Infection of Rats with Cat Tapeworm Larval (Wardle and McLeod, 1952; Yamaguti, 1959). Such larvae infections have been observed in Sigmodon hispidus in adjacent states such as Georgia and North Carolina. (Harkema and Kartman, 19). The advantages of radioactive tags in the study of the pented cotton rats were well illustrated since, in addition to being able to locate the live animals, it was possible to follow the bodies soon after death. Radioactive tags could be used similarly in parasitological studies by releasing tagged uninfected animals into infested areas, retrieving the tagged animals after selected times, and determining rates of parasite infection.

SUMMARY

Both wild and laboratory-bred cotton rats, Sigmodon hispidus, can be intermediate hosts of the cat tapeworm, Hydatigera taeniaformis, when living or caged in areas subject to contamination by house cat feces. The larval tapeworms encyst in the livers of the cotton rats in varying numbers. It appears that the rate of infection in cotton rats in East Tennessee may depend on the proximity to human habitations with associated house cats. The radioactive tags in cotton rats led to ease of recovery of the bodies when deaths occurred in large field pens.

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LITERATURE CITED


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Dr. Richard R. Overman, Professor and Chairman of the Division of Radiation Biology at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, has been named Assistant Dean for Research Affairs.

A pilot institute in atomic and nuclear physics for international relations experts, conducted by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, is scheduled tentatively for April 12-30, 1965, in Oak Ridge.

The institute, designed to help international relations specialists develop an appreciation of science and an understanding of its major concepts and problems, as they relate to nuclear energy, is supported by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, William J. Trinum, President of the American Foundation for Continuing Education, will be director of the institute. The program is conducted by the ORINS University Relations Division.

Dr. John W. Barrett has been named head of the new four-year degree program in forestry in the University of Tennessee's College of Agriculture at Knoxville. Dr. Barrett will direct the addition of the third year of the forestry and wildlife management curriculum with the fall quarter this year, with the fourth year to follow in the fall of 1965. The College of Agriculture has offered two-year forestry program for many years. Dr. Barrett succeeds H. H. C. Moore, who spent 28 years at the University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, where he was Professor of Forestry and Director of the School of Forest Management.

University of Tennessee students majoring in physics will have a unique opportunity to participate in research projects at the University. The National Science Foundation has awarded $16,800 to the Department of Physics to provide stipends for eight undergraduate students to become associated with specific research, according to Dr. A. J. Smith, Dean of the UT College of Liberal Arts and Head of the Physics Department. The grant is for one year, with an extension for two additional years. Dr. Nielsen, who is director of the grant, said that it will be used to seek out exceptional students majoring in physics who, in connection with their studies, "might understand their knowledge and interest by becoming a part of special research projects." The $16,800 is the third award from the National Science Foundation in support of the UT program in physics. Nine physics majors have already participated in the program through a variety of research being conducted by University faculty. Some have written theses in the extent of writing and presenting papers on the research before meetings of scientific organizations.

Dr. Aeron J. Sharp, University of Tennessee Botany Professor, has been named 1965-66 president-elect of the Botanical Society of America. He served as treasurer of the society for 1963-64 and as vice-president in 1964. Dr. Sharp recently was awarded a $27,500 National Science Foundation grant for study in Japan. During September and October, he studied at the University of Oxford, England and at the University of Washington.

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