

### A RECORD OF EMERITA ANALOGA FROM THE WASHINGTON COAST

DURING the spring and fall of 1941 and the summer of 1942 numerous sand crabs, *Emerita analoga* (Stimpson), were collected from the ocean beaches of Washington from the mouth of the Columbia River north to Kalalock. The localities include Long Beach, Grayland Beach, Copalis Beach and Kalalock Beach. They appeared to be especially common at Kalalock. Beaches north of the last locality have not been examined. The specimens ranged in size from postlarval stages with the carapace length of about 4 mm, to ovigerous females with a carapace length of 28 mm. Two male specimens collected were 11.5 and 13 mm long. The measurable characters of the specimens collected were well within the range of variation given by Schmitt.<sup>1</sup>

This species has never before been recorded north of Oregon, where it was reported from unspecified localities by Holmes.<sup>2</sup> Schmitt (*loc. cit.*) reports specimens in the U. S. National Museum from Drake's Bay, California, to San Bartolomé Bay, Baja Cali-

fornia, in the northern hemisphere and from Peru to Chile in the southern.

A. H. BANNER

D. L. MCKERNAN

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
FISHERIES

### THE MICROMETER BURETTE

ARGUMENTS about priority are perhaps stupid and always embarrassing, but I regard the micrometer syringe with particular jealousy. I feel that the authors of the article entitled "Micrometer Burette" in *SCIENCE*, 96: 247, 1942, should have given a reference to the paper in the *Biochemical Journal*, 19: 1111, 1925, in which I described for the first time the application of the principle of their apparatus to biochemical work. The usefulness of the principle is emphasized by the number of times it has been redescribed with minor modifications both in England and America since I wrote the paper referred to.

J. W. TREVAN

THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH LABORATORIES,  
BECKENHAM, KENT, ENGLAND

## SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

### ALCOHOL ADDICTION

*Alcohol Addiction and Chronic Alcoholism*. Vol. I. *Effects of Alcohol on the Individual*. Edited by E. M. JELLINEK. Pp. 336. Yale University Press. New Haven, 1942. \$4.00.

THIS first volume of a series of three to appear under the auspices of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol presents by six authors, including the editor, a survey and analysis of the literature, with the declared purpose of clarifying the subject-matter as a basis for future research and for reference purposes.

The etiology and treatment of alcohol addiction are first received, the bulk of the book being then devoted to a description of some of the mental and bodily diseases of chronic alcoholism.

Some idea of the mass of material represented can be had from the statement of the editor that about 3,500 references among an estimated 100,000 bearing upon the topics of the projected three volumes were found to be worthy of consideration, because they were neither obsolete from the point of view of the medical sciences of 1941, nor primarily of propagandist character, nor were compilations producing no original opinions, nor duplicate presentations of already pub-

lished data, and because they did deal with the effects of alcohol on the individual.

While there can be no precise distinction between the effects of alcohol on the individual and those related to his behavior or condition in society, the editor assures us that the "sociological aspects of inebriety" are not excluded from present consideration but only "the effects of inebriety on society." In spite of the lack of any exact definitions of inebriety or of society as intended and used, it is fair to say that the spirit of the above distinction is followed in the half dozen chapters.

"Generally the scope of this work is the etiology of abnormal drinking; the effects of such drinking on the bodily and mental functions of the individual; and the immediate effects of alcohol in any quantity on the organs and their functions, and on psychological behavior." So far so good, but one searches in vain for the considered opinion of an author or the editor as to when drinking moves from normal to abnormal and what is the range of "normal" or "psychological" behavior in the user of alcoholic beverages. In both the Preface and in the introductory pages by the editor, there is a dearth of precise expressions but much language which leads to uncertainty of meaning. We are told that, in dealing with certain types of original articles, "the reviewers were justified in ignoring the verbalized conclusion of the investigator."

<sup>1</sup> *Univ. of Calif. Publ. Zool.*, XXIII, 1921, p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> *Calif. Acad. Sci. Occ. Papers*, VII, 1900, p. 103.