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Effect of Visual Impulses Upon Progression and Righting of the Crayfish.

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In the course of our systematic study of body righting in the crayfish, *Cambarus virilis, Hagen,* we observed the following phenomena. Extirpation of both eyes, including the eyestalks, causes the animals to lose permanently their ability to walk forward. A normal crayfish occasionally walks backward, but its usual mode of progression on land is forward. In a large number of crayfish operated upon we never observed any forward movement after the operation. A similar effect may be produced temporarily by merely blindfolding the animal.

Immediately after removal of the eyes the animals cannot turn over when placed on their back, but after a few days some of the operated animals regain their ability to right themselves from the dorsal position.

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Sex Differences in the Contraction Rate of the Human Gall Bladder.

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It is generally recognized by practitioners that certain disturbances of the biliary tract are more prevalent among women than among men, especially stout women. The reason for this difference has never been ascertained. Indeed, before the advent of the Graham method no adequate means existed of comparing either the size of this organ or its behavior in the two sexes. In the hope of finding some anatomical or physiological basis for clinical differences the writer has recently begun a study of the contraction of the gall bladder in healthy young women, following a standard meal of 5 egg-yolks and half a pint of cream.

In 7 of these 11 cases it was possible to follow the contraction of the gall bladder until the shadow became very small. The changing