

opening of the Laboratory and the conference were Dr. S. G. Morley, fresh from work in Yucatan, Dean Byron Cummings, who has been conducting excavations in Arizona, and Earl Morris with his early Basket Maker specimens.

The new laboratory at Santa Fe is to consist of a series of separate units, three of which are already complete.

Holds 38 Rooms

The first unit contains a total of 38 rooms, including a lecture and conference room comfortably seating 200 persons, three medium-sized exhibit rooms, a reading room, a stack room with stacks for 8,000 volumes, two general offices and eight studies. These rooms are all on the upper floor.

The lower floor is larger than the main floor. In it are placed two large exhibit rooms, two vaults, a large storage and work space for general anthropological work, a shipping room, a preparatory room, photographic studios, equipment storage rooms, the heating plant, and a four-room apartment for the custodian of the building.

The second unit contains garage space for ten cars and a large general workroom. The director's residence is the third unit. The director is Jesse Nusbaum, formerly superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park and now departmental archaeologist for the Department of the Interior. The laboratory is endowed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

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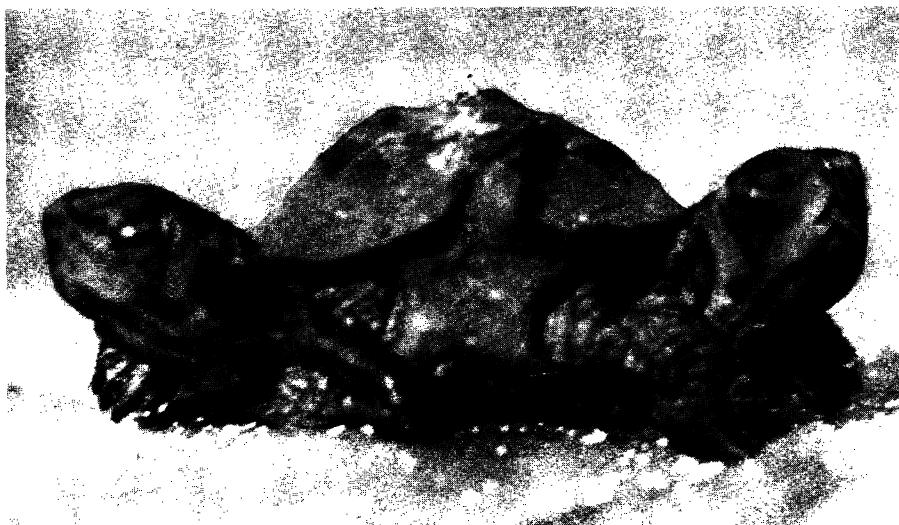
CHILD STUDY

White Babies Mature More Rapidly Than do Negroes

NEGRO INFANTS develop somewhat more slowly than do white babies, it is indicated by a study of infants of both races made in the city of Tallahassee, Fla., by Myrtle B. McGraw, of Columbia University. This finding contradicts the popular notion that the Negro develops more rapidly in infancy and early childhood but attains his maximum development earlier than does the white child. The study is reported in a current issue of *Genetic Psychology Monographs*.

The babies tested were selected at random from the infant population of Tallahassee by the somewhat humorous method of going about from house to house "watching for diapers on the line, or any other known insignia of an infant in the home," and by making "pick-ups" in the local ten-cent store.

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ZOOLOGY

Two-Headed Turtle Debates Which Mouth to Feed First

TWO heads fighting spiritedly for food for a single stomach is the strange sight provided by a two-headed turtle belonging to U. S. Parker, who lives near Gainesville, Fla. The double-headed creature was found in a Florida swamp.

The two heads of the Florida turtle are perfectly well developed and normal in appearance. The two heads see, hear, eat, drink, sleep, breathe and move independently. Both eat voraciously. The turtle has also two necks and two sets of front feet. The rest of the body consists of a common carapace or shell, two hind feet and one tail. X-rays made by University of Florida scientists have shown the turtle has a common stomach.

A fly or a cricket always becomes a bone of contention between the two head parts. The first head to seize the inviting morsel becomes at once involved in a stubborn tug of war with its other self, which ends only when the two heads tear the fly or cricket in two.

Neither is there much cooperation between the two heads in the matter of locomotion, which as a matter of fact becomes a sort of running fight, as each head has its own idea where it wants to go and objects strenuously to the other's idea. The turtle therefore moves in a series of jerks from right to left and vice versa as first one head and then the other proves to be the better self.

A stalk of grass or any similar obstacle stops the two-headed turtle like a stone wall because the two heads are so contrary. One head always chooses the right course and the other the left. The result is that the "Siamese twins" find themselves straddling the obstacle and unable to advance. Both heads being equal in strength the tug of war continues until the turtle is exhausted.

In water, however, the two heads cooperate. One head often can be seen under the water in exploration for food while the other rides the surface inhaling air for the common lung.

Temperaments Differ

The temperaments of the two heads also seem to be different. The right head is apparently the bolder and has more initiative, because it is the right head that is first to emerge from the carapace after an alarm has sent both heads into hiding. The right head also makes the first pass at food.

O. C. Van Hying, curator of the Florida State Museum who examined the strange animal, said of it:

"I have collected and studied reptiles in the field in Florida for 15 years and have never seen a similar example of this species; however, from its healthy appearance, and the ease with which it is fed, I see no reason why it should not live and prosper."

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