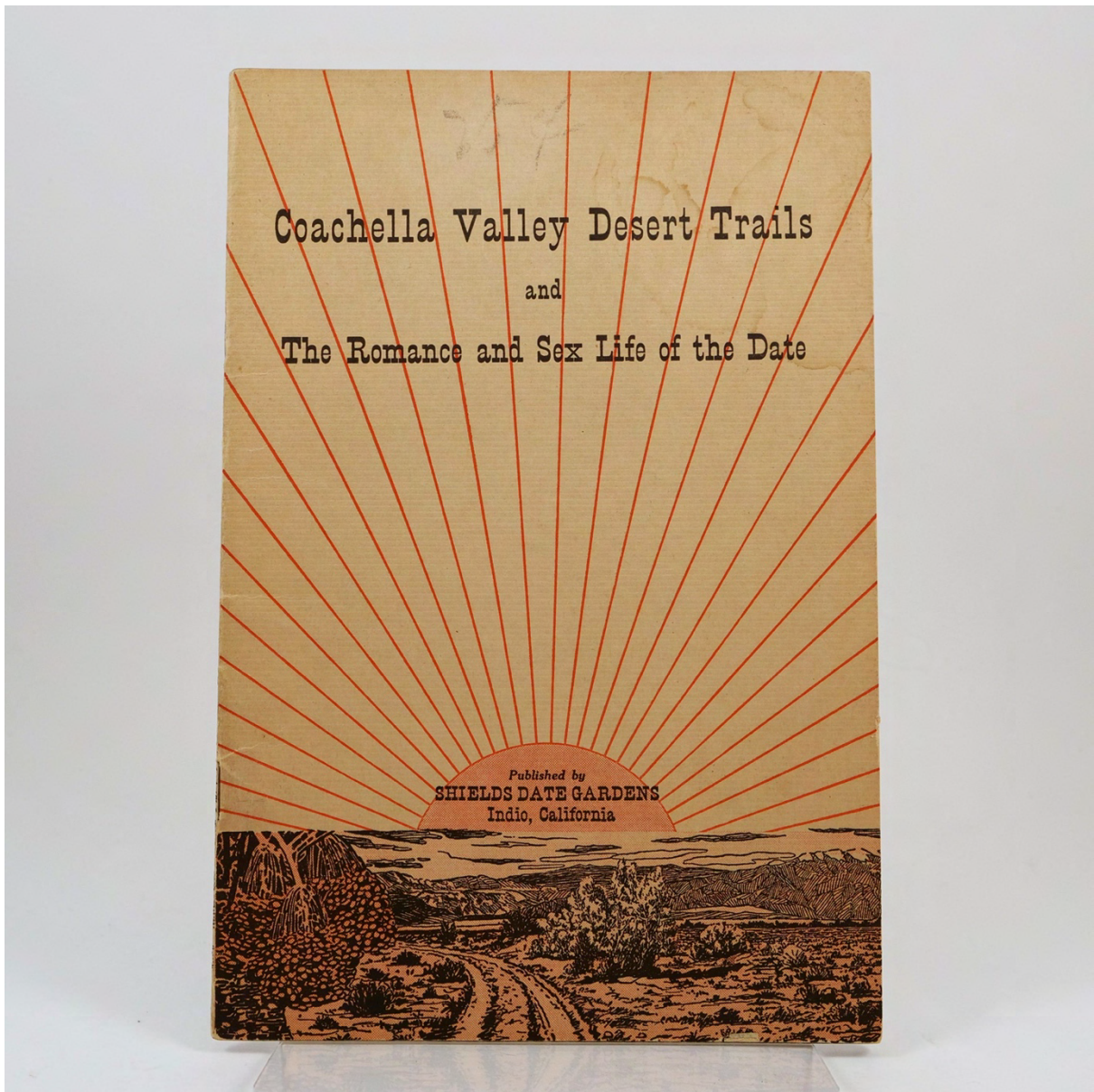
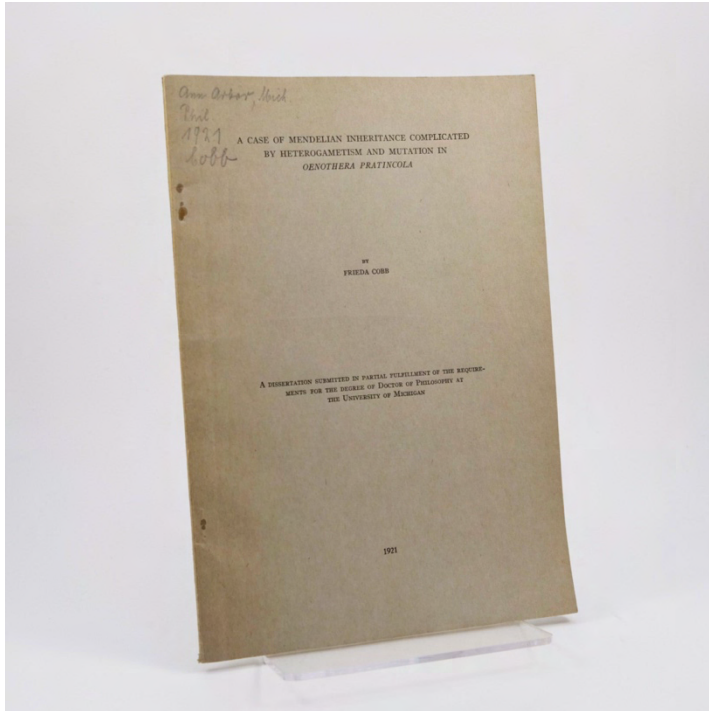


# *Alembic* RARE $\ominus$ BOOKS

OFFPRINTS & PAMPHLETS  
APRIL, 2024



No. 23



1. [Blanchard] Cobb, Frieda. **A Case of Mendelian Inheritance Complicated by Heterogametism and Mutation in *Oenothera Pratincola*. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Michigan. [Offprint from] *Genetics* Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1921. *Genetics*, 1921. 44-page offprint. Original grey wrappers printed in black, wire-stitched. Contemporary pencilled note to the upper wrapper. Ink stamp of the University of Bonn on the verso of the title. Wrappers very lightly rubbed and toned, with small discoloured spots from the staples. Excellent condition.**

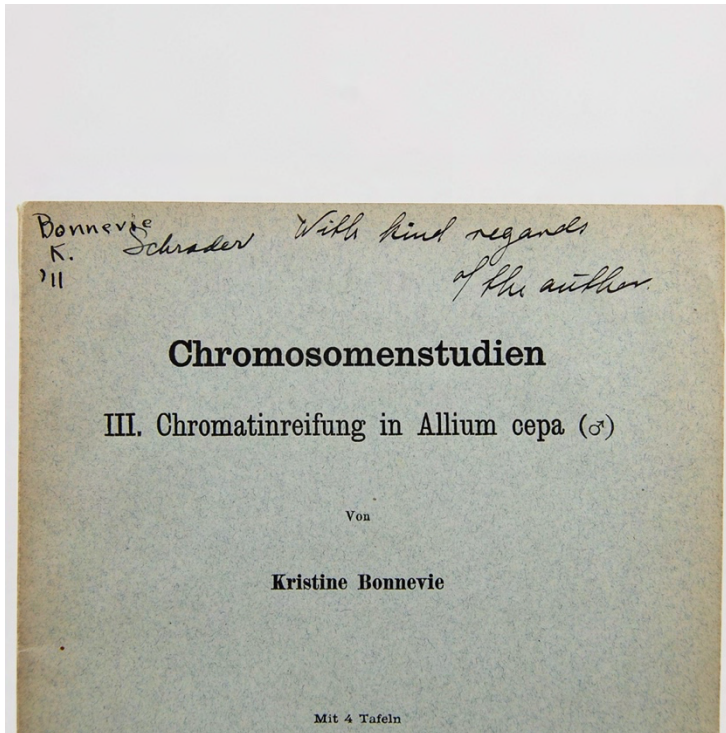
The dissertation of geneticist and scientific administrator Frieda Blanchard, née Cobb (1889-1977), the first scientist to demonstrate Mendelian inheritance in a reptile.

Cobb's father, Nathan Augustus Cobb, was a pioneering plant pathologist who involved his daughters in his work. "Frieda developed an enthusiasm for science and a love for plants and animals. In Hawaii, where her father studied the diseases of sugar cane, Frieda worked in the laboratory he organised" (Ogilvie p. 141). She attended Radcliffe College and completed her bachelor's at the University of Illinois in 1916.

"In the fall of 1916, after a summer helping her father with nematode research at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, Frieda Cobb moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the request of Harley Harris Bartlett, director of the University of Michigan Botanical Gardens and a pioneer in plant genetics. There she became not only his graduate student but also, in 1919, the assistant director of the gardens. Together, Bartlett and Cobb developed the gardens as a major center for *Oenothera* (evening primrose) research as they tried to solve some of the puzzles in the newly developing science of genetics. Cobb earned her doctorate in 1920 with a study of Mendelian inheritance in certain strains of *Oenothera*. Because Bartlett was often away from Ann Arbor, Cobb became the active administrator of the gardens, maintaining facilities for scientific research and an atmosphere conducive to such research. That arrangement continued until the 1950s when both retired" (Ogilvie, p. 141).

Cobb married the herpetologist Frank N. Blanchard in 1922, and they worked together on the garter snake, with Frieda concentrating on genetics. "Their work, carried on over many years, provided the first demonstration of Mendelian inheritance in a reptile" and when Frank died in 1937, Frieda "continued their work as well as her other research and raised their three children" (Ogilvie. p. 141).

00471 £100



2. **Bonnevie, Kristine.**  
**"Chromosomenstudien III. Chromatinreifung in Allium cepa. Mit 4 Tafeln." Offprint from The Archiv for Zellforschung volume 6, number 2.**

Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1911. Octavo. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 4 plates of which 1 is folding and the others are double page. Ownership signature "Ric" and short note on the upper wrapper. Wrappers a little toned at the extremities, lightly rubbed, lower corner bumped, contents faintly toned. A very good copy.

Offprint, presentation copy inscribed by the author on the upper wrapper, "Schrader, with kind regards of the author".

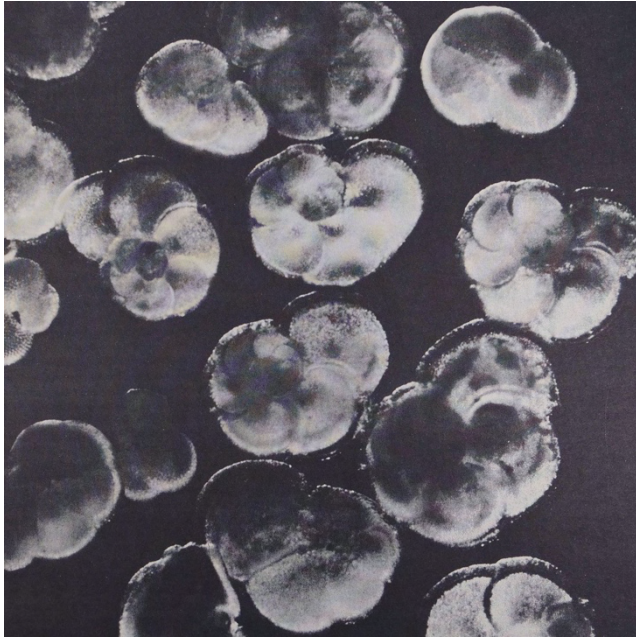
Cell biologist Kristine Bonnevie (1872-1949) was Norway's first female professor and the first woman member of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences. She studied with chromosome researcher Theodor Boveri in Germany and was awarded a PhD in 1906.

"The problem of chromosome halving in the sex cells was not well understood at the time, and her work challenged the classic work of the Norwegian cytologists Alette and Kristian Emil Schreiner. In response to criticism by the Schreiners about her chromosomal work, Bonnevie went to Columbia University where she worked on sex chromosomes in the sea snake, under E. B. Wilson, verifying her earlier work... In 1908, she extended her work to non-dividing chromosomes in related organisms. She continued work on mitosis even after she gave up other work in cytology (*Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*)."

On Bonnevie's return to Norway she became a professor of zoology at the University of Oslo (then Christiania) and did significant work on human genetic diseases and fingerprint patterns. "By 1949, almost every Norwegian cytologist had been trained by her" (BDWS). Bonnevie received a number of awards for her social and political work, including being made St. Olaf knight, First Class, for organising deliveries of food to the Norwegian resistance during the Second World War.

The subject of this paper is the maturation of chromatin in the chromosomes of the common onion, chromatin being the cellular material that packages DNA into dense chromosomes in preparation for cell division. The recipient is uncertain, but may have been the prominent chromosome researcher Franz Schrader (1891-1962) or his wife, Sally, also a cytologist (1895-1984). Franz Schrader was a generation younger than Bonnevie, but it's possible that this offprint was sent to him sometime after publication, perhaps as part of correspondence between the two scientists. Schrader was certainly well aware of Bonnevie's work, and in 1935 cited her in the first paragraph of his paper "Notes on the Mitotic Behaviour of Long Chromosomes".

00339 £250



3. **Emiliani, Cesare. Ancient Temperatures. Reprinted from Scientific American, February 1958.** San Francisco: W. H. Freeman and Company, 1958.

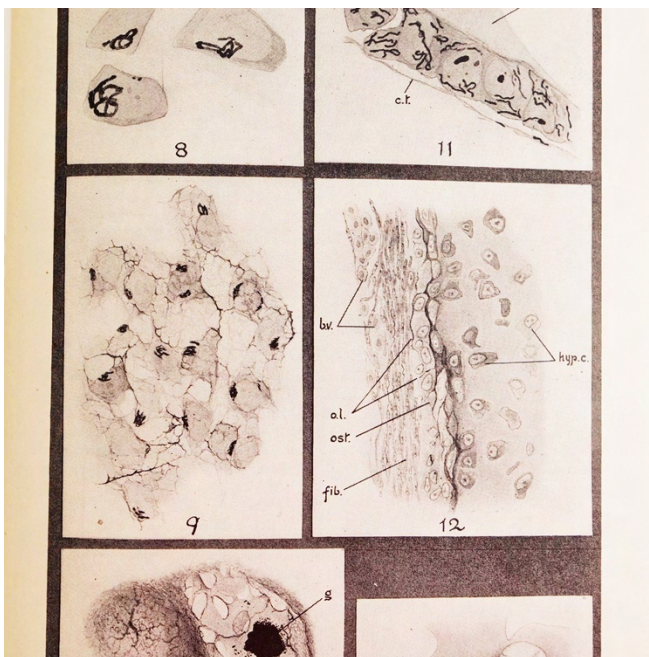
*12-page pamphlet, stapled. Illustrations throughout. Very faintly toned at the extreme edges of the spine and wrappers. A superb copy.*

Offprint of an early popular article on ancient climate by one of the founders of the field, Cesare Emiliani (1922-1995).

During the late 1950s Emiliani studied the tests (shells) of marine amoebas, called foraminifera, that are found on the floors of the deep oceans. He realised that the oxygen isotope composition of the tests

was influenced by atmospheric conditions at the time they were alive and that the deep-sea cores could be used to chart climate going back millions of years. This work laid the foundation for modern analysis of past climates. It also established that the ice ages were a cyclic phenomena; contributed to our understanding ocean floor spreading and plate tectonics; and provided influential support for the hypothesis of Milutin Milanković that climate changes in the deep past had been driven by long-term alterations in the Earth's orbit and geology. Emiliani remained a leading figure in the study of Earth's climate history through the 1990s, heand was awarded both the Vega Medal and the Alexander Aggasiz Medal.

00505 £35



4. **Fell, Honor B. The Histogenesis of Cartilage and Bone in the Long Bones of the Embryonic Fowl [in] The Journal of Morphology and Physiology, Vol. 40, No. 3, Sept. 5, 1925.** Philadelphia: The Wistar Institute Press, 1925.

*Octavo. 44-page offprint, wire-stitched, original buff wrappers printed in black. 4 illustrations from photomicrographs within the text. Author's name in black ink, "1925a" in red crayon, and ownership stamp of L. G. Dunn to the upper cover. Two-inch closed tear to the title not affecting text, staples rusted, a little light rubbing and some short nicks to the edges of the wrappers. Very good condition.*

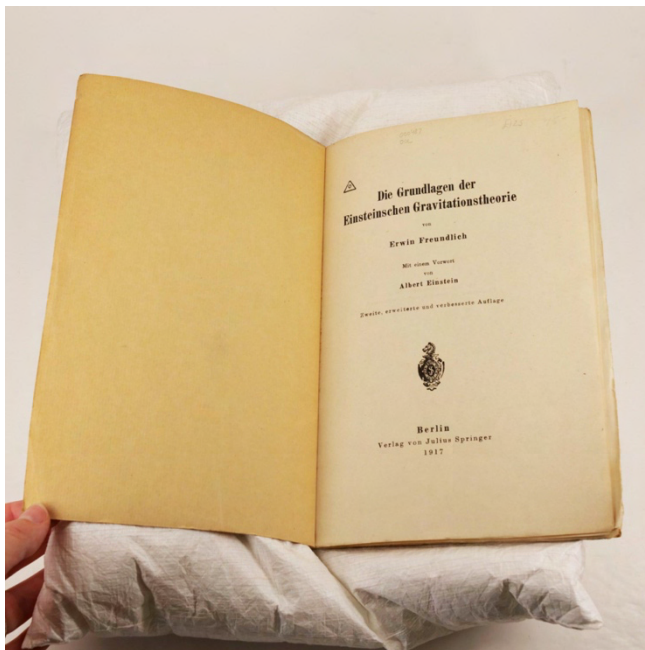
First edition, first printing. The rare offprint of the first major work by

prominent cell biologist Honor B. Fell (1900-1986). We can locate only one institutional copy, at the University of Southern California.

Fell's childhood interest in nature was encouraged by her parents, and she received an unusually science-focused education. She earned four degrees at St. Andrews and the University of Edinburgh and then went to Cambridge "to learn a new technique pioneered by T. S. P. Strangeways in his research hospital. Tissues culture was a relatively new art at this time, and he had developed it to the extent that he could study the behavior of living cells on a warm stage. Fell was impressed, and when Strangeways offered her a job as scientific assistant with a grant from the Medical Research Council, she accepted. Her first major study was on chick embryos, examining their cartilage and bones. This work culminated in her first important paper from the Strangeways in 1925, a study of the histogenesis of bone and cartilage in the long bone of embryonic chicks. From this beginning, she used techniques of organ culture to analyze the actions of various agents upon the cells of bone, cartilage, and associated tissues. The preliminary study was continued, and in 1926 she and Strangeways demonstrated that cartilage would not only grow but would differentiate in culture" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 440).

When Strangeways died in 1926 Fell was appointed director of the institute, a position she held for the next forty-one years, performing important research on vitamin A and rheumatoid arthritis. Her work also contributed to the discovery of interleukin-1, an important agent of the immune system. Fell was made a fellow of the Royal Society and Dame Commander of the British Empire, and received honorary degrees from Harvard, Cambridge, and Smith College.

00646 £500



5. **Freundlich, Erwin. Die Grundlagen der Einsteinschen Gravitationstheorie. Mit einem Vorwort von Albert Einstein.** Berlin: Julius Springer, 1917.

*Duodecimo. Original cream wrappers printed in black. 1 leaf of publisher's ads at rear. Short pencil note to upper wrapper. Wrappers toned and rubbed with a few small marks, creases and nicks. Contents fresh. A very good copy.*

Second impression (originally published the previous year) of this proposal for testing Einstein's theory of relativity.

Erwin Finlay-Freundlich (1885-1964) knew Einstein well during the period when they both lived in Berlin, and

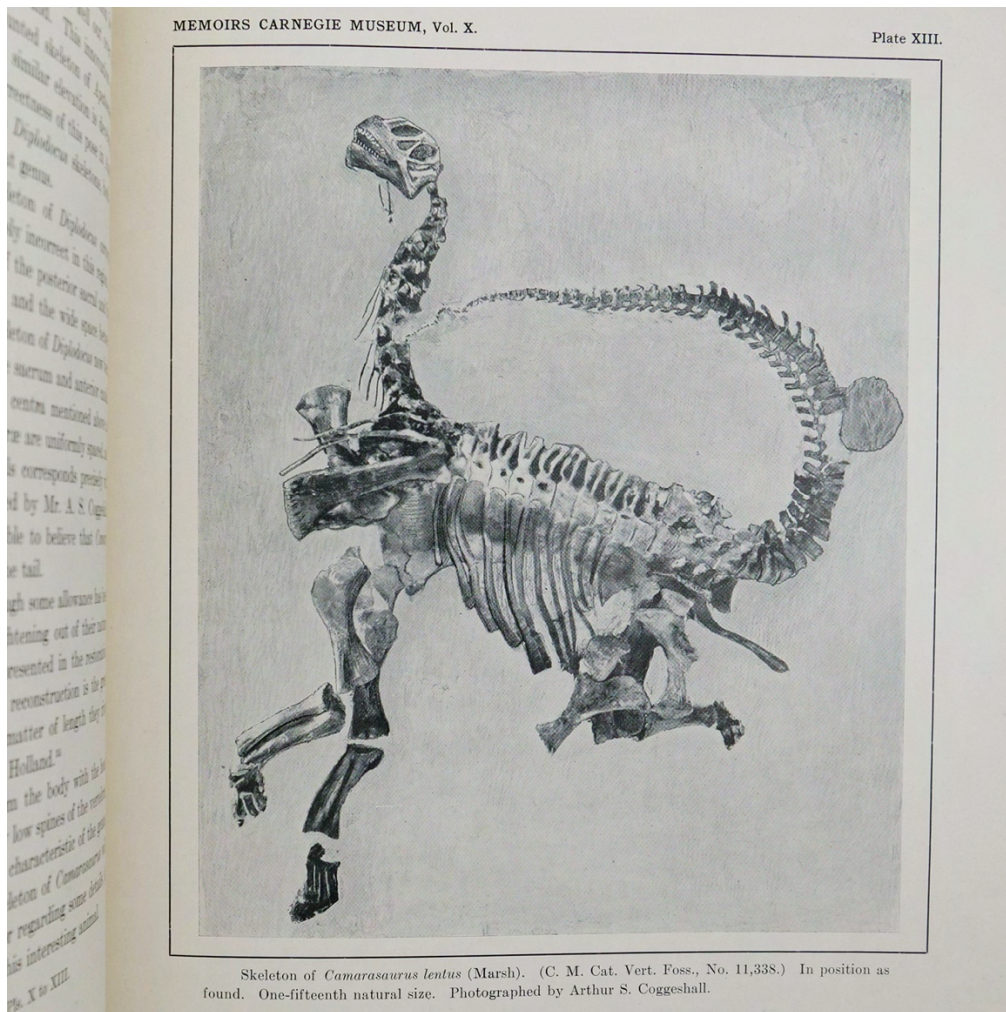
astronomical proofs of Einstein's theories were among his major research interests.

"The quest for high accuracy in the measurement of the redshift in the solar spectrum led him to plan the building of the famous Einstein tower in Potsdam. He was also involved in some of the earliest attempts to measure the deflection of starlight during eclipses. In the summer of 1914 he led an expedition to the Crimea to observe a total solar eclipse. Caught by the outbreak of the First World War, he and some of his party were interned by the Russians as enemy aliens. Fortunately, the group was soon exchanged for some Russian officers who had been early taken

as prisoners of war” (Batten “Obituary: Erwin Finlay-Freundlich”, *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, issue 1, vol. 96, p. 33, 1985).

It is possible that this failure led to the rapid acceptance of general relativity several years later. “Einstein had not completed his work on that theory in 1914, and was predicting a deflection of starlight... only half the value that he gave in the definitive paper of 1915. Had Freundlich been successful in 1914, he would thus have found twice the expected value, and Einstein’s later paper, instead of appearing as a brilliant predication, might have seemed an ad hoc adjustment of the theory to fit the observations” (Batten, p. 33).

00487 £125



6. **Gilmore, Charles W. "A Nearly Complete Articulated Skeleton of Camarasaurus a Saurischian Dinosaur from the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah"** [And] "Osteology of Ornithopodous Dinosaurs from the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah." Extracted from *Memoirs Carnegie Museum*, Vol. X. No. 3, pp. 347-410. Issued July 10, 1925. Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie Museum, 1925.

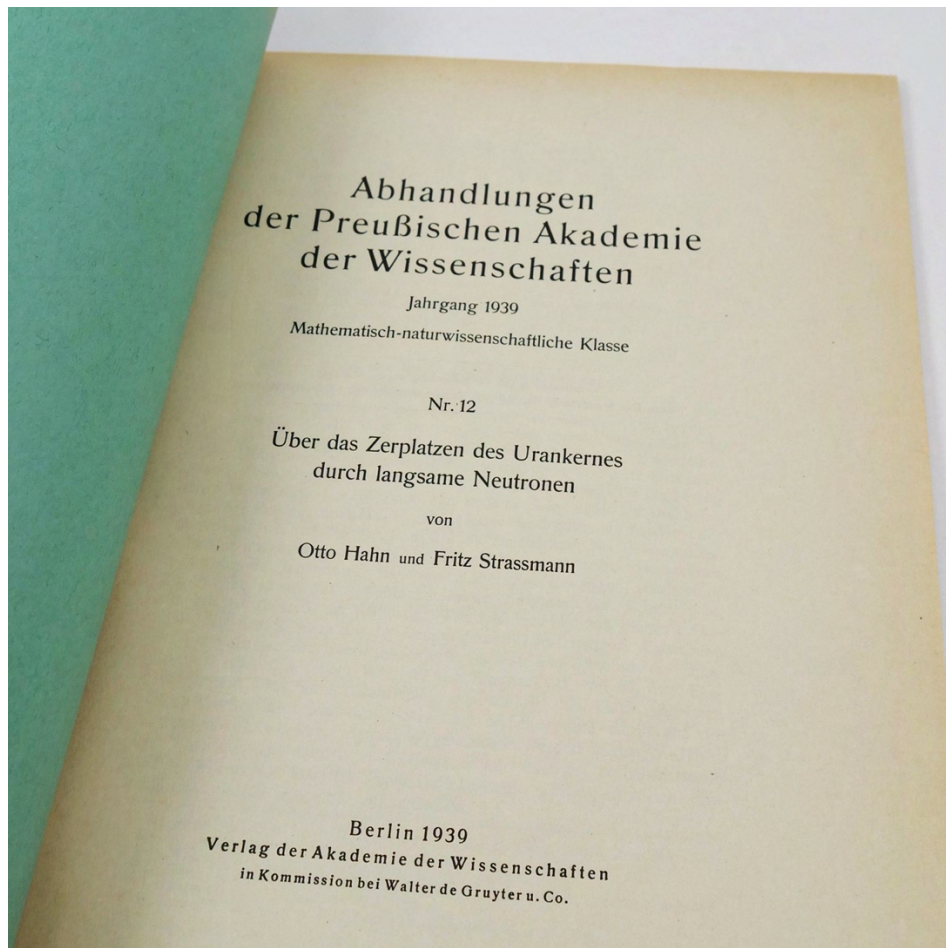
*Folio. Original wrappers printed in black, wire-stitched. Unopened. Housed in a new, custom archival folder by Bainbridge Conservation. 6 plates, of which 1 is folding. This offprint was previously bound in an over-sized card binding applied by a library, with the upper and lower wrapper each having an additional stiff paper backing applied. The card binding has been removed by Bainbridge Conservation, who professionally conserved the spine with tissue, but the stiff paper backing on the wrappers has been left intact. Some loss from the corners of the*

*original wrappers, especially the upper wrapper, but not affecting text. Edges of wrappers a little toned, minor paper flaws affecting a few leaves, top corners of the final few leaves creased. A good copy.*

The rare offprint announcing, “the most perfect sauropod skeleton ever discovered” (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 40).

The superb, nearly complete specimen of a juvenile *Camarasaurus* was discovered at the Carnegie quarry shortly after it became Dinosaur National Monument. “In 1925 Gilmore described the specimen in this fully illustrated memoir” which includes a photo of the fossil as it was found and later as it was displayed as a panel mount (Ashworth). “The articulation of the bones allowed Gilmore to conclude that *Camarasaurus* did not have its highest elevation at the shoulders, as Osborn and Mook had reconstructed it, but rather stood highest at the hips, like *Apatosaurus* and *Diplodocus*” (Ashworth).

00701 £350



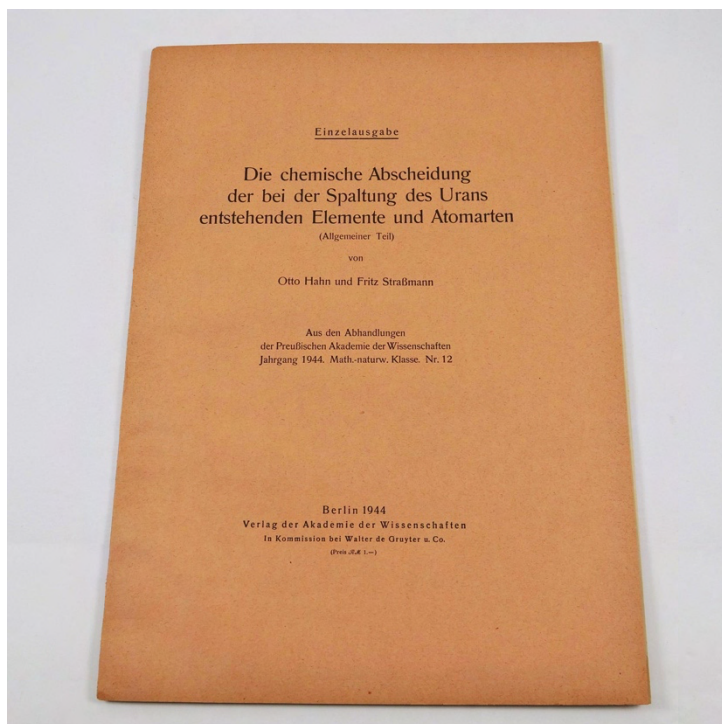
THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF NUCLEAR FISSION  
7. **Hahn, Otto & Fritz Strassman. Über das Zerplatzen des Urankernes durch langsame Neutronen Abhandlungen der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Jahrgang 1939. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse.** Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1939.

*Quarto. 20-page offprint, original green wrappers printed in black. A little fading along the spine and edges, lightly rubbed at the extremities. An excellent copy.*

The Abhandlungen offprint of the first of Hahn and Strassman's "three fundamental papers on nuclear fission, containing the first comprehensive account of the phenomenon" (Hook & Norman, *Norman Library of Science and Medicine* 963). Abhandlungen issues in the green wrappers are not true offprints because in theory they could contain multiple papers, though in the case of the Hahn & Strassman fission papers each contains only the one paper. Offprints in the orange wrappers labelled "Einzelausgabe" are the true offprints, as they only ever contained a single paper.

"In 1938 Hahn and Strassman had demonstrated the presence of radioactive barium, lanthanum and cerium among the products of neutron bombardment of uranium, an observation that seemed to contradict all previous experiences of nuclear physics" (Hook & Norman). They announced these unexplained findings in an earlier paper published in *Naturwissenschaften* on January 6th, 1939, but before that wrote to Lise Meitner, then in exile in Copenhagen, "telling her of their baffling discovery and asking for advice. It was this letter that inspired Meitner and her nephew Otto Frisch to create their hypothesis of a fission process, which they published on 11 February 1939" (Hook & Norman). The present paper was presented at the May 25th, 1939, meeting of the Akademie and published on September 18th of that year. The following two papers in this series would not appear until 1944 and 1945.

00786 £1,250



**8. Hahn, Otto & Fritz Strassman. Die Chemische Abscheidung der bei Spaltung des Urans entstehenden Elemente und Atomarten (Allgemeiner Teil).**

Aus den Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Jahrgang 1944. Math.-naturw. Klasse. Nr. 12. Einzelausgabe. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1944.

*Quarto. 14-page offprint. Original orange wrappers printed in black. Just a little rubbed and toned along the edges, contents very lightly toned in the margins. An excellent copy.*

The true offprint, in the orange wrappers, of the third of Hahn and Strassman's "three fundamental

papers on nuclear fission, containing the first comprehensive account of the phenomenon" (Hook & Norman, *Norman Library of Science and Medicine* 963).

The first paper in the series (see above) was published on September 18th, 1939, with the second appearing in 1942.

00787 £750





9. **Klieneberger, Emmy. Über die Größe und Beschaffenheit der Zellkerne mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Systematik. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der hohen naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Königlichen Universität zu Frankfurt a. M. Dresden: Druck von C. Heinrich, 1917.**

*Duodecimo. Original yellow wrappers printed in black. 1 plate. Diagrams and charts within the text. Three institutional ink stamps on the upper wrapper. Wrappers tanned with some short closed tears, splits, and chips at the ends of the spine and the corners of the upper wrapper. Contents tanned. A very good copy.*

First edition, first impression of the doctoral dissertation of prominent bacteriologist Emmy Klieneberger-Nobel (1892-1985).

Klieneberger-Nobel's doctorate was in botany, with mathematics and zoology as areas of special interest. This, her dissertation, is on the nature of cell nuclei. After graduation she worked part-time in the zoology laboratory at Goethe University and then found a position as a bacteriologist at the Hygiene Institute in Frankfurt. "Although she knew little about bacteriology when she began, by 1930 she had become a member of the German Society for Hygiene and Bacteriology and a member of the institute's medical faculty" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 705).

After Hitler's ascent Klieneberger-Nobel emigrated to the UK, where she obtained two further degrees at London University and joined the staff of the Lister Institute. Her main area of research was the mycoplasma, the genus of microbes that lack a cell wall and were suspected to be an intermediate form of life between bacteria and viruses.

"She discovered a variant, known as the 'L-form', which she named for the Lister Institute. Recognising that there were variants within the mycoplasma, Klieneberger-Nobel developed a medium to grow the mycoplasma that caused an unusual strain of bronchopneumonia in rodents. She found that after incubating for several days, colonies had grown that were similar to those of the well-known pleuropneumonia and agalactia. New morphological forms were found in dogs as well as rodents, and a saprophytic strain was found in sewage and soil" (Ogilvie, p. 705).

00486 £45



10. **Lambe, Lawrence M. The Cretaceous Theropodous Dinosaur Gorgosaurus.**

Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1917.

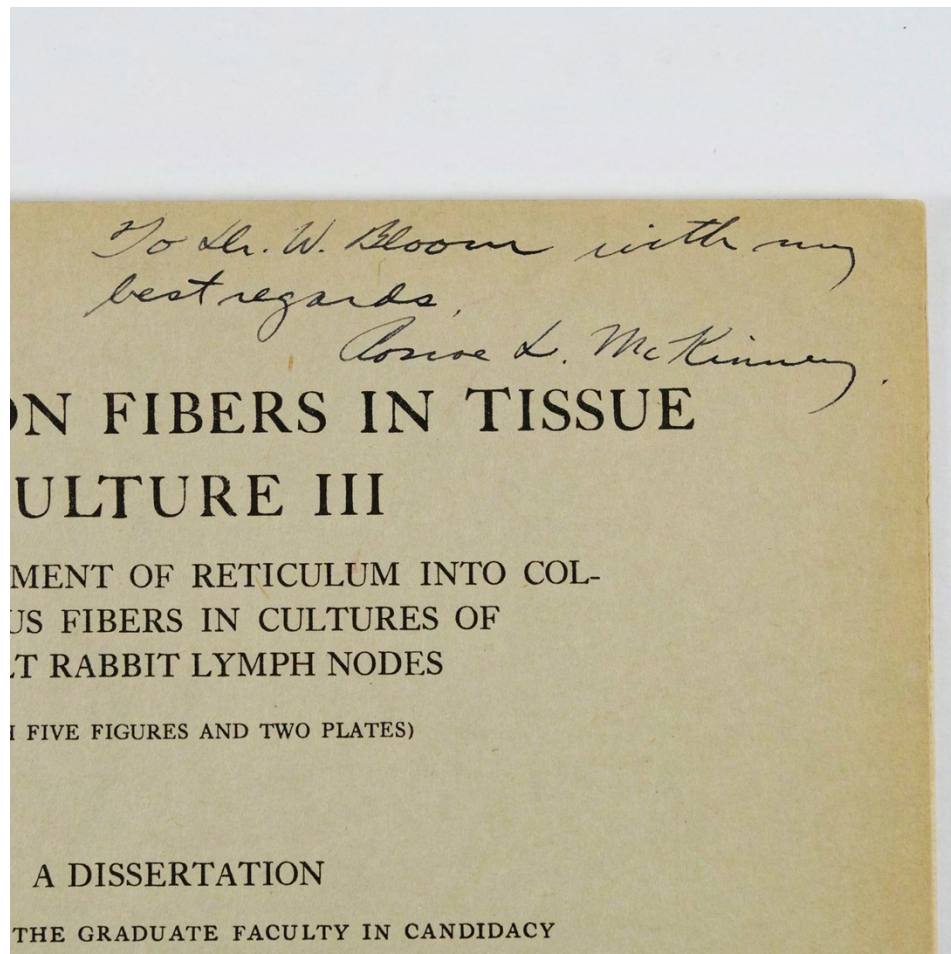
*Octavo. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 7 engraved folding plates, 4 illustrations from photos and 38 engravings within the text. Ink stamps of the Geological Society of London to the upper wrapper and title.*

*Ownership ink stamp of William P. Ogilvie to the upper wrapper. Wrappers a little rubbed and dulled, spine panel slightly toned, hinges reinforced with tape, paper flaw to the edge of the front blank. A very good copy.*

First edition of this important monograph that was one of the first publications to illustrate a dinosaur in non-standing positions.

Author Lawrence Lambe (1863-1919) “was one of the first dinosaur hunters to discover the richness of the Red Deer River beds in Alberta around the turn of the century, but he was not an avid field worker, and he moved on to become Chief Paleontologist for the Geological Survey of Canada. in 1912 he commissioned the Sternberg family to collect dinosaurs for Canada, and it was Lambe’s task to sort out, name, and describe the tons of fossils that were subsequently unearthed and sent to Ottawa. A nearly complete skeleton of *Gorgosaurus* (now *Albertosaurus*), found by the Sternbergs in 1913, is the subject of the monograph... Lambe included many kinds of illustrations in his article: photographs of the field excavation, a drawing of the fossil as found, and a full skeletal restoration. But the most striking illustration is a set of four very faint pen drawings, showing life restorations of *Gorgosaurus* in standing, sitting, feeding, and lying positions. The drawings, done by Arthur Miles under Lambe’s direction, were among the first to show a dinosaur in other than the usual standing posture” (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 36).

00625 £250



DISSERTATION OF THE FIRST BLACK PHD IN ANATOMY,  
INSCRIBED TO HIS DOCTORAL ADVISOR

11. **McKinney, Roscoe Lewis. Studies on Fibers in Tissue Culture III.** The Development of Reticulum into Collagenous Fibers in Cultures of Adult Rabbit Lymph Nodes (with Five Figures and Two Plates). A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate Faculty in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Anatomy, 1930. Reprinted from Arch. für Experimentelle Zellforschung IX: 14-35. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago, 1929.

*25-page pamphlet. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 4 colour plates, 5 illustrations from microphotographs within the text. Closed tears to the wrappers at the head and tail of spine, light toning and dulling at the edges of the wrappers, a few light marks, contents faintly toned. Very good condition.*

The rare dissertation of the first Black American to earn a doctorate in anatomy, a presentation copy inscribed from the author to his doctoral advisor on the upper wrapper, "To Dr. W. Bloom with my best regards, Roscoe L. McKinney". WorldCat locates only three institutional copies: at Duke University, the University of Chicago, and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

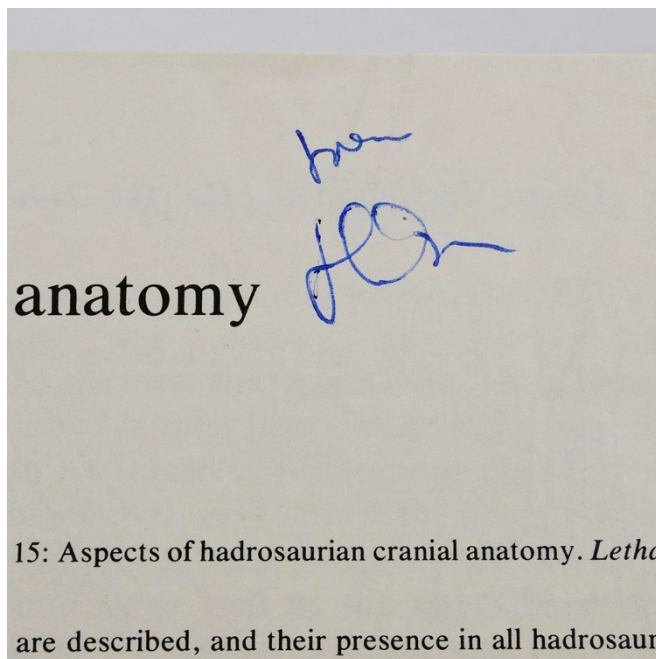
Roscoe L. McKinney (1900-1978) earned his bachelor's degree from Bates College in 1921 and then worked as a biology professor, first at Morehouse and then Howard University, where his department head was the famed zoologist Ernest Everett Just.

McKinney's doctoral work was done at the University of Chicago where, "he became involved in tissue culture studies under the late Alexander Maximow and later under professor William Bloom. Illustrations and citations of work contained in his PhD thesis there were later included in several succeeding editions of the *Textbook of Histology* by Maximow and Bloom" (obituary in the *Journal of the National Medical Association*, volume 71, number 5, May 1979).

After completing his doctorate, McKinney founded the Howard University anatomy department and was its chairman between 1930 and 1947, concurrently serving as vice-dean of the College of Medicine. During the 1950s and 60s he spent significant time overseas, first as a Fulbright fellow at the Royal College of Medicine in Baghdad, then as an instructor at the Osmania Medical College of Hyderabad. He worked as a consultant in anatomy at the University of Saigon during the height of the Vietnam War, between 1969 and 1971.

The recipient of this offprint, McKinney's advisor William Bloom (1899-1972), was a prominent histologist, "well-known for his research on cells of connective tissue and their interrelationships; the ionizing radiation on cells and tissues; and the development of clinical hematology. He developed apparatus for pinpointing small parts of cells, including chromosomes, with beams of ionizing or ultra-violet radiations... He was also part of the Manhattan Project, where he studied the effects of radiation on cells" (finding aid for the William Bloom Papers, University of Chicago Library, 2009).

00557 £1,250



12. **Maryańska, Teresa & Halszka Osmólska. Aspects of Hadrosaurian Cranial Anatomy [offprint from] *Lethaia*, Volume 12, pp. 265-273.** Oslo: Lethaia, 1979.

*10-page offprint, wire-stitched. Illustrations within the text. A little minor creasing. Excellent condition.*

A rare, inscribed offprint by Halszka Osmólska (1930-2008), "one of the most productive dinosaur paleontologists of her generation" and "a giant" in the field (Dodson, "Polish Women in the Gobi – In Loving Memory of Halszka Osmólska", *American Paleontologist*, Vol. 16, No. 3, Fall 2008). Inscribed by the author on the upper cover using an abbreviated form of her signature, "from HOSm...".

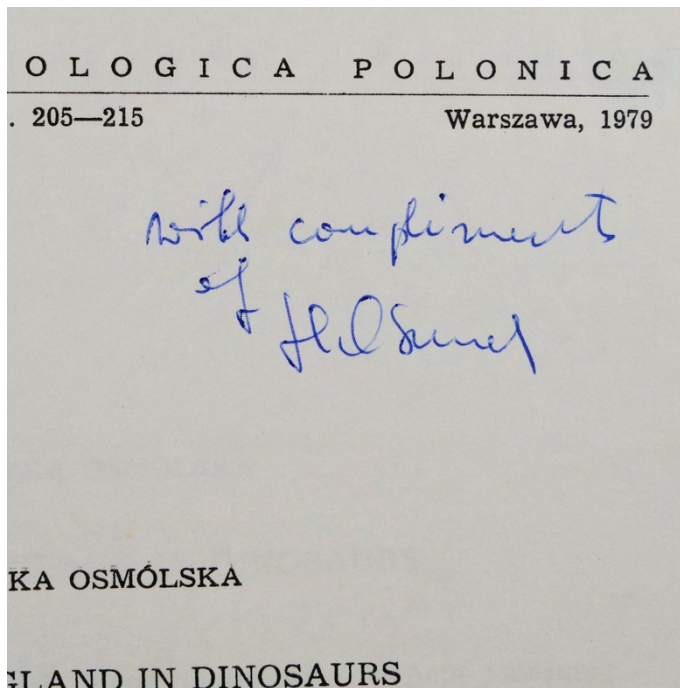
This article reports the authors' observations of hadrosaur cranial structures, based on fossils collected from the Upper Cretaceous Nemegt Formation by the Polish-Mongolian Paleontological Expeditions, as well as examination of specimens at the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

Osmólska graduated from the University of Warsaw in 1955 and spent most of her career at the Institute of Paleobiology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, where she served as director between 1984 and 1989 and also as editor of the Institute's journal, *Acta Palaeontologica*.

She was a member of the important Polish-Mongolian expeditions to the Gobi, which were led by Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska between 1965 and 1971 and resulted in the excavation of thirty-five tons of fossils. These excavations “added greatly to our understanding of the diversity of dinosaurs. The material collected in those few years provided material for major portions of the careers of five or six Polish scientists” and “the scientific descriptions of dinosaurs that soon began to flow from the expeditions were almost exclusively written by Polish women, women who up to then had published on Paleozoic invertebrates” (Dodson). Osmólska was one of these specialists, and much of her work on the Mongolian fossils was carried out in partnership with another prominent palaeontologist, Teresa Maryńska (1937-2019), the lead author of this piece.

Over the course of her career, Osmólska “was responsible for the description of 15 genera of dinosaurs. She was solo author of four of these, and first author of two more. The remarkable team of Maryńska and Osmólska was responsible for naming eight genera. She was honored in the names of a basal archosaur, *Osmolskina czatkwiczensis* (Borsuk-Białynicka & Evans, 2003) and two dinosaurs: the oviraptorosaur *Citipati osmolskae* (Clark et al., 2001), and most recently (June 2008) *Velociraptor osmolskae* (Godefroit et al., 2008). She was elected to honorary life membership in the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in 2003” (Dodson).

00675 £50



13. **Osmólska, Halszka. Nasal Salt Gland in Dinosaurs (Nosowe Gruczoły solne u Dinozaurów). [Offprint from] Acta Palaeontologica Polonica, Volume 24, Number 2, pages 205-215.**

Warsaw: Zakład Paleobiologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, 1979.

*11-page offprint. Original white wrappers printed in black. Skull diagrams within the text. A couple of minor creases and scratches, primarily to the lower wrapper. Excellent condition.*

A rare offprint by Halszka Osmólska, inscribed by the author on the upper cover, “with compliments of H. Osmólska”. This paper discusses the purpose of nasal glands in dinosaurs,

and whether they were used to excrete salt, as in some bird species.

00674 £50

the crest is entirely different in both genera, the hollow crest of *Tsintaosaurus* being formed from the nasals exclusively. The postcranial skeleton of *Saurolophus* is of the hadrosaurine type while that of *Tsintaosaurus* is typically lambeosaurine. Thus these two genera cannot be assigned within the same subfamily.

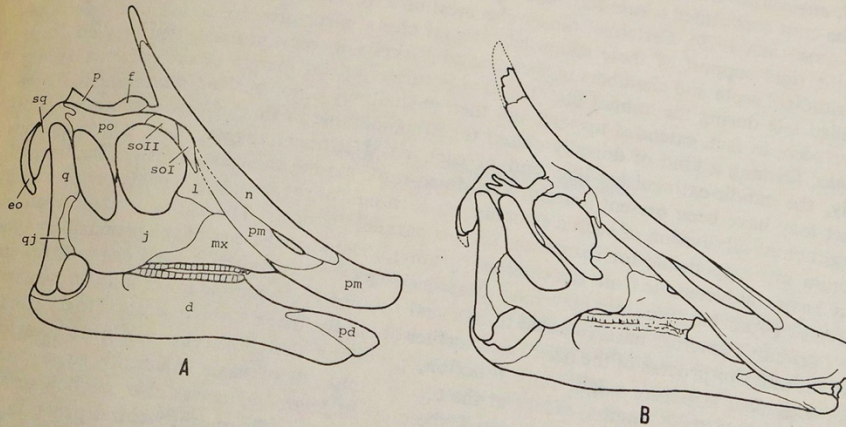


Fig. 6

A *Saurolophus angustirostris* ROZHDESTVENSKY, lateral view of skull; based upon ZPAL MgD-I/159; B *Saurolophus osborni* BROWN; redrawn from BROWN 1912: fig. 1b, simplified. Not to scale. Abbreviations: *d* dental, *eo* exoccipital, *pd* prefrontal, *qj* quadratojugal, others as in figs. 3 and 5.

We have noticed previously (MARYAŃSKA and OSMÓLSKA 1979) that the frontal in the Mongolian representative of *Saurolophus* is completely excluded from the supraorbitals I and II. It is reasonable to accept that the Mongolian representative is congeneric, as the process

14. **Maryńska, Teresa & Halszka Osmólska. Cranial Anatomy of Saurolophus Angustirostris with Comments on the Asian Hadrosauridae (Dinosauria).** Results of the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions—Part IX [offprint from] *Palaeontologia Polonica* Number 42, pp. 5-24. Warsaw & Kraków: Zakład Paleobiologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, 1981. 11-page offprint, perfect bound. Original olive wrappers printed in black. 2 plates, illustrations within the text. Some minor creasing at the spine and light rubbing along the edges, small spot to the title page. Very good condition.

An uncommon offprint announcing results from the important Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions (see above).

Teresa Maryńska was associated with the Museum of the Earth at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, serving as vice-director between 1976 and 2006. "Her research was initially on invertebrate palaeontology. Her thesis concerned the Bryozoa, but she was always interested in vertebrates and looked for an opportunity to study them. Eventually, she was invited to participate in the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions to the Gobi desert, and became an active, highly appreciated participant of all four expeditions" (Borsuk-Białynicka). Maryńska's first dinosaur research was on the ankylosaurs, and her magnum opus on their anatomy and taxonomy was published in 1977. She then worked on specimens of the pacycephalosaurs, protoceratopsians, hadrosaurs, and oviraptors.

00676 £35

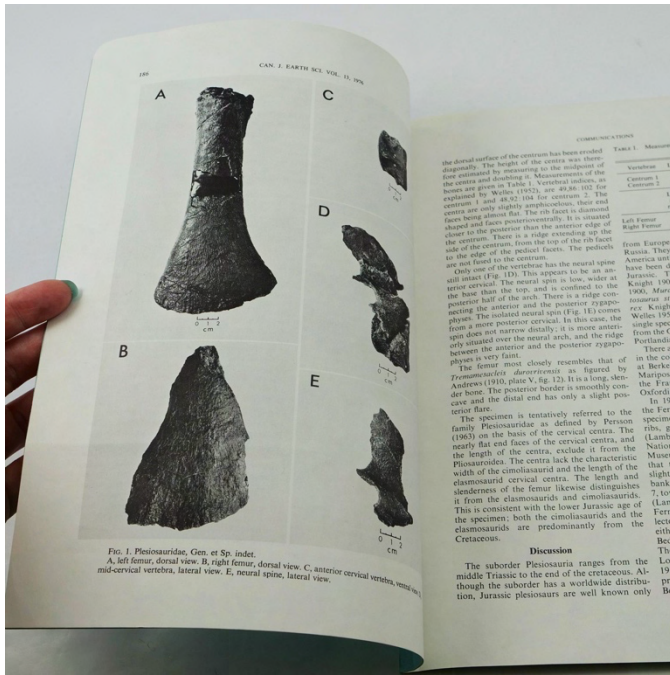


15. **Mead Cycle Company. Crusader Bicycles advertising booklet.** Chicago: the Hollister Press for the Mead Cycle Company, [early 20th-century].  
*12-page advertising pamphlet, stapled self-wraps. Colour and two-tone chromolithographs. 2 horizontal creases from folding, some spotting and dulling to the cover. Very good condition.*

An attractive, early 20th-century advertising booklet for Crusader Bicycles by the Mead Cycle Company of Chicago. Founded in 1889, Mead was one of Chicago's first bicycle manufacturers, selling nationally through mail order catalogues such as this one.

The pamphlet includes two wonderful chromolithographs, including a double page spread depicting the Advance Model Crusader de Luxe for \$19.85 and the Crusader Coaster-Brake Special for \$17.80. The upper cover advertises the firm's policies, including free shipping, a 30-day free trial, and five year guarantee, and there are also ads for a variety of accessories.

00272 £100



16. Nicholls, Elizabeth L. "The Oldest Known North American Occurrence of the Plesiosauria (Reptilia: Sauropterygia) from the Liassic (Lower Jurassic) Fernie Group, Alberta, Canada." [Offprint from] Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Volume 13, Number 1, pages 185-188. [Ottawa]: National Research Council, Canada, 1976.

4-page offprint. Wire-stitched, original blue wrappers printed in black. Illustrations from black and white photographs within the text. Shelf numbers in black ink to the upper wrapper. Corner of the upper wrapper creased, mild horizontal crease affecting wrappers and contents. Very good condition.

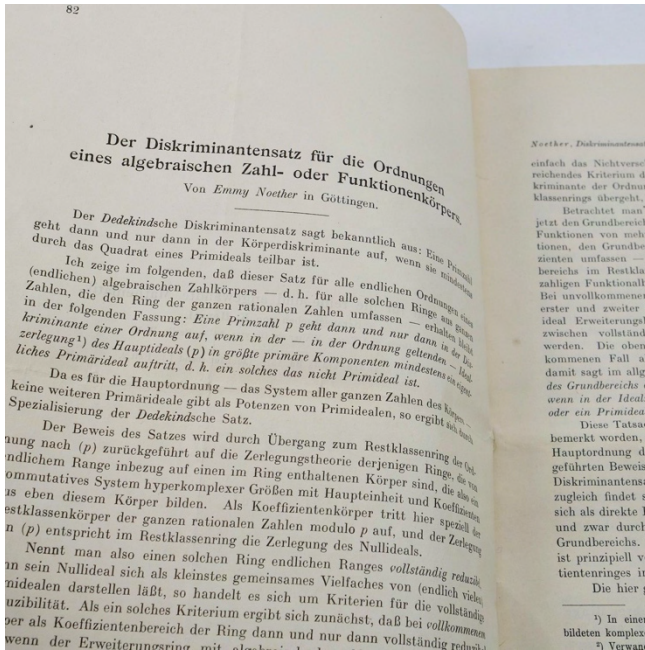
The rare offprint of the first published paper by palaeontologist Elizabeth L. Nicholls (1946-2004).

Plesiosaurs were long-necked, marine reptiles that evolved during the Triassic period. They survived the mass extinction that led to the Jurassic and flourished alongside the dinosaurs during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The partially articulated plesiosaur skeleton described in this paper was discovered in 1970, in the foothills of southwestern Alberta. Collected by a team from the University of Calgary in 1974, it was notable for being the earliest specimen yet recorded in North America, where plesiosaur fossils are more commonly found in later sediments of the Cretaceous. This paper describes the preparation of the fossil up to October, 1975, describing the specimen as appearing to be complete except for the skull, though further work was needed to confirm this.

This paper was published while its author, Elizabeth Nicholls, was a graduate student in palaeontology at the University of Calgary, where she would complete her PhD in 1989. Nicholls became an expert on marine reptiles, working at the Royal Tyrell Museum in Alberta and co-editing the book *Ancient Marine Reptiles*, published in 1997. She is best known for excavating the largest marine reptile ever discovered, a 220-million-year-old ichthyosaur which she named *Shonisaurus sikanniensis*. In 2017 the Canadian Fossil Discovery Centre established the Dr. Elizabeth 'Betsy' Nicholls Award for Excellence in Palaeontology. She was also honoured by having a genus of extinct sea turtle, *Nichollsemy*, and a mosasaur, *Latoplatecarpus nichollsae*, named in her honour.

00673 £45





17. **Noether, Amalie Emmy. Der Diskriminantensatz für die Ordnungen eines algebraischen Zahl- oder Funktionenkörpers.** [Offprint from]

Journal für die Reine und Angewandte Mathematik. Sonderabdruck aus Bd. 157. (Jubiläumsband I.) 30th March, 1926. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., [1927].

*Quarto. Wire-stitched, marbled backstrip. Pencilled notes to the upper leaf and within the margins. Residue of ticket removal from the upper leaf. A little worn, vertical and horizontal creases from folding, a short closed tear in the horizontal fold of the first leaf has been repaired with tape on the verso, a few other small chips and splits to the first and last leaves. Very good condition.*

First edition, the uncommon offprint issue, of an important paper developing the theory of ideals in commutative ring theory, part of the author's development of what is now known as modern abstract algebra.

Described by Albert Einstein as “the most significant creative mathematical genius thus far produced since the higher education of women began” (letter to the editor, the *New York Times*, May 4th, 1935), Emmy Noether (1882-1935) was born into a family of distinguished German-Jewish mathematicians and scientists. She studied mathematics at the University of Erlangen and was awarded her doctorate in 1907 for her dissertation on algebraic invariants. Unable to obtain a paid position, Noether worked without compensation at Erlangen and then Göttingen before receiving the title “unofficial associate professor” and a small salary in 1922. When the Nazis came to power she accepted a position at Bryn Mawr, “partly because of its tradition of eminent female mathematicians”, and remained there until her death in 1935 (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 949).

Mathematician Hermann Weyl divided Noether's career into three distinct periods: relative dependancy (1908-1919), the theory of ideals (1920-1926) and noncommunicative algebras (1927-1935) “Noether saw the creation of general abstract algebra as her life's work. Instead of classical algebra with real numbers, or complex numbers, and polynomials using them, she would study any system satisfying abstract rules such as the ring axioms or the group axioms. Concrete examples include the ring of all algebraic functions defined on a space (such as a sphere), and the group of all symmetries of a given space. She largely created the now-standard style of abstract algebra” (McLarty, *The Princeton Companion to Mathematics*, VI.76, pp 800-801). “Her work in abstract algebra, in which she concentrated on formal properties such as associativity, commutativity, and distributivity, has inspired so many successors that mathematicians speak of the ‘Noether school’ of mathematics” (Ogilvie).

00698 £500



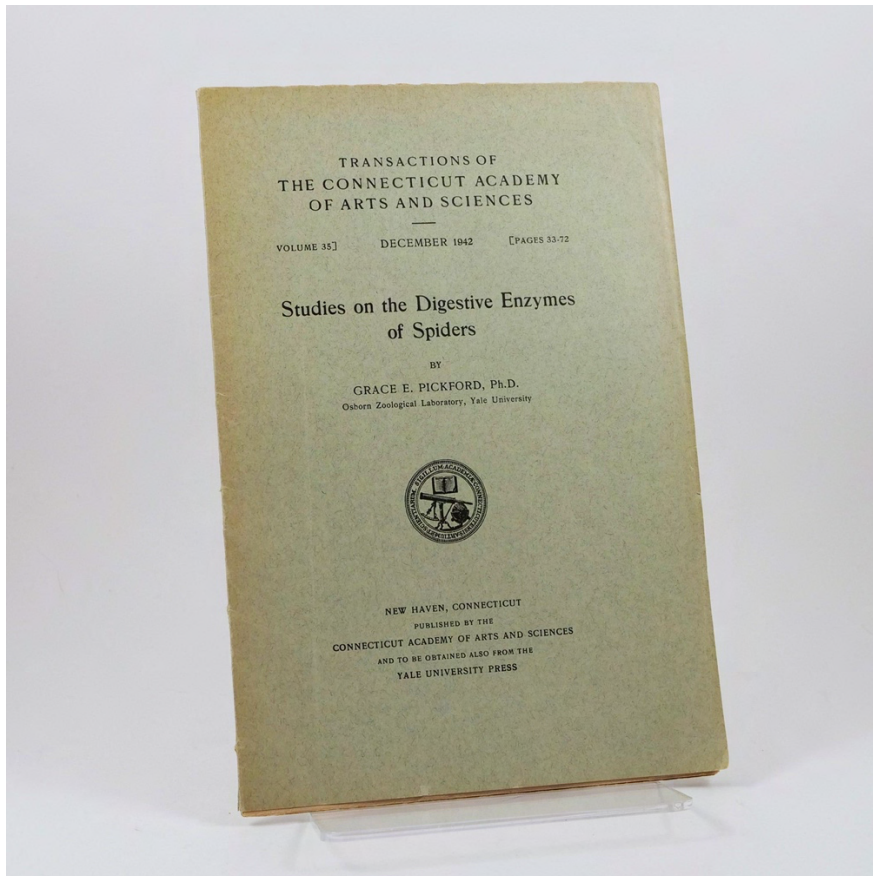
18. Payne, Nellie M. **“Freezing and Survival of Insects at Low Temperature. A thesis submitted to the faculty of the graduate school of the university of Minnesota in partial fulfilment for the degree of doctor of philosophy.” Reprinted from the Quarterly Review of Biology, Vol. 1, No. 2, April, 1926, pp. 270-282.** Baltimore: Quarterly Review of Biology, 1926.

*14-page offprint. Original cream wrappers, titles printed to upper wrapper, stapled. Tiny pencil notation to upper wrapper. Wrappers partially toned and a little rubbed and creased, mild creasing of the top corners of the leaves. An excellent copy.*

The uncommon offprint of the doctoral thesis of entomologist and agricultural chemist Dr. Nellie Maria de Cottrell Payne (1900 - 1990). WorldCat locates only nine copies, mainly in central European institutions, as well as the University of Minnesota, Cornell, and McGill.

Payne was born in Colorado and obtained her graduate degrees at Kansas State Agricultural College and the University of Minnesota. Her research encompassed “insect and invertebrate cold hardiness, pigments of hydroids, and the physiology and mathematics of population growth... Following the completion of her doctorate, she was appointed as a National Research Foundation Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania until 1927, spending a brief time afterwards at the University of Vienna and University Berlin as a research investigator. She then returned to the University of Minnesota as a lecturer in entomology from 1933 to 1937. Payne also spent numerous summers in the late 1920s and early 1930s at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts, publishing primarily on the hibernation and low temperature effects of insects and the physiological effects of parasitoids on their hosts” (Entomological Society of America biography).

00470 **£100**



19. **Pickford, Grace E. Studies on the Digestive Enzymes of Spiders [published in] Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Volume 35, December 1942, Pages 33-72.** New Haven, CT: Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Yale University Press, 1942.

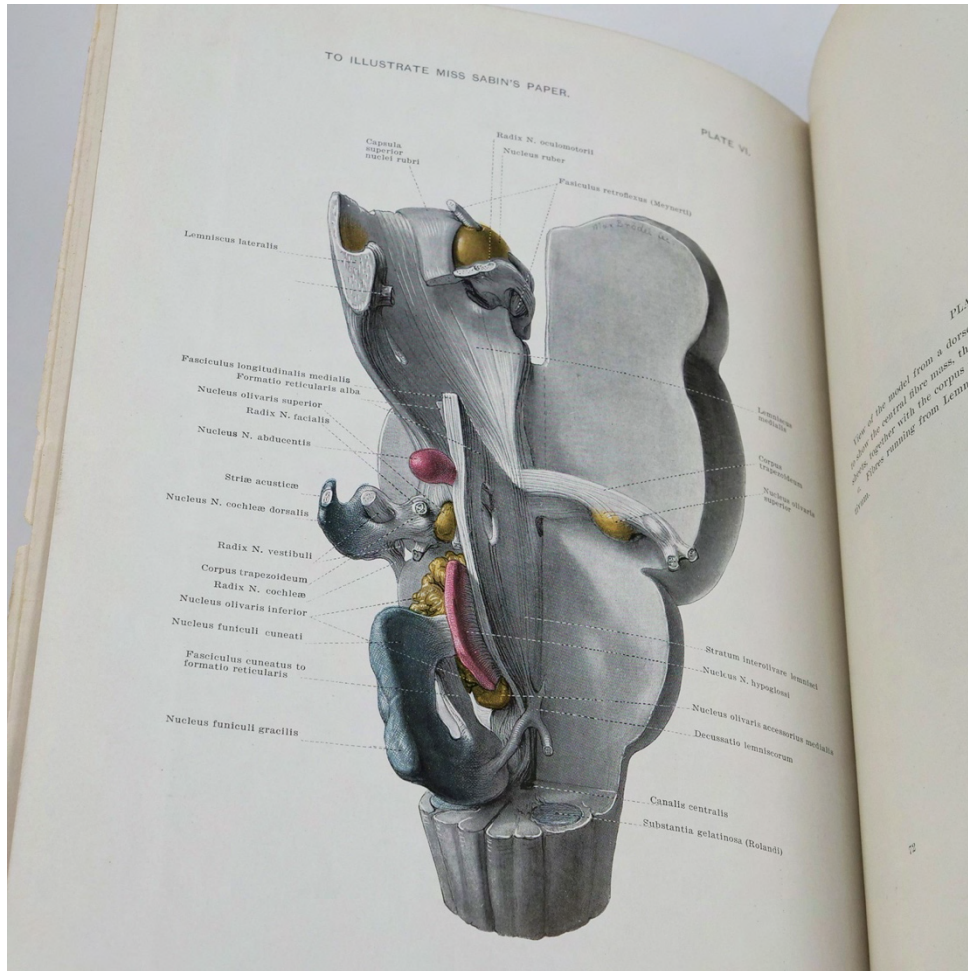
*Octavo. Original grey wrappers printed in black. Contents unopened. Two mild, vertical creases to the upper wrapper, just a little faint toning along the edges of the wrappers. Excellent condition.*

An uncommon offprint by noted endocrinologist Grace E. Pickford (1902-1986). An attractive and fresh copy, the contents unopened.

Pickford was educated at Cambridge and Yale and taught at Albertus Magnus College, Yale, and Hiram College. Taking advantage of the Yale Peabody Museum's extensive natural history collections, she became an authority on cephalopod systematics and in 1951 joined the Galathea deep-sea expedition to study rare octopods in the Indo-Malayan region.

During the 1940s she began researching the killifish, and it became the organism "on which she established her outstanding work on fish endocrinology. She became interested in the growth rings on fish scales, and the examined effects of the newly developed growth hormone upon the endocrine system of the fish. In the process, she developed a number of techniques adapted from paediatric research and her earlier work on invertebrates. Pickford published a seminal monograph, *The Physiology of the Pituitary Gland of Fishes* (1957), which soon became the bible for scientists working on the endocrinology of lower vertebrates" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1021).

00641 £50



20. **Sabin, Florence R. A Model of the Medulla Oblongata, Pons, and Midbrain of a New-Born Babe.** [Reprinted from Volume IX of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports, Contributions to the Science of Medicine: Dedicated by His Pupils to William Henry Welch on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of His Doctorate, pp. 925-1023. Together with Clark, "the Blood Vessels of the Human Ovary" and Young, "The Gonococcus". Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1900].

*Tall quarto. Original buff wrappers. 6 doubled-sided greyscale plates and 3 single-sided chromolithographic plates at rear accompanying the Sabin paper. 5 plates, of which 2 are folding, accompanying the Clark paper. The title page and early portion of the Clark paper seem to be lacking, perhaps due to a production error. Wrappers just a little rubbed with some short splits and creasing at the edges. The extreme edges of the contents, particularly at the front, are a little toned and creased with some nicks and short splits. Excellent, fresh condition.*

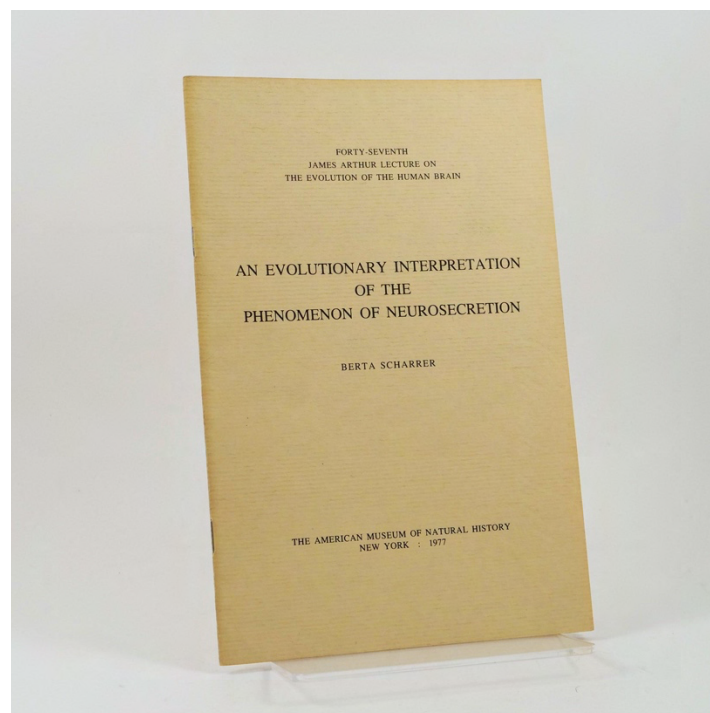
Offprint of Florence Sabin's first major work, undertaken when she was an undergraduate and published the following year as the classic textbook *An Atlas of the Medulla and Midbrain*. WorldCat locates only four copies of this offprint, at King's College London, Brown University, Washington University St Louis, and the University of Sydney.

Sabin attended Smith College, where she decided to become a doctor. "The newly opened Johns Hopkins Medical School was the obvious choice for an aspiring woman physician, for it had been financed by a group of Baltimore women who had attached to their gift the stipulation that women be admitted on the same terms as men" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1140). Sabin began her medical training in 1896, quickly becoming a favourite of anatomist

Franklin Mall, who “encouraged her to go into research. As an undergraduate she constructed a three-dimensional model of the medulla, pons and midbrain, and in connection with this project wrote a laboratory manual, *An Atlas of the Medulla and Midbrain*. This manual was published in 1901 and became a popular textbook” (Ogilvie).

Sabin “became the university’s first woman faculty member in 1902 and progressed through the ranks, receiving an appointment as professor of histology in 1917 — the first full professorship awarded to a woman at Hopkins” (Ogilvie). Over the course of her career she studied a wide range of subjects, including cell morphology, the physiology of connective tissues and blood cells, immunology, and particularly the body’s reaction to tuberculosis. After retiring from Johns Hopkins and moving to Denver she had a second career as a public health advocate who achieved the passage of a number of reform bills.

00542 £650



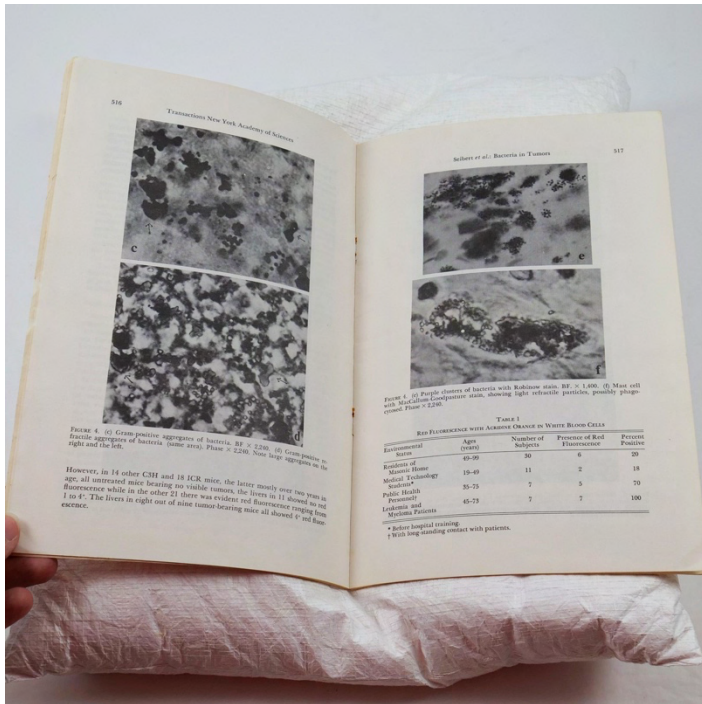
21. **Scharrer, Berta. An Evolutionary Interpretation of the Phenomenon of Neurosecretion. Forty-Seventh James Arthur Lecture on the Evolution of the Human Brain.** New York: The American Museum of Natural History, 1977.

*17-page pamphlet. Original cream wrappers printed in black, wire-stitched. Wrappers very lightly toned around the edges. An excellent copy.*

First and only edition of this uncommon talk by one of the giants of neuroscience.

“There are very few scientists whose discoveries have marked the advent of a new discipline. Berta Scharrer was one of these pioneers. Her scientific career was crowned with great success. The concept of neurosecretion (the storage, synthesis and release of hormones from neurons) developed by Ernst and Berta Scharrer between 1928 and 1937 formed the foundation for contemporary neuroendocrinology” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1158).

00647 £150



## 22. Seibert, Florence B. **Bacteria in Tumors.**

Reprinted from Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences Series II, Volume 34, No. 6, Pages 504-533. June 1972. New York: New York Academy of Sciences, 1972.

*Octavo. 32-page offprint, wire-stitched, original white wrappers printed in black. Black and white illustrations from photomicrographs throughout. Orange ink and pencil underlining to two sentences on page 531. Yellow dampstain to the upper wrapper, lighter dampstain affecting the tail of the spine and edges of the wrappers. Minor creasing along the wrapper edges. A very good copy.*

Presentation copy of a rare offprint by the biochemist who was the first to

produce purified tuberculin for use in studying and treating tuberculosis. Inscribed by the author on the upper wrapper, "Best wishes, Florence B. Seibert". In this paper Seibert investigates the presence of bacteria in tumors and the best methods for isolating and identifying them.

Biochemist Florence Seibert (1897-1991) was a productive and highly regarded scientist who received numerous awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship. As a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Chicago during the early 1920s she made her first breakthrough, "a method of eliminating bacterial contamination that was known to occur during the creation of solutions meant for vaccinations and injections. Patients could experience sudden fevers or illness during or after an injection or intravenous treatment. Such afflictions, Seibert discovered, were most often caused by bacterial contamination of the distilled water used to make the solutions. She was able to eliminate this contamination using a special apparatus and procedure she created for this purpose. This would be a great boon later not only for administering drugs but also for making blood transfusions safer during surgery" (Lemelson-MIT biography).

But Seibert's most significant work was on tuberculosis, particularly her improvements to Robert Koch's skin test for the infection. "Koch's method was notoriously inaccurate, for the evaporated solution used in the test contained numerous impurities. Even people with a serious case of tuberculosis sometimes failed to get a positive test. Seibert worked for ten years on methods of isolating pure tuberculin by filtration, by using a guncotton membrane of a specific thickness. The result was a creamy white powder which was the purified protein from the tuberculosis bacillus, known as PPD. Never patenting the process (which would have made her rich), she furnished the National Tuberculosis Association with a large quantity of pure tuberculin" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1173).

00642 £350



23. **Shields, E. Floyd. Coachella Valley Desert Trails and The Romance and Sex Life of the Date.** Indio, CA: Shields Date Gardens, 1952.

40-page, wire-stitched pamphlet. Original buff wrappers printed in brown and orange with an image of the rising sun over a desert landscape to the upper wrapper and a cartoon of a knight pointing to the Shields farm on the lower wrapper. Illustrated throughout with photographs and maps. Partially erased price and a little light dampstain to the cover. Occasional tiny spots to contents, which are faintly toned. A clean and fresh copy in excellent condition.

First edition of this charming tourist booklet promoting the Coachella Valley and Shields Date Gardens, the famous “home of the date shake” on Highway 111 in Indio, California.

Date agriculture was introduced to the Coachella Valley when the US Department of Agriculture set up an experimental station in the region in 1904. “In the following decades, crop production grew exponentially, from approximately 100,000 pounds in 1919 to 1 million pounds in 1926, and then by 1955 to 48 million pounds of dates” (Conrad, “From Experiment to Celebrated Product, Dates Find a Home in Coachella Valley”, *The Desert Sun*.) Today the valley is home to the majority of US date farms.

The Shields Date Gardens were founded by E. Floyd and Bess Shields in 1924. Floyd was a pioneering agriculturist who developed several of his own date varieties and invented products

like date sugar and date crystals for use in cooking, including in the date milkshakes sold at the gardens. He was an indefatigable marketer, directing tourists to the farm shop with a giant knight in armour, the “guardian of quality”, and offering lectures on date cultivation to the public. “The lectures proved to be a popular draw, leading Shields to incorporate a slide show and recorded soundtrack into a multimedia production. The 15-minute presentation, ‘The Romance and Sex Life of the Date,’ modified only slightly over the years, is still shown today in a small theater” (Sellers, “A Date in the Desert”, *California Bountiful*, the California Farm Bureau, March/April 2009).

This guidebook directs tourists to local sites in “the land of romance and sunshine”, including 29 Palms and Joshua Tree (created as a National Park only fifteen years previously), the Salton Sea, Palm Springs, Painted Canyon, the All American Canal, and the annual “Arabian Nights” pageant. The second half is based on ‘The Romance and Sex Life of the Date’. Well-illustrated from photographs taken on the Shields’ farm, it focuses on the difficulty of propagating and caring for the palms, and educates consumers on the economics of date agriculture, suggesting the prices they should expect to pay for high-quality fruit.

Also advertised in the booklet are Shields’ unique products, including date sugar, butter, and crystals, recipes. “Two-thirds grapenuts and one third Shields Date Crystals make a wonderful breakfast. Shields Date Crystals can also be used dry on any kind of cereal, salads, ice cream, etc... As an after school snack for the children Shields Date Crystals will make a delicious and healthful sandwich — suggest using graham crackers.”

00744 £85







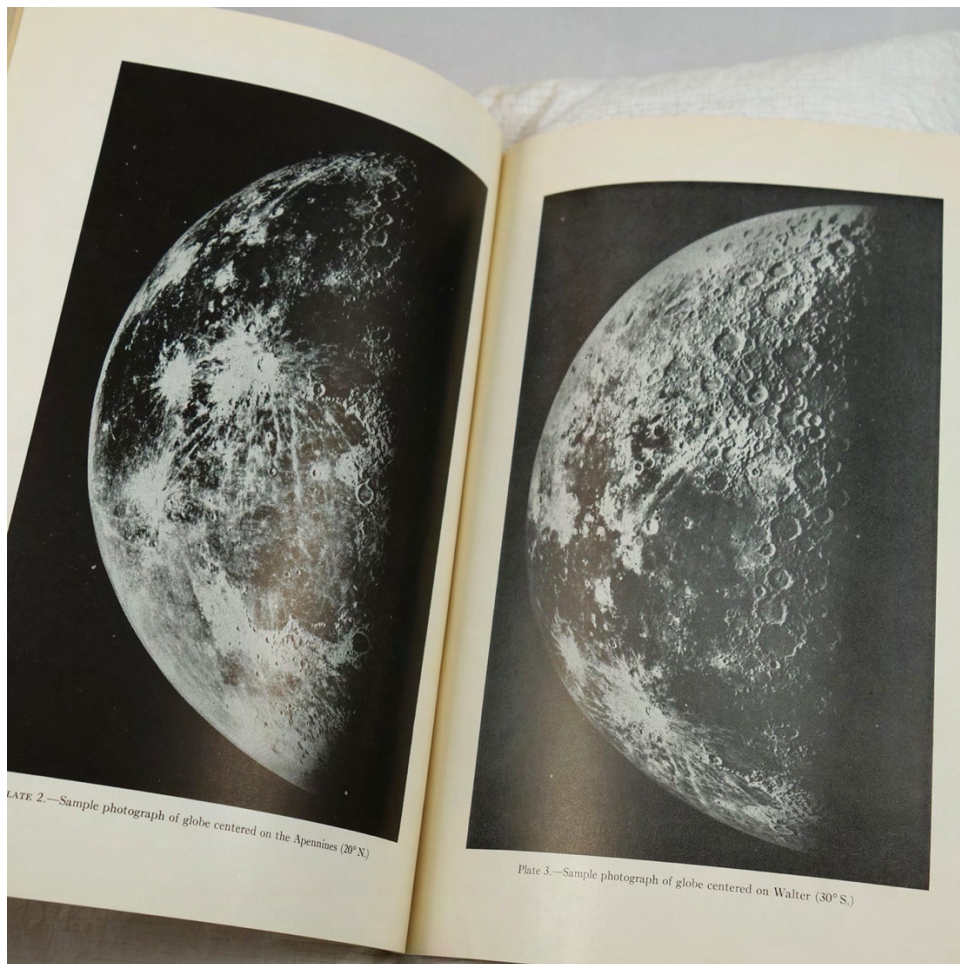
24. **Webb, James E. Three uncommon imprints by NASA administrator James E. Webb.** “Man Must Take Environment into Space, Project Gemini.”, “Administration and Management of Space Exploration, Project Apollo”, and “From Runnymede to Ganymede” in *Speaking of Space and Aeronautics* Vol. IV, No. 1. Washington D. C.: NASA, 1962 & 1967. 3 16-page, wire-stitched pamphlets. The first two in white self-wraps printed in blue. The third in yellow wrappers printed in black and grey. Illustrations from photos within the texts of the first and second pamphlets. Just a little creasing and rubbing. Excellent condition.

James E. Webb (1906-1996) was NASA’s second administrator and one of its most significant, seeing the agency through the Mercury and Gemini programs and the preparation for the Apollo missions. These pamphlets deal with various aspects of space science and the space race. “Man Must Take Environment into Space” discusses the hostile environment of space and the ways that NASA scientists have prepared their vehicles and crew for it. “Administration and Management of Space Exploration” lays out the structure and goals of NASA, and “From Runnymede to Ganymede” is the text of a historical talk that Webb gave at the Celebration of the Prelude to Independence in Williamsburg, Virginia on May 27th, 1967.

To Webb, “the space program was more than a political race. He believed that NASA had to strike a balance between human space flight and science because such a combination would serve as a catalyst for strengthening the nation's universities and aerospace industry... Webb's vision of a balanced program resulted in a decade of space science research that remains

unparalleled today. During his tenure, NASA invested in the development of robotic spacecraft, which explored the lunar environment so that astronauts could do so later, and it sent scientific probes to Mars and Venus, giving Americans their first-ever view of the strange landscape of outer space. As early as 1965, Webb also had written that a major space telescope, then known as the Large Space Telescope, should become a major NASA effort. By the time Webb retired just a few months before the first moon landing in July 1969, NASA had launched more than 75 space science missions to study the stars and galaxies, our own Sun and the as-yet unknown environment of space above the Earth's atmosphere"... Webb also "enhanced the role of scientists in key ways. He gave them greater control in the selection process of science missions and he created the NASA University Program, which established grants for space research, funded the construction of new laboratories at universities and provided fellowships for graduate students" ("Who is James Webb?", NASA James Webb Space Telescope website).

00761 £450



FROM THE LIBRARY OF ALLAN R. SANDAGE

25. **Wright, F. E., F. H., and Helen. The Lunar Surface: Introduction** Reprinted from Middlehurst and Kuiper: *The Moon, Meteorites, and Comets (The Solar System, Vol. IV)*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1963.

*56-page pamphlet, wire-stitched. Original buff wrappers printed in black. 3 double-sided plates, illustrations and charts within the text. Wrappers a little creased and toned, with some small marks and scratches, minor crease affecting the lower corner of the contents. Very good condition.*

A rare offprint of a book chapter by the geologist and optical scientist who was considered the foremost authority on the Moon. This copy is inscribed for presentation by his daughter and co-author, science historian Helen Wright, and it comes from the library of Allan R. Sandage, the astronomer who determined the first reasonably accurate values for the Hubble Constant and the age of the universe and was considered “the greatest and most influential observational astronomer of the last half-century” (*NY Times* obituary, November 17, 2010). Worldcat locates only two other copies of this offprint, at the Huntington and the US Naval Observatory.

Author Frederick Eugene Wright (1877-1953) spent much of his career at the Carnegie Institute, where he led the Moon Project at the Mount Wilson observatory and “specialized in mineralogy, crystallography and petrology. He developed various optical instruments, chiefly for petrology, and also wrote on the manufacture of optical glass... Wright took a special interest in studying the Moon. He charted all aspects of the orb from its chemical and mineralogical content to the characteristics of its craters and seas and its temperatures. So extensive and detailed was his work that the Moon’s Wright Crater is named after him and two other astronomers” (Optical Society of America biography).

Wright’s daughter Helen began her career as an assistant at Mount Wilson, researching the history of telescopes, and she also worked at the Vassar and U. S. Naval Observatories. Among her publications were biographies of astronomers George Ellery Hale and Maria Mitchell. She has inscribed this copy “Speaking of the Moon! All the best, Helen Wright”. We strongly suspect that it was inscribed for Allan Sandage’s wife, the astronomer Mary Connelly, who had studied at Indiana University and Radcliffe, and was teaching at Mount Holyoke when they met and married.

00848 £450



26. (Zallinger, Rudolph) Ostrom, John H. & Theodore Delevoryas. **A Guide to the Rudolph Zallinger Mural The Age of Reptiles in the Peabody Museum, Yale University. Discovery Supplement Number 1.** New Haven, CT: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, 1966.

*38-page pamphlet, wire-stitched. Original green wrappers printed in black. Folding plate depicting the mural and “Earth Clock”. Pencilled number to the edge of the upper wrapper. A fine copy.*

Reissue of this illustrated visitor’s guide to the magisterial *Age of Reptiles* mural in the Great Hall of Yale’s Peabody Museum, written by John

Ostrom, one of the most important palaeontologists of the 20th century. Originally published in 1966 in the same pamphlet form. A beautiful copy in unusually nice condition.

“The Age of Reptiles mural is an artistic masterpiece and was, for its time, perhaps the most scientifically accurate representation of the Mesozoic world ever created” (Black, “Creating the Age of Reptiles”, *Smithsonian Magazine*, January 3, 2012).

The 110-foot-long, 16-foot-high mural was completed between 1943 and 1947 by art student Rudolph Zallinger (1919-1995), who had previously been employed at the museum painting seaweed specimens. Museum director Albert Parr had initially envisioned the space broken into panels illustrating individual species, but Zallinger developed the idea for a “sweep through time” from the Devonian period to the Cretaceous, “more than three million years of earth history” (introduction to the present).

The mural is one of the largest paintings in the world and earned its creator a Pulitzer Fellowship in Art in 1949. It was highly influential in both paleontological art and in popular culture during the mid-century. A number of guides to the mural have been published over the years, including this one by John H. Ostrom (1928 - 2005). Ostrom was a Yale professor, director of the Peabody Museum, and “the most influential palaeontologist of the second half of the 20th century” (Dodson & Gingerich, “John H. Ostrom”, *American Journal of Science*, volume 306, number 1, January 2006). He discovered that dinosaurs had the metabolisms and agility of mammals and birds, and that they were closely related to modern birds, leading to the “dinosaur renaissance” of the second half of the century.

00708 **£35**