Table 1. Persistence of transfer.

Fragments	Increased	De-creased	No change
S.O.F.	15 ($P < .001$)	6	9
Control fragments	3	3	3

far fewer alterations in their circuitry to convert them to storage oscilloscopes.

The mechanism by which such changes are brought about is not clear as yet. Experiments are in progress to see how such information is transferred from machine to machine. In other experiments, standing patterns are being stored in the donor oscilloscope before preparing the S.O.F. with the expectation that similar patterns of persistence may occur in the recipient. The electronic uses of this procedure if further developed could be widespread.

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Names Are Not Enough

Reed's exasperation (Letters, 25 Aug.) with the failure of biologists to name organisms upon which they have experimented is warranted. For data to be properly indexed and compared, organisms used must be identified. However, it should be noted that many biologists are exasperated with researchers who do *name* their material but who, in doing so, fail to properly *identify* it.

Studies of reproductive behavior in diverse groups (crickets, frogs, fruitflies, fireflies) have shown that species—reproductively isolated breeding populations and therefore separate evolutionary entities—are often overlooked in the most careful analyses of the morphology of preserved specimens. Yet scientific names, especially in invertebrates, are based largely on such analyses. This means that even if a competent taxonomist has associated a scientific name with some organisms for a researcher, the identification may be inadequate.

For instance, physiologists have used the house cricket as a convenient experimental animal, sometimes obtaining their initial material from fish-bait dealers. Such crickets are given the binomial *Acheta domesticus,* but Ghouri (*1*) has noted that at least five species exist that would be identified as *Acheta domesticus* by competent taxonomists. In how many of the papers dealing with the physiology of *"Acheta domesticus"* can we now establish with certainty which species was used?

The scientific life and comparative value of a researcher's work are dependent upon the confidence future scientists can place in it. To prevent a devaluation of their work as a result of erroneous or questionable species identifications, researchers should (i) know the source of their material and confirm its identity; and (ii) deposit some of the specimens used for experimentation (voucher specimens) in a maintained museum collection. For material collected in the field, researchers should record *locality*, date, ecology and behavior. When publishing, authors should indicate the precautions taken in procuring and identifying material and the depository of voucher specimens.

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Reference

1. A. S. K. Ghouri, *Nature* **192**, 1000 (1961).

Commas Awry

The random distribution of commas in the italicized lines of the box (6 Oct., p. 99) disturbs the location of the point of view and deserves clarification:

1) I am one person, not two, or a trinity. Gordon McKay, a Harvard benefactor, is dead, but his memory is honored in half of my title which in its entirety is "Professor of Linguistics and Gordon McKay Professor of Applied Mathematics" without any commas.

2) The somewhat telegraphic insertion of the word "address" in the third italicized line is mysterious. It need not be. My address entitled "The hardware-software complementarity" was delivered at the annual meeting of the Division of Mathematical Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council as part of a symposium on the academic role of computers held on 13 March 1967. The full text is accessible in either of the following two sources: (i) the Annual Report of the Division of Mathematical Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council; or (ii) *Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery* [**10**, 604 (1967)].

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Fresh Water and Cheap Power for Tropical Islands

I would like to belatedly comment on Gerard and Worzel's report, "Condensation of atmospheric moisture from tropical maritime air masses as a freshwater resource" (15 Sept., p. 1300). In the Cayman Islands we have problems similar to those of the Virgin Islands, although our overall groundwater resources are not insignificant. Since we need ample resources of cheap electric power, it seems that Gerard and Worzel's proposals could be coordinated with that of J. Hilbert Anderson and James H. Anderson for the generation of "Large-scale sea thermal power" as outlined in the latters' paper given at the November 1965 meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The Andersons proposed to drive a turbine by boiling propane under suitable pressure at a temperature of 21°C to 27°C (surface water temperature in the Caribbean) and condensing it at about 13°C, using deep water of about 9°C. This might well provide the power for Gerard and Worzel's condensers and leave quite a bit over for ordinary power uses.

Grand Cayman has very deep water within a stone's throw of the shore and, moreover, our North Sound has over 51.8 square kilometers of shallow and therefore warm water. This combination would seem to be ideal for sea-thermal power generation because both pipelines and cables would be short. Our low altitude in the path of the trade winds seems also ideal for water condensation.

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