

in some instances practically none on first instar larvae of the southern armyworm, *Prodenia eridania* (Cram.), second and larger instars of the melonworm, *Diaphania hyalinata* L., and large larvae of the southern beet webworm, *Pachyzancla bipunctalis* (F.). Alcoholic extracts gave slightly better results. The material was very repellent to small larvae which attack Cruciferae but was much less effective than derris on larger ones.

When tested against the larvae of the codling moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella* (L.), by the apple plug method the root powder gave about 60 per cent. clean fruit when used at the rate of two pounds per fifty gallons of solution. An alcoholic extract of the fresh root when used at the rate of two pounds extractives per fifty gallons solution gave 90 per cent. clean fruit. The results against the codling moth larvae have been deemed of sufficient interest to warrant a detailed chemical study of the plant extractive. Such a study is now under way, and the results of the toxicity of the various fractions of the extractive to the insect will be published soon elsewhere.

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PROPOSED NAMES FOR THE FOLLICLE- STIMULATING AND INTERSTITIAL CELL-STIMULATING HORMONES OF THE ANTERIOR LOBE OF THE PITUITARY BODY

DESPITE the widespread use of the cumbersome terms, follicle-stimulating hormone and interstitial cell-stimulating hormone, no investigator has proposed simple etymologically justified names as badly needed substitutes. We should like to propose names which we hope either will be accepted by other investigators or will lead to the coinage of names which will receive general approval.

As a common suffix of both hormones, the term "kentrin" (from *κεντρίζω*, to goad, stimulate) seems suitable. An apt prefix for the follicle-stimulating hormone is furnished by the word *θύλακος*, bag, sack, —a word which Aristotle used to describe the sack in which the eggs of the tunny are enveloped. Therefore, "thylakentrin" is suggested as the name of the follicle-stimulating hormone. This hormone also stimulates or maintains the germinal epithelium of the testis. The name "thylakentrin" also suggests an action on the male gonad since *θυλάκη* is the Greek noun for scrotum.

"Metakentrin" (*μετά*, among, between, and *κεντρίζω* to goad, stimulate) appears to be a suitable name for

the interstitial cell-stimulating hormone which has been isolated as a pure substance.¹ This name could refer to stimulation or maintenance of the interstitial cells of either the ovary or the testis.

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS

A DISCUSSION of this proposed work of reference was printed in *SCIENCE* for June 15, 1934 (Vol. 79, p. 541). As a result of that article, together with other news reports of a like nature, many chemists volunteered their services, to assist in abstracting chemical reactions for the Encyclopedia.

Up to the present there are twenty-three abstractors, who are either actively engaged with abstracting or have contributed a considerable volume of reactions to the E. C. R. In addition to these, twenty-five other chemists have signified a willingness to assist in the work as soon as a publisher has been secured and the prospects have become more promising for bringing the work into print. This has now been realized. The Chemical Publishing Company, Inc., of New York City, have agreed to sponsor the publication of the E. C. R. and authorizes me to say that any one wishing to join our list of abstractors, will for a small contribution of his time, receive permanent recognition on the Board of Editors, besides enjoying the satisfaction of having helped in compiling a much needed work. The E. C. R. has been called "an indispensable reference work."

The abstracting of eighteen chemical journals is complete to about 1936. The abstracting of twelve others has been begun. Most of the journals in the English, Swedish and Czech languages have been covered, but abstracting assignments can still be secured in the remaining ones and especially in the French, German and Japanese journals. Over 6,000 reactions have been typed and are now ready for the press. It is to be hoped that many other chemists will feel inclined to give some assistance to this "monumental work."

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ANIMAL BEHAVIOR DURING AIR-RAIDS

RECENT months have given observers in Britain an opportunity of obtaining some interesting information relating to the behavior of animals under conditions of modern warfare. A survey of such information as has so far been published would seem to indicate that

¹ T. Shedlovsky, A. Rothen, R. O. Greep, H. B. van Dyke and B. F. Chow, *SCIENCE*, 92: 178, 1940.