showing affinity to the suborder Thecata. More recent authors were inclined to the view that the family should be included in the Athecata.

The Emperor obtained abundant specimens of two species of this family from Sagami Bay, and assigned one of them to *Clathrozoon wilsoni* Spencer, and the other to a new genus and species, *Pseudoclathrozoon cryptolaroides*. He describes these two species in detail with many illustrations including a color sketch of a specimen of the new species, many photographic figures of whole colonies of the two species and of sections of fixed specimens indicating zooids, skeletons, and coenosarcs, as well as fine diagrammatic figures of the structure of the colony, and a map of the part of Sagami Bay from which the specimens came.

The descriptions are given in both English and Japanese, in more detail in the former language. What is the most salient of the new discoveries made by the author is the presence of gonothecae containing gonosomes of the leptomedusan type. By this discovery the systematic position of the family Clathrozonidae is settled as to be included in the suborder Thecata.

In the preface of this memoir, cordial appreciation is given to many who have given assistance to the author in one way or another. Outstanding among the scholars was the late Hirotarô Hattori, who was the Emperor's tutor and consultant in biology for more than 50 years. The preface closes with the following words: "I should be more than happy if the present work of mine, subject to correction by interested scholars, could contribute even in the smallest way to the progress of academic studies."

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Negroes at Michigan

The findings of the Coleman Report (*1*) should be considered before adjudging that the University of Michigan is for "rich white students" as noted in Nelson's elegantly entitled report "Michigan: Ruckus over race has relevance to other universities" (2 June, p. 1209). The report points out that there is a difference of one standard deviation between the median scores of large numbers of white children as compared to large numbers of Negro children (p. 20, summary report). The University of Michigan, like any other good university, tries to screen its candidates for admission, admitting, preferably, only those making scores that fall within the upper quarter of the high school graduating class.

By use of standard statistical tables we can compute that for a one S.D. difference in the medians the 75 percentile of the normal (or white) group is overlapped only by the 95 percentile of the Negro group. If Michigan's Negro population were 10 percent and if the entire student body of the University of Michigan came from students with intelligence test scores in the upper 25 percent of students within the state, we would expect to find (.1) (.05) or (.005) of the student body or 150 of the 30,000 students to be Negro. The article estimates that 450 students are Negro, so if there is any discrimination against Negro students, these figures do not bear it out.

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Reference

1. J. S. Coleman, E. Q. Campbell, A. M. Mood *et al., Equality of Educational Opportunity* (Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1966).

The Fuzziness of "Fuzz"

The cynic has said that electron microscopes are adding more problems for the working biologists than they are helping to solve. On the plus side, more details of fine structure are being revealed as more varieties of cells are examined by improved methods of higher magnifications. Even if this is no more than extending the frontiers of our ignorance, as one skeptic puts it, whenever a new morphologic feature comes to the attention of the electron microscopist a major problem is presented to him; he needs to give the newly discovered thing an identity—a name, and this problem is often resolved by the use of the word "fuzz."

The outer surfaces of cells reveal complexities of structure when examined with high resolutions of the electron microscope. Often, fine filaments or thread-like structures extend outward from the cell membrane. First recognized on the surface of gall bladder epithelium by Yamada, the filaments were given the name of "Anten-