the same thing. The prefix sub ordinarily is accepted as meaning "less than," and super, as meaning "more than" (for example, subhuman and superhuman). Inasmuch as the word being modified by the prefix is cooled and not temperature, it appears that the word supercooled is preferable to subcooled for indicating excessive cooling.

In reaching this conclusion I examined two standard sources [Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Merriam-Webster, 1958) and the U.S. Weather Bureau Weather Glossary (1945)]. Both listed supercooled ("to cool below the freezing point without solidification"); neither listed subcooled.

In view of the above considerations and in view of the fact that so many scientific articles are now read by nonscientists and by foreign scientists, I would like to suggest that serious consideration be given to avoiding the ambiguity that might arise from use of the word *subcooled* (and, similarly, *undercooled*) in scientific writing.

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The practice, in meteorology, of using interchangeably the words *subcooled* and *supercooled* (and also *undercooled*) when referring to liquid water which has been cooled to temperatures colder than 0° C is unfortunate indeed. To this extent I agree heartily with Appleman.

However, I cannot agree that it would be preferable to restrict ourselves to the term supercooled. My reason for prefering subcooled and undercooled is etymological. The point of reference which is implied in the use of all such words (for example, superheated, supersaturated, subsaturated) is that of the equilibrium condition. In this context the prefix subdenotes under, below, beneath, whereas super denotes over, above; therefore it seems preferable to use the terms subcooled and superheated when referring to a phase which has been cooled below or heated above its equilibrium temperature. On etymological grounds the term undercooled is even more desirable than subcooled because it is usually regarded as undesirable to mix words of Latin-Greek and Anglo-Saxon roots.

I consider it unfortunate that most desk-size dictionaries list supercooled but not subcooled. However, I have learned from one of the compilers that the 1959 edition of the Weather Glossary will cite subcooled as preferable to supercooled. I also find many other scientists who feel that it is desirable to make this change in nomenclature [for example, see Johnson, Physical Meteorology, p. 240; Mac-Donald, Advances in Geophysics, p. 245].

ROSCOE R. BRAHAM, JR. Department of Meteorology, University of Chicago

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