The committee of the board of trustees of Cornell University on faculty participation in university government has recommended that three representatives of the faculty selected by ballot shall sit at meetings of the board with full powers except that of voting, and that each faculty shall select committees to meet with the general administrative committee of trustees. The board has approved in principle the second recommendation and has referred the whole question back to the committee for further conference with the faculty committee.

Dr. Willard C. Fisher, whose enforced resignation from Wesleyan University will be remembered, has been appointed acting professor of economics at New York University.

At Princeton University, E. Newton Harvey, Ph.D., has been promoted to an assistant professorship of physiology.

Professor William Stern, of Breslau, has received a call from Hamburg to fill the chair of philosophy and psychology vacant by the death of Professor Ernst Meumann.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PARASITES OF THE MUSKRAT

In the *Journal of Parasitology,* Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 46, Linton describes cestode cysts found in the liver and omentum of a muskrat found near Washington, Pa., in 1884. On the basis of the size and shape of the hooks and the appearance of the bladderworm Linton considers these to be *Cysticercus fasciolaris,* the larval stage of *Tœnia crassicollis,* a tapeworm which is frequently found in the intestine of the cat.

The finding of *Cysticercus fasciolaris* in the muskrat has been previously reported by Stiles & Hassall, 1894, in "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Parasites Contained in the Collections of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Army Medical Museum, Biological Department of the University of Pennsylvania (Coll. Leidy) and in Coll. Stiles and Coll. Hassall."

Dr. Allen J. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written me that he has in his possession "a specimen of liver of the muskrat which is tremendously enlarged and riddled with *Cysticercus fasciolaris.*" This muskrat was trapped in the winter of 1904–05 near Philadelphia.

Among fifty muskrats examined from Nebraska and Minnesota in no case have we found the liver infected with any kind of parasite.

We have found in the intestine of one muskrat, shot at Lake Chisago, Minnesota, in August, 1915, several hundred minute monostome trematodes which represent a new species.

These two parasites should be added to the list given by us for the muskrat in Science, N.S., Vol. 42, p. 570, and the *Journal of Parasitology,* 1915, Vol. 1, pp. 184–197.

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THE USE OF THE INJECTION PROCESS IN CLASS-WORK IN ZOOLOGY

It is often difficult or impossible in a laboratory class in zoology to demonstrate pathways of fluids or food in certain animals, in other than a purely structural way. Blood vessels are injected and studied as so many colored strings or tubes, and cavities and ducts are explored with a probe, leaving much to the imagination. During the summer course in zoology at the University of Cincinnati, we have made extensive use of the injection method for studying the mechanics of these structures, and their condition during operation. A glass tube is drawn out into a point of any desired size, and attached to a rubber hand bulb, either directly or by a rubber tube. This apparatus, including a bunsen burner and cutting file, is simple and cheap enough to be included as a part of each student's equipment. The injecting fluid used is usually India ink or Prussian blue. The following example will show how the method is used in studying the circulation of a freshly killed crayfish.

The animal is killed by chloroform or ether, and the carapace dissected off. The student then exposes the heart, being careful not to cut any of the surrounding tissue. A fine-pointed glass cannula is now inserted through a hole made with the point of the glass injecting