NOTES.

SAMUEL J. RECORD.

In the death of Dr. Samuel J. Record on 3rd February last a notable figure in forestry has been lost. He was known to us principally in relation to wood anatomy, and as founder of the International Association of Wood Anatomists and editor of "Tropical Woods."

His work extended far beyond the United States, where he was latterly Dean of Yale School of Forestry, especially to South and Central America, but also to co-ordination of wood anatomy studies in all countries concerned with forestry. Just prior to his death he extended an ever helpful hand to us in New Zealand in the identification of Solomon Islands woods upon which current work is progressing with difficulty.

His works are too well known to require mention other than to "Timbers of the New World," 1943, (co-author Professor Hess)—a beautifully illustrated book with anatomical and descriptive data by families and genera.

J. S. REID.

CICADA DAMAGE TO EXOTIC SHADE BEARERS.

Damage by cicada (*Melampsalta cingulata*) is so severe on several of the shade bearing exotics used for interplanting logged indigenous forest on Waimiha State Forest in the Taumarunui district as to make their further use for this purpose a questionable policy. Damage is most prevalent on *Thuja plicata*, *Cupressus macrocarpa* and *C. lawsoniana* while *Cryptomeria japonica* is not affected. Damage is caused to the leading shoot, more often than the laterals, by being weakened by the scar of typical chevron pattern made by the insect in laying its eggs. Breakage occurs at this point after the following season's growth. Exposed trees appear to be attacked more frequently than those sheltered by secondary growth. Tawa forest is a favourite haunt of the cicada.

F. J. RANGER.

TAWA INVADING BEECH FOREST.

Conflict between species is of course a fundamental ecological phenomenon evident in all natural forests. In our rain-forest the beeches (*Nothofagus spp.*) and tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) perhaps provide the most striking examples of advance by infiltration, but it is most unusual to find these two overlapping in their natural distribution. A most interesting area has been found where the two are in direct conflict.