

11 Blackstone Street, Dept. D. Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 Phone: (617) UN 4-5400	
Send 401 bulletin.	-
Name	
Organization	The second
Street	Carlo and a state of the state
City	
State	Zip Code

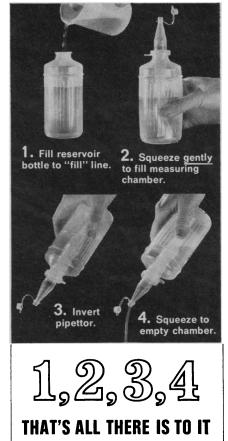
Fur, Lice, and History

In his contribution to the discussion on the evolution of hairlessness in man, Olson (Letters, 22 July, p. 364) suggests that disease-causing agents transmitted by ectoparasitic vectors may have selectively "wiped out the entire fur-bearing segment of the human population" because "the nonhairy members of the population probably took great pains to rid themselves" of body lice and ticks (the latter, by the way, are not insects) while their "furry cousins probably never could delouse or detick themselves." There are several lines of evidence derived from studies of modern hunter-gatherers and nonhuman primates which, in my opinion, make Olson's imaginative proposal untenable or at least improbable.

There is, first, the matter of grooming. Modern fur-bearing primates, with few exceptions (for example, the spider monkeys), are efficient delousers and detickers. Records for fleas, lice, and ticks on apes and monkeys, regardless of their state of arboreal or terrestrial adaptation, are rare for most species and extremely rare for species that indulge in mutual grooming activities. Fur-bearing primates are no less adept than hairless men in removing ectoparasitic visitors. Presumably this was also true for early, hairy hominids.

Second, man may actually have increased his ectoparasite burden, and the potential for transmission of disease-causing agents, by providingparticularly for lice-a rich array of clothing microhabitats as a substitute for body hair, and by providing-for other arthropod parasites which do not remain on the mammalian host continuously-an elaborate nest (the shelter, cave, or house). Early, presumably hairy, hominids probably harbored one variety of the louse, Pediculus humanus, which roamed through the hair forests of all body surfaces. Today man harbors two varieties, one adapted particularly to life on the scalp, the other to the body and to clothing where the eggs are deposited.

Third, all available data suggest that vector-borne epidemic diseases capable of "wiping out" segments of human populations must have been exceedingly rare prior to the development of agriculture and urban ways of life, with consequent increases in human population density and disruption of the natural environment. Hunt-



with a NALGENE® AUTOMATIC CONSTANT VOLUME PIPETTOR

And you can do it all with one hand what a pipetting aid! Only 4.50 . . . and extremely accurate: tolerance in ml is \pm .02, .02, .04 and .06 for the 1, 2, 3 and 5 ml sizes, respectively.

Use several for procedures requiring repeated dispensing of different reagents. Particularly suitable for student use in analytical chemistry.

Nalgene Constant Volume Pipettors are unbreakable, resist most chemicals, disassemble in seconds for cleaning or filling. Complete with 8 oz. polyethylene reservoir bottle and 1, 2, 3 or 5 ml measuring chambers. Assortable with other Nalgene labware for maximum discounts. Order from your lab supply dealer or write for Cat. P-166. Dept. 2135, The Nalge Co., Inc., Rochester, N.Y. 14602.

Another Product of Nalge Research



er-gatherer population units are necessarily small and geographically dispersed; furthermore, these populations function (or have until recently) in relatively stable ecosystems. Vectors and infectious and parasitic agents of disease are also components of such systems. In the stable situation, transmission of autochthonous agents, especially by ectoparasites, is sporadic and focal-the diseases are endemic. New human susceptibles, appearing on the scene infrequently as newborns or migrants, will die sporadically, or survive as relative or absolute immunes. Epidemics undoubtedly occurred among the early hominids, as they do (rarely) among the modern huntergatherers and primates in undisturbed settings, but the majority of these epidemics must have been caused by agents transmitted by unspecialized, direct, respiratory and contaminative routes. Only agents of this kind can readily be introduced from outside into a stable ecosystem and a wholly population. susceptible Epidemics caused by vector-borne agents must have been rare, as is true among the modern primates and hunter-gatherers; and within the vector-borne group, epidemics due to transmission by ectoparasites must have been extremely rare.

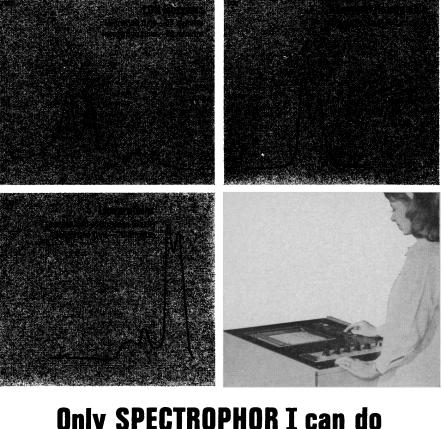
FREDERICK L. DUNN Institute for Medical Research, University of California ICMRT Program, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Gerontocracy

In Science (12 Aug. p. 723) it is reported, as it was too in the daily press, that the Fermi award for 1966 will be shared by three venerable nuclear scientists. It is not to belittle the immense merit of these scientists, but one cannot help being struck by the age of the happy laureates: respectively 87, 87, and 64, average: 79. I feel it is a pity to distribute such important awards to people already covered with honor, respect, and consideration when so many valuable young scientists await in vain any recognition of their efforts. I thought up to now that "gerontocracy" was the privilege of our old European civilizations. This event makes me change somewhat my opinion.

MICHEL PRIVAT DE GARILHE 11, rue Roger-Bacon Paris 17°, France

18 NOVEMBER 1966



Only SPECTROPHOR I can do routine Serum Protein Electrophoresis

without staining, without counting pips

Qualitative and quantitative determinations of 8 samples of serum protein in 90 minutes or less . . . and operator time is never more than 30 minutes per run. You're assured more reliable results with far greater simplicity of procedure than you can get with any other system. Repeatability is within 2%. No staining. No difficult preparations. No pip counting or calculations necessary.

Some Spectrophor I procedures can indicate albumen loss in wasting diseases, gamma globulin increase in hepatic conditions, disappearance in agammaglobulinemia. Diagnoses multiple myeloma. Separates hemoglobin for Sickle Cell disease and Hemoglobin F. LDH determinations diagnose and follow the course of treatment of a wide variety of clinical disorders... myocardial infarction, liver disease, etc.

Write for Catalog 34-2138, Bausch & Lomb, 85635 Bausch Street, Rochester, N. Y. 14602.

