and compare favorably with the studies made in Lake Erie, and in fact show a much larger population per unit area in some cases.

No actual figures of the Lake Erie population are given, but the graph on page 84 shows that few of the areas exceed 1,000 individuals. In Lake Winnebago the greatest number of individuals was found between 2–6 meters in depth and in Oneida Lake between one and two meters. In Lake Erie the maximum population was found in the shallow areas bordering the shores, as has been noted in all lakes studied quantitatively. The vegetation population in Lake Winnebago varies enormously. While the average shows only 4,400 individuals per square meter, there are favorable localities where the population will run as high as 15,000 or 20,000 per square meter, especially in some of the sedge habitats.

It is to be regretted that the unit areas of the Lake Erie paper were not made in square meters instead of square yards, because most studies of this nature have been made with the metric measurements, and while the two units are approximately the same there is still enough difference to make it difficult to compare results accurately.

Lake Winnebago is in many respects similar to Lake Erie in its physical as well as its population make-up. Many species and races of naiades are identical and are found only in these two localities. With the exception of the vegetation areas, the population per square meter is greater in Lake Winnebago than it is in Lake Erie. The population per square yard of the shelving rock shore of Lake Erie is parallelled in the Wabash River at New Harmony, Indiana, Thomas Say's historic collecting locality, where the under side of a flat rock averaging a square foot in area will often be so thickly covered with mollusks (Pleuroceridae and Somatogyrus) that every fraction of an inch is occupied. A count of one such rock gave more than 1,500 individuals. A square meter in several places at this locality will contain in excess of 10,000 mollusks.

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NOMENCLATURE OF THE ELECTRON

DR. ANDERSON'S recent discovery of the positive analog of the long known negative electron has raised an important question of nomenclature. The word electron was originally devoid of significance regarding polarity. But the custom of using it as a specific term for the negative unit has acquired considerable prestige. This custom might continue unchanged if Professor Herbert Dingle's suggestion of "Oreston" as the name of the new positive unit were adopted. The suggestion has considerable merit for that reason as well as because of its mythological significance.

Nevertheless, the writer is inclined to protest against its adoption and to plead for Dr. Anderson's terms "positron" and "negatron." The basis for the plea is simple but nonetheless weighty, to one who is concerned with elementary instruction; namely, that the latter terms are obviously descriptive of the principal properties of the two units. In consequence, the student's learning of terms and definitions would be simplified and brought closer to reality.

The term "electron" may then be used in its original generic meaning, without reference to the specific charge that the particle might have.

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THE SECOND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ASIA

THE second psychological expedition to central Asia which took place in the summer of 1932 had for its aim extension of researches which were undertaken by the first expedition in 1931. The fundamental aim was the study of those peculiarities of the psyche which are the result of various historical conditions and to trace out the fundamental laws in development of psychological processes. In this respect central Asia is of exceptional interest on account of the residuals of primitive economic conditions which are now undergoing tremendous industrial, political and cultural transformation. This change gives opportunity not only for the studying of the peculiarities of psychological processes under various conditions, but also, what is more important, the very dynamics of the transition from the more elementary psychological laws to the more complex processes. Just as in the first expedition the study was undertaken in the region of Uzbekistan, in which were specially chosen the more primitive Kishlaks districts as far as their economic, cultural and social conditions were concerned, such as the Kishlaks of Shahimardan and Jordan and the grazing kirgiz lands in the Altai Mountains, as contrasted with the Kishlaks of Palman with a thorough collectivization, well-developed cultural work and high industrial organization.

In contradistinction to the first expedition not only the adults were studied, but also the Kishlak youth on whom the cultural changes must have made a special impression.

The expedition was organized by the State Psycho-