of his Caddoan Root, in the Southwest, Mogollon. Usage has slowly shifted the meaning of the word Mogollon from a branch name to a root name. Mogollon is an excellent name for a root as the various phases in this root include the Mogollon Mountains in New Mexico and the Mogollon rim in Arizona as well as surrounding areas. Mogollon is derived from the name of Governor Flores of New Mexico, 1712–1715, whose full name was Don Juan Ignacio Flores de Mogollon, Captain General of New Mexico.[5]

The name Yuman also refers to an Indian language group and has met the same criticism as Caddoan. To avoid any suggestion of this kind, we suggest the name Pataya for this root. Pataya is the Walapai name for ancient people. Patayan is the adjective.

For the four roots of Southwestern Culture we then have the names Anasazi or Pueblo, Hohokam, Mogollon and Patayan. Usage alone will establish the terminology.

HAROLD S. COLTON
MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA

ALLEGED BIRTH OF TRIPLETS IN THE RHESUS MONKEY

ON April 16, 1938, a shipment of rhesus monkeys, consigned to Henry Trefflich, animal dealer, arrived in New York Harbor from India. In one large box six fully mature females were caged, of which one was in possession of three babies; hence word went forth that for the first time in history birth of triplets in a monkey would be recorded. The event was, indeed, so "recorded" in the daily press. The mother was duly photographed, holding only two babies, however, for one had died during the night.

By good fortune I happened to be on the ground and was able to analyze the interesting situation with regard to the alleged multiple birth. On the basis of the following facts, I was forced to the conclusion that the case was not one of multiple birth but one of multiple kidnapping.

In the first place I palpated the uteri of the cagemates and found that two of them had also given birth quite recently, one so recently in fact that she had not yet delivered the afterbirth, for the placental discs were readily palpable. The second female had delivered a baby some days, perhaps even a week, before.[1]

It seemed most likely, therefore, that two additional females had rightful claims upon babies in possession of the allegedly prolific mother. But any doubt that existed was all but dispelled by inspection of this female's ovaries. After a couple of weeks all three babies were dead and the monkey was acquired by the Carnegie Colony. Laparatomy performed on May 20 disclosed a *single distinct corpus luteum* quite characteristic of the early puerperium.

We may, therefore, interpret the case as follows: Of 3 pregnant females caged together, *A* gave birth to a baby which was later adopted by *B*. The latter and female *C* delivered babies the same day (parturitions are said to have been witnessed by members of the ship's crew and mistakenly attributed to the same female) and *B* promptly got into possession of *C*'s baby also.

Kidnapping is not uncommon among monkeys. I have photographed such a case.[2] Doubling up babies in this way is a favorite trick of zoo authorities and other exhibitors for enhancing the public's interest in the collection.

Theoretically, it is of course possible for monkeys to produce triplets. Marmosets occasionally do so, as Dr. Geo. B. Wislocki has observed. Twins are the rule in marmosets and have been reported with some frequency in other primates which are normally uniparous. But the New York case of alleged triplets here reported must be dismissed as three single births under conditions favorable to double kidnapping by a mother well endowed with the "retrieving" instinct.[3]

CARL G. HARTMAN
DEPARTMENT OF EMBRYOLOGY,
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE

CYANIDE BEARING ORE MILL REFUSE AS A MENACE TO FISH LIFE

DESTRUCTION of the fish in a small tributary to the upper Columbia River, Washington State, was traced to refuse from an ore mill using the cyanide process for the recovery of gold. The small watercourse was strewn with dead eastern brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis,* and cottoids, *Cottus* sp. The area of destruction began immediately in front of the mill and extended throughout the lower portion of the stream. No live fish were observed in this region, although several live frogs were seen. A duck of unidentified species carried away one of the dead fish, showing the possibility of damage to waterfowl. The vegetation and bottom of the creek were covered with a thin film of finely divided ore from a flow of tailings into the creek.

Plant records show that 230 pounds of NaCN are used during a day's milling of approximately 85 tons of ore. Filter sludge deposited on the tailing pile carried 1.21 pounds of NaCN per ton, dry weight, and 5.4 pounds per ton, dry weight, were found in the filter by-pass solution. Analysis of material on the refuse pile for a year or more showed 0.04 to 0.08 pounds of

[5] Will C. Barnes, *Univ. of Ariz. Gen. Bul.* No. 2, p. 282, January 1, 1935.

[1] Hartman, "Contributions to Embryology," 1932.

[2] Frontispiece, Hartman and Straus' "Anatomy of the Rhesus Monkey," Baltimore, 1933.

[3] Wiesner and Sheard, "The Maternal Behavior in the Rat," London, 1933.

NaCN per ton, dry weight. This indicates that rain and melting snow leach the highly soluble cyanide from the pile and, of necessity, carry it into the creek.

Controlled experiments showed that locally raised eastern brook trout died in forty-seven minutes in a dilution of the mill effluent equivalent to 2.0 p.p.m. of NaCN. Lack of time prevented experiments with more dilute solutions. The menace of accumulating waste piles of this nature is worthy of more consideration for a large quantity may accumulate to be leached by melting snow and rain.

RICHARD T. SMITH
STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,
SEATTLE, WASH.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE ALABAMA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

IN spite of storms, floods and blocked highways, the fifteenth annual meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science held at State Teachers College, Troy, on April 8 and 9, under the presidency of Roger W. Allen, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, proved one of the most successful in the history of the academy. Over sixty members and as many visitors registered with an accompanying meeting of over one hundred participating in the Junior Academy. In addition to the scientific program, which was given in four sections on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, and the business sessions, entertainment features were varied. These included a luncheon, social and banquet, followed by sound movies at Shackelford Hall, a complimentary barbecue by the college and various field trips, including the geological and botanical one to Pocosin, conducted by Walter B. Jones and Roland M. Harper, of the Geological Survey. All business and scientific sessions were held at Bibb Graves Hall. C. M. Farmer, head of the biology department of the State Teachers College, Troy, was chairman of local arrangements with James Holt Starling, Troy High School, serving for the juniors.

The main feature of the banquet was the presidential address entitled "Anomalous Alabama." The guests were welcomed by C. B. Smith, president of the college, and the response given by R. S. Poor, of Birmingham-Southern College, who substituted for J. L. Brakefield, of Howard College.

The academy award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which has been held for the past three years by Septima Smith, of the department of zoology of the University of Alabama, was given to J. Gordon Carlson, of the same department. Montgomery was selected as the meeting place for 1939, with Huntingdon College as host college. The treasurer, B. F. Clark, reported thirty-six new members added during the year.

Dr. George D. Palmer, associate professor of chemistry, University of Alabama, was chosen as president-elect of the academy and was also selected as vice-president for next year. The president for 1938–1939 is P. H. Yancey, of Spring Hill College, Mobile (elect of last year). Other officers of the academy include: Septima Smith, *secretary* (reelected last year for three years); John Xan, Howard College, *treasurer;* J. H. Coulliette, Birmingham-Southern College, *councilor to the American Association for the Advancement of Science* and the chairmen of the sections, who serve as vice-presidents of the academy, namely: E. V. Smith, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Section I, Biology and Medical Sciences; G. D. Palmer, of the school of chemistry of the University of Alabama, Section II, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics; Miss Winnie McGlamery, of the Geological Survey of Alabama, Section III, Geology, Anthropology and Archeology; and J. F. Glazner, of State Teachers College, Jacksonville, Section IV, Industry, Economics and Geography. Dr. James L. Kassner, of the school of chemistry, University of Alabama, was retained as acting permanent counselor to the Junior Academy and N. R. Brundrett, of Phillips High School, as counselor.

Officers who served the academy for this year are: Roger W. Allen, *President;* B. F. Clark, Birmingham-Southern College, *Treasurer;* P. D. Bales, Howard College, *Councilor to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the vice-presidents;* Section chairmen: J. Gordon Carlson, of the department of zoology, University of Alabama, Section I; G. W. Hargreaves, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Section II; Peter A. Brannon, of the Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Section III; and John Xan, Howard College, Section IV. Secretaries who served the respective sections included: W. F. Abercrombie, Howard College; G. D. Palmer, University; James M. White, Sr., Montgomery, and V. A. Scalce, Birmingham.

SEPTIMA SMITH,
Secretary

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the South Carolina Academy of Science was held at the Charleston Museum and at The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, in joint session with the South Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society and the South Carolina Section of the Southern Society for Philosophy