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
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.

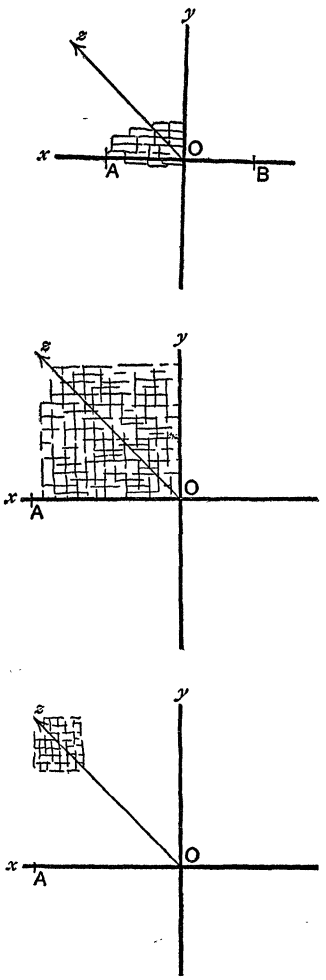
O. T. MASON.

* 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.

medical authorities; but I know of no attempt to figure the appearance in the field of vision. Subjoined I give figures showing my own visual modification in three stages—initial, maximum and final—with the location and local progress of the symptom, taken during an attack last summer, after freedom from the headaches for years. It was brought on probably by the glittering effect of the sun on the water in sea-bathing, an inducing cause sometimes noticed by other observers, and rather frequent in the period of boyhood and youth in my own case.

The area covered by the peculiar net-work shown in the figures is bright light-gray and the configuration itself is of the appearance of water-bubbles or divisions. The lines are all straight and at right-angles to one another. The progress of the stigmate, if that term be allowed, is interesting from the point of view of theories of the localization of the trouble in the brain. The initial appearance covered the left half of the hand held eighteen inches before the face; it gradually spread leftward and upward (never downward or rightward) until it covered the whole hand when the gaze was fixed a little to the right of the hand and on the line of its lower edge. It then travelled off the hand by contracting upward and leftward (as shown in Fig. 3). This would indicate that the disturbance began in the right half of the visual area (occipital lobe) of the right hemisphere, or in the corresponding subcortical centers or tracts, spread over the entire upper half of that area (left upper quadrant of the field of visions), then died away progressively in the same order, this inference depending, of course, on the hypothesis of a projection of the elements of the visual area upon the retina.

It is interesting from the psychological point of view to note that a strong and persistent effort to call up the appearance, as for drawing a figure of it or describing it, produces in my case positive sensations of nausea.

J. Mark Baldwin.

Oxford, January 20, 1900.

The Development of Photographic Plates in the Light.

It may be of interest to your readers to know that if photographic plates in a camera are greatly over-exposed they may be developed in the light. A plate which should for ordinary work have an exposure of a second and a half for street or outdoor photography may be exposed for two hours. When developed with a weak hydrokinone by the light of a lamp, it gives a beautiful positive. The lamp is preferable because one can manage the degree of illumination. If the plate is held too near the lamp it will dissolve a picture already appearing. If held too far away the plate begins to fog. By moving toward or from the lamp the proper illumination may be soon secured. It is remarkable that a street scene taken in this way shows not a moving thing on the streets. Street cars passing every two minutes, wagons, horses, pedestrians, all have apparently vanished without leaving a trace upon the plate. But the fixed objects are shown perfectly, with their proper shadows and high lights.

In this way lantern slides and transparencies may be made directly without re-photographing from a negative.

Francis E. Nipher.

The Topographic Survey of Ohio.

The Ohio Legislature has just passed its appropriation bill for the year 1901. It contains an item of $25,000 for the inauguration of a topographic survey of the State, in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey. This insures the systematic beginning of the field work next year, and the friends of the measure are confident that it will be continued until the entire State is covered.

The initiative in the movement for securing co-operation was taken by the Ohio State Academy of Sciences at its annual meeting in December, 1896, since which time a committee of this body has been active in promoting the measure. At the legislative session of 1898 a bill passed the Senate and was in good favor in the House, largely through the earnest support given it by State Senator James R. Garfield. But the outbreak of the Spanish war necessitated a large appropriation for possible military expenditures, and so it was cut off. All parties gave the measure increased support in the campaign just closed. The scientific societies of the State, including the civil engineers and the