

Reviews.

A. Hagmeier. "Aufgaben und Bedeutung der Preussischen Biologischen Anstalt auf Helgoland." *Der Biologe*. III. Jahrg., H. 7. München, 1934.

The importance of the German Biological Station at Helgoland requires no emphasis to marine biologists, yet mention should be made of an instructive illustrated account of this laboratory by its Director, Professor A. Hagmeier, and his colleagues. The laboratory, first established in 1892 under the directorship of Friedrich Heincke, was considerably enlarged during the term of office of his late lamented successor, Professor Wilhelm Mielck. It now stands as a building well equipped for the needs of research workers in the many branches of the study of life in the sea, but the necessary funds are unfortunately still lacking for the final completion of part of the new building.

The Helgoland station carries out to the full the functions of a modern marine biological laboratory. Apart from the work of the permanent staff who are occupied in the continuous observations of the marine biologist, the laboratory serves as a training ground for students and affords accommodation for visiting research-workers.

Besides the general description of the laboratory, the above publication gives short accounts of the various branches of work which cover the ecology of the bottom fauna and plankton, and the study of sea-weeds, and which in their applied aspects range from fishery research to the problems of land formation in the shallow flats. It includes also an account of the Bird Observatory which has been long established and was taken over by the Biological Station.

To those who have not had the opportunity of visiting this famous laboratory the description can be recommended, but to most the value of its work can best be realized by bringing to mind the work of Heincke, Hartlaub, and Mielck, not to mention that of other well-known workers still living.

F. S. R.

J. P. Jacobsen. "Temperaturmessung mit elektrischem Widerstandsthermometer auf der Kattegatexpedition im August 1931." *Medd. Komm. Danmarks Fisk.- og Havunders. Ser. Hydrogr.*, Bd. III, Nr. 1. København, 1935.

This memoir is based on part of the work of the international expedition to the south Kattegat in August 1931. An electrical resistance thermometer recorded on board the German ship "Hunte" and the instrument itself has been described by G. Böhnecke (*Annalen der Hydrogr.*, 61, 122—124).