ship. The broken line curves are the mean monthly air temperatures for the 20-year period, 1923 to 1942, based on observations at 17 well-distributed U. S. Weather Bureau stations on the coast. Arrows give the prevailing wind directions as derived from the Pilot Charts issued by the U. S. Hydrographic Office.

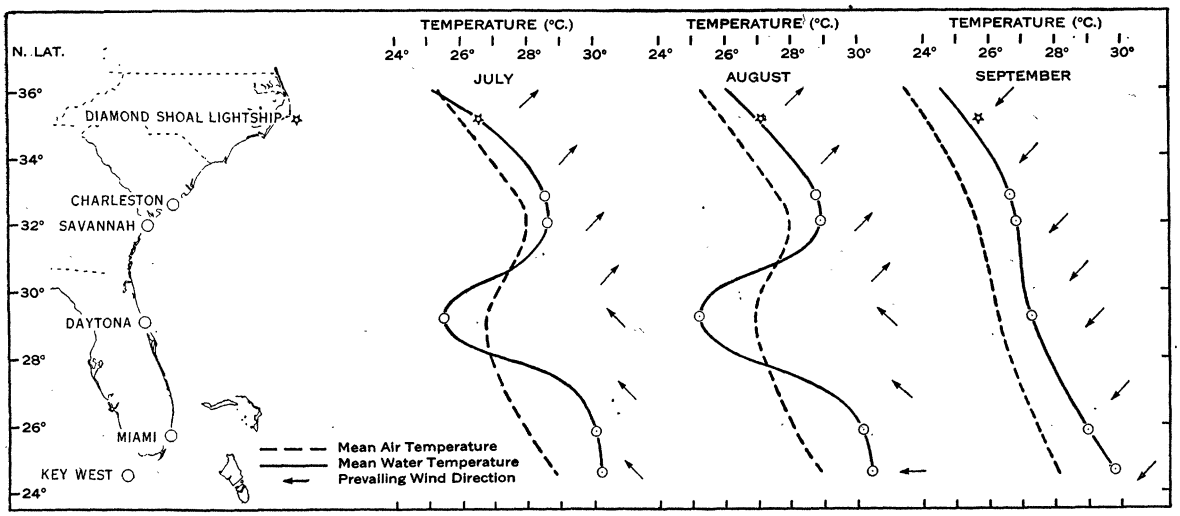


FIG. 1. Relation of water and air temperatures to prevailing direction of wind, southeastern coast of the United States.

A detailed investigation, including relations with annual changes in coastal currents, sea level and density, is contemplated after the war.

C. K. GREEN

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN NAMES

FROM his recent letter in SCIENCE[1] it would appear that Dr. Kosolapoff has misunderstood the purport of my note,[2] in which it was suggested that, since the Russian Academy of Sciences has already devised a method of transliteration of Russian names, it would be advisable for all countries to comply with it, irrespective of whether or not this standard transliteration conforms phonetically to the letters of any particular language. Russian words transcribed according to this method should therefore be treated in the same way as words written in any other language using the Latin alphabet, without attempting to adapt their spelling to the phonetics of the user's language.

The question of phonetics is quite independent of transliteration and, therefore, irrelevant to the point under discussion. It concerns only students of languages but not readers who merely desire to substitute Russian characters by some universally recognized Latin equivalents. While such students might use some method of adaptation of Russian sounds to their own language, persons of the latter category could not do better than employ the standard method authorized and used by the Russian Academy, as outlined in my previous note.

For the phonetic representation of Russian letters, it would be preferable to use the script of the International Phonetic Association, which is of universal application, and not the system employed by the *Chemical Abstracts,* as advocated by Dr. Kosolapoff. The latter has the disadvantage of being restricted to the English language, and, moreover, it is out of date, since it is based on the archaic Russian orthography which has been discarded a quarter of a century ago in favor of the orthography set forth in my previous note.

Incidentally, it would be interesting to know which system of transliteration is employed in Dr. Kosolapoff's note for Czech, which is rendered twice as "Chech." Since the first two and the last two letters have different sounds, it is difficult to understand why the same symbols have been employed in both cases.

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## ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANOPHELES PESSOAI IN TRINIDAD, B. W. I.

ON October 22, 1943, a routine collection of anopheline larvae was brought to the laboratory for identification. The larvae were not those of any anopheline species reported for Trinidad or the West Indies. Study of the imagines after emergence identified them as *Anopheles* (*Nyssorhynchus*) *pessôai* Galvão and Lane. Study of the male terminalia confirmed the identification. Adults and larvae have been found in varying numbers since that time.

This species is found in the northern part of South

[1] June 16, 1944, p. 491.
[2] SCIENCE, April 21, 1944, p. 321.