generally 15 to 30 feet above the streams, and slopes down-valley in general accordance with them. Its smooth portions lie above the range of all but exceptional floods, but these smooth tracts are separated from each other and somewhat scored on top by true flood channels. Active erosion occurs especially along these channels during floods so that the smooth tracts are thought to be not a true floodplain of active alluviation but rather the remains of an earlier episode of alluviation now undergoing removal. The scant weathering of the material subsequent to its deposition as shown by a youthful soil indicates that this low terrace plain is not older than late Wisconsin and may be Recent. It is possibly to be correlated with a weak stage of valley glaciation shown by fresh till and an associated outwash plain near Zigzag on Sandy River, with a similar low terrace of fresh pumiceous gravels in Cowlitz River Valley of southwestern Washington, and with equivalent penultimate surfaces along the Columbia River and its tributaries. In Recent time the streams have cut through this inner plain or the earlier deposits, in many places to the underlying solid rock.

The air-laid pumice deposits of the Crater Lake field[4] which extend into the upper end of the Willamette drainage basin overlie the youngest moraines of the area and are clearly post-glacial, both by position and by feeble soil development.

IRA S. ALLISON
OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS

FRESH-WATER JELLY-FISHES IN ILLINOIS[1]

IN recent years there have been many records of the occurrence of fresh-water jelly-fishes in the eastern United States, but the occurrences seem to be sporadic and the species does not seem to become permanently established. Though known from adjoining states there has been no previous record of Craspedacusta in Illinois. The object of this note is to make available two instances which have come to my attention. Mr. John Cralley has sent me specimens of Craspedacusta from near Carmi in White County, Illinois. He reports that they were found in a concrete fish and lily pond filled from the Carmi water system. The pool consisted of two approximately circular basins, each ten to twelve feet in diameter and three feet deep, connected by a narrow channel. Plants, including water lilies and water hyacinths, had been introduced and the water was stocked heavily with goldfish.

Jelly-fishes were found on August 8, 1933. When first discovered they were abundant and remained so until about September first, disappearing entirely about September 20. Specimens transferred to balanced aquaria remained alive for two weeks. In the two succeeding summers the pool has been closely watched, but no jelly-fishes have been found.

Preserved individuals submitted to the writer have been compared with specimens from two lakes in Indiana, and from Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, and have been found identical in all important characters. Hence they have been identified as *Craspedacusta sowerbyi*.

Another Illinois record of Craspedacusta which has not been published is based on a series of observations by Mr. D. J. O'Donnell. On September 5, 1932, Mr. O'Donnell found jelly-fishes in a rock-garden pool in Vandalia, Fayette County, Illinois. This pool is of concrete construction, irregular in shape, about fifteen by seven feet and three feet deep. It is fed through a spray head from the Vandalia water system. Medusae were first noticed in this pool in the summer of 1931, about two months after water lilies, from a St. Louis dealer in supplies for tropical aquaria, had been introduced. The pool was drained for winter, but medusae reappeared in the summer of 1932. Mr. O'Donnell recorded the presence of medusae on September 5, 1932, and later observed that on September 20 they had disappeared.

In both of these instances at Carmi and at Vandalia in southern Illinois it seems probable that the medusae were carried into the small artificial pools along with introduced aquatic plants. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that though the water supply of both of these communities is derived from adjacent rivers, in both instances the water passes from settling tanks through filters before entering the supply mains.

It has been the belief of the present writer that Craspedacusta is more abundantly represented than records of its occurrence might indicate. Observers not directly acquainted with these medusae might readily overlook them. For several years students in field zoology in the University of Illinois have been warned to be on the lookout for Craspedacusta. The two instances here recorded are gratifying illustrations of directed attention yielding results.

HARLEY J. VAN CLEAVE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THYMECTOMY IN SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF RATS[1]

IN a previous communication, attention was called to the accruing acceleration in the rate of growth and

[4] B. N. Moore, *Jour. Geol.*, 42: 358–375, 1934.

[1] Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Illinois, No. 481.

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