words the scientific community has adopted a benignant posture toward the escalation of neologisms with concomitant minimization of sophistication in their utilization.

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Working Hypotheses in Psychotherapy

I agree with N. H. Eisen in his letter concerning Chamberlin's method of "multiple working hypotheses" as applied to psychotherapy (16 July, p. 246) that many psychotherapists are coming to frown on rigid adherence to any single "school of thought," that is, working hypothesis. However, what psychotherapists do in practicing the eclectic methods is not identical with applying on a tentative basis, with the same patient, now this and then another hypothetical viewpoint. Rather, they use a single hypothesis based on a combination and fusion into one unified working hypothesis of whatever they find correct in the approaches of the various schools. Such a hypothesis bears the marks of the personality of the therapist and makes it possible to emphasize once this, and another time another, element of this unified eclectic hypothesis according to the individual case. In this again I agree with Eisen.

However, one of the main elements of successful treatment is to give the *patient* a unified working hypothesis for dealing with external and internal reality. It is the patient who presents us, unfortunately, with multiple working hypotheses which interfere with his efficiency and happiness. The patient uses simultaneously the magic and the rational hypotheses, the system of projection and the system of reality testing, the infantile and the grown-up code of morals, and so on. It is the task of the therapist to use all methods at his disposal to replace this confusion by a unified working hypothesis. One of the necessary methods involves giving the patient a living example of an unconfused mind. This is not all theory; I have actually seen bad results from introducing, for example, the physiological hypotheses in the case of a psychologically oriented patient, and sometimes also from combining behavior therapy with psychoanalytically oriented therapy.

Eisen suggests the application of the method of multiple working hypotheses to psychodiagnosis. In contrast to therapy, I see no objection to this and have seen advantages from the application of neurologic viewpoints simultaneously with psychological.

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Occurrence of Cilia

Kilburn and Salzano (18 June, p. 1618), in reporting a conference on cilia, began with the words: "Cilia are found in all animal groups except Nematoda. . . ." If this is correct, I have been teaching an error in introductory zoology courses for many years. I recognize the Onychophora as a distinct phylum rather than as a class of Arthropoda and teach that cilia do not occur in the Arthropoda, which, in terms of number of species, constitute some four-fifths of the animal kingdom. If I am wrong, I would appreciate references to the occurrence of cilia in insects, crustaceans, arachnids, chilopods, or diplopods.

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The statement "Cilia are found in all animal groups except Nematoda . . . ." was a summary of Table 1 in M. A. Sleigh, *The Biology of Cilia and Flagella* (Macmillan, New York, 1962). The references for this table were L. H. Hyman, *The Invertebrates* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959), and P. P. Grasse, *Traité de Zoologie* (Masson, Paris, 1948–1961). Specifically, to answer Cole's questions: in Onychophora, nephridia and reproductive systems have cilia, while in Insecta, cilia are found in sensory organs and gametes.

A substantial correction to the same statement was suggested to us by Donald E. Giles. He calls attention to a study by H. G. Browne and A. B. Chowdbury [*J. Parasitol.* **45**, 241 (1959)] which showed cilia in the intestine of the nematode dog roundworm, *Ancylostoma caninum.*

Thus, the opening statement should be amended to "Cilia are found in all animal phyla." We stand corrected and informed.

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