accurate. In reality such a strict division of our profession does not exist. Certainly there are those archeologists who feel more comfortable adopting a nomothetic approach to their research, but it does not follow that these individuals cannot assist in the recovery of endangered archeological materials. Some selected examples make the point.

Prescott College has been conducting archeological investigations on Black Mesa in northern Arizona since 1967. Although this project was stimulated by the development of strip mining on the mesa, much of the research has been "theory-oriented" (*1*). Significantly, the Peabody Coal Company has supported a large portion of the work. The state-supported highway salvage program of the Arizona State Museum has been actively involved in recovery of archeological materials since 1964. Long-range planning for survey and excavation in this program has been made possible by ample funding and close liaison with the Arizona Highway Department. Such planning has permitted the development of testable hypotheses for some highway salvage projects (*2*). In other cases, data from previously excavated sites have been utilized in hypothesis testing (*3*). Most of this work has been conducted by graduate students in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. Sale of the Carter Ranch in east-central Arizona for subdivision and land development will result in the destruction of numerous sites. Some "salvage" may be carried out by personnel of the Field Museum of Natural History. Paul Martin and his associates have pioneered a problem-oriented research program in this area that provides a sound base for future excavation in endangered sites.

These examples demonstrate that "salvage" projects often are well funded. Furthermore, the critical need to develop adequate research designs prior to excavation is available in most instances, provided *all* archeologists work together in developing these programs. This has been the case in Arizona. Measures to increase this form of cooperation have been developed by the National Park Service in an effort to comply with recent federal environmental protection statutes, notably the Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Guidelines for the preparation of archeological resource sections of Environmental Impact Statements have been formulated by the Arizona Archeological Center of the National Park Service in Tucson. These guidelines clearly state that adequate research designs must be devised for the investigation of endangered sites before any excavation is carried out.

Salvage projects can be undertaken utilizing previously formulated hypotheses. Furthermore, data collection need not be structured totally by the testing of specific hypotheses. Archeological data that *are* viewed as important are so recognized because their utility has been demonstrated in previous problem-solving endeavors.

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## Etymological Purity

I am irritated but not surprised to find the word "lipofuchsin" creeping into the scientific literature. It is being used to describe a yellowish-brown, yellow-green to orange, fluorescent, sudanophilic, acid-fast pigment, which demonstrates electron-dense, osmiophilic granules under the electron microscope and which is known by anyone who has any respect for scientific accuracy as "lipofuscin."

Lipofuchsin, despite attempts by a few who have been caught using it to justify themselves, has no meaning and is the product of careless reading of the original word lipofuscin, resulting in its verbal use in papers read at scientific meetings and now its menacing entry into the printed scientific literature.

Lipofuscin, itself a bit of a bastard, but a bastard with sense, comes from a Greek word *lipo* which means "fat" and a Latin word *fuscus* which means "dark" or "dusky"; hence, lipofuscin means a dark or pigmented lipid. Lipofuchsin, however, makes no sense, as fuchsin is simply an aniline dye.

I hope editors will smite this interloper and help to keep one fragment of the scientific world etymologically pure.

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