for study by the Botanical Garden of Leningrad, have been determined by Associate Curator Paul C. Standley, of the botanical staff of the Field Museum. Included were many specimens collected more than one hundred years ago and some obtained by the French botanist Aublet, who published in 1775 the first important work relating to the plants of South America. The Botanical Garden of Leningrad also sent to the museum in exchange more than one hundred plants of the same family, collected in Brazil by the well-known botanist Riedel and of great historical importance.

DISCUSSION

EUPHANY

IN the current number of the *British Journal of Psychology,* Professor T. A. Pear proposes to introduce the term "euphasia" to designate "the ability for deliberate and adequate statement of fact." One recognizes at once the great need for a technical term for this concept, but the term "euphasia" is unavoidably associated with terms of the same root in mental pathology, such as aphasia and disphasia. To avoid this, I wish to substitute the word "euphany" with its legitimate adjective "euphanious," the term being derived from the Greek word *phaino* which means "to say," "to reveal" or "to make clear," strengthened by the prefix "eu."

The term "euphany" may, therefore, be defined in terms of two concepts, namely, deliberation and adequacy of statement. Psychologically, deliberation involves a clarifying of percepts and concepts involved; abstraction in the form of clearing the ground by reviewing upon critical evidence all the plausible alternatives; generalization in which the issue is made sharp and clear by rejection of irrelevant issues; the recognition of meaning in the establishment of the relevancy of the clarified concept, and finally, decision which results in the expressed judgment or act. The term "adequate" merely reenforces this procedure by applying it to the one issue in hand.

The need for this word is felt, particularly in the statement of the goal of higher education and in the evaluation of progress toward this goal, as euphany is the principal objective of training in scholarship and the power of expression. The end of all science is classification, and euphany is the capacity for adhering rigidly and deliberately to classified concepts. In it the educator should set a model. To say that speech or writing is euphanious is to pay it a high and specific compliment.

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NOMENCLATURE

MUCH of our discussion about nomenclature is apt to be beside the point, as very few workers have a conception of the enormous task confronting the systematists. The number of insect species living in the world at the present time has been variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000, and one person's guess is as good as another's. An even better estimate may be secured by taking a census of a smaller group. I have been interested during the last twenty years in making an index to the literature dealing with the insects of the order *Homoptera,* families—Cicadidae, Membracidae, Cercopidae, Cicadellidae (Jassidae) and Fulgoridae. This index now occupies one hundred thirty-two 3 x 5 drawers in my office. A couple of stenographers, an assistant and I are too busy in our spare moments indexing the new literature as it is published to count the number of cards in this index, but making a rough and ready estimate, there are about 150,000 references to about 30,000 species distributed in 5,000 genera. This is a small order of insects, and it is doubtful if considering the world as a whole we know more than one third of the species. The European fauna has been fairly well studied, so has that of North America, north of Mexico; but Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, South America, Africa, Asia, the East Indies and Australia have barely been touched. I am bold enough to predict (because I will be dead and this note will be forgotten long before the task is completed) that the discovery of the remaining species will change our concepts of things nomenclatorial more than they have been changed during the past 172 years. Yet, Linnaeus described in this group of insects in his famous Tenth Edition 1 genus and 42 species! In spite of these facts we hear on every side a plea for the return to the Linnean concept of genera and stability in nomenclature. What kind of a genus would it be with 100,000 or even 30,000 species in it? And how can there be any stability when only about one third of our territory is known? Why expect stability in anything? Even the material universe around us is not stable. Thirty years ago as a student I was told that the atom was the ultimate particle of matter beyond which there was nothing; yet to-day we float in a sea of electrons and protons. And only day before yesterday I listened to a physicist lecture on the wave theory of matter. No! There will be growth in our ideas of taxonomy and systematics as long as there are taxonomists and systematists.

In the Homoptera, Linnaeus knew nothing about wing venation, genitalia and other morphological