

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.

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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 cage-mates 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. Laparotomy performed on May 20

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

¹ Hartman, "Contributions to Embryology," 1932.

dislosed 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

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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

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

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