Fig. 1.　Side view of lower jaw of *Telanthropus capensis* B. and R. (half-size)

Fig. 2.　Occlusal view of teeth of the left ramus of *Telanthropus capensis* B. and R. (half-size)

skulls and about a hundred and fifty teeth, shows considerable variation, this supposed human jaw might be an extreme variant of *Paranthropus crassidens*. In man there are no doubt great variations, and the difference in size between the jaw of a small Bushman woman and the Wadjak and Heidelberg jaws is nearly as great as between our supposed human jaw and the huge *Paranthropus crassidens* jaw. We now have three good lower jaws and a number of isolated teeth of *P. crassidens*, and there is not much variation in either size or structure. It may be held that all these large jaws are male jaws, and the small jaw that of a female; but not only the size of the teeth but also the structure seems to rule out such a view. The 1st molar in the type of *P. crassidens* is about 16 mm. by 14·6 mm. In the supposed human jaw it is only 12 mm. by 11·5 mm. Further, the structure of the two teeth differ considerably. The typically human mylohyoid groove in our supposed man, and the certainly not typically human groove in *Paranthropus*, seem to make it certain that the two jaws belong to different genera. If we are right in believing that our new jaw is in structure intermediate between *P. crassidens* and *Homo*, it is but natural that there should be numerous resemblances to both.

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Evolution of the Giraffe

MR. CHAPMAN PINCHER puts forward[1] an interesting theory regarding the evolution of the giraffe; but I do not see that it is any more convincing than that of Darwin's.

If the excessive length of the fore-legs has been developed to give increased speed, it seems rather odd that the hind-legs did not lengthen in the same proportion. If we accept Darwin's theory, we should naturally expect to find an increase in the length of the fore-legs, as otherwise, other measurements being as they are, the animal would have to balance on its hind-legs in order to retain its present head height while eating.

As to the point about the bull giraffe being naturally selected at the expense of the cow and the young, it should be remembered that many animals will deliberately leave the best and most easily obtained food for their young, the same law holding good between male and female—the male, female and young, each, as it were, feeding at their own level.

It might be mentioned that the zebra is also preyed upon by lions, and that it has been successful in developing speed without the inconvenience of long fore-legs and the resulting difficulty when drinking.

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MR. CHAPMAN PINCHER has given[1] an explanation of the development of the long neck of the giraffe that, as he says, occurred to him one day this spring while watching the giraffes in the Zoo. Mr. Pincher's explanation gains added support from the fact that it has been advanced, with perhaps rather more cogency, by Robert Broom[2] and by myself[3]. A more accessible source is perhaps my "Hallmarks of Mankind", p. 68. In this matter Mr. Pincher is in good company, for, as Broom says, "Lamarck recognized that the lengthening of the limbs came first, but Darwin did not".

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[1] *Nature*, **164**, 29 (July 2, 1949); *Daily Express* (July 5, 1949).
[2] *Libertas*, **5**, No. 7, 40.
[3] *Manchester Univ. Med. Sch. Gaz.*, 25, No. 1, 4 (1946).

Rh-Gene Frequencies in Pygmies (Batswa) of the Belgian Congo

LAST summer we studied a sample of ninety-four bloods withdrawn from pygmies (Batswa) of the Equatorial Province, in the Belgian Congo. The gene frequencies for *ABO* and *MN* systems approximated to 1 (D/σ values well below 2) and we considered the sample to be normal.

The bloods were studied with anti-*C*, anti-*D*, anti-*E*, anti-*c* and anti-*e* sera. They could be classified in five phenotypes.

The *Rh*-gene frequencies were calculated, following Fisher's simpler method[1], as follows:

cde (*r*) = 0·105	*CDe* (R_1) = 0·062
cDe (R_0) = 0·638	*cDE* (R_2) = 0·195

Expected and observed phenotype frequencies fitted well, giving a χ^2 value of 3·180 for two degrees of freedom, the difference between *e*- and *o*-values being non-significant.

The agglutinogen D^u [2,3] was observed twice, in the genotypes *cD^ue cde* and *CD^ve cde* [4]. The extensive data will be published elsewhere[5,6].

We are indebted to Dr. A. E. Mourant for advice and criticism, also for the generous gift of test sera.

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[1] Race *et al.*, *Rev. Hématol.*, **1**, 9 (1946).
[2] Race *et al.*, *Nature*, **162**, 292 (1948).
[3] Stratton, *Nature*, **158**, 25 (1946).
[4] Hubinont, *C.R. Soc. Biol.* (in the press).
[5] Hubinont and Snoeck, *C.R. Soc. Biol.* (in the press).
[6] Snoeck and Hubinont (unpublished data).