

ing record, being elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He served as an Ensign in the United States Navy during World War I.

He was associated with the Chicago Tribune since 1921, becoming President of the corporation on April 5, 1955. At that time, he also became publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Campbell was widely known in Chicago business and civic circles. It would be redundant to list his many achievements in this publication. His loss will be deeply felt by his fellow members of the Board of Trustees.

Lions in the Museum

"It's wonderful!" said Professor Isaac Budnik, president of a Mexican cosmetics laboratory, and a delegate to the Lions International Convention in Chicago. "I have never seen anything like it." He was talking about Soundtrek, the Museum's new radio guide to the exhibits.

Professor Budnik and a large group of Lions conventioners and their families from Monterrey, Mexico, spent three and one-half hours at the Museum last month, taking a Soundtrek tour *in Spanish*. Special sound-tours in Spanish and in French were part of the red-carpet treatment extended the city's guests from Latin America and Europe by the Museum. The response from the Lions was so overwhelming that all the Museum radio guide receivers were in continual use, while long lines of conventioners waited for fellow Lions to return their sets.

Honors

Clifford C. Gregg, Director of the Museum, has just been honored by an invitation extended by Mr. Glen A. Lloyd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, to join that University's Citizens Board. In his letter welcoming Dr. Gregg to membership in this distinguished group, Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton of the University writes that the function of the Citizens Board is to broaden the acquaintance of its members with the scholars and scientists on the Midway. This is accomplished through a series of programs and luncheon meetings featuring the scientific and scholarly work being done at the University.

fish names

PROBABLY FEW PEOPLE KNOW, even in a general way, the identity of such names as hogchoker, lumpsucker, fat sleeper, popeye catalufa, glassy sweeper, stargazer, rainbow runner, and toothless blindcat. Most would go far astray in trying to identify, out of context, a California smoothtongue, Florida smoothhound, brown Irish lord, senorita, molly miller, Amazon molly, warty poacher, Atlantic torpedo, or bar jack.

All these, along with the more familiar cod, trout, darter, pike, shark, minnow, and shiner, help make up the list of 1,892 common names of the fishes of the United States and Canada just published by the American Fisheries Society, of which our Curator of Fishes, Loren P. Woods, is one of the authors.

When people begin to talk about the subject matter of a science, we have one criterion as to its progress. The science has entered the public domain and become a part of everyday conversation and interest. For this to happen, there must be some appropriate words to use. An ichthologist discusses *Stizostedion vitreum*, *Menticirrhus saxatilis* and *Lepomis gibbosus*, but a fisherman tells of catching walleyes, kingfish, and pumpkin-seeds.

The best common names grow out of the language. Colorful, romantic, fanciful, and otherwise distinctive and original names add richness and interest to the nomenclature—names like Dolly Varden, madtom, flier, angelfish, and chilipepper. Indian names have also been incorporated, such as muskellunge,

eulachon, mummichog, chinook, tautog, Cui-ui (pronounced kwee-wee) menhaden and cisco. Some well known names have been introduced by fishermen of various other nationalities: barracuda, grouper, pompano (Spanish), bocaccio (Italian), capelin, and inconnu (French).

Other names stick in one's mind because they are descriptive of form, of habitat, or of habits—sail fish, halfbeak, needle fish, cave fish, seahorse, croaker, opaleye, and tripletail.

But sooner or later the same name appears in different places for quite different fishes. The trout of Eastern Canada is not the trout of Georgia and the name perch is used in at least nine different families of fishes. Sometimes the same fish may be known by two different names, which become firmly entrenched in common usage: red fish and ocean perch for *Sebastes marinus* and cisco and lake herring for *Coregonus artedii*. Here the layman as well as the scientist needs scientific names.

The present list of 1,892 freshwater fish and ocean fish living in shallow water down to 100 fathoms, all in the United States and Canada, supersedes the earlier list of 570 names compiled in 1948.

A List of Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada by Reeve M. Bailey et al., 1960, pp. 1-102 may be obtained from E. A. Seamen, American Fisheries Society, Box 483, McLean, Virginia; \$1.00 paper cover; \$2.00 cloth cover. A. L. RAND



Rand, Austin Loomer. 1960. "Fish Names." *Bulletin* 31(8), 3–3.

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