sented facts to the various sections, while the older men gave a larger share of their attention to the analysis of facts accumulated by others, combining results from various sources for the bracing or demolishing of hypotheses. It may be claimed that the right to speculate has been earned by the professors through years of hard work, and it is true that judgment comes with years. But the question occurs to me whether what may after all be a rarer kind of ability is not unduly discriminated against by the custom of demanding of all candidates for higher degrees in science "contributions" that are essentially accumulations of new data. Do we not need to recognize that there are at least possible "contributions" of value for the advancement of science that do not consist chiefly of new facts?

Benj. C. Gruenberg
DeWitt Clinton High School,
New York
January 1, 1910

WHY PAWLOW?

To the Editor of Science: In the interesting address of Professor Howell's published in Science of January 21, 1910, I note a reference to the work of "Pawlow" on enterokinase. Perhaps it is too late in the day to protest against this spelling, but it seems to the writer that even should our physiologists concede their science to be "made in Germany," certainly our language is not. There are certain obvious rules for the transliteration of Russian names that have been in effect since such transliteration began to be done. But of late there appears to be a tendency to ape the Germans in this regard. Vladivostok now masquerades on many maps as Wladivostok. But if Pawlow, why not "Saratow," or "Orlow" or "Trepow" or "Popow"? Even *Minerva* which no one ever accused of being un-Teutonic in its make-up, uses the spelling Pavlov throughout. What reader of contemporary history would recognize the name of the famous Russian diplomat, Pavloff, if he read that one Pawlow was some time minister to Korea? Surely our orthography is bewildering enough as it stands without wantonly importing foreign absurdities into it.

J. F. Abbott

THE NORWOOD "METEORITE"

To the Editor of Science: Professor Very in his second article on the Norwood "meteorite" (Science, March 18, 1910, pp. 415–418) states that I helped him identify some of the minerals in thin section. I did identify the minerals, but, as is apparent to any petrographer, I am in no way guilty of the extinction angles recorded by Professor Very, or of the novel method of determining the composition of the feldspar. The feldspar is labradorite, but I did not attempt to find its exact composition.

G. F. Loughlin

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Die Bienen Afrikas nach dem Stande unserer heutigen Kenntnisse. Von Dr. H. Friese. Zoologische und Anthropologische Ergebnisse einer Forschungsreise im westlichen und zentralen Südafrika ausgeführt in den Jahren 1903–1905, mit Unterstützung der Kgl. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Berlin von Dr. Leonhard Schultze. 2 Bd. 475 pp., 2 pll., 19 charts and 1 text. fig. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1909.

In this monograph the noted melittologist, Dr. H. Friese, has brought together practically all that is known concerning the Ethiopian apifauna. The region covered is Africa south of a line drawn from Senegal to Abyssinia. In all, 777 species of bees are enumerated from this vast area. Fifty-three of these are described for the first time, and of the remainder the original descriptions are reproduced. The introductory portion of the work will interest the student of geographical distribution, since it contains a number of maps showing the ranges of some of the more characteristic genera of bees, both in Africa and in other parts of the world. The bees of Madagascar are not considered, because they are mostly of peculiar genera and have been adequately described by H. de Saussure in his