of the click stimulus were found to produce a corresponding interval change between the dual $P_1$ peaks. Acoustic trauma resulted in an immediate loss of this frequency following response in 139 of the 147 mice, but this response returned more quickly for mice in the critical period for acoustic priming.

W. F. HOLLANDER AND W. J. MILLER. Iowa State University. Observations on pigeons having congenital head tremor associated with the "Sideburns" mutant.

The phenotype "sideburns" was discovered in Iowa in 1952. Affected individuals typically have whorled or reversed feathering of the mandible and sometimes also other facial areas. The eye cornea commonly is somewhat bulged, but vision seems unaffected. A tendency to respiratory rale seems significantly greater than among normal pigeons.

Breeding experiments suggest a partially dominant gene with incomplete penetrance. Data from outcrosses of sideburns x normal shows somewhat fewer mutants than expected by a 1:1 ratio, especially where the sideburns parent is male. Matings of sideburns x sideburns have given still more deviant ratios and have so far produced at least 10 sideburns progeny showing continuous marked head tremor. It is hypothesized that these are homozygotes, but testing is difficult because of poor breeding ability. These birds learn to eat, drink, and find their way around fairly well. They are not ataxic, but flying is erratic. The head movements vary from a rocking to a shaking, about 4 to 10 per second. A neurological basis has not been found. Motion pictures will be shown.

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Joseph M. Horn, Lee Willerman, and John C. Loehlin. University of Texas at Austin. Heritability of intelligence: evidence from the Texas Adoption Project.

IQ test scores from the Revised Beta Examination were obtained from 342 women who gave their children up for adoption within three days of birth. These test scores were correlated with the Wechsler or Stanford-Binet IQs of their 3 year-old or older adopted-away children who had been placed in 299 adoptive families. This correlation was compared to the correlations between the Beta IQ scores of the adoptive fathers and mothers and the IQs of their adopted and natural children from the Wechsler or Stanford Binet. The comparisons support the hypothesis of a significant degree of genetic influence upon individual differences in intelligence. For the full-scale IQs of the children, all the biological parent-natural child correlations were larger than the adoptive parent-adopted child correlations. Since the Beta is primarily a measure of performance IQ the same correlations were examined using only the performance IQ of the children. Results very similar to that