Trinil remains. This is very interesting. The author gives us the names of the three groups of anatomists who consider the remains human, simian and intermediate, respectively. The first group is essentially English, the second German and the third composite. Duckworth joins the last group, though admitting that the femur may be human. It is unfortunate that, having given so much space to this interesting question, he has not discussed the evidence that the pieces belong to one individual.

There are many other points which it would be interesting, at least to your reviewer, to discuss at length; but enough has probably been said to show that in his opinion it is a very good and useful hand-book.

T. D.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

THE September issue of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology* contains the following articles: 'A Study of the Functions of Different Parts of the Frog's Brain,' by Wilhelm Loeser. The brain was experimentally examined by the extirpation of various regions (twenty-two operations) and study of the deficiency phenomena and other symptoms. 'The Central Gustatory Paths in the Brains of Bony Fishes,' by C. Judson Herrick. This paper (which was awarded the Cartwright prize for this year) is a continuation of the author's previous studies on nerve components, in course of which the peripheral gustatory system has been isolated and experimentally studied in fishes. Selecting the types in which this system attains its maximum development, the central gustatory paths are demonstrated by various microscopical methods, the research including a description, accompanied by forty figures, of the conduction paths for all of the important gustatory reactions which have been experimentally observed in the normal life of these fishes. The central gustatory centers are found to be more closely related to the central olfactory system than to any other part of the brain.

PROFESSOR FRANK SMITH, of the University of Illinois, has been made zoological editor of *School Science and Mathematics*. The biological section, of which Professor Caldwell was formerly editor, has been divided into two sections, a zoological section and a botanical section. Professor Caldwell remains the botanical editor.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LETTER K IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

THERE are some influential zoologists who, in their zeal for the integrity of scientific Latin (or Neolatin), propose to change the letters k and w, wherever they occur, into c and v. Thus Sir G. F. Hampson, in his great work on the moths of the world, cites a species as *Episilia voccei*, the specific name being a new rendering of *wockei*, originally proposed by Moeschler. Unfortunately, this method results in some unexpected duplication of names. Thus Gray, in 1846, applied the generic name *Kogia* to the pygmy sperm whale. Butler, in 1870, used *Cogia* for a valid genus of butterflies, which is recognized to-day by Dr. Dyar as occurring in our own fauna. Now Dr. D. G. Elliot, in a recent work, amends the name of the whale to *Cogia*, and if this is accepted the name of the butterfly-genus must fall. It is true that Elliot's *Cogia* is later than Butler's, but it is proposed as the correct way of spelling Gray's genus, and not intended in any sense as a new name.

Theobald has lately proposed *Cellia* as the name of a genus of mosquitoes. But in 1822 Turton named a valid genus of mollusca *Kellia*. According to the Hampson-Elliot method this becomes *Cellia*, and the mosquito-genus name is a homonym.

Kallima was proposed by Westwood in 1850 as the name of a well-known genus of butterflies. In 1860 Clemens named a valid genus of moths *Callima*. Now Dr. Dyar, because of *Kallima*, has named the moth genus *Epicallima*.

Again, *Cnephasia*, Curtis, interferes with *Knephasia*, Tepper.

A curious case occurs in a genus of African moths, *Xanthospilopteryx*. In 1893 Carpenter named a species *X. kirbyi*, but it is a synonym of *pardalina*, Walker. In 1897 Holland