

smaller as compared to middle fingers by comparing the relative sizes of these two fingers in thousands of others in the community. As this type of comparative anthropometric investigation has not been done in this family it is difficult to state with any degree of accuracy whether the traits reported have a dominant autosomal transmission, with incomplete gene penetrance or a recessive autosomal transmission. In either case from the view point of preventing births with identical or more severe skeletal defects, marriages between blood relatives in this family should be avoided.

### Summary

A case with brachydactyly of the index fingers and blond hair and fair skin is presented.

The family pedigree for these two features is presented and possible methods of gene transmission for the two characters are discussed.

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### References

1. HOBSON, W.—The Theory and Practice of Public Health, Page 228, *Oxford University Press*, 1961.
2. MOHR, O. L., and WRIEDT, C.—Carnegie Institute of Washington, Publication 295, 1919.
3. SORSBY, Arnold.—Clinical Genetics, P. 271, *Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.*, London 1953.
4. WEBB.—Quoted by SORSBY, *Ibid.* P. 272.
5. ZEIGNER.—Quoted by SORSBY, *Ibid.* P. 271.

### CORRIGENDUM

Pages 218 to 223 of the *Journal*, Volume 31, June 1964, have been incorrectly numbered. Subscribers are kindly requested to cut out and paste the following numbers over the incorrect ones :

211	213	215
212	214	216