

day). We hope it will be of suggestive help to the many research directors who have asked us, "Where do you find your Industrial Fellows?"

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ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

THE secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has the honor to invite attention of the zoological profession to the fact that application has been made for the suspension of the international rules, in the case of Hübner's (1806) "Tentamen" in order to establish its nomenclatorial availability.

Briefly summarized: The formal nomenclatorial status of this document, involving about one hundred names admitted by some authors as of generic rank, has been under controversy for many years, and opinion of specialists in *Lepidoptera* is still divided.

The arguments, as submitted, in favor of suspension of rules, maintain that: (1) there are sound reasons both for admitting and for denying recognition to the "Tentamen," from the standpoint of interpreting the rules; (2) the evidence *pro* and *con* is not sufficiently conclusive to remove the question from debate; (3) the rejection of the "Tentamen" will produce greater confusion than uniformity, will necessitate a vast amount of undesirable labor and economic loss of time and work; (4) if, on the ground of expediency, the rules can be suspended in this case, the nomenclature of the *Lepidoptera*, as used for the past thirty years, can be largely maintained.

The "Tentamen" is one of the most important and most controversial cases ever submitted to the commission. A discussion, with essential bibliographic references, will be found in "Smithsonian Misc. Coll., v. 73 (4)" (now in press).

The commission will delay announcement of vote, on the requested suspension, at least until September 1, 1927, in order to give interested authors, and especially entomological societies, opportunity to study the premises and to present to the commission their views and arguments, *pro* or *con*, regarding the action requested.

In order to protect groups other than *Lepidoptera*, a prerequisite to suspension of rules would be that representative specialists in *Lepidoptera* agree upon and furnish to the commission definite bibliographic references to the 107 names which they view as genotypes.

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THE ENDOWMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to print the following communication:

Here is a man with most extensive education, training and experience, chronologically seventy years of age, but physiologically about fifty-five years old, according to his Johns Hopkins medical friends. He graduated (A.B.) from college and then studied law for one year (his father was a lawyer and desired his son to follow him); but did not like it; then he pursued theology three years and graduated, but was not satisfied; then went to Harvard and took ten courses in philosophy for two years and then wrote a thesis on "Certainty" and concluded there was none, except the *feeling* of certainty. On this thesis he was given a fellowship in psychology at Johns Hopkins; still he was not contented.

As he had lived in German and French families to prepare himself for European study, he went there (Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, Zurich and Vienna) to study medicine mainly, also psychophysics and anthropology under leading specialists. He had no intention of practicing medicine, but simply studied it, taking a full course as a foundation for the scientific study of modern civilized man.

As he spoke the languages fluently, the professors invited him to their homes to learn all about America. He in turn learned much of their inward thoughts. After this ten years of postgraduate study he applied scientific methods to the investigation of the criminal, pauper and defective classes; then to the insane, seeking the *causes* of their failure to make good citizens.

But it is more important to know why people are successful rather than why they are failures. So lately he has applied scientific methods of investigation to the upper or successful classes of citizens. The methods of study are exactly the same, both for the normal and abnormal, otherwise they could not be compared.

But with all this training this man has been crippled almost to the zero point by poverty, though his equipment cost him twenty thousand dollars or more, most of which he earned by tutoring or through scholarships received from universities. He has written numerous works and articles recognized as much (if not more) in other countries as in the United States. He has been a pioneer and followed his highest instincts (costly), and as a consequence has been forced to live on an annual salary of \$1,500 under our government.

Perhaps there is no man in this country or Europe