Basset hounds; but with this exception the important law advanced more than a dozen years ago has not, up to this time, received a careful analysis of a large number of pedigrees, of three or more generations.

Our work was carried on with data obtained from the American Kennel Club Stud Books and includes 390 dogs, of the pointer breed, of which 660 parents, 1,367 grandparents, 1,361 great-grandparents and 978 great-great-grandparents are known. Four sets of color characteristics, namely, liver or no liver, black or no black, white or no white, and 'ticked' or not 'ticked,' were considered. By the method used no substitutions were needed to fill the gaps left by unrecorded ancestors of the first four degrees. The results showed an almost perfect harmony, in each instance, between the facts and Galton's law, the greatest real deviation being only 1.1 per cent., while the least was .4 per cent.

Astrosphere and Centrosome in the Fertilization of the Egg of Phascolosoma (P. vulgare and P. Gouldii): J. H. Gerrould.

The Larval Development of Phascolosoma: J. H. Gerrould.

On the Ova of Ophidia: E. L. Mark and C. A. Crowell.

A System of Abbreviations for the Lettering of Anatomical Figures: E. L. Mark.

The Circulatory System of Lamellibranchs: G. A. Drew.

By careful injections, preparations and dissections, the vascular system of the large northern scollop, *Pecten tenuicostatus,* has been found to be extensive and definite. In the mantle, for example, the blood vessels branch repeatedly and form a very fine network that in appearance is much like a capillary plexus. From this plexus the blood is collected directly by vessels that join to form the vein that, in common with the efferent vessels from the gills of the corresponding side, returns the blood to the heart. Inasmuch as some of the coloring matter of the injecting fluid finds its way out of the vessels and into the surrounding tissue, it seems quite possible that the blood may function directly as lymph. Large lacunæ, such as are generally supposed to be present in Lamellibranchs, have not been found. The vessel that supplies the foot is capable of great distention, and offers the same for the protusion of the foot, but the vessel is very definite in shape and is not comparable to a lacuna. The course taken by the blood in its circulation is essentially the same as has been described for other forms, but the vessels seem to be much more finely branched, and the circulatory system much more nearly 'closed' than has generally been supposed to be the case with Lamellibranchs.

On the Anatomy of a Double Monster: H. L. Osborn. (Read by title only.)

A calf born near Minneapolis, Minn., in 1901, and which lived only a few minutes, came to my notice and proved interesting as a nearly complete twin formation. There is a single umbilical opening and cord, there are two functional hind legs and a single anus, but there are two tails and a third hind leg carried in the mid-dorsal line, and projecting backward. Anteriorly there are two complete animals, two heads, thoraces and two anterior abdominal regions completely developed. There is a single abdominal cavity posteriorly, but most of the viscera are double. There are two spinal columns, each sacrum articulates externally with a complete half pelvis, and these meet below, forming a symphysis, and on its opposite side each sacrum articulates with an ilium which meets a very imperfect ischium, so that here the division of the embryonic