dalby. Printing and typography by Mitchell Press, Vancouver.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

PRESIDENT................ Jack Myers, Department of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin

PAST PRESIDENT........ Richard C. Starr, Department of Botany, Indiana University, Bloomington

VICE-PRESIDENT......... Luigi Persaud, Instituto Laabyrinthe, New York City

SECRETARY- TpoSsor........ William A. Dalby, Department of Botany, Yale University, Indianapolis, Indiana

EDITOR.................. John K. Stein, Department of Biology and Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

If there appears to be a preponderance of news from the West Coast, it is because this is the home of your Editor. Future numbers should contain more information from other sections, if such information is forthcoming.
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT STILLWATER
(concluded)

Marine Botanical Explorations Along Pacific Central America

E. Yale Dawson

Bechtel Foundation, Silvano, California

Marine algae exploration along Pacific Central America was begun by W. R. Taylor in 1936, but confined essentially to Costa Rica. Until the summer of 1957 the recorded marine algae from the shores of the nations of this region were as follows: Guatemala, 0; El Salvador, 1; Honduras, 0; Nicaragua, 0; Costa Rica, 50; Panama, 21. Since 1957 the writer has added 49 species of algae to the flora. Extensive beds of marine phaeophytes of 4 species were found in Panama and Nicaragua. Calcareous algal reef formations were found at Isla del Caño, Costa Rica. Evidence of a marked seasonal development of the flora in various parts of the area was recognized. Among some 40 fresh samples of these tropical algae tested for antibiotic activity, a wide distribution of materials inhibiting the growth of gram-positive bacteria was found. Further exploration of the marine flora is in progress. Collections will be made in El Salvador during September, 1960, toward the preparation of the first of a series of illustrated handbooks of the marine vegetation, to be used as aids in training resident marine biologists along tropical Pacific Latin America.

Chromosome Studies in the Genus Orodendron

Larry R. Hoffman

University of Texas, Austin

Both mitosis and meiosis have been studied in the genus Orodendron. Chromosome determinations were obtained for eight species as follows:

- *Orc. fosfolatum*  
  - n = 16

- *Orc. girenlatum*  
  - n = 35

- *Orc. cataphyllum*  
  - n = 17 (male & female)

- *Orc. cardium*  
  - n = 19 (male & female)

- *Orc. princeps*  
  - n = 19 (male & female)

- Unidentified heterothallic species  
  - n = 17 (male & female)

- *Orc. elaeandroternum*  
  - n = 13 (male & female)

- *Orc. echinophyllum*  
  - n = 137 (female & androsporic)

The count of n = 19 for *Orc. cardium* confirms the determination made by Howard and Hurdley (Carnegie Year Book 31: 131, 1938).

The highest chromosome number reported prior to this work was n = 19. An unidentified species was found in these studies to have a chromosome number between 34 and 40. A great amount of variation exists in the number, size and morphology of the chromosomes (as well as in relative size of the nucleus) of the different species of *Orodendron*, demonstrating a remarkable range within a single genus. The cytology of normal haploid cells of female *Orc. cardium* was compared to that of cells of a naturally occurring diploid strain.

Meiosis was studied in *Orc. fosfolatum* and a photographic record was obtained which offers incontrovertible proof that meiosis, comparable to that found in phaeophytes, does indeed occur in the zygotes of *Orodendron* as suggested by Gunese (Planta 12: 275, 1936).
A review of the literature on this organism prompted the author to proceed with more precise interpretation of the development of the conosia (both male and female), gonidia, spermat plates, and the comparative relationships of the post-zygotic embryo and the vegetative plakas. Eversions of the developing post- zygotic embryo and plakas were observed in this species while under culture conditions. The number of cells in both male and female conosia increases continuous- ly by mitosis during ontogeny.

Gonidia are differentiated in extremely young colonies. In the stage colonies, a few vegetative cells remain after sperm plates are differentiated. The number of motile sperm per plate varies from 12 to 64.

The sperm are strongly attracted to the eggs. After fertilization a smooth, thick, gelatinous covering forms around the embryonic colony. The zygote and embryos are blue-black. Meiosis was not observed because of this coloration, and knowledge of current constitution is yet incomplete. Whether the vegetative development of unfertilized gonidia should be referred to as parthenogeny is yet hypothetical.

Inversion of the young conosia was not observed in culture.

Problems under consideration in the furtherance of these studies are: (1) to obtain cytological evidence, if any, of the sex determining mechanism; (2) to establish the chromosome number in both the somatic and gametic cells; and (3) to obtain knowledge of meiosis and the derivatives therefrom.

Mass Culture of Thermophilic Chlorella

F. F. Noe, H. Chase, and R. J. Benjen

General Dynamics Corps., Germantown, Connecticut

The effects of various types of artificial lighting and lighting geometry on the continuous culture of Chlorella 715T was investigated in a semiautomatic appara- tus fabricated of glass, plastic and stainless steel. The unit contained 40 liters of algae slurry and was operated for 24-hour period at an average volumetric culture density of 0.097.

With white fluorescent lighting (twenty-four 160-watt power grove lamps arranged about a nickel-plated circular reflector) doubling time of 1.7 hours was obtained. When simulated daylight lighting (seventeen 160-watt groove lamps plus seven 95-watt daylight fluorescent lamps) was tested a doubling time of 5.3 hours was found.

Incandescent lighting (eight 150-watt Quartz-free lamps, mounted on indi- vidual nickel-plated parabolic reflectors) gave a doubling time of 14.3 hours. The same lamps mounted internally resulted in doubling times similar to those obtained with white fluorescent and simulated daylight lighting.

In addition to doubling time, gas exchange was also measured during the course of the experiments. All results were evaluated by appropriate statistical treatment.
SUMMER COURSES IN PHYCOLOGY

This listing of summer instruction in Phycology includes only those courses conducted primarily with the Alge. Courses in Limnology, Oceanography, and Cryptogamic Botany are excluded. By near year it may be possible to list these "spring" courses. Data supplied were furnished by the Institution involved, usually the Director of the Biological Station.

IOWA — Iowa Lakeside Laboratory: Milford. Morphology of Alge (51): 12 June-14 July: 1. J. D. Dodd, Iowa State University: Director, Iowa State University, Ames: Class limited to 6.


MINNESOTA—Lake Itasca Forestry & Biological Station: Lake Itasca.


MASSACHUSETTS—Marine Biological Laboratory: Woods Hole. Marine Botany (2)—home university


MONTANA — Montana State University Biological Station: Bigfork. Fresh Water Alge (37): 17 June-12 August: 2. G. W. Proctor, Michigan State University: Director, Montana State University, Missoula: 1 May.


QUEBEC—Quebec Biological Bureau: Not offered.


The information is listed as follows:

STATE—Name of Biological Station: Summer address: Course number and credit (n = semes- ter, q = quarter): Dates: Days per week: Instructor and home school: Where to apply: Deadline, if any: Additional information.

Primarily Freshwater
variety of Michigan: Director, Marine Biological Laboratory Woods Hole: 15 March: Clam limited to
20; NSF funds available for partial support, request application at time of course application.

Primarily Marine


—University of Miami Marine Laboratory: Carol Gables: Not offered 1961.

HAWAII — Hawaii Marine Laboratory: Honolulu. No course offered 1961; Graduate-level research and individual instruction only on a pre-arranged basis: A. J. Bernatowicz, M. S. Dairy, University of Hawaii: Botany Department, University of Hawaii.


NORTH CAROLINA — Duke University Marine Laboratory: Beaufort. No report received.


WASHINGTON—Walla Walla College Biological Station: Rt. 3, Box 515, Ancorten. Marine Botany (44): 12 June-14 July: 2; B. Emery, Walla Walla College: Director, Biological Station, Walla Walla College, College Place: 2 May: Survey of marine plants.

—Friday Harbor Laboratories: Friday Harbor. Marine Algalogy (64): 24 July - 26 August: 55; M. Neubul, University of Washington: Director, Friday Harbor Labs, 201 Johnson Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5: 1 March.

PAY 1961 DUES TODAY
An intensive program in marine physiology was initiated in 1952 by Dr. ROBERT F. SACGEL of the Department of Biology and Botany and the Institute of Oceanography. In 1959, the physiological activities were expanded to the fresh-water forms with the addition of Dr. JANET R. STERN to the Department of Biology and Botany. Distributional studies of the algae have resulted in the publication of a check-list of the marine forms by Dr. Sacgel (1957, Natl. Musuem Canada, Bull. No. 117), and the preparation of one for the fresh-water forms by Dr. Stein. In addition, both are doing life-history and morphological studies. In recent years, Dr. KATHLEEN M. CONN, also of the Department of Biology and Botany, has undertaken cytological and genetic studies of the marine algae.

The physiological barriern is, which is particularly rich in material from the North Pacific (Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska) contains over 12,000 specimens. In 1960 Fabricius 1 of the Plantae Exsiccatae Ab Universitate Britanico-Columbiana Editae, Sejus Alga' comprising 25 specimens of marine algae was distributed. Early in 1961 Fasciculus II will be issued. The Exsiccatae are not offered for sale, but in exchange for specimens of marine algae. A few sets of Fasciculus I are available for distribution and interested institutions should write Dr. Sacgel.

Recently the physiology laboratory acquired a new algal culture rooms with controlled temperature and lights (1 Phytoplankton). These well-lit rooms, operated at 7°, 10°, 15°, and 20° C., are provided with illuminated shelves and racks for algal cultures. The laboratory is also equipped with a running water system. The new facilities afford outstanding opportunities for the study of the algae, and accordingly life-history, cytological and genetic studies are being expanded by the staff and graduate students at the University of British Columbia.

(Editors' note: This is the first in a series of articles discussing research and teaching opportunities in physiology. Other institutions are encouraged and requested to send copy concerning their facilities. Reprints will be available at cost.)

ANNUAL MEETING — PURDUE

The annual meeting will be 27-31 August 1961 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, under the auspices of the AIBS. As in the past, we will co-sponsor a meeting with the Physiological Section of the Botanical Society of America. Deadline for submitting titles is 15 May 1961. The Botanical Society Council voted (at Stillwater, Oklahoma) to require abstracts of papers presented at its sessions. Said abstracts are to be printed in advance, in the July issue. The form for the abstract is similar to that in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF BOTANY. Members who plan to give a paper at the meeting should mail the title and abstract in time for they to be included in Mr. W. A. Dafy by Monday, 1 May.

In addition to the meeting, an algal foray is planned for Sunday, 27 August, and a noon luncheon for 28 August. The luncheon will be an excellent time for phycologists to visit individually. Plan to attend the luncheon as well as the meeting!
PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST


DEJURENKO-SZIEGOLEVA, N. T., A. M. Marwino, I. A. Shohoretz. 1959. Opredelitel' gruzonemnykh vosotnich SSR. 8. Zelenye vosotnich klass volok-


DESIRACHARY, T. V. 1919. Cyanophyta. Indian Council of Agricultural Re-

search. New Delhi.

FOTT, B. 1939. Algakens. Fischer, Jena [see review].


RANDAFA, M. S. 1919. Zygoematine. [Indian Council of Agricultural Re-

search. New Delhi.]


SCHUSSHING, B. 1960. Handbuch der Phytoplankton. Eine vergleichendemorphologi-


York.

(Editor's note: This is by no means complete and is not intended to be so. The listings are brought to the attention of interested members.)

MARINE ALGAE OF THE BRITISH ISLES

The British Phycological Society is sponsoring the production of a series of biological studies of individual genera and species of British marine algae which it is hoped to publish in the "Journal of the Marine Biological Association (U.K.)". Reprints available are:


These are available from Dr. Peter S. Dixon, The Harthy Botanical Laboratories, University of Liverpool, Liverpool. 3. Check or money order should be made payable to "British Phycological Society."
The need for a modern textbook in the algal group prompted Professor Font to complete the original Czech version in 1954 and this subsequent translation into German three years later. It is unfortunate for English-speaking biologists that a similar book has not appeared in their language.

The book is divided into four major sections devoted to the algae in the natural system of plants, the taxonomy of various algal phyla, the ecology of algae, and the economic importance of algae. About 80%of the book is devoted to the section of taxonomy which includes the Cyanophyta, Chlorophyta, Phaeophyta, Rhodo-
phyta, Chrysophyta, Euglenophyta, Pyrrophyta, as well as the colored and colorless flagellates of uncertain position. A general account of the morphology, reproduction, and ecology precedes the discussion of the families and representative genera in each phylum.

As would be expected the marine algae receive only a limited treatment. On the other hand, the coverage of the Phylum Chlorophyta is very excellent, reflecting the research interests of Professor Font and his students. The text is beautifully illustrated with many drawings and some photographs.

New genera, families, suborders, and orders have been published in accordance with the Code of Botanical Nomenclature in Proelia 32: 142-114, 1960.

This book will serve as a text and an excellent reference to students of phycology.

—Richard C. Starr

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

The 18th Pacific Science Congress will be held in Honolulu 21 August to 6 September 1961. Drs. J. B. Bernowicz and Maxwell S. Day cordially invite all members of the Physiological Society of America to spend the summer in Hawaii utilizing laboratory and library facilities as well as attending the Congress-sponsored events. Several algal field trips are planned and those attending are cautioned to bring anti-sunburn ointment (water temperature about 77°F).

Contributed papers on algae can be scheduled until 31 March 1961 by writing Dr. A. C. Smith, Division Organizer for Botany, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington 25, D.C. In addition to contributed papers, a symposium, "Algal Productivity of the Pacific," is scheduled. This is planned for four sessions and will consist of discussions of the geography of primary productivity studies, the standardization of organisms and measurements, interpretations and significance of results, and demonstrations of different techniques employed for primary productivity studies. The demonstrations will include IBM computer techniques and a short cruise on the Australian research vessel, "Glasswings," to demonstrate the "sea" aspects.

Further information regarding physiological activities at the Congress may be secured from Drs. Bernowicz or Day, Department of Botany, University of Hawaii; or Dr. H. B. S. Womersley, Department of Botany, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia.
DARBAKER PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY — 1961

The Committee on the Darbaker Prize of the Botanical Society of America will accept nominations for the award to be announced at the annual meeting of the Society at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1961. Under the terms of the bequest, the award is to be made for meritorious work in the study of the algae. The Darbaker Prize was established in 1955 from a bequest of Dr. Luetta R. Darbaker, a physician in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. The value of the Prize for 1961 will depend on the income from the trust fund, but is expected to be about $2500.

The Committee will base its judgment primarily on the papers published by the nominee during the last two full calendar years previous to the closing date for nominations (1959, 1960). Persons not members of the Botanical Society are eligible for the award. At present, the award will be limited to residents of North America and only papers published in the English language will be considered.

Nominations for the 1961 award should be accompanied by a statement of the merits of the case and by reprints of the publications supporting the candidacy. Three are to be received by 1 June 1961 by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Robert W. Krauss, Department of Botany, University of Maryland, College Park.

Previous Darbaker Prize Recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>R. C. Steen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>R. W. Krass</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>R. A. Lewis and P. C. Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Jack Myers</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>J. R. Stein</td>
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</tbody>
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GRANT AND FELLOWSHIP DEADLINES

National Science Foundation: Washington 25, D.C.

1 March 1961—Specialized Biomedical Facilities—These are for unique one-of-a-kind or unusual facilities that are not the usual part of a university department. These grants may represent new ventures or more traditional ones. For some institutions, illuminated constant environment rooms may be a possibility. (N.B.: Although it is too late for this year, this is one grant to be remembered.)

11 May 1961—Research Grant Request—No application form necessary. For information with NSF.

1 September 1961—Graduate Laboratory Development Program—This requires 30% participation by the University with funds from a non-federal source. The grant is to aid in modernizing, renovating, or expanding graduate-level basic research laboratories. Only departments with current programs are eligible. Write Office of Institutional Progress.

September 1961—Postdoctoral Fellowship—For this a Ph.D., or equivalent, is required. Write Fellowship Office, National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

National Institutes of Health: Bethesda 14, Maryland.

11 March 1961—Research Grant Request—Specific application form available.

11 July 1961—Research Grant Request—Specific application form available.
NSF INSTITUTES

It is impossible in most instances to be considered for an Institute this year since applications were due 15 February. However, the following listing serves as a guide of those of interest to Physiologists. General information concerning the Institute Program is available from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. The brochure entitled "Summer Institutes for Science, Mathematicians and Engineering Teachers" is published in late December. Information regarding a specific Institute should be referred to the last institution, not to NSF.

Duke University at Duke University Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, North Carolina. Marine Science. Director Dr. H. J. Hamrn, Duke University. For information write Dr. F. J. Verhagen at Beaufort College, junior-college teachers.

University of Oregon at Oregon Institute of Marine Science, Charleston, Oregon. Biology of Marine Organisms. Director Dr. W. C. Ewing, Department of Biology, University of Oregon, Eugene, College, junior-college teachers. Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine. Basic Biology Especially As Shown by Marine Organisms. Director Prof. A. H. Gustafson, Department of Biology, Bowdoin College. Senior high school teachers.

Park University at Nashville, Tennessee. Studies in Lower Plant and Animal Groups plus 6 other topics. Dr. Edward L. Maxwell, Department of Biology. Junior and senior high school teachers.


University of Hawaii at Honolulu. Marine Biology plus 3 other topics. Dr. A. J. Sturtevant, General Science Department. Junior and senior high school teachers.

University of Minnesota at Lake Itasca Foresty and Biological Station, Bemidji, Intruction in the Field and Laboratory with Experience in Biological Research at a Summer Field Station. Dr. David W. Frenz, 137 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Senior high school teachers.

JESPUP FUND

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

The Jesup Fellowships are for students of systematicists who wish to study with one of the scientific staff at the Academy's collections. The Fellowships, usually for a 2-3 month period, provide about $10 a week, which is sufficient to cover living expenses plus minimum travel expenses. Applications for a fellowship may be secured from the Academy, 19th and The Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

SUGGESTION

One member wrote on the questionnaire, "... would like a section of the Society to devote some time to formulating and publishing some 'Standard Methods' for the evaluation of chemically inhibitory or toxic to algae and associated flora and fauna. The surge in swimming pools and ornamental ponds has left many people at the mercy of industrial concerns who market products without testing them for a particular use." These interested members should indicate such on the questionnaire on page 11.
Your Editor hopes to publish the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN quarterly. For 1961, this will probably not be practical for 2 reasons: financial and physical. It is true that money may not be lacking; however, the copy and time are. There is very little of the former available! The deadline for submission for the next number is 20 May. This issue, to be mailed in July, will contain information regarding the Annual Meeting at Purdue. The third issue of 1961 is tentatively scheduled for November and the deadline is 1 October. In 1962, an attempt will be made to get numbers published in February, May, August, and November. The deadlines will be the 10th of the preceding month (January, April, July, October). Some have expressed interest in the publication of short research notes (not just range extensions). The best way of determining if this will be a success is to try it. Thus, short manuscripts (1000 to 5000 words) subject to acceptance by the editor are solicited. At present immediate publication (within 3-4 months) can be guaranteed.

As to finances, there is some $600 available for publication of the BULLETIN (101st number at $2 each). A 20-page issue (350 copies) costs approximately $210. An off-set publication may be less expensive, although for the numbers involved the difference may not be significant. If the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN should prove to be a more useful publication, fulfilling a demonstrated need, a slight increase in dues ($1.5) might be acceptable to the membership.

In order to overcome the immense geographical spread of the members of the Society, the Editor is asking the officers to serve as correspondents for their area. Thus, members in the East should write to L. Provansol; those in the South- Southwest to J. Myers; those in the West to the Editor; and those in the middle to either R. C. Stair or W. A. Daily. Of course, those who wish may correspond directly with the Editor.

Thus, the availability of publishable material and funds are the important factors in the success of the PHYCOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN. Contributions are encouraged and will be gratefully received, as will any suggestions for improvement.

DIVIDENDS

The PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA entered into an agreement with the Charles F. Kettering Foundation wherein the Foundation was to underwrite the cost of publication of the book, The Culturing of Algae, A Symposium, published in 1916. It was agreed at that time that after sales of the book had returned the Foundation's investment, profits from the sales were to be returned to the Society. In February of this year, the first dividend of $42.18 was received and duly deposited. Future profits, which will also be returned to the Society, will serve as an added source of revenue. Sundryly pronounced symposium might be given due consideration in the near future.

NEXT DEADLINE 20 MAY 1961
PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Dr., Mr., Mrs., Miss

(Circle one)

Mailing Address

(Please Print)

Present Position:

Interests (optional): Freshwater; Marine; Rock; Biochemistry; Cell biology; Cytology; Ecology; Fisheries; Food Genetics; Ichthyology (includes Morphology and Reproduction); Taxonomy; Geochronology; Physiology; Taxonomy; Water; Supplies; Others

Primary Research Interest (please limit):

Exchange (undecided): Culture; Herbaria, Floras; Samples; Barter

Would be willing to serve as a consulting specialist: Yes No

Taxonomic groups in which proficient

Mail by 11 April 1961 to:

W. A. Daily
Box 155
Butler University
Indianapolis, Indiana

J. R. Stein
Dept. of Biology and Botany
Univ. of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

OVER
MARINE BOTANY OPENING

The faculty appointment at Marine Botanist at the University of Texas, Institute of Marine Science at Port Aransas on the Gulf Coast, is available to a Phycologist with academic credentials. This position will include research as well as graduate level teaching. At present, a new building is under construction with 3 plant growth chambers of the walk-in type plus many other modern facilities. Persons interested should write immediately to Dr. HOWARD T. ODUM, Institute of Marine Science, University of Texas, Port Aransas.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

News for the PHYSIOLOGICAL NEWS BULLETIN — include: summer plans, research, grants, fellowships, new positions (available or wanted), travel, etc.