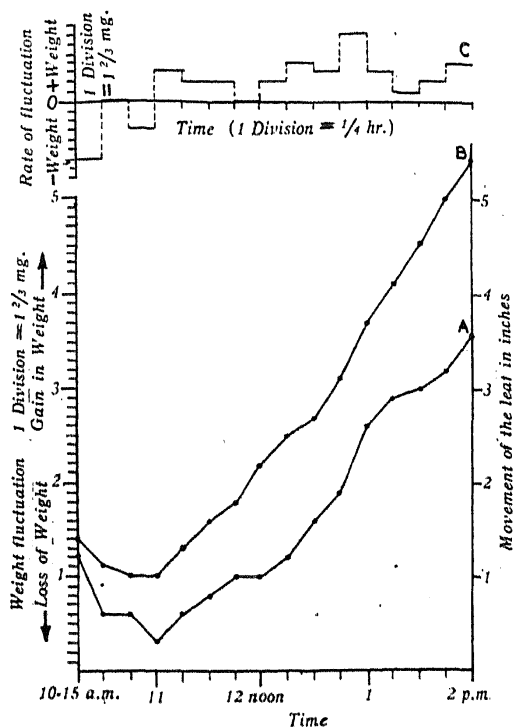


mostly due to the variation in water content. In conclusion it may be stated that this highly



Graphs to explain weight fluctuation in a plant.  
(*Lycopersicum esculentum*)

- A. Graph to show variation in weight. × 75
- B. " " " leaf movement × 75
- C. " " " rate of variation in weight × 75

interesting feature happens to be a normal occurrence in the daily life of this plant.

A paper dealing with this aspect in several plants will be published later.

Department of Botany,  
Intermediate College,  
Mysore, C. V. KRISHNA IYENGAR.  
May 12, 1943.

1. Miller, E. C., Unpub. data, *Kans. Agr. Expt. Sta.*, 1925.
2. Krishna Iyengar, C. V., *Jour. Mys. Univ.*, 1942, 3, 23-38.
3. Krishna Iyengar, C. V., "Rhythm in the leaf movement" (sent for publication), 1943.

### THE BLOOD GROUPS OF THE DOMS

DR. D. N. MAJUMDAR (*Man in India*, Dec. 1942) has again raised the question of illegitimacy among the Doms (*Current Science*, April 1942) as found by him through blood groups, without adducing any new relevant data whatsoever. Since it is known that theoretically exceptions to the laws of Bernstein might

result from mutations and the chromosomal aberration, known as non-disjunction, it is desirable that the detailed data be published, so that no room is left for any of the above causes. Attention may here be drawn to the exceptions of Bernstein's laws found by other workers (Wiener, 1935) and it would be worthwhile to examine Dr. Majumdar's results in the light of these known exceptions.

Bose Institute,  
Calcutta,  
March 9, 1943.

S. S. SARKAR.

Wiener, A. S., *Blood Groups and Blood Transfusion*, 1935.

THE paper under reference (*Man in India*, December 1942) is a detailed account of the Doms and their Blood Groups which was briefly inserted in *Current Science*, April 1942.

I did not 'raise any question of illegitimacy among the Doms' but merely stated facts. The cases that could be detected were not more numerous than could be explained by illegitimacy. The people who were examined and whose bloods were of doubtful affiliation in the majority of the cases, themselves affirmed my suspicions.

Every serologist working in Blood Groups, is expected to know the theoretical limitations of Bernstein's laws but where such obvious evidence exists, I think, there is no necessity of assuming chromosomal aberration or mutation. Snyder has pooled (1929) the extant data on the subject collected by a large number of different investigators. Out of 1,600 offsprings in 571 unions between individuals belonging both to Group I in Jansky's classification, 27 were found to belong to one of the remaining groups. This was not considered by Lancelot Hogben as due to chromosomal aberration or mutation but he traced these to illegitimacy and occasional failure of test. (cf. Lancelot Hoben, *Genetic Principles in Medicine and Social Science*, pp. 68-90.)

The relevant data can only be published on two conditions being fulfilled, viz., (1) space made available in some scientific journal, (2) immunity against legal proceedings being guaranteed. As both the conditions are difficult to satisfy immediately, I am afraid Mr. Sarkar will wait. Mr. Sarkar knows that the entire blood group data (about 5,000 samples already tested) collected in connection with the anthropometric survey of the U.P. will very soon be published in the Report under preparation and if he can wait, he would be able to pronounce his verdict on the 'relevant data'.

Anthropological Laboratory,  
Lucknow University,  
March 22, 1943.

D. N. MAJUMDAR.