

find as many species as I at one time expected, as by study I shall find specimens which I thought different to be the same species. Concerning new species I cannot form any idea until the completion of my work of determination.

I found the arrangements of the institution were thoroughly well adapted for any one wishing to follow up the systematic study of any group of smaller animals. I have already called attention in one or two places to the library, which although very good for embryology, is not at all satisfactory for those who wish to determine the fauna or flora on the spot, and it is to be hoped that it will receive such additions from authors as will make it much more complete.

I have also said that I should advise any naturalist who intends to study there, to previously obtain the catalogue that he may know what books that he is in the habit of using he had better bring with him.

After using the British Association table I became connected with the institution for a short time, and made a beginning for a museum by putting aside specimens from various groups for this purpose. Dr. Dohrn's report will probably give latest particulars as to what has been done in this direction. At the time that I left a good number of Crustacea, Tunicata, and other animals had been determined by Prof. Heller and others, and I completed a Catalogue of all the Echinodermata in the collection, which I had given some study to during my stay.

My experience gained during the few months I was in Naples makes me say in the most emphatic manner that this is a most useful institution, and if there are (as there doubtless always will be) zoologists who are anxious to avail themselves of it, then the grant of £75 by the British Association is one which it is to be hoped, in the interest of science, they will continue.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR WM. WATERS.

A. G. Dew-Smith, Esq.

Report of the Anthropometric Committee, consisting of Dr. BEDDOE, Lord ABERDARE, Dr. FARR, Mr. FRANCIS GALTON, Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, Colonel LANE FOX, Sir RAWSON RAWSON, Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, Dr. MOUAT, Professor ROLLESTON, Mr. HALLETT, Mr. FELLOWS, and Professor LEONE LEVI.

The Committee has met six times since the last general meeting at Glasgow. The following new members have been added to the Committee, viz. Dr. Lawson, Dr. Mouat, Capt. Dillon, and Mr. Redgrave.

A report on measurements of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia at Guildford by Col. A. Lane Fox has been received, and has been published in the 'Journal of the Anthropological Institute;' a hundred copies of this paper have been retained for the use of the Committee.

Schedules of measurements filled in by Dr. Farr, Mr. Redgrave, and other observers have also been received by the Committee.

Mr. E. W. Brabook made a proposal to the Committee for carrying out the provisions of the vote of the Association in relation to typical photographs, and fifty copies have been printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Committee.

A series of photographs of natives taken at the Straits Settlements have been submitted by Mr. Francis Galton.

The results of the communications received and the measurements which have been taken have shown that more detailed instructions are necessary to enable the various observers to conduct their measurements upon a uniform plan, without which the returns are misleading, and the printed instructions have been modified accordingly.

With a view further to ensure uniformity in returning the colour of the hair and defining the terms to be employed in the descriptions, ten lithographed patterns of hair-colours corresponding to some of those used in M. Broca's tables have been printed, and three hundred copies have been bound up for distribution to the collectors of the statistics.

Coxeter's spirometer having been found too small to record the breathing capacity of large men, measures have been taken to ensure the improvement of the instrument. An additional set of instruments for measuring height, weight, and strength of arm have been obtained from Messrs. Tisley and Spiller, opticians.

It being the opinion of the Committee, as the result of their examination of the measurements already received, that the necessary uniformity is not likely to be obtained without trained observers, measures have been taken to secure the services of a non-commissioned officer of the army, by whom it is proposed to promulgate a uniform system of measurement in different localities. The arrangements for carrying out this experiment are still in progress.

Although the Committee has not yet obtained sufficient data to enable generalization to be formed, it is thought that the necessary preliminaries have been taken to secure accuracy, and that the measurements taken under the new instructions may be relied upon.

Report on the Conditions under which Liquid Carbonic Acid exists in Rocks and Minerals, by a Committee consisting of WALTER NOEL HARTLEY, F.R.S.E., E. J. MILLS, D.Sc., F.R.S., and W. CHANDLER ROBERTS, F.R.S. Drawn up by W. N. HARTLEY, F.R.S.E.

In a paper read before the Chemical Section of the British Association at the Glasgow Meeting, I described the method of determining the exact temperature at which the carbonic acid which is sometimes found enclosed in the cavities of rocks and minerals becomes gaseous. This temperature is called by Prof. Andrews the critical point, and has been determined by him, in the case of carbonic acid in as pure a state as it could be procured artificially, to be 30°·92 C.

The following Table shows the critical point of the carbonic acid enclosed in various minerals, and certain variations are apparent which may be accounted for, when the critical point is below the normal temperature, by the carbonic acid being mixed with some incondensable gas like nitrogen.