of the regression line. If extrapolation from the higher-degree curve outside the empirical range gave the same numerical result as a linear least-squares fit, it would merely be fortuitous.

The linear fit is especially suitable for our airplane data. It corresponds physically to an exponential attenuation mechanism well established in cosmic radiation-absorption processes. A quadratic (or higher-degree) fit would not be justified by the physics of the situation.

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Types and Name-Bearers

Shenefelt [*Science* 130, 331 (1959] has suggested that proposal of a new species should be primarily by description of a single specimen, the type ("holotype"). Schopf [*Science* 131, 1043 (1960)] has objected, mainly on these grounds: types are not typical; description of a specimen does not describe or define a species; and the proper function of a type ("holotype") is solely that of name-bearing. I entirely agree with Schopf, and I made the same points at greater length 20 years ago [*Am. J. Sci.* 238, 413 (1940)]. Since then this attitude has become widespread but, as Shenefelt's note shows, not universal.

Schopf proposes that a type as namebearer be called "nomenifer." The combining form of *nomen* is *nomin-*, and the word should therefore be *nominifer*. I long since proposed the Greek-derived equivalent *onomatophore*. There is no particular reason to prefer Greek or Latin derivation, but current type terminology is derived from Greek.

I do not myself regularly use the term *onomatophore*, and I do not know of anyone who does. *Nominifer* is not likely to fare better. The term *type*, with all its confusing connotations, is too strongly entrenched in taxonomy. Codes of nomenclature require designation of types, under that name, and there is little or no chance of eradicating that usage.

The onomatophore or nominifer is *the* type of modern taxonomy. Additional designations such as holotype and paratype only perpetuate the idea that types can serve other than nomenclatural functions and hence can be of more than one kind.

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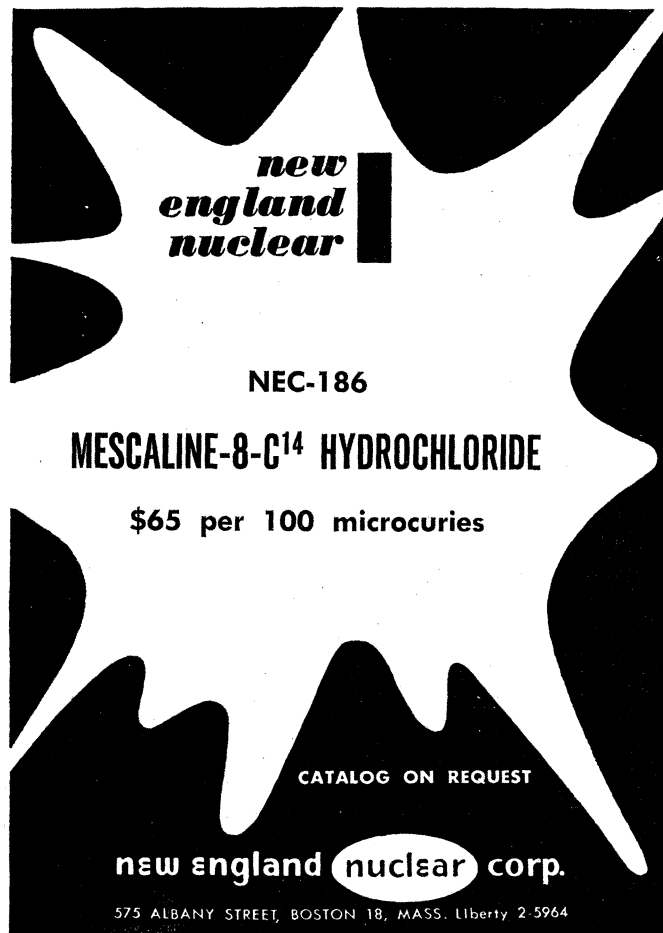*Cambridge, Massachusetts*

Meetings

Neuropathology

The Commission for Neuropathology was founded by invitation in the Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris on 24 October 1959. At this meeting were present Ludo van Bogaert and Pearce Bailey, president and secretary-general, respectively, of the World Federation of Neurology.

The following neuropathologists had been invited and became charter members of this commission: J. Bertrand (France); E. Christensen (Denmark); P. B. Diezel (Germany); W. Girard (France); W. Haymaker (United States); A. C. Løken (Norway); F. Lüthy (Switzerland); W. H. McMenemey (Great Britain); E. Osetowska (Poland); G. Peters (Germany), who was unable to attend the meeting; F. Seitelberger (Austria); P. Sourander (Sweden); J. O. Trelles (Peru); and W. J. C. Verhaart (Netherlands).

F. Seitelberger was elected secretary of the commission. The permanent secretariat has its headquarters at the Institute of Neurology of the University of Vienna (Obersteiner I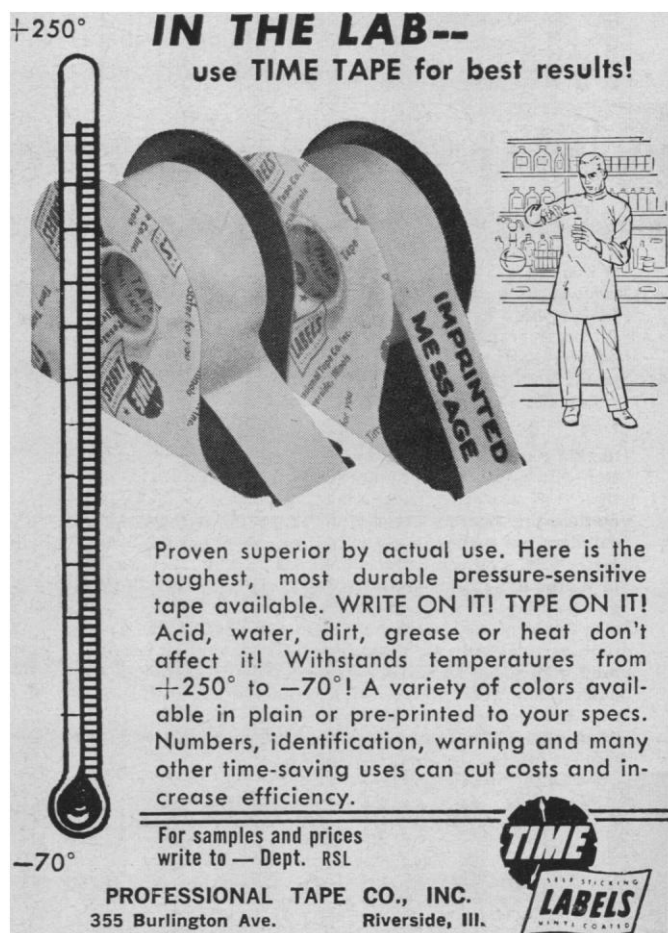nstitut), Schwarzspanierstrasse 17, Vienna 9, Austria.