

and physiology, Zürich, 1849; professor of physiology and zoölogy, Vienna, 1855; professor of physiology, Leipsic, 1865.

Probably few American physiologists received the news of Ludwig's death without a feeling of sadness far beyond that occasioned by the loss to science. Ludwig liked America and Americans, and many of his colleagues upon this side of the Atlantic have been his pupils and have found in him a warm personal friend. His wit, his sympathy, his breadth of mind, his love of books and of music, were conspicuous. To work with him was to receive the undying stimulus of a master mind and to feel the charm of a simple, sweet, winning personality.

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THE FROG WAS NOT BRAINLESS BUT DECEREBRIZED.

In the report of the meeting of the Association of American Anatomists last December in SCIENCE for March 15, 1895, p. 297, it is said that 'Dr. Wilder exhibited a Brainless Frog, etc.' The animal shown had been deprived of his cerebrum Dec. 7, 1894, for demonstration to my class in physiology of the points first, I believe, observed by Goltz. The brain was transected at the diencephal (thalami) and the entire cerebrum removed as described by me in 1886.* The frog was unusually large and vigorous, and was exhibited partly on that account, and partly because when it dies the condition of the brain will be determined and reported to the Association. At this writing, however, it is still living and has been

*Remarks upon a living frog which was decerebrized more than seven months ago. *Amer. Neurol. Assoc. Trans.*, 1886. *Jour. Nerv. and Mental Dis.*, XIII., p. 30. (Abstracts in *N. Y. Med. Record*, July 31, 1886, SCIENCE, Aug. 7, 1886, and *Medical News*, Aug. 7, 1886.)

photographed in various attitudes, amongst others while maintaining its balance on a cylinder by 'backing' instead of going forward as usual.

The object of the present note is to reprobate the use of *brainless* and *decerebrized* as interchangeable terms. The latter alone was used by me at the meeting, and was accessible in type-writing to all who were present. Nevertheless, both at that time and afterward, there appeared many newspaper paragraphs as to 'Dr. Wilder's brainless frog.' An attempt to correct the misapprehension through the Associated Press only made the matter worse, for I was promptly credited with 'another brainless frog.'

Perhaps, however, we ought not to condemn the popular confusion of terms too strongly in view of the following example among professional anatomists. At the Tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin, August 5, 1890, Professor Sir William Turner, F. R. S., etc., delivered an address, the official title of which, as printed in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* for October, is 'The Convolutions of the Brain;' the real subject is The Fissures of the Cerebrum.

BURT G. WILDER.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25, 1895.

TEXT-BOOK OF INVERTEBRATE MORPHOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: A reply to a book review is undoubtedly in many cases inadvisable, but there are certain statements in the review of my Text-book of Invertebrate Morphology in your issue of May 3d which seem, as a matter of justice, to call for some comment. A reviewer has a perfect right to express his opinion concerning the views set forth by an author, but the latter has a right to expect that his statements will not be misrepresented either directly or by implication, and I wish to call attention to certain misrepresentations