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Ueber Dolichocephalie und Brachycephalie. Zur Kritik der Index-Angaben. by W. Johannsen

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"tallness" and "shortness," "whole colour" and "piebald," "hairy" and "smooth" must be as much "compound characters" as stature, span and cubit, and the phenomena of dominance can scarcely be applicable. The object of my paper was to make no hypothesis which controverted in any way the then current Mendelian standpoint. I must leave Mr Yule to discuss with the Mendelians, how far his introduction of heterozygous and recessive influence on the character is or is not consonant with hybridisation results. K. P.

Ueber Dolichocephalie und Brachycephalie. Zur Kritik der Index-Angaben. By W. JOHANNSEN. Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie, Bd. iv. S. 171—188.

Prof. Johannsen has recently discovered that an index is correlated with its denominator, and proposes a correction for it. He has apparently not yet reached the knowledge that it is correlated with its numerator as well. His correction will not be accepted wherever there is adequate statistical knowledge. He has apparently overlooked all the discussion which took place a number of years ago on spurious correlation (*R. S. Proc.* Vol. 60, p. 492) and to be unaware that English craniologists (Macdonell, Fawcett, Pearson and Lee) have been accustomed for years to publish the correlation of *both* length and breadth with the cephalic index. An absolutely identical argument with that used by Johannsen would show that every absolute measure must be corrected for each correlated character. We do not think anthropologists need be the least troubled by Professor Johannsen's "discovery," and they may still continue validly to argue that if the cephalic indices of two groups differ sensibly, this is a mark of difference of race, whatever be the absolute lengths or breadths of the cranial groups under consideration. K. P.

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- (4) BOAS, F. & WISSLER, C. Statistics of Growth. Report U. S. Comm. Education for 1904. Chap. II, pp. 25—132. 1905.
Contains a large mass of excellent data on growth. "We have...considered from a number of points of view the theory that the peculiarities of growth are due to phenomena of varying rapidity of development, and we have found that all the observed facts may be adequately explained by this theory: that it conforms with the general variability in the rapidity of physiological development, which we developed from observations on gestation, dentition, puberty, senility, and mental achievement. From the data thus obtained we have determined a new curve of growth, which gives us with the greatest approximation now attainable the typical—not the average—stature for each age."
- (5) BROZEK, A. Variačné statistická zkoumání na *Ataephyra desmarestii* (Joly) z jezera Skadarského. *Věstník král. české spol. nauk. Třída mathem. přírodověd.* pp. 1—71. 1904.
Data and discussion of variation in (a) number of dorsal and ventral rostral teeth; (b) number of paired spines on the left and right telson margins; (c) the number of distal telson hairs, in 326 specimens of *Ataephyra*.