

to regulate the site of industrial plants is as great a menace to the city as the uncontrolled destruction of forest and farm lands, in the Middle West. The dust storms making large tracts uninhabitable may be equalled by the city fogs and pollution making cities undesirable for living purposes.

City planning is important for the prevention of sinusitis. The use of medication to shrink nasal membranes, engorged by unhealthy atmospheric conditions, is—in many instances—a short-sighted approach to the problem.

City planning must regulate the location and number of smoke-stacks per square mile and the volume of gases expelled. Large industrial smoke-stacks and incinerators must be placed well outside of the city limits. The unnecessary burning of city garbage should be replaced by the more scientific method of bacterial decomposition and conversion to fertilizer. The creation of a fixed ratio of park area for each industrial zone would mitigate the present unhealthy status. The daily examination of all city zones to determine air purity and its regulation should be conducted along lines similar to milk contamination inspection. Controlling the number of gasoline consuming automobiles and encouraging the use of electric automotive trucks and buses would materially aid in restricting air pollution. Thus upper respiratory diseases, particularly sinusitis, is a problem of city planning as well as nasal medication.

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SEXUAL DIMORPHISM OF HYMENOPTEROUS EGGS AND LARVAE

RECENT studies on the biology of *Coccophagus lycimnia*, a parasite of lecanine scales, have shown that the form of the eggs that develop into males differs in shape from those that develop into females. The differentiation occurs during oviposition.

The female egg is of the usual type. It is elongate, slightly arcuate and floats freely in the body fluids of the host. The male egg, on the other hand, is ovate with a pedicel at one end. It is fastened firmly to the external surface of the host by means of the pedicel which is embedded in the host's tissues. The embryo develops with its cephalic extremity towards the pedi-

cel. The male egg is sometimes deposited free in the space surrounding the host.

This phenomenon is known to occur in another species of *Coccophagus*. It may also occur in a species of *Tetrastichus* parasitic on the eggs of *Malacosoma americanum*. L. T. Williams reported in *Psyche* (vol. 23, page 153) that *Tetrastichus* frequently deposited stalked eggs on the wall of a test-tube.

In the first and second larval instars many species of *Coccophagus* and related genera exhibit striking sexually dimorphic characters. *Coccophagus lycimnia* females lack spiracles when in the first and second instars. *C. lycimnia* males possess four pairs of spiracles in the first instar and six pairs or more in the second instar. When in the first instar the male larva of *Coccophagus capensis* is hairy in appearance and the female larva is smooth. The male larva of *Coccophagus gurneyi* is a planidium covered with chitinous plates and possessing ambulatory spines and two pairs of spiracles. None of these structures occur in the female.

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COLOR BLINDNESS IN TURKEY

WITH the cooperation of a graduate student, Olive W. Evans, we are able to give some data on the incidence of color blindness among Turkish children in the schools of Istanbul, Turkey. By means of the Ishihara Color Blindness Test 384 children were tested in the grades from kindergarten to the seventh, and 306 students in Robert College, making in all 690 tested. Of these, 473 were males and 217 females, and all were Turks. The results are offered in the following tabulation:

	No. Turks tested	No. color blind	Per cent.
Males	473	24	5.3
Females	217	0	0.0

Each eye was tested at a time and there was no case of monocular color blindness. The twenty-four color blind males were red-green blind.

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

A SURVEY OF FEELING AND EMOTION

Psychology of Feeling and Emotion. By CHRISTIAN A. RUCKMICK. McGraw Hill Book Company, N. Y. 515 pp. 1936.

It is a longer distance in treatment than even in time between this survey of Professor Ruckmick's and

Ribot's "Psychology of the Emotions" of forty years ago; and there has been nothing as comprehensive since. The march of time and the march of ideas do not always proceed apace. Within these four decades, there have been decisive shifts of fronts all along the line of psychological advance, and notably, though by