months had shown light roundworm infections but no
trematodes.

January 5, 1931, both cats were coughing badly and
eggs of Paragonimus were found in the feces of the
one first fed. The second and apparently more
debilitated animal was killed. Examination
revealed 24 young flukes, measuring from 4 to 6 mm
in length, encysted in pairs in the lungs. Although
no eggs were yet being produced, stained and cleared
specimens left no doubt as to their being Paragonimus
ekeliotti.

It is thus evident that at least one species of our
native crayfish serves as second intermediate host of
the lung fluke. Further studies on the life history
and significance of the parasite in North America
are being undertaken as a co-operative project of
the departments of zoology and of entomology and
economic zoology at the University of Minnesota.

FRANKLIN GERHARD WALLACE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE OCCUR-
RENCE OF A COLOR MUTATION IN THE
HOUSE MOUSE (MUS MUSCULUS)

The known genes of the mouse, Mus musculus, are
more numerous than those of any other member of the
rodent order, although there are still several known
genes in other species of rodents which have not as
yet been observed to mutate in mice. Animal experi-
menters are continuously on the watch for inherited
variations in any of the visible characters of their
stocks, and, since the occurrence of detectable
mutations is rare in mammals, it is of interest to find a
color character in a highly inbred strain of mice which
has not, to our knowledge, occurred before.

This inbred strain of control animals has been
produced in these laboratories by progressive mat-
ings from one pair of animals. The present stock is
made up of animals which have been bred by brother-
sister, or back-cross to father, matings and are now
20 or more generations removed from the original
parent animals. The genetic constitution of this
strain is given as aabbCCDDFP, etc., by the symbols
of the American Mouse Club. Phenotypically these
animals have a chocolate brown coat which is solid
except for an irregularly occurring white patch on
the ventral surface of the trunk or on the tail.

In the later part of August, 1930, two color mutants
were observed among the progeny of these chocolate
brown mice. The mother of these animals, ♀ 10367,
had been mated to her brother, ♂ 10368. A sister,
♀ 10366, produced a litter by the same male in which
there were four phenotypically normal animals.
Three of these young (♀ 11045, ♀ 11044 and ♂ 11042) were mated brother to sister.

In October female 11045 gave birth to a litter of
four young, two of which were apparently identical
in color with the previously observed mutants.

The chocolate brown strain of mice from which
these animals have appeared has bred true to color
since its origin from heterozygous black (Bb x Bb)
parentage 20 generations previous to the present
occurrence. The new mutant animals resemble some-
what the dilute brown mice (dubbo) which are a
familiar laboratory strain. They are of a lighter
shade than these animals, the lightness being pro-
nounced on the ventral surface of the body and
around the head. No difficulty is encountered in
distinguishing the mutants from the dubbo animals.

The mutant animals are fertile and breed true. The
new color character has been tested and found not to
be in the Dd (intense, dilution) or the C c/a d c
(color, chincilla, extreme dilution, albino) allelo-
morphs, and is recessive to the presence of
chocolate brown.

The character is being tested and will be reported
more fully.

Joseph M. Murray
Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory

BOOKS RECEIVED


Errata: Dr. Karl Landsteiner requests that the following corrections be made to his article appearing in the issue of Science for April 17:

Page 406, first column, line 7: In place of "isocyanobodies," read "immune isocyanobodies."

Page 408, second column, line 4: In place of "tumors," read "healing of ulcers."

Page 409, first column, line 7: In place of "which," read "who."

Page 409, second column, line 7: In place of "protein," read "proteins."
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN HUMAN BLOOD

Karl Landsteiner

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