months had shown light roundworm infections but no trematodes.

January 5, 1931, both cats were coughing badly and eggs of *Paragonimus* were found in the feces of the one first fed. The second and apparently more severely affected animal was killed. Examination revealed 24 young flukes, measuring from 4 to 6 mm in length, encysted in pairs in the lungs. Although no eggs were yet being produced, stained and cleared specimens left no doubt as to their being *Paragonimus kellicotti.*

It is thus evident that at least one species of our native crayfish serves as second intermediate host of the lung fluke. Further studies on the life history and significance of the parasite in North America are being undertaken as a cooperative project of the departments of zoology and of entomology and economic zoology at the University of Minnesota.

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A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A COLOR MUTATION IN THE HOUSE MOUSE (MUS MUSCULUS)

THE known genes of the mouse, *Mus musculus,* are more numerous than those of any other member of the rodent order, although there are still several known genes in other species of rodents which have not as yet been observed to mutate in mice. Animal experimenters are continuously on the watch for inherited variations in any of the visible characters of their stocks, and, since the occurrence of detectable mutations is rare in mammals, it is of interest to find a color character in a highly inbred strain of mice which has not, to our knowledge, occurred before.

This inbred strain of control animals has been produced in these laboratories by progressive matings from one pair of animals. The present stock is made up of animals which have been bred by brother-sister, or back-cross to father, matings and are now 20 or more generations removed from the original parent animals. The genetic constitution of this strain is given as aabbCCDDPP, etc., by the symbols of the American Mouse Club. Phenotypically these animals have a chocolate brown coat which is solid except for an irregularly occurring white patch on the ventral surface of the trunk or on the tail.

In the later part of August, 1930, two color mutants were observed among the progeny of these chocolate brown mice. The mother of these animals, ♀10367, had been mated to her brother, ♂10368. A sister, ♀10366, produced a litter by the same male in which there were four phenotypically normal animals. Three of these young (♀11045, ♀11044 and ♂11042) were mated brother to sister.

In October female 11045 gave birth to a litter of four young, two of which were apparently identical in color with the previously observed mutants.

The chocolate brown strain of mice from which these animals have appeared has bred true to color since its origin from heterozygous black (Bb x Bb) parentage 20 generations previous to the present occurrence. The new mutant animals resemble somewhat the dilute brown mice (ddbbaa) which are a familiar laboratory strain. They are of a lighter shade than these animals, the lightness being pronounced on the ventral surface of the body and around the head. No difficulty is encountered in distinguishing the mutants from the ddbbaa animals.

The mutant animals are fertile and breed true. The new color character has been tested and found not to be in the Dd (intense, dilution) or the C c^{ch} c^{d} c (color, chinchilla, extreme dilution, albino) allelomorphic groups, and is recessive to the presence of chocolate brown.

The character is being tested and will be reported more fully.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

BRADLEY, J. CHESTER. *A Manual of the Genera of Beetles of America North of Mexico.* Pp. x + 360. Plates. Daw, Ilston.

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JEFFREYS, HAROLD. *Scientific Inference.* Pp. vi + 247. Cambridge University Press, Macmillan. $3.25.

KEYSER, CASSIUS J. *Humanism and Science.* Pp. xx + 243. Columbia University Press. $3.00.

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SHERMAN, H. C., and S. L. SMITH. *The Vitamins.* Pp. 575. American Chemical Society Monograph Series. Chemical Catalog Company. $6.00.

WOODWORTH, ROBERT S. *Contemporary Schools of Psychology.* Pp. vi. + 232. Ronald Press. $2.50.

Errata: Dr. Karl Landsteiner requests that the following corrections be made to his article appearing in the issue of SCIENCE for April 17:

Page 406, first column, line 7: In place of "isoantibodies," read "immune isoantibodies."

Page 408, second column, line 4: In place of "tumors," read "ulcers."

Page 409, first column, line 7: In place of "which," read "who."

Page 409, second column, line 7: In place of "protein," read "proteins."