

which like the present is intended to give a general view of the subject, these details should be emphasized. Upon the whole the arrangement of faunal regions accords well with what has been ascertained by the latest investigations.

The third portion of the book gives an account of the geographical distribution of the various families and genera of the lepidoptera in different parts of the world. Forty-six pages are devoted to this section. This part of the work is in the main satisfactory and as complete as could be expected within the limits of space assigned to the subject by the author.

It is of course impossible to expect that in a work of this magnitude errors should not creep in. Some of those which exist are, however, scarcely pardonable. On p. 4 we are informed that "In North America the entire center of the land between the Rocky Mountains and the Allegheny ranges is occupied by a desert extending southward over a large part of New Mexico, Texas, and northern Mexico." It is rather amazing at this late date to find the mythical "Great American Desert," which occupied a space upon the maps published at the beginning of the last century revived, and to have it even extended eastward as far as the Allegheny ranges through a now populous territory filled with large towns and cities, and abounding in agricultural resources. On page 6 the genus *Teracolus* is stated to occur in North America, as well as in the arid coast regions of northwestern and eastern Africa. This is a singular error. The genus is strictly confined to the old world, and not a single species occurs in the western hemisphere. In many places the work gives evidence of careless proof-reading, as on page 67, where "Ireland" is substituted for "Island," thereby confusing the meaning; on page 315, where the word "Totenmeeres" is substituted for "Rotenmeeres," the Dead Sea being substituted for the Red Sea. Generic and specific names in a multitude of cases are misspelled. On page 317, near the foot of the page, where reference is made to a paper by the present reviewer upon the *Hesperidæ* of Africa, eight generic names are cited, of which five are mis-

spelled. Minor defects of this sort, while not detracting from the general value of the work, ought in a future edition to be rigidly excluded.

Upon the whole it may be said that this is the most comprehensive and satisfactory work upon the geographical distribution of the lepidoptera of the world which has up to the present time been written. While not free from defects, as has been suggested, it is a work which must prove itself of great value to all students of the lepidoptera, and it reflects great credit upon the learning and industry of its distinguished author.

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#### QUOTATIONS

##### THE LENGTH OF SERVICE PENSIONS OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

THE ethical question involved in the change, however, stands on quite a different basis. We do not find that anything in the report breaks the force of the criticisms made in the letters that have appeared in the *Evening Post*, one from Professor Lovejoy, of the University of Missouri, the other from Professor Weeks, of Columbia University. Nothing could be clearer or more unqualified than the statement in the original rule that professors of twenty-five years' service were "entitled" to the pensions. There is no telling in what degree the plans of professors and of colleges, for the past four years, have been based on the well-grounded expectation that this promise would be carried out. It is true that the foundation gave notice that its rules might be modified "in such manner as experience may indicate as desirable"; nobody can charge it with breach of contract. But to abolish completely, at a stroke, without notice, one of the cardinal features of the system is not the sort of thing that anybody had the slightest reason to anticipate.

Dr. Pritchett says that "the expectation that this rule would be taken advantage of almost wholly on the ground of disabilities has proved to be ill-founded"; but if this is meant as a defense against the charge of want of good faith, it betrays a misty notion of the nature of moral obligations. If disability was

meant to be the basis from the beginning, nothing would have been easier than to say so; if it was not, then it was absolutely honorable, right and proper for any man to avail himself of the retiring allowance offered him without reference to any question of disability. If an error was made in the first place, rectify it by all means; but first stand by the consequences of your error, to the extent demanded by the ordinary standards of honorable conduct between man and man. An absolutely essential requirement of a properly constituted university pension system is that it shall not place upon the professor any sense of obligation other than what is inevitable and inherent in such a system; he must feel that he has earned his pension, just as he has earned his salary, by his past services. If to retire under a pension is to mean to retire under a censorship, the Carnegie Foundation may conduce to the material comfort, but will certainly not conduce to the dignity or the self-respect of the profession of university teaching. And, to come back to the main point, the homely obligation of fulfilling in a reasonable measure substantial expectations that have been raised by one's own declared intentions is a duty antecedent even to the high purposes to which the Carnegie Foundation is dedicated.—*New York Evening Post*.

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

##### DIPYLIDIUM CANINUM IN AN AMERICAN CHILD

IN May, 1909, Dr. Luzerne Coville, of Ithaca, submitted for examination egg packets and a segment of a parasitic worm which had been passed by a boy of eleven years. The segment, which had lain in water for some time, I did not recognize, and I am indebted to Dr. C. W. Stiles for the suggestion that the egg packets probably belonged to a tapeworm of the genus *Dipylidium*.

A short time later another segment, reddish-brown from the enclosed mature egg packets, was discharged and egg masses were found on toilet paper, appearing to casual inspection like blood stains. Careful examination proved them to be of the double-pored tapeworm of the dog, *Dipylidium caninum*. The standard

vermifuges were administered and for two days the stools were sieved without result. It is evident that but a single worm was present and that it was discharged before the somewhat delayed treatment was commenced.

*Dipylidium caninum* (more generally known as *Tænia canina* L., *T. cucumerina* Bl. or *T. elliptica* Batsch) is the commonest tapeworm of pet dogs and cats. At Copenhagen, Krabbe found 78 per cent. of the dogs and 60 per cent. of the cats infested. Ward,<sup>1</sup> 1895, states that it has been found in one fifth to four fifths of all the dogs examined by various European investigators and that it is hardly less common at Lincoln, Nebr.; I have found it common at Ithaca, though I have not made enough examinations to justify a statement in percentages.

On the other hand, it is only accidentally a parasite of man, and instances of its occurrence as such have been regarded as rare. First reported in 1751, by Dubois,<sup>2</sup> a student of Linneus, Zschokke,<sup>3</sup> in 1903, was able to bring together reports of thirty-four cases. All these were European, and Ward,<sup>4</sup> 1900, found no references to the occurrence of the parasite in man in this country. However, Stiles,<sup>5</sup> 1903, reports a case of infestation of a child sixteen months old, at Detroit. Blanchard,<sup>6</sup> 1907, in an exhaustive review of the subject, summarizes sixty cases, of which

<sup>1</sup> Ward, H. B., "The Parasitic Worms of Man and the Domestic Animals," Rept. Nebr. State Board Agr. for 1894, pp. 225-348.

<sup>2</sup> Dubois, G., "Tænia." *Linnæi Amœnitates academicæ, Holmiæ*, 1751, II., p. 59. (Cited by Blanchard, *Traité de zool. méd.*, I., p. 481, 1888.)

<sup>3</sup> Zschokke, F., "Ein neuer Fall von *Dipylidium caninum* (L.) beim Menschen," *Centralbl. f. Bakt.*, etc., I. Abt., Originale, XXXIV., pp. 42-43, 1903.

<sup>4</sup> Ward, H. B., article "Cestoda," "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," II., pp. 779-794, 1900.

<sup>5</sup> Stiles, C. W., "A Case of Infection with the Double-pored Dog Tapeworm (*Dipylidium caninum*) in an American Child," *Amer. Medicine*, V., pp. 65-66, 1903.

<sup>6</sup> Blanchard, R., "Parasitisme du *Dipylidium caninum* dans l'espèce humaine, à propos d'un cas nouveau," *Archiv. de Parasit.*, XI., pp. 439-471.