

and two of his daughters. It would be very interesting to learn whether this peculiarity was passed on to his grandchildren.

Moreover, in the embryo in the very early weeks of its life, the lower end of the spine projects downward further than the legs. But soon the legs outgrow this effort to provide a tail and the end of the spine shrivels, leaving normally only the coccyx to remind us that all of us have had potential tails.

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### CITATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

WITH reference to the second question in Dr. E. G. Boring's letter in the issue of *SCIENCE* of April 30, 1926, may I give the results of my own experience—more in the use of than in giving literature references? As the result of considerable bibliographic work on several branches of chemical literature, it seems to me highly desirable that the general order of a journal literature citation should be as follows:

- (1) Name of the journal, abbreviated if it is a widely distributed and well-known publication; otherwise given in full.
- (2) The year of publication.
- (3) Series number, if any.
- (4) Volume number, or corresponding designation (as *Jahrgang*), in bold face type.
- (5) Page numbers, or number of issue. Trade publications sometimes offer difficulties here, owing to the absence of issue numbers, or the separate pagination of each issue.

As an example, "*Bull. Soc. Chim.*, Paris, 1899, (3), **21**, 1073-75."

The chief reason for this arrangement is that in libraries the bound volumes of journals are arranged in the order of the years of publication, and much confusion in locating the proper volume may be introduced if either the year or series number has been omitted, and especially when both have been omitted, as occasionally occurs. The problem is somewhat simpler, of course, in the more numerous publications which do not publish their volumes in separate series.

While the late Professor Joseph H. Kastle was at the Hygienic Laboratory, in Washington, D. C., I looked up for him a great many references in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and I was told by the attendants at the library that I would save them time if I would put the year immediately after the title of the journal on the request slips. I did not entirely realize the advantages of this arrangement at that time, but it has certainly been my experience since that for reference purposes it is the most convenient form. Placing the date after the

volume number in the case of journals such as the *Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft*, where the page numbers are frequently numerically equal to current years, has more than once resulted in the year being copied for a page number, with consequent loss of time and patience by an investigator who has to consult an index in another volume to correct his reference.

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REPLYING to Boring's question (*SCIENCE*, April 30, 1926, p. 456) concerning the place of the date in a citation I may be allowed to state that there seem to be several good reasons why the date should be placed at the end of the citation and not intercalated between volume and page. The most weighty reason seems to me the danger that the date of publication may be confused with the year for which the volume is issued and which, if given, will have its rightful place after the volume, *e.g.*, *Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci.* **34** (1924): 255 (1925), which means that vol. 34 contains the Proceedings for the year 1924, but was published in 1925; if the date of publication were following the volume, it would very likely be taken for the year for which the Proceedings were issued. Another reason is that the publication of a volume often extends over more than one year and that the date of publication in this case belongs properly to a certain number or part and as this is usually not mentioned in the citation, but is only indicated by the page, the date belongs to the page rather than to the volume. A third reason is that the date is not absolutely necessary to a clear citation and if given should not separate the essential parts which consist of volume and page in a periodical or work of several volumes.

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### INTRODUCTION OF LEMMINGS ON ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA

IN JUNE, 1925, a number of Pribilof lemmings (*Lemmus nigripes* True) were collected on St. George Island, Alaska, by the Bureau of Fisheries and transported to St. Paul Island by the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Algonquin*. During the time that the animals were in captivity a number of young were born, but the record does not show that any of these survived. Six males and six females were liberated near Lake Hill Lake, St. Paul Island, on June 25. Subsequent observations showed that the animals had established runways and were apparently doing well.

This species of lemming is known only from St. George Island. On a number of previous occasions years ago specimens of these animals were brought