DR. MANFRED CALL, formerly professor of clinical medicine, has been elected dean of the medical department of the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond.

DR. H. M. JENNISON, for several years assistant professor of botany at the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman, has become associate professor of botany in the University of Tennessee.

ANDREW KARSTEN (Ph.D., University of Ohio), has recently entered upon his work as head of the department of chemistry at the South Dakota School of Mines.

FREDERICK P. VICKERY, formerly of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has been appointed assistant professor of geology and head of the department at the Southern Branch of the University of California, at Los Angeles.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

STELLAR DIAMETERS

THE determination of star diameters has been a matter of considerable interest since the first measures of *Betlegeuse* were published from the Mount Wilson Observatory. Various predictions have been made for the apparent diameter of stars by Eddington, Russell, Wilsing and Hertzsprung, based directly or indirectly upon visual estimates of brightness, color and spectral type. The recent work of Coblentz at the Lowell Observatory has afforded means of determining new curves of spectral intensities giving data for a revised correlation of temperatures and spectral types. Such information, together with the direct thermoelectric measures of stellar radiation made by Coblentz both at the Lick and the Lowell Observatories, affords the basis for the calculation of a star's surface area if its distance is known, or, wanting accurate parallax determinations, the apparent angular diameter can be computed on the grounds of black body radiation. This serves at least as an independent method of checking star diameters, and the results of its application to the three stars whose diameters have thus far been measured by the interferometer method may be of general interest, and are given below:

STAR	DIAM. FROM COBLENTZ' DATA	DIAM. FROM MT. WILSON MEASURES	PREDICTED DIAMETERS	
			Eddington	Russell
α Orionis (Betlegeuse)	0.045″	0.047″	0.051″	0.031″
α Scorpii (Antares)	0.036″	0.040″	0.043″	0.028″
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.018″	0.022″	0.020″	0.019″

The agreement between the diameters computed from the galvanometer deflection determined by Coblentz (*Sci. Papers Bureau of Standards,* Nos. 244, 438) and the actual measured diameters is surprisingly good. It is not easy to suppose that a star can radiate as a black body. Since, however, this assumption is fundamental in applying the laws of radiation from which the diameter is computed, it is rather remarkable to find stars radiate as nearly like black bodies as the bit of evidence herein contained would seem to show.

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TINGITIDÆ OR TINGIDÆ AGAIN

"To be or not to be"—*Tingitidæ* or *Tingidæ*? Logomachy is a "war about words." It seems that I have involved myself in such a merry war, driven thereto by my desire as a scientific editor to get at the bottom facts as to what is the correct scientific family-name to give to those insignificant, but very interesting and beautiful little creatures, commonly known as "lace-bugs." In a little article published in SCIENCE (N. S.), LVI, 1922, pp. 334-335, I found in favor of the family name *Tingitidæ*. Now comes that excellent entomologist, Professor H. M. Parshley, of Smith College, and reminds us that in an article published in *Psyche,* XXIII, 1916, p. 129, he had found in favor of *Tingidæ*. His argument in brief is founded upon the statements:

1. "We can not be sure that Fabricius did in fact adopt the Greek word Τίγγις, the name of a city."

2. "His use of the genitive *Tingis* [in a footnote] shows us that he considered the word his own and indicates what its Latin declension should be."

I regret that I had completely overlooked Professor Parshley's article, and duly apologize for the oversight. I am, however, con-