Down through the years, logologists have sought the elusive word attaining one of the many goals of verbal perfection: displaying all six of the vowels (A, E, I, O, U, and Y) in precisely the reverse of their alphabetical order. Until recently, the problem remained unsolved, except for a coined word of inferior quality—BY·QUODLIBETAL, defined as "quodlibetal, or purely academic, in a derived or accidental manner.

It had also been noted that the word PYRRHULOXIA, the name of a cardinallike grosbeak, had all of the desired vowels except the E, in proper order.

Eventually, the problem was turned over to Mr. Alan L. Wachtel of New Haven, Connecticut, a student at Yale University. Some research on his part solved the problem. Mr. Wachtel's report to us, in its unexpurgated form, follows:

"JULOIDEA, a superfamily of millipedes, and JULIDAE, a family within it, are named according to zoological convention (most recently defined in the 1961 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature) by adding "-idea" and "-idae" to the stem of the type-genus, JULUS, named by Linnaeus in 1758. IULOIDEA and IULIDAE are synonyms for them, formed from IULUS, a term first used by J. C. Fabricius in 1775 to denote the same genus. All six words are in use today, and all six appear in Webster's Second Edition.

"Now, there is yet a third synonym of JULUS and IULUS. This is YULUS, which according to both the Nomenclator Zoologicus by Sheffield Airey Neave (The Zoological Society of London, 1940) and the Index Animalium of C. Davies Sherborn (Sectio Secunda, London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1930) was used by Pierre-Joseph Buc'hoz, a French naturalist, in 1775, for exactly the same genus. The term appears in Buc'hoz's Dictionnaire Veterinaire, Volume VI, page 328, of which the Yale library has no copy. It fulfills all the Code's requirements for publication, precision, and latinization, but is unacceptable through becoming obsolete by not being used for the past fifty years. Nonetheless, both by analogy to JULOIDEA and JULIDAE and by the stated rule, it cannot be denied that an obsolete name for the superfamily in question must be YULOIDEA.

"But how is this logological marvel to be pronounced? Is the Y a vowel or a consonant? All three names for the genus are derived from the Latin "iulus," pronounced "iulus," mean "ioulos." In Latin, the l used only as a transliteration (iota) does, however, occur for such a use both initially on which to base any inquiry to Thomas Cole, a Y. is "iulus," though "iulus" language, French, is poss un-Latin. We must settle the possibility that it is a voice.

"Anyway, there is another partridge-like South Amer tropically called CRYPTO- URUS), the sole mem CRYPTO or CRYPTO superfamily contains only a superfamily, and no bir too) does so. But it the clature that the only po CRYPTOIDEA.

"Success at last—I have to treating the letter it correctly in the scheme that matter, would any escalated problem?

Congratulations, Mr. Wachtel, on solving the problem of treating the letter Y correctly in the scheme that matter, would any escalated problem?

A consistent number of characters equal to the consistent number, this 4 letters.

Mr. Rudolph W. C. for the fact that the national Morse Code, F

Are there any parallel FIFTEEN?
exclusive word attaining one of the vowels (A, E, I, O, U) in normal order. Until recently, a word of inferior quality—ly academic, in a derived word PYRRHULOXIA, were vowels except the E, for example in the 1961 act of its unexpurgated form, a family within it, fitly defined in 1758. IULOIDEA, a term first used YULUS, the Y of Sheffield Airey Neave of C. Davies Animalium of the British Museum, 1930) was for exactly the same reason, Volume VI, page 157, for exactly the same par, Volume VI, page 157, for exactly the same requirements, the International Morse Code, being represented by fifteen dots and dashes, thus: Are there any parallels or analogues to the strange cases of FOUR and of FIFTEEN?

CONSISTENT NUMBERS

A consistent number is one the name of which is represented with a number of characters equal to the number in question. In English, there is only one consistent number, the number 4, the name of which, FOUR, is spelled with 4 letters. Mr. Rudolph W. Castown, of Manhattan, New York, calls our attention to the fact that the number 15 is a uniquely consistent number in the International Morse Code, being represented by fifteen dots and dashes, thus:

Are there any parallels or analogues to the strange cases of FOUR and of FIFTEEN?