

as greater than 90° , *i.e.* directed upwards to the left, but where the anatomical axis is distinctly less than 90° , *i.e.* directed downwards to the left.]

Corrigenda in Part I, 'Roy. Soc. Proc.,' B, vol. 86.

Page 512. In the second line of the footnote $\tan a =$ *should read* $\tan a =$.

Page 514. Last line, $\tan a = \frac{R-L}{R+L}$ *should read* $\tan a = 2 \frac{R-L}{R+L}$.

Page 520. The record of the right superior lead is placed upside down. The first ventricular wave is actually negative.

Page 525. The numbers 36 and 47 in the last column (15th and 16th from bottom) should be transposed.

*On the Relation between the Thymus and the Generative Organs
and the Influence of these Organs upon Growth.*

By E. T. HALNAN and F. H. A. MARSHALL. (With a Note by G. UDNY YULE.)

(Communicated by Prof. J. N. Langley, F.R.S. Received April 4,—
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Calzolari was the first to show that in castrated male animals the absolute weight of the thymus is larger than that of the same gland in normal animals. The experiments were made upon six rabbits, which were castrated when between one and three months old and killed at various periods afterwards up to nine months, each rabbit being compared with a control. Subsequently Henderson carried out a statistical investigation upon the weight of the thymus in cattle, and showed that in these animals castration caused a persistent growth and a retarded atrophy of the gland. Henderson also records two experiments upon guinea-pigs by Noël Paton, and the results of these are confirmatory of the observations upon cattle.

The possible reciprocal action of the thymus upon the testis was investigated by Noël Paton, who removed the former organ from 24 young guinea-pigs and killed them when they attained weights varying from 115 to 355 grm. These animals were compared with 23 normal guinea-pigs kept as controls. The conclusion reached was that in guinea-pigs below 300 grm. (*i.e.*, prior to the time when the thymus usually atrophies) thymectomy is followed by a more rapid growth of the testes. In guinea-pigs above 300 grm. Paton found that the difference in weight of the testes in thymusless and normal animals was not manifest. The figures upon