"London, published according to Act of Parliament at the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty Novr 4th, 1824. Sold by R. B. Bate, 21 Poultry, for the Lords Commys. of the Admiralty, by their Appointment." Following the publication of this Admiralty chart, five British atlas publishers printed Palmer's Land upon their maps. It was later that the Admiralty exploited "Trinity Land," and still later "Graham Land" to replace Palmer's Land.

That, unlike the unpublished but alleged map of Bransfield which I have characterized as a fake, this Admiralty map was actually issued is further proven by the fact that a copy is found in the United States. The one here reproduced in part is from the Library of Congress and bears the title, "General Chart of South America. From the Drawing by Lieut. A. B. Becher, R.N. combined with the best English and Spanish Surveys in the Hydrographical Office and adjusted by the latest Astronomical Observations."

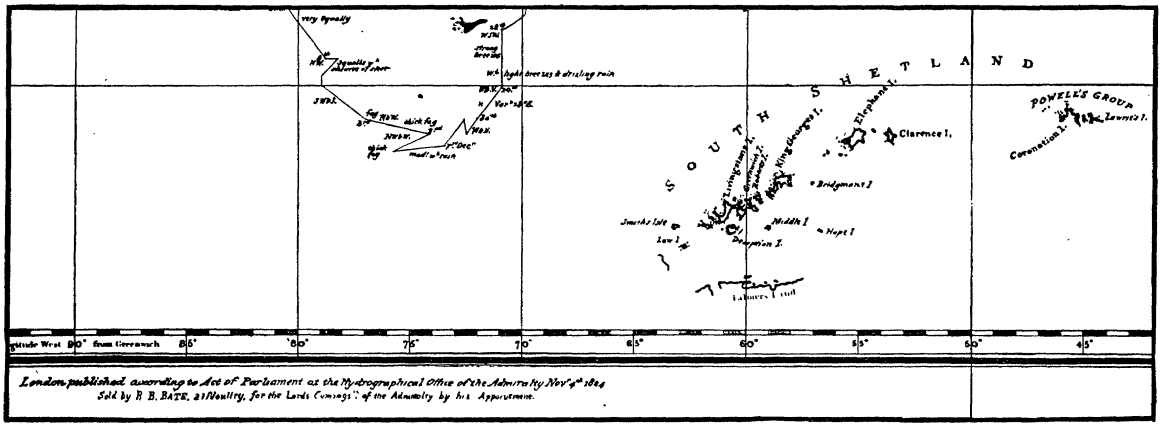

FIG. 1. Portion of the first official map of Antarctic land published by the British Admiralty (reduced one third).

If the alleged Bransfield map at the Admiralty had been regarded as genuine—it is dated 1820—it is certainly remarkable that the Admiralty should issue this its first official map with Antarctic land in 1824, which is a year before their Royal Navy Captain, James Weddell, printed his map of "Trinity Land" "laid down from the information of respectable commanders of ships"—a map as different from the alleged Bransfield map as it is from the map of Palmer's Land.

Brown is again in error when he refers to my "exoneration of Palmer for making no mention of his discovery of land in his *official* log." I have done no such thing. Palmer does mention the land both in his log and in his diary. Brown appears to have read my monograph very carelessly and has here confused my statement that Palmer did not mention *in his log* the meeting with Bellingshausen, though he does treat it at length in his journal or diary.

Another example of careless reading is Brown's reference to the Palmer cruise of January, 1822 (he makes it 1821), which he has confused with the first discovery by Palmer of Antarctic land in 1820.

To discredit the Woodbridge map of September 28, 1821, on which Palmer's Land and the Shetland Islands appear quite correctly placed, and which is the first known published map that shows Antarctic land on the basis of discovery, Brown says, "A school atlas can scarcely be accepted as documentary proof of Palmer's precedence in discovery." The Woodbridge map, which is reproduced as the frontispiece of my monograph and is thus dated, is not a school map at all. William Channing Woodbridge was one of the most reliable American map-makers of his time, and his atlases became standard works. The atlas here in question has the title, "Modern Atlas on a New Plan to Accompany the System of Universal Geography, by William C. Woodbridge." It is true Woodbridge published *in addition* a school map upon a smaller scale on which the same material appears. Once more Dr. Brown has read very carelessly.

Brown's criticisms concerning Weddell and his alleged cruises, he has also treated in the issue of *Nature* for April 29, 1939, and I have met these criticisms in advance by my article published in the June number of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. It seems therefore unnecessary to repeat them here.

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JUNE 1, 1939.

HYPHENATION OF ENGLISH COMPOUND NAMES

IN a recent issue, Weatherby[1] calls attention to the growing use of compound nouns in the English language, with the comment that we may be in a transitional period, the final outcome of which will be the compounding of such words without separation of the

[1] C. A. Weatherby, SCIENCE, 89: 413, 1939.

parts by either space or hyphen, as in the Germanic languages. Perhaps it may be because of the present transitional state of the language that there seem to be no very definite rules as to when hyphens should be employed in such English compound nouns. Originally, perhaps hyphens were the general rule; but gradually usage has justified the omission of the hyphen in many cases. Then when two compound terms are compounded together, with the use of a single hyphen, the results are sometimes curious; *e.g.*, "the Great Northern-Northern Pacific railway system," a term which is clear enough to an American, but might puzzle a foreigner.

As editor of *Stain Technology,* the writer has to struggle again and again with the problem of hyphenation of compound names, trying to solve it in a way that is logical, consistent and at least fairly grammatical. Thus, although the term "spore former," as two words without a hyphen, is undoubtedly sanctioned by usage, the logic of "non-spore former" seems at least questionable; just what is a "non-spore"? This latter compound noun is quite simply improved by introducing a second hyphen; but when an author tries to describe some technic by the use of a compound term made up of all the principal ingredients used (themselves often compound nouns), the problem becomes more complicated. It is hard to justify such terms as "safranin-orange G-crystal violet technic" or "iron alum-hematoxylin phenol-Bismarck brown Y schedule." Such expressions as these are perhaps unambiguous to any one familiar with the names of dyes and the nature of staining solutions; but the layman, looking at the former, would never suspect that the "G" belongs with "orange" and "crystal" with "violet."

Does English have any rules for the hyphenation of such a compound term? The writer has been unable to find any, presumably because such compounding was originally foreign to the language. Granted that Weatherby is right in assuming that compound terms will some day be frankly recognized and written as one word, let us hope that some one will devise a system for use in doubly and triply compounded words to show which elements belong most closely together and which are related to the others more indirectly.

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USE OF PARENTHESES IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

IN a recent communication, Dr. Osgood[1] ably argues for dropping the parentheses about authors' names when the specific designation of an animal has been changed. One of his arguments is that parentheses are unnecessary to the specialist and both unnecessary and confusing to the layman (such as, I suppose, a visitor to a museum).

Personally, I hold no thesis in this matter and am perfectly willing to follow any convention which seems to the majority wisest; but I wish to point out that not all who use zoological names are specialists in taxonomy nor, strictly speaking, laymen. General zoologists are often temporarily befuddled by the rapidity of changes in nomenclature, however wise and necessary these changes may be in themselves.

Recently, I have had occasion to make use of an extensive taxonomic literature upon a group whose members are not well known to me. In this task, I have found the conventional use of parentheses very helpful in tracing synonymy and I suspect that other non-taxonomic zoologists may have had similar experiences.

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QUOTATIONS

DISTRIBUTION OF THE YOUNGER STARRED SCIENTISTS[1]

THE distribution of productive scientists is certainly of great significance in an age of science, and can advantageously be studied geographically. A summary of the findings is of special interest to the scientists themselves.

Cattell has published, in the appendices of "American Men of Science," 1906–1933, some data as to the places of birth, education and work of the scientists who were, between 1903 and 1932, starred, by vote of their fellow specialists, as especially distinguished in research.

[1] Extracts from an article in the issue of the *American Journal of Science* for January, 1939.

In the following discussion the scientists first starred in the sixth edition of "American Men of Science," issued in August, 1938, receive especial attention; but the 1938 distribution of all the living scientists starred in 1921–1937 is discussed. Detailed attention is given to the starred astronomers, geologists, chemists, physicists and mathematicians. Some comparisons are made, also, with the older groups of scientists, those starred in 1903 or 1910, nearly all of whom are now dead or retired.

DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION, AGE, SEX

The occupational distribution of those of the nearly 500 scientists starred in 1932 or 1937 who report their employment in the 1938 edition of "American Men of

[1] SCIENCE, 89: 9–11.