different. The anatomists have a very thorough knowledge of their subject so that they may apply descriptive terms with certainty in most cases, and then, again, their major terms are well fixed by long usage and the modifications proposed in the Basle system are in most cases restricted to qualifying terms. Cytologists, on the contrary, have no such familiarity with their subject and there is lacking an agreement regarding the application of even major terms. Undoubtedly the subject of human anatomy forms the best instance of the possibility of the application of descriptive terms, but even here the necessity for their use is definitely denied and provided against by the fourth principle which reads (Barker, B. N. A.):

> The terms shall be simply memory signs, and need lay no claim to description or to speculative interpretation.

It thus appears that in two of the oldest branches of biological science, general taxonomy and human anatomy, the necessity for definiteness of application in terms, to the neglect of descriptive value, has manifested itself. It would certainly seem the part of wisdom for cytologists to avoid the difficulties which will inevitably arise through the practise now prevailing in their science by applying well-tried methods in their nomenclature.

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A SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF WRITINGS ON EUGENICS

The following note is published in response to various inquiries as to a schedule for classifying eugenical writings, for bibliographies, libraries, etc. It lends itself to the decimal system of classification, if desired.

Eugenics

0. Philosophy and bearings of; compendia, essays; periodicals, societies, institutions (record offices, laboratories, etc.), methods, history, bibliography, biography.

1. Racial anthropology.

2. Genealogy or family history, eugenic and cacogenic families.

3. Heredity, including mental traits, normal and pathological (see "Trait, Book of the Eugenics Record Office," Bulletin No. 6).

4. Differential selection of mates and its social control.

5. Differential fecundity and its social control.

6. Differential survival and its social control.

7. Migration and its social control.

8. Culture of the innate traits; relations to eugenics of education, religion, and work for social and individual welfare.

C. B. Davenport
Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.,
February 10, 1913

EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS IN THE CANAL ZONE

To the Editor of Science: I wish to note the occurrence of equine piroplasmosis in the Canal Zone. The parasite closely resembles *Piroplasma caballi* Nuttall, 1910, and differs from *Nuttallia equi* (Laveran) in not displaying "cross forms."

Equine piroplasmosis has, so far as the literature at hand discloses, appeared in only two other localities in America—São Paulo, Brazil, and Venezuela. The infected animal was an American driving horse that had been on the isthmus several years and no doubt became infected from ticks while driven out into Las Sabanas to the Juan Diaz River. The disease is very likely epizootic in the interior of the republic, for native cattlemen speak of a disease of horses there resembling anthrax.

In view of the fact that among animals in the commission corrals, it has been found that horses, from their use on the trails, become infested with ticks, *Dermacentor nitens* chiefly, while the draft mules, from their restricted use on the roads, usually are not infested with ticks; it is interesting to note that piroplasmosis, a tick-transmitted disease, appeared in a tick-infested horse, while murrina, the trypanosomal disease of equines of Panama (fly transmitted) was confined absolutely to draft animals, tick-infested saddle horses