

was taken to a mental hospital, where he remained for a year, before being given over to a farmer, for whom he has subsequently worked.

When found, the "baboon boy" showed a rather atypical physical development, as evidenced by his long arms and the abnormal development of the haunches. He jumped about, and showed a strong desire to walk on all fours. He mimicked like a baboon and exhibited other animal-like mannerisms, such as a constant jerking and nodding of the head, the scratching of parts of his body with the index finger and a peculiar and frightened-looking grin. He violently objected to being washed, and had to be thrashed repeatedly for his dirty animal habits in and about the house. He could not speak, but chattered like an ape. He was very mischievous and wild and "full of monkey tricks." Although offered the best fare, he retained his old taste in food and preferred a meal of raw corn and cactus, once consuming as many as 89 prickly pears. He took no account of time, and always had to be called to do a particular task.

The "baboon boy" of South Africa thus represents an addition to the list of reasonably authenticated cases of human infants who have grown up under unusual stimulatory circumstances, without access to human culture. This appears to be the first case of a human child adopted and reared by infrahuman primates. It is also important to note that although with continued human contacts the boy retained traces of his infrahuman associations, his adaptation to human institutions appears to have been markedly better than that of previously reported wild foundlings, such as the wild boy of Aveyron and the "wolf children" of India. The "baboon boy" became a dependable worker, was reported to be "remarkably intelligent" and developed the use of language, by which he was able to relate details of his past life among the baboons.

A more detailed and fully documented report of this interesting case will appear in the forthcoming issue of the *American Journal of Psychology*.

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A CORRECTION

IN a recently published volume on "The Origin of Submarine Canyons" the writer inadvertently credited to A. C. Veatch an excerpt from a submarine chart actually contoured by P. A. Smith, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The chart in question is Chart IVB of Special Paper No. 7 of the Geological Society of America entitled "Atlantic Submarine Valleys of the United States and the Congo Submarine Valley, by A. C. Veatch and P. A. Smith," and the excerpt appears as Plate III of the volume first cited above. In view of the heavy labor involved in contouring the charts accompanying the paper by Veatch and Smith and the beauty of the finished product, it would be unfair to Mr. Smith to permit the error to go uncorrected. Excerpts from two other charts are correctly ascribed to Dr. Veatch.

DOUGLAS JOHNSON

UNUSUAL EASTER DATES

THE very early and the very late Gregorian Easter dates are given in the following table; it covers more than eight centuries, from the Gregorian calendar reform (1582) to the end of the XXIVth century. The table shows that the most unusual Gregorian Easter date is March 24; it occurs, in 1940, for the second time since the Gregorian reform; if another calendar reform should occur during the next 450 years, the Gregorian Easter Sunday of 1940 will be the last one to fall on March 24.

GREGORIAN EASTER DATES

March 22	March 23	March 24	April 24	April 25
1598				
1693	1636		1639	1666
1761	1704		1707	
	1788	1799	1791	
1818	1845		1859	
	1856			1886
	1913	1940		1943
	2008		2011	2038
			2095	
2285	2160		2163	2190
	2228		2231	2258
	2380	2391	2383	2326

ALEXANDER POGO

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION
OF WASHINGTON

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

LAND MOLLUSCA OF NORTH AMERICA

Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico).

Vol. 1, Part 1. By HENRY A. PILSBRY.¹

IN 1837 Amos Binney began the publication of his
¹ 1939. Monograph No. 3, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, pp. xvii + 573, index, ix pp., 377 text illustrations, more than 2,000 figures. \$7.50 to subscribers of complete set; separate, \$10.00.

"Monograph of the Helices Inhabiting the United States." In 1851-57 Binney published "The Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States," Volumes 1-3 (these volumes were edited by Gould). At the death of Amos Binney, his son, W. G. Binney,

² *Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1: 466-495, pls. 12-19; 3: 353-438, pls. 7-26.