

AFRICAN SKULL MAY BE IMPORTANT LINK IN MAN'S EVOLUTION

The present discovery by Prof. Dart takes on added interest because of the very primitive skull found some three years ago in the course of mining operations at Broken Hill in northern Rhodesia, Africa. A cast of this famous skull has just been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by the British Museum of Natural History and Dr. Hrdlicka characterizes it as "most puzzling". With features that are so old that they date back to the middle of the glacial period this skull was found associated with the bones of animals still living in Africa. Yet no race of man now living on earth could be the progeny of this strange Rhodesian man, Dr. Hrdlicka declares; even the primitive negro is quite different and far removed from this earlier African inhabitant.

The other most ancient remains of man or his precursors known to science up to the present time are:

The bones of Pithecanthropus erectus, Java ape man and human precursor, found by the Dutch professor, Eugene Dubois, and kept in seclusion by him for thirty years. Casts of the cleaned skull and leg bone were recently made by Prof. Dubois' own hands and sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Piltdown jaw, which Dr. Hrdlicka believes is much older and much more primitive than the Piltdown skull found at the same place in England.

Teeth of high grade anthropoid apes found in Europe and India.

Heidelberg man whose jaws and teeth were found 82 feet below ancient river deposit near the village of Mauer, Heidelberg, Germany.

The Ehringsdorf man found in the last decade near Weimar, Germany, under 35 feet of limestone.

Neanderthal remains in western and central Europe which date over a very long period.

NEW UNIVERSES VIE WITH MINUTE ANIMALS IN SCIENCE PRIZE AWARD

Protozoa and universes divided honors when the American Association for the Advancement of Science announced that the \$1000 prize for the best scientific paper delivered before the recent meeting of that association is to be divided equally between Dr. L. R. Cleveland of Johns Hopkins University for his research on the minute parasitic protozoa living in termites or "white ants", and Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mount Wilson Observatory for his studies that prove the spiral nebulae to be great stellar galaxies comparable in size to our own Milky Way and 6,000,000,000,000,000 miles away.

The prize committee after a month of deliberation and the detailed consideration of many of the thousand or more papers delivered before the Association and its sixty-three affiliated societies picked the work of Drs. Cleveland and Hubble as the most important pieces of original research presented at the many sessions.

The money for this \$1000 prize now awarded for the second time is contributed by an anonymous layman living in New York City who has announced his intention of making the prize an annual event.

Last year when the meeting of the American Association was held at Cincinnati the prize was given to Dr. L. E. Dickson of the University of Chicago for his work on mathematical theory.
