writer showed those of Europe and the United States to be identical. Not having studied the hydroid stages he had only the descriptions of Bourne and Fowler of the hydroid they regarded as that of Craspedacusta, and those of Ryder and Potts of this stage of Microhydra, upon which to base an opinion. The accounts supply fairly strong evidence that these stages also show close affinities if not actual specific identity, though there yet remain points of ontogeny to be cleared up before a final pronouncement can be made.

Mayer ("Medusæ of the World," vol. ii, p. 366) states that Potts had declared their identity. Of this I find no evidence whatever, either in his papers or in personal correspondence with the writer. On the contrary, he specifically holds otherwise. "In concluding, it is hardly necessary to invite the attention of scientists to the fact that we have, in these three fresh-water forms, an equal number of species, no one of which has been conclusively studied; that their appearance in three of the five grand divisions of the earth points very plainly to the probability that closer methods of research may very soon discover others in familiar but unsuspected places; that, whatever we may believe as to the origin of *Limnocodium sowerbii,* it is hardly possible to doubt that *Limnocnida tanganyicæ* and *M. ryderi* are native to the districts in which they have been found, and that, unless or until the polyps of Bourne and Parsons have been seen to produce the Limnocodium, it is quite within the limit of possibility to suppose that they have had their origin in the Thames, or from any other source from which the tanks in which they were found may have been filled."

Browne (*Quar. Jour. Mic. Sci.,* vol. 50, p. 638) has expressed rather strong dissent on this point, especially based upon the features of the hydroid stages. Like the present writer, he had only the accounts already cited. While appreciating the points of objection raised, yet I am not convinced of their validity. It should not be overlooked that the material of Bourne and Fowler was that taken from the artificial habitat of the tanks in Regents Park, while that of Potts was from the natural outdoor habitat of rapidly flowing waters. With these points of contrast in mind, allowance must be made for habitudinal variations which, in these organisms, may often be quite marked. But, as stated above, it is not till full and convincing ontogenies are clearly established that a final verdict can be declared.

CHARLES W. HARGITT
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
JANUARY 30, 1923

PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Financial Report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the calendar year ending December 31, 1922

Cash balance from preceding year		$1,526.54
Receipts for 1922		
From permanent secretary's office	$1,144.00	
From affiliated societies	125.00	
From dues and fees	368.00	
		1,637.00
		$3,163.54
Expenditures		
Dues remitted to permanent secretary's office	$ 195.00	
Supplies	20.13	
Salary, 1922	825.00	
Salary, 1921	75.00	
Office assistance	300.00	
Postage	20.00	
Telephone and telegraph	52.49	
Expense, general	5.00	
Expense, travel	99.27	
Membership campaign	113.00	
Conservation of marine life committee (stationery)	22.00	
		1,726.89
Cash balance, January 1, 1923		$1,436.65

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and of Membership for the years 1921 and 1922

	1921	1922
Received from the permanent secretary's office:		
Account 1921-1922 dues	$1,639.00	
Account 1920 dues		$ 8.00
Account 1921 dues		22.00
Account 1922 dues		462.00
Account 1923 dues		652.00
	$1,639.00	$1,144.00
Received from societies and members:		
From affiliated societies	125.00	125.00
From new members, dues	290.00	195.00
From new members, initiation fees	230.00	173.00
Annual disbursements	$1,404.63	$1,531.89
Membership:		
New members enrolled	55	39
Total enrollment at end of year	990	1094