Scoresby, designed for whale-marking, experimental trawling, and general oceanography. The *Discovery II* which sailed in 1929 on the first of her five commissions was designed and equipped according to the requirements laid down by Kemp, and after the experience gained in voyages extending over nearly ten years, it would be difficult to devise any major improvements. The high standard he set in everything was also evident in the style of the Discovery Reports, of which the first volume appeared in 1929. Kemp sailed in the *Discovery* (1925–27) and *Discovery II* (1929–31) and at other times worked at his headquarters in London. It was under his direction that a new field of research was opened up which has led to much knowledge of whales and related subjects, and of the Southern Ocean in general, and which has in many ways advanced the science of oceanography.

In 1931, Kemp became a fellow of the Royal Society. For a time he was an honorary secretary to the Linnean Society, and in 1936 he received the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. It was in 1936 also that he was appointed secretary to the Marine Biological Association and director of the Plymouth Laboratory. Here he found fresh scope for his administrative ability and capacity to stimulate research. He became the leading figure in marine biology, and much as he did to further the interests of the Laboratory, he was in contact also with the Discovery Committee, of which he remained a member, and kept in touch with his colleagues in India and Ireland. During the War his advisory activities were of great value, especially in the preparation of post-war investigations, and in this field his opinion carried much weight with the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee, the Development Commission, and the English and Scottish Fisheries Departments. He also sponsored investigations on seaweeds which arose from the war-time need for alginic acid.

In 1940 and 1941 the Plymouth Laboratory suffered heavily from enemy action, and though his own home and its contents were wrecked, it was largely through Kemp's personal initiative that the Laboratory was saved from complete destruction. He found safe accommodation for the valuable library, and instituted all possible repairs; and he had worked out comprehensive plans for the alteration and enlargement of the Laboratory in anticipation of peace-time requirements.

He married, in 1913, Agnes, daughter of the Rev. W. Spotswood Green, and had a daughter. In his home life Dr. Kemp enjoyed working with his hands, for he was a fine craftsman, and he found much pleasure as a collector of insect life. He was a man of modest nature with a keen sense of humour; his personality inspired great confidence and respect, and he had a shrewd understanding of human nature and a sense of values which was never led astray by the false or superficial. Those who sought his advice on professional or personal problems were never disappointed, for his judgment was always manifestly sound and sensible. It was an education to work under him, and he will be remembered with gratitude and affection by his many friends.

N. A. MACKINTOSH.

Prof. Eugène-Louis Bouvier

IT has recently become known in Britain that Prof. E.-L. Bouvier, for many years head of the department of articulate animals at the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle de France, and later professor of entomology there, died near Paris on January 14, 1944. He was born on April 9, 1856, joined the Paris Museum in 1883, and remained there for the remainder of his active life, except during the years 1889–95, when he was professor at the School of Pharmacy in Paris. In 1902 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and became president in 1925. He received numerous other distinctions both at home and abroad, and was a foreign member of the Linnean Society and the Zoological Society of London.

Bouvier's activities extended over an extraordinarily wide range of subjects. His earlier works include memoirs on Mollusca and Cetacea, and his well-known monograph on *Peripatus*. Shortly after joining the Museum he became especially interested in the Decapod Crustacea, and his researches on this group continued to the end of his life, Bouvier's last work, published in 1942, being devoted to the Corystoidea. His monograph on the Atyidæ is one of the best-known of his many studies on Crustacea. He also completed a monograph of the Pycnogonida.

While on a visit to Plymouth in 1913, he made the interesting discovery (*Nature*, **91**, 633) of the transformation of the Phyllosome larva into the Puerulus stage of the common lobster.

Bouvier first became interested in the habits of insects about 1900, and published studies on the psychology of certain Hymenoptera. In later years he devoted most of his time to entomology, and built up an active department in this subject at the Museum. His general works on the subject include "Habitude et Metamorphoses des Insectes", "Le Communisme chez les Insectes", and "La vie psychique des Insectes", the latter, translated into English by Dr. L. O. Howard, being perhaps his best-known work in Great Britain. After retiring from the Museum, he continued to work on insects and during 1931–38 published six memoirs on the Saturniid moths.

Prof. Bouvier began his active career at a time when evolutionary doctrines were still being contested. He was a student of Edmond Perrier, and as a result of this influence his work was mainly directed to studies on the adaptive evolution of characters in various groups of animals and attempts to elucidate their phylogeny. He was a most enthusiastic research worker and knew how to communicate his interest to others. He became one of the best-known personalities in the scientific world of Paris, and his death removes one of the last links with the great French zoologists of the nineteenth century.

E. HINDLE.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. E. Barclay-Smith, emeritus professor of anatomy in the University of London, on July 5, aged eighty-three.

Sir William Ellis, G.B.E., president during 1924–25 of the Iron and Steel Institute and during 1925–26 of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on July 4, aged eighty-four.

Dr. Robert E. Horton, hydraulic consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on April 22, aged sixty-nine.

Mr. A. G. Hastings White, C.B.E., honorary consulting librarian to the Royal Society, on July 8, aged eighty-one.