Rico is now a thing of the past, and like all unpronounceable foreign words has sacrificed its life to the dictum of the law of the least effort. It was never used by the American or English people and may now be laid upon the shelf with Nuevo Mejico, Nouvelle Orleans and others of their kind.

In determining this form of the word the Congress has followed the undoubted usage of the English language for 300 years and scotched an effort to fix upon our people and language a name and a principle which were never accepted by them.

ROB'T T. HILL.

## LINGUISTIC FAMILIES IN MEXICO.

To the Editor of Science:—In the American Anthropologist (N. S., II., 63-65), I have brought Pimentel's list of linguistic families in Mexico into harmony with the scheme of the Bureau of American Ethnology. It occurs to me that it will post the ethnology of the Republic up to date to add the names of families not mentioned by Pimentel, and to spell them in accordance with Major Powell's scheme for North America. Then families, language names, and tribal names will not be confounded. For example, the Mayas or Maya people, speak the Maya language, of the Mayan family. The Mangues, speak the Mangué language, belonging to the Chiapanecan family.

## PIMENTEL'S LIST.

LIST PROPOSED.

Apache.

Athapascan

Chontal (Oaxaca.)

Zapotecan or Tequistlatecan

Guaicura y Cochimi-Laimon Yuman
Huave Huavan
Malalzingao Pirinda Otomian
Maya-Quiché Mayan
Mexicana Nahuatlan\*
Mixteca-Zapoteca Zapotecan
Otomies Otomian

Otomies Otomian
Seri Serian
Sonorense Ópata-Pima Piman, or Nahuatlan

Tarasca Tarascan
Totonaca Totonacan
Zoque-Mixé Zoquean.

## NOT IN PIMENTEL'S LIST.

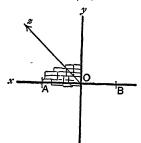
Chiapanecan, in Chiapas.
Chinantecan in Oaxaca.
Keresan or Kerean, in Chihuahua.
Tequistlatecan, Triquis and Chontals in Oaxaca.
Guaicura and Matlalzinga may prove to be families.
O. T. MASON.

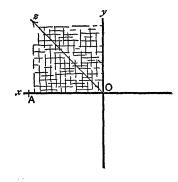
\* Professor Payne in History of America constantly uses Nahuatlacan.

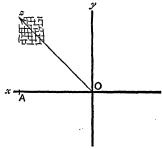
## HEMIANOPSIA IN MIGRAINE.

The visual symptoms frequently occurring in migraine ('sick-headache,' so-called) have been described (see e. g., Wood's Reference Hand-book of the Medical Science, sub verbo) by

Figs. 1, 2, 3.







Optical symptom in migraine (Figs. 1-2). O, point of fixation in center of left hand held laterally 18 in. before the eyes. AB, length of hand. OZ, direction of development of symptom (hemianopsia in left upper quadrant). Fig. 1. Initial stage, true size (about), only symptom of any sort present. Fig. 2. Maximum stage, accompanied by massive headache, and beginning of nausea. Fig. 3. Final stage (before rapid fading), violent, more localized headache and nausea. (In Figs. 2 and 3, AO, equals AB of Fig. 1.) Duration of symptom 1 to 1½ hour. Symptom is invariably for recurrent attacks, and for monocular (either eye) and binocular vision; and has a fluttering wavy movement which cannot be figured.