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.

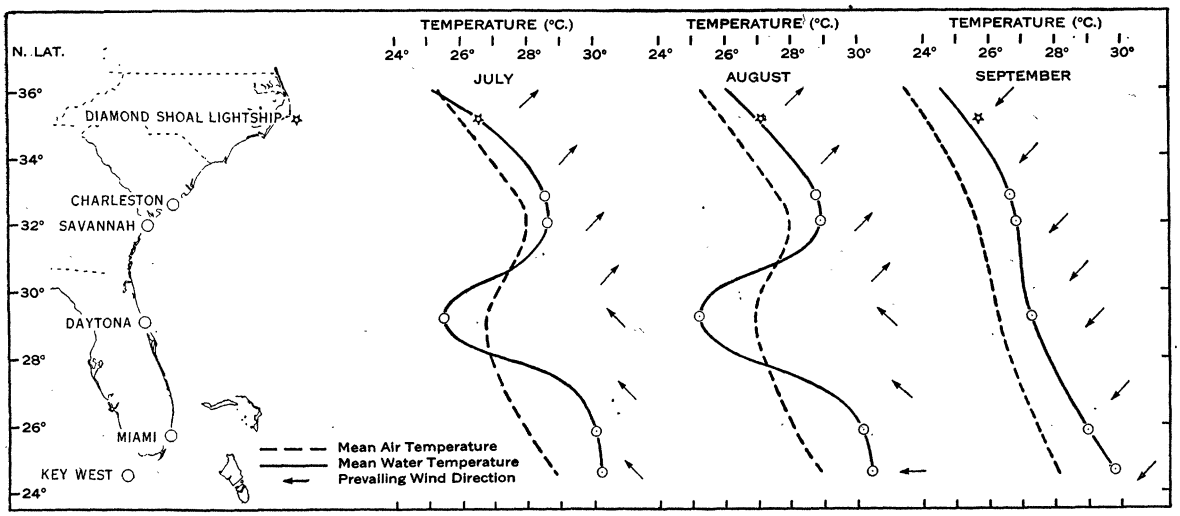

FIG. 1. Relation of water and air temperatures to prevailing direction of wind, southeastern coast of the United States.

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 The latter has the disadvantage of being restricted to the English language, and, moreover, it is out of date, since it is based on the archaic Russian orthography which has been discarded a quarter of a century ago in favor of the orthography set forth in my previous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.

America and previous to this has never been reported from the West Indies.

The following characteristics differentiate *A. pessôai* from our local *A. albitarsis*:

A. pessôai	*A. albitarsis*
ADULT FEMALE	
1. Smaller in size.	1. Larger in size.
2. Light wing scales pure white.	2. Light wing scales creamy white.
3. Lateral abdominal tufts present in segment two.	3. No lateral abdominal tufts on segment two.
ADULT MALE	
1. Mesosome more heavily chitinized.	1. Mesosome less heavily chitinized.
2. Mesosome narrower.	2. Mesosome broader.
3. Dorsal lobes of claspette truncated at tip with deep central notch; indented laterally below the apex.	3. Dorsal lobes rounded with shallow notch.
LARVA	
1. Inner clypeal hairs closely approximated.	1. Inner clypeals well separated.
2. Post-clypeal hairs long and single.	2. Post-clypeal hairs short and bifid.
3. Leaflets of inner hair of anterior submedian thoracic group with truncate tips.	3. Leaflets of inner hair of anterior submedian prothoracic group pointed.

Specimens of *Anopheles pessôai* from Trinidad have been deposited in the National Museum.

There is a strong indication that *Anopheles pessôai* was introduced to Trinidad by airplane. The following evidence is submitted. Previous reports from this area, notably that of Downs, Gillette and Shannon (1942–1943), did not list this species, and our organization, which has been identifying specimens from this area routinely for over a year, has never found it before. It made its first appearance in Trinidad about a mile from an airport.

While it can not be proven that *A. pessôai* was transported by airplane from the South American continent, the facts listed above are strong evidence of such an occurrence.

Anopheles pessôai is a relatively rare species and little is known of its ability to transmit malaria, however, the introduction of *A. darlingi,* whose distribution coincides in part with that of *A. pessôai,* would be of considerable significance. Mention need only be made of the establishment of *A. gambiae* in Brazil to show the importance of air transportation in the spread of new and often dangerous insects.

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

HYPERTENSION

Hypertension and Hypertensive Disease. By W. GOLDRING and H. CHASIS. New York: The Commonwealth Fund. 1944. $3.50.

THE authors have made important contributions to the clinical study of hypertension and, more especially, with Homer Smith, to its renal functional aspects. This book is a monographic statement of their work, conclusions and impressions. It is not, as the title might imply, a comprehensive review of the topic, but rather fulfils admirably the authors' prefatory statement of intention. Its appeal and value will be greatest to those who have more than a passing acquaintance with vascular disease and who are especially interested in renal function.

One of the basic premises of the book is the view that experimental renal hypertension in animals is fundamentally different from essential hypertension in man. This view, which seems to ignore the greater probability of at least a partial similarity, is far from being generally accepted, and its adoption excludes much that is interesting and suggestive in the modern study of clinical hypertension. No better summary of the author's original studies of renal function in hypertension is available. Certain other chapters (Nos. 2, 6 and 8) are necessarily less complete. Thus, one wonders why a chapter on treatment, which consists largely of hints and general directions, was included.

Some statements do not coincide with generally accepted experience. Some of these are, "Uremia is defined as the abnormal elevation of blood urea resulting from intrinsic renal disease," and "Paroxysmal epigastric pain is part of the symptomatology of acute malignant nephrosclerosis in about 25 per cent. of the patients and may be the most prominent subjective symptom." Others are, Its symptoms (hypertension in pregnancy) result from widespread vasoconstriction" and, elsewhere, "Treatment of hypertensive disease is rational only when it is directed to the ultimate cause." The useful and sensitive index of renal function obtainable from observations of urinary concentrating power is rather summarily dismissed. The rationale of the author's control of thiocyanate concentration in the body by a determination of its residue (intake-excretion) is not apparent, since this substance is distributed within the widely variable