

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE<sup>1</sup>

1. IN naming a compound so as to indicate that oxygen is replaced by sulfur the prefix *thio* and not *sulfo* should be used (*sulfo* denotes the group  $\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ ); thus,  $\text{HCNS}$ , *thiocyanic acid*;  $\text{H}_3\text{AsS}_4$ , *thioarsenic acid*;  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ , sodium *thiosulfate*;  $\text{CS}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ , *thiourea*. The only use of *thio* as a name for sulfur replacing hydrogen is in cases in which the sulfur serves as a link in compounds not suitably named as mercapto derivatives; thus,  $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ , *thiobisanioline*. *Hyposulfurous acid*, not *hydrosulfurous acid*, should be used to designate  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ .

2. The word *hydroxide* should be used for a compound with  $\text{OH}$  and *hydrate* for a compound with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Thus, barium hydroxide,  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ; chlorine hydrate,  $\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

3. Salts of chloroplatinic acid are *chloroplatinates* (not *platinichlorides*). Similarly salts of chloroauric acid are to be called *chloroaurates*.

4. Hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons are to be given names ending in *-ol*, as *glycerol*, *resorcinol*, *pinacol* (not *pinacene*), *mannitol* (not *mannite*), *pyrocatechol* (not *pyrocatechin*).

5. The names of the groups  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NHR}$ ,  $\text{NR}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}$  or  $\text{NR}$  should end in *-ido* only when they are substituents in an acid group, otherwise in *-ino*; thus,  $\text{MeC}(\text{:NH})\text{OEt}$ , *ethyl imidoacetate*;  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  *$\beta$ -aminopropionic acid* (not *amidopropionic acid*);  $\text{NHPh}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  *$\beta$ -anilinopropionic acid*;  $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}(\text{:NH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  *$\alpha$ -iminopropionic acid*.

6. Hydroxy—, not oxy—, should be used in designating the hydroxyl group; as *hydroxyacetic acid*,  $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , not *oxyacetic acid*. *Keto*— is to be preferred to *oxy*— to designate oxygen in the group  $\text{—CO—}$ .

7. The term *ether* is to be used in the usual modern acceptance only and not as an equivalent of *ester*.

8. Salts of organic bases with hydrochloric acid should be called *hydrochlorides* (not *hydrochlorates* nor *chlorhydrates*). Similarly hydrobromide and hydroiodide should be used.

<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Chemical Society and that of the London Chemical Society.

9. German names ending in *—it* should be translated *—ite* rather than *—it*; as *permutite*. If it seems desirable to retain the original form of a trade name it should be placed in quotations, as "Permutit." Alcohols such as *dulcitol* (German *Dulcit*) are exceptions.

10. German names of acids should generally be translated by substituting *—ic acid* for *—säure*. Some well-established names are exceptions, as *Zuckersäure* (*saccharic acid*), *Milchsäure* (*lactic acid*), *Valeriansäure* (*valeric acid*), etc. When the name ends in *—insäure* the translator *may* substitute *—ic acid* unless another acid already bears the resulting name; thus, *Acridinsäure*, *acridic acid*, but *Mekoninsäure*, *meconic acid*, because *meconic acid* (*Mekonsäure*) is different. Names ending in *—carbonsäure* are to be translated *—carboxylic acid* (not *—carbonic acid*).

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## FISHERIES RESEARCH

THE British delegates to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Mr. H. G. Maurice, assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Professor D'Arcy Thompson, scientific member of the Fishery Board for Scotland, have presented their report on the meeting of the International Council held in Copenhagen last September.

According to a report in the *London Times* their instructions were to press for the development of the work of the Council along practical lines, with a definite bearing on fisheries, to try to assign problems to the countries which could deal with them most effectively, and to ask for some definite pronouncement on the plaice question. They report success in each of these directions, and state that in view of the financial difficulties, the preceding year's work had been very encouraging.

The countries represented were Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden. Full details of the proceedings will be published by the Council; the delegates now direct special attention to the work of the Herring Committee, the Cod and Haddock Committee, the Committee of the Atlantic Slope, in which Great Britain has immediate interest, and to the plaice question, on which the council arrived at a unanimous decision.