

In the matter of specific names, assent will probably be given by most lepidopterists to the principle laid down by Prof. Seitz that the form first described, even when it is a comparatively rare and inaccessible 'subspecies', should retain the specific appellation; other subspecies adding their distinctive designations to the common name denoting the species.

An inherent difficulty in the whole matter is the fact that nomenclature has to presuppose the existence of hard and fast lines where such do not exist in Nature. Perfect correspondence between the system and the facts is unattainable; every student will have his own idea of the best form of compromise. What is to be aimed at in practice is the establishment of a well-considered standard of nomenclature, sufficiently reasonable to induce students to sink their individual opinions and preferences for the sake of general agreement.

The editor and his collaborators have borne in mind throughout that their undertaking is mainly intended as a work of reference and not of criticism.

This justifies the admission of many new names that from a strictly scientific point of view might well be disallowed. On the whole, they have exercised a wise discrimination, and have been guilty of few, if any, sins of omission.

Leaving aside the topics dealt with in the preface and introduction, we have found little to call for special notice. A discoidal cell (p. 8) should not be called "open" merely because it is not bounded by a black streak. The view expressed (p. 93), that a name should only be given when specimens can be denominated even without the particulars of the locality and the date, seems, on the whole, reasonable. But it would not be difficult to suppose cases where the rigid application of such a rule might be inadvisable.

The English version of the book is for the most part well executed; but one is inclined to suspect that the intricacies of the English language have occasionally been a little too much for the translator. The plates, sixteen in number, reach a high standard of merit.

F. A. D.

### Short Reviews

*Business Rationalisation, its Dangers and Advantages considered from the Psychological and Social Standpoints: Three Lectures given at the London School of Economics under the Heath Clark Bequest to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.* By Dr. Charles S. Myers. Pp. vii+76. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1932.) 3s. 6d. net.

THIS book attempts to give a more comprehensive picture of rationalisation than is suggested by its title, and in emphasising the importance of the human factor in rationalisation and the bearing of rationalisation on the general structure of society the book makes a needed and valuable contribution. In discussing the significance of rationalisation, Dr. Myers has scarcely placed sufficient emphasis on the growing tendency under modern conditions for the really progressive large combines to display in their general policy a remarkable approximation to the spirit of service characteristic of what might be termed national service or public utility departments. This tendency is likely to become even more pronounced, and public opinion will judge rationalisation largely by the extent to which service rendered to the community in the broadest sense dominates the policy of the rationalised combines.

On the question of leadership and particularly on the development of leadership by scientific management in industry Dr. Myers has little to say, though he notes the importance of personality, and his treatment of the dangers of rationalisation is too academic. Similarly in discussing its

advantages, Dr. Myers has rather strangely omitted to set rationalisation in its true perspective in an age which demands increasing world co-operation, or to discuss the significance of international industrial co-operation for world peace. More care might have been taken to distinguish rationalisation from mere amalgamation, for such confusion is responsible for widespread misunderstanding of, and opposition to, valuable and overdue schemes of rationalisation in certain industries.

The subject headings of the chapters are by no means happily chosen; some of the most important observations on the dangers of rationalisation are to be found, for example, in the other chapters. The book just misses an opportunity for a timely exposition of rationalisation from an aspect which is of growing importance but often overlooked.

R. B.

*Industrial Psychology in Practice.* By Henry J. Welch and Dr. George H. Miles. Pp. xiii+249. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1932.) 7s. 6d. net.

NUMEROUS examples drawn from many different industries, illustrating the practical results which have already attended the application of the methods and principles of industrial psychology to commercial and industrial problems, are recorded in this volume, which demonstrates convincingly the value of such applications alike from the point of view of the worker and of the employer. The fact that investigations of working conditions such as lighting, heating and ventilation, noise, or hours