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 stimulational 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	
	2160		2163	2190
2285	2228		2231	2258
	2380	2391	2383	2326

ALEXANDER POGO
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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 "Monograph of the Helices Inhabiting the United States.[2] 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,

[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.

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

took up this work, publishing a fourth volume in 1859 and a fifth in 1878, and supplements 1, 1883; 2, 1886; 3, 1890, and 4 in 1892. In 1865, W. G. Binney, in collaboration with Bland, published in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, No. 194, "Land and Fresh-water Shells of North America." As his major endeavor, however, we may consider "A Manual of North American Land Shells," Bulletin No. 28 of the United States National Museum. This volume has served most students of Mollusca as a basis for their studies.

The endeavors of the Binneys may be considered as having had a two-fold purpose: First, they brought together in a convenient compass the work of the pioneer malacologists scattered through the scientific literature at home and abroad, and, second, by the use of anatomic material to produce a clearer understanding of the relationship of the known forms. The work of the Binneys definitely closed the pioneer days, and the 1885 production we may well say constituted the beginning of the present era in American malacology. Since that time much work has been done, but no summary monograph bringing our knowledge of the subject under a single cover has been produced. This is the intent of the present undertaking.

	Species older than 1885	Species	Subspecies	Pilsbry's species	Pilsbry's subspecies
Family I. HELICIDAE					
Genus Helix					
Subgenus Helix, s.s.					
Subgenus Cryptomphalus	1	1			
Genus Cepaea	2	2			
Genus Otala					
Genus Helicigona					
Genus Theba	1	1			
Family II. HELICELLIDAE					
Genus Hygromia					
Subgenus Trichia	2	2			
Genus Monacha	1	1			
Genus Helicella					
Subgenus Trochoidea	1	1			
Genus Cochlicella	1	1			
Family III. HELMINTHOGLYPTIDAE					
subfamily Cepoliinae					
Genus Cepolis					
Subgenus Hemitrochus	1	1			
subfamily Helminthoglyptinae					
Genus Monadenia	6	7	14		4
Genus Helminthoglypta					
Subgenus Helminthoglypta s.s.	14	33	38	3	9
Subgenus Charodotes	2	12	17	1	3
Genus Micrarionta					
Subgenus Micrarionta s.s.	3	5	2		
Subgenus Eremarionta		21	22	1	4
Subgenus Xerarionta	4	4	2		
Subgenus Plesarionta	1	1			
subfamily Sonorellinae					
Genus Sonorella					
Subgenus Sonorella s.s.		44	38	35	35
Subgenus Masculus		6	2	6	2
Subgenus Sonoranax		1			
Subgenus Myotophallus		1			
subfamily Humboldtianinae					
Genus Humboldtiana		6	1	5	1
Family IV. CAMAENIDAE					
subfamily Oreohelicinae					
Genus Oreohelix					
Subgenus Oreohelix s.s.	9	27	61	11	28
Subgenus Radiocentrum		5	10	4	10
subfamily Ammonitellinae					
Genus Polygyrella	1	1			
Genus Ammonitella	1	1			
Genus Polygyroidea	1	1			
Genus Glyptostoma	1	2	3		1
	53	188	210	66	97

We feel justified in copying the table of contents of the present volume since this will fully explain the ground covered by Dr. Pilsbry. We are adding to this a column showing the number of named forms cited in Binney's "Manual" and the number of species and subspecies now recognized by Dr. Pilsbry, as well as two additional columns showing the number of species and subspecies in each subgenus, of which Dr. Pilsbry is author or co-author. The fact that he has described 66 out of the 188 known species and 97 out of the 210 subspecies here treated, gives ample reason why his, and his only, should be the master hand to produce this volume.

Dr. Pilsbry has displayed good judgment in his definition of species and subspecies, and especially in relegating names that seem to have been bestowed upon phases of variation found within the same population under the designation of form, instead of using a trinomial. He has done this without being partial, even to himself!

The various categories are ably defined and adequate bibliographic references are furnished. The distribution of the various groups in time and space is discussed, and with each species and subspecies its distribution, as well as the source of material upon which his contentions are based, is mentioned and where possible the collector's name is appended. Variations within the subspecies are described and where names have been bestowed upon such by previous writers, these are mentioned and discussed.

The enormous amount of anatomic detail produced by the author as displayed in the illustrations and text puts on a firm basis the classification adopted, and easily makes understandable the present concept and its variation from the Binneyan picture.

Malacology to-day, as far as the taxonomic phase thereof is concerned, is in an even worse condition than it was in 1885. Amateurs and young students have, as a rule, no access to the tremendous scattered literature nor to the needed comparative material, unless they happen to be at the few centers where such is available, to decide properly what the status of things they may gather may be. With such a splendidly illustrated basic volume it will be easily possible for them to get a complete vision of the field. We feel sure that this new platform which Dr. Pilsbry is building will reawaken the interest that this group of organisms—unique as a tool in the field of ecology, genetics and zoogeography—deserves.

We understand Part 2 is completed and we hope that Volume 2 is well under way.

PAUL BARTSCH

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM