

three<sup>2</sup> species of mollusks had been named *newberryi*. One of them, *Melania newberryi* Lea, is not an air-breathing mollusk, and belongs to a family not included in the scope of Binney's work. This leaves two species for consideration: *Ancylus newberryi* and *Planorbis newberryi*. *Ancylus newberryi* Lea was duly enumerated by Binney among the Ancylinæ (p. 11) and is thus eliminated. "*Carinifex newberryi* Lea" was placed by Binney in the Planorbinae, and could be nothing else than *Planorbis newberryi* Lea, which does not otherwise appear in the list. Nobody ever thought it was anything else. The name *Carinifex* passed into general use, and has appeared in hundreds of papers, here and abroad. It was never questioned before.

The name *Megasystropha* Lea for *Planorbis newberryi* was published in April, 1864. It was proposed "provisionally" by Lea, probably in the belief that as *Carinifex* had not been defined, it could be displaced. It was an era of scant courtesy between systematic conchologists.

While Binney's way of introducing a new generic name is not to be commended, it appears to me a needless disturbance of nomenclature to replace *Carinifex* by the later, still-born and clumsy name *Megasystropha*.

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#### BOWMANVILLE LOW-WATER STAGE OF GLACIAL LAKE CHICAGO

IN Dr. D. J. Fisher's very interesting account of the geology of the Joliet Quadrangle<sup>1</sup> (page 102) a low-water stage is described as occurring between the Glenwood and Calumet high-water stages of Lake Chicago. It is gratifying to have this low-water stage again affirmed, as the writer showed evidence of its existence a number of years ago<sup>2</sup> following the earlier statement of its existence by Dr. Andrews.<sup>3</sup> The name given it by Dr. Fisher can not be used, however, as the writer gave this stage a formal name in 1920—the Bowmanville. Evidently Dr. Fisher has not seen the writer's "Life of the Pleistocene," in which the history of the life of Glacial Lake Chicago is described in great detail, based on a study of the entire length of the North Shore Drainage Channel, which cut longitudinally through the bed of old Wilmette Bay. The stages of the glacial lake there outlined are as

<sup>2</sup> Not four species, as stated in Opinion 87. *Goniobasis newberryi* Lea, 1863, is not a fourth species, but only a change of the generic name of *Melania newberryi* Lea, 1858, as a reference to Lea's paper will show.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Ill. Geol. Surv., No. 51.

<sup>2</sup> Trans. Ill. Acad. Sci., IV, p. 110.

<sup>3</sup> Trans. Chi. Acad. Sci., II, pp. 1-24, 1877.

follows: Glenwood, Bowmanville (= Evanston), Calumet, Toleston, Sag Low Water, Hammond, Englewood. The name Bowmanville is formally described on page 69 of the volume, "Life of the Pleistocene."<sup>4</sup>

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#### INHERITANCE OF ACCESSORY MAMMAE

IN *Science* for June 11, 1926, Dr. W. W. Keen cited a case of the transmission of extra nipples and breasts from father to children, and states that "it would be very interesting to learn whether this peculiarity was passed on to his grandchildren." Some references to the inheritance of the anomaly are given by Deaver and McFarland in their book, "The Breast" (Philadelphia, 1917), including the study of Marie on the incidence of polymastia in four generations of a French family. A similar complete and equally remarkable case, also involving four generations, has recently been published by Klinkerfuss (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 19, 1924, p. 1247). More remarkable still are the experiments of Alexander Graham Bell on multi-nippled sheep (*SCIENCE*, n. s. 9: 637).

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#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

*Plants and Man, A Series of Essays relating to the Botany of Ordinary Life.* BY F. O. BOWER, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany, University of Glasgow. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London, 1925. pp. xxi, 365.

IN spite of William Beebe, the exception who proves the rule, it is well known that there is a dearth in this country of writers of the so-called "popular science." It is perhaps not so widely realized what a handicap this entails. However, the recent "evolution trial" was denounced much more harshly in the British and Continental press than in our own. This may have been due to the European public being informed in science largely through the medium of a popularized literature. The writer has recently come across a book by F. O. Bower, published last year in London, which is believed should prove of wide appeal among "laymen" in this country. Only occasionally is one reminded of its British origin, as in "tyre," "Kitchen Garden" and "Dessert Fruits."

The purpose of the book "is to explain, for the general reader, in very general terms, how plants fabricate for their own life commodities that man

<sup>4</sup> Univ. Ill. Bull., Vol. XVII, No. 41, i-xiv, 1-476, pl. i-lvii, 1920.