It should be pointed out that there is some possibility of confusion in the nomenclature of "grey" eyes. Eyes popularly known as grey may either belong to the simplex type, or they may be duplex eyes of the ringed type which contain very little pigment. Though differing but little in appearance their behavior in heredity may be very distinct. For while the former crossed with simplex eyes never give eyes with any brown pigment, the latter may give eyes of the fully coloured brown type. Hurst considers that the two forms of "grey" can be distinguished by careful examination. The Davenports restrict the term grey to eyes which have a little brown pigment, i. e. to the low grade duplex eyes of Hurst. In this way the Davenports' use of the term "blue" is wider and contains the simplex greys as well as the really blue eyes of Hurst.

Though so much remains to be done in working out the inheritance of the various types of eye colour it is evident that the start made by the present papers is of the greatest importance to the anthropologist. For the classificatory systems of eye colour at present in vogue will have to undergo considerable revision if they are to be of scientific value.

R. C. Punnett.

Hurst, C.C. Mendels Law of Heredity and its Application to Man.

Trans. Leicester. Lit. and Phil. Soc., 12 1908.

In this paper, the abstract of a lecture read to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society Hurst alludes to previous results with regard to the heredity of eye colour and disease in man, and adds some unpublished observations on the inheritance of hair colour and of the musical sense. These observations were made on the population of Burbage where the author gathered his material for the study of eye colour.

General pedigrees are given to shew that the hair known as "fiery red" behaves as a recessive to brown. In some cases however the dominance of brown over red is not complete.

Certain pedigrees are also given which point to the musical temperament behaving as a simple recessive to the non-musical. In one pedigree of 38 individuals the seven families concerned all had musical parents and were all without exception musical. In another pedigree containing both musical and non-musical individuals the distribution of the two types is in full accordance with the view that the musical sense is recessive. It will be of great interest to see how far future observation will bear out Hurst's view of this case, the first attempt to investigate a temperamental quality in man on Mendelian lines.

R. C. Punnett.

Pearson, K. A first Study of the Statistics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Eugenic Laboratory Memoirs. London 1907.

Die Arbeit beginnt mit einer guten Charakteristik der bis jetzt auf dem Gebiet der Vererbung begangenen Fehler, welche zu einer großen Verschwendung von Arbeit führten. Pearson selbst hat die sorgfältigen Anamnesen einer englischen Lungenheilstalt dazu benutzt, um die Korrelation der Phthisiker mit ihren Eltern und Geschwistern zu berechnen, d. h. also den Grad der Ähnlichkeit in bezug auf die Anlage zur Tuberkulose. Pearson fand dabei, daß die Korrelationskoeffizienten der Tuberkulose den auch sonst für Vererbung gefundenen gleichen und gelangt zu dem Schluß, daß die Tuberkulose mit derselben Intensität vererbt wird wie irgend ein normales erbliches Merkmal. Der Fehler dieser Schlußfolgerung beruht darauf, daß auch die