somewhat related to the eland, and also to the smaller bushbucks. As in the eland, horns are present in both sexes. The horns are black with white tips, and spirally curved. The bongo has unusually large fringed ears, black feet, and a long ox-like tail. The brilliance of its rust-red color does not detract from the protection afforded, because the broken pattern made by the white stripes has a concealing effect against a background of vines, branches, and alternating light and shade, as does the striped pattern of a tiger or a zebra. For years the museum authorities have hoped for specimens of the animal, which was one of the very few important large African mammals lacking in the institution's collections.

Science News Letter, February 10, 1934

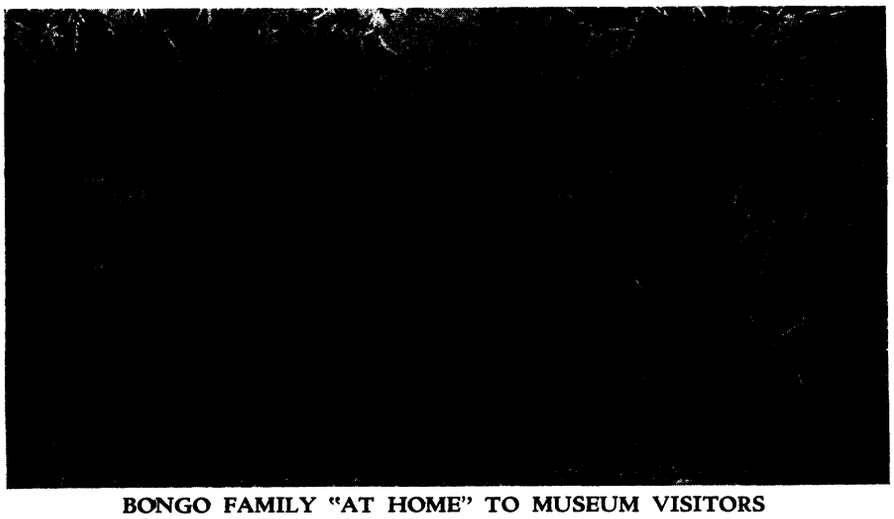
CHEMISTRY

Zinc-Acid Reaction Yields Heavy Hydrogen

A NEW method of concentrating the double-weight or heavy hydrogen, the essential constituent of heavy-water from which remarkable developments are expected, is reported in the scientific periodical, *Nature*, by Drs. A. and L. Farkas, expatriate German chemists now working in the Colloid Laboratory of the University of Cambridge, England.

The new method is chemical and consists in dissolving metals such as zinc in a dilute solution of sulfuric acid. Under proper conditions the lighter or ordinary hydrogen is displaced faster than the double weight variety, in the ratio of four to one, so that the liquid becomes richer in the heavier or double weight variety of hydrogen.

Science News Letter, February 10, 1934



BONGO FAMILY "AT HOME" TO MUSEUM VISITORS

ASTRONOMY

Only American Observer Of Eclipse Tells Plans

Dr. Cohn, Now Guest of Japanese Government, Gives Exclusive Report of Studies He Expects to Make

By DR. WILLI M. COHN, Leader of American Eclipse Expedition to Losap Island

THE Japanese government invited me to travel to Losap Island in the Carolines in company with the Japanese astronomers who will view and study the year's only total solar eclipse on Feb. 14. The Japanese Navy ship Kasuoa Maru carried us to Losap, a small coral island. No American observatory is sending an expedition but I shall be aided in my researches by cameras from the Lick and Harvard Observatories which supplement my own equipment.

I am carrying with me:

Two cameras of about 60-inch focus, each equipped with a fine quartz, double-image prism, for photographing the inner and the outer corona.

Polariscope for measuring the polarization of the sky light close to the sun.

Two cameras for direct photography of the corona through color filters, one of them equipped with four plates, and the other with a plate for infrared photography, allowing a comparison of the color of the corona and that of the sun.

Camera with an objective prism to be used for photographing the continuous spectra of the photosphere, or the layer close to the surface of the sun, and that of the sun itself. The comparison of these spectra may show whether there are any differences in the two continuous spectra as shown by the presence of more than one maximum in the spectral energy curves.

Hilger grating spectrograph to measure the change in the spectrum of the skylight during the entire eclipse.

Full equipment for printing standard squares and comparison spectra on all plates which will allow a reduction of the plates as necessary for photometric work.

All instruments are mounted on a polar axis. This is driven by a clock and it will follow the apparent motion of the sun during the period of totality.

Science News Letter, February 10, 1934

ARCHAEOLOGY

Lion's Tooth Called First Musical Instrument

WHAT is believed to be the oldest musical instrument in the world has been discovered on the slopes of the Pollau mountains in Czechoslovakia. It is a musical pipe made of a lion's tooth. It sounds a signal in the notes of D and G which can still be played perfectly after some 30,000 years.

Prof. Karel Absolon of the Brno University, discoverer of the pipe, claims that the very origin of musical instruments, and painting and sculpture as well, is traced to these mountains. His excavations, continued through a number of years, have brought to light many objects made by the mammoth hunters of Central Europe. The lion-tooth pipe is his latest find.

The artistic work of this Aurignacian culture is shown by such pieces as the head of a wild horse, admirably modeled. The stone horse's head is identified as copied from the little horse, *Equus ferus*, which was thickly covered with hair and roamed in Europe during the Ice Age. The species was re-discovered only in the eighteen eighties, by a