number to give a standard scale of white pine growth in the area, these Sutton pines gave a record that cross-identified well but not perfectly with nearby white pine records of the period 1867–1934.[3] The presence of 260 rings was notable for white pine and important for the problem because of the wide overlap made possible even with trees buried more than a century.

The accuracy of the cross-identification is shown by the following facts. Of the six wide rings in the buried wood, five checked perfectly with the Sutton pines, while each record for the 128 years showed one maximum not represented in the others. In the same way and for the same 128 years, of the 16 narrow rings in the buried trees, eight checked with lows in the Sutton trees, four checked with years marked by lows in the hemlock record of the Wolfeboro district and by drouths recorded in a diary, two missed agreement with the Sutton record by one year, while only two stand alone.

This relatively unimportant problem demonstrates the possibilities of the method for the area and the extent to which significant narrow and wide rings appear in sensitive trees of the New England area. The cross-identification is apparently less perfect here than in the Southwest, but valid solutions of archeological problems seem possible, particularly when the material includes a long series of rings from a native "softwood" tree.

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NOTICE OF POSSIBLE SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF NOMENCLATURE IN CERTAIN CASES (A.(n.s.) 1)

IN accordance with a resolution adopted by the International Zoological Congress at their ninth meeting held at Monaco in 1913, prescribing that not less than one year's notice is to be given by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of all applications received for the "Suspension of the Rules," the attention of the zoological profession is hereby invited to the fact that requests for the "Suspension of the Rules" have been received by the commission in the undermentioned cases:

(a) ECHINODERMATA.—*Diadema* Humphreys, 1797 (type *Echinometra setosa* Leske, 1778) to be added to the Official List of Generic Names (see Mortensen, 1937, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 19: 463–469) (reference Z. N. (S.) 52).

(b) INSECTA, Neuroptera.—To be added to the Official List of Generic Names with types as shown in brackets:—*Hemerobius* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Hemerobius humulinus* Linnaeus, 1758); *Chrysopa* Leach, 1815 (*Hemerobius perla* Linnaeus, 1758) (see Cowley and others, 1937, Generic Names of British Insects, Pt. 4) (reference Z. N. (S.) 42).

(c) INSECTA, Lepidoptera.—To be added to the Official List of Generic Names with the type as shown in brackets:—*Actinote* Hübner, [1819] (*Papilio thalia* Linnaeus, 1758) (see Hemming, 1936, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 5: 56–57) (reference Z. N. (S.) 63).

(d) REPTILIA.—*Bitts* Gray, 1942 (type *Vipera* (*Echidna*) *arietans* B. Merrem, 1820), to be added to the Official List of Generic Names, and *Cobra* Laurent, 1768, to be suppressed (Stejneger, 1936, *Copeia,* 3: 140) (reference Z. N. (S.) 121).

In adopting the resolution referred to above, the International Zoological Congress expressly stated that their object was thereby to render it possible for zoologists, particularly specialists in the group in question, to present to the commission arguments for or against the suspension of the rules proposed. Any such representations should be furnished to the Secretariat to the Commission (British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7) as soon as possible and in any case within one year of this day's date. Every such communication should be clearly marked with the commission's reference number as given above.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION,
(Signed) FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the Commission

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION,
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 7.
27TH JUNE, 1939

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

QUANTUM MECHANICS

Introductory Quantum Mechanics. By VLADIMIR ROJANSKY. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1938. $5.50.

THE current literature of modern physics is of such a character that one can not in general appreciate the arguments without an understanding of the physical ideas, and in many cases the mathematical methods, peculiar to quantum mechanics. Hence it is necessary that a graduate student of pure physics acquire this knowledge early in his career. While the new physical notions can and should be presented in advanced undergraduate courses on the phenomena of modern physics, the mathematical treatment must perhaps in general wait for the fuller experience of graduate study, but should certainly be begun in the first graduate year if the doctorate is to truly represent a maturity of knowledge and ability. But at this stage the study and teaching of a subject as fundamental as quantum mechanics is greatly facilitated by the use of a textbook. This volume by Rojansky represents in the re-

[3] L. Goldthwait and C. J. Lyon, *Ecology,* 18: 406–415, 1937.