significant. There is little doubt, however, that the frequency of Gm-like(+) among the Indians is less than that among the other two groups [P (Javanese–Oyana) $\sim 0{\cdot}002$, P (Djuka Negroes–Oyana) $< 0{\cdot}0001$]. Similarly, there is little doubt that the frequency of Gm-like(+) among the Indians is less than that among American Negroes [$\chi^2_{(1)}$ (corrected) $= 4{\cdot}33$, $P < 0{\cdot}05$ for Oyana versus American Negroes] or that the frequency of Gm-like(+) among the Djuka Negroes is greater than that among the American Negro ($\chi^2_1 = 19{\cdot}79$, $P < 0{\cdot}001$).

The data are too few to permit a discussion of the ethnic and racial distribution of these genes (*Gm^a* and *Gm-like*) beyond stating that the frequency of *Gm^a* among the coloured peoples seems to be 100 per cent and that *Gm-like* is essentially absent in Whites and possibly in South American Indians and occurs among Javanese and Negroes. Further data are required. The wide variation in frequency of *Gm-like* among various ethnic groups indicates that it may be a useful tool for anthropologists and others interested in population problems.

We are deeply indebted to Dr. Butler for making these sera available to us and to the hospital and laboratory of the Aluminium Co. of America for making their facilities in Surinam available for the collection of the blood specimens used in this study.

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Absence of the Diego Blood-Group Antigen in the Lapps

BLOOD-GROUP studies in the Lapps have revealed rather unusual distributions within several blood-group systems[1,2]. The Lapps seemed to have a curious mixture in their blood groups of European features on one hand, and Asiatic ones on the other.

The discovery of the Diego blood-group antigen has given a valuable tool in anthropological investigations[3]. As the Diego antigen is confined to Mongoloid populations, and in view of the possibility of the Lapps being related to these populations, it seemed to be of importance anthropologically to determine whether this factor was present in the Lapps.

We have tested a total of 433 blood samples from Norwegian Lapps for the Diego factor. The anti-Di^a serum and the Di(a+) control cells used in the study were generously placed at our disposal by Dr. Miguel Layrisse, of Caracas, Venezuela. The serum reacted strongly by the indirect Coombs's technique against the Di(a+) cells, whereas all the 433 Lapp blood samples gave negative results.

From Sweden, further results on the blood groups of the Swedish Lapps have just been published[4]. These investigations also include Diego grouping on 220 blood samples, all of them giving negative reactions. Pooling the Swedish and Norwegian data, we find that a total of 653 Lapps have been examined for the Di^a factor. The absence of the factor in a sample of this size seems to exclude any close relationship to the Mongoloid populations carrying this antigen. In this connexion we should, however, like to point out that the Diego antigen was also absent in a population which is usually regarded as Mongoloid, namely, Eskimos from the eastern Canadian Arctic[5,6].

The Norwegian Lapp blood samples were also grouped in the A_1A_2BO, MNSs, P, Rh(C,c,C^w,D,E,e,V), Kell, Lewis(Le^a,Le^b), Duffy(Fy^a), Kidd(Jk^a,Jk^b), and Wright blood-group systems. A report of these investigations will be given elsewhere.

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Haptoglobin in Monkeys

WE have examined the haptoglobin types of a series of blood samples from 27 monkeys (23 *Macaca mulatta*, 1 *Macaca irus* and 3 *Cebus nigrivittatus*). The *Macaca mulatta* and *Macaca irus*, indigenous to India and Java, were purchased from the United States (Trefflich's Bird and Animal Co. Inc.). Since the rhesus monkey species infrequently reproduces itself in captivity, it can be assumed, even though no genetical results were obtained, that these monkeys are probably unrelated. The few *Cebus* samples examined came from the Higuerote (Miranda State) and Tamanaco (Guárico State) regions, in Venezuela.

The method used for the study of haptoglobins and their differentiation is based mainly on the methods of Smithies[1] and Allison and ap Rees[2] and has already been outlined[3]. Thanks to these methods there exists no doubt as to the classification of haptoglobins.

All the monkeys examined, both from Venezuela and from India and Java, were found to have type 1–1 haptoglobin, probable genotype H_p^1/H_p^1.

The number of monkeys used in our studies is relatively small for definite conclusions to be reached. Should future investigation confirm that monkeys have only one type of haptoglobin, then this finding could be phylogenetically significant, since both monkeys and man belong to the same primate order. In all probability there only existed in the past what is now called type 1–1 haptoglobin, from which the other types known at present are derived by mutation. It would be interesting to know, in this connexion, whether any human populations exist the haptoglobin of which belongs to type 1–1 only. If not, one would be inclined to think that this change probably occurred during or after the evolution of the *Homo sapiens* from non-human and early human types. It