Berkshire, twenty-five had spherules present in varying numbers in the lungs. The isolate has the 'granular type' of colony described by Carmichael[3], forms conidia 3–4 microns in diameter and, with a spherule diameter of 100–390 microns, agrees well with the northern strain of the fungus (Dowding[2]). This appears to be both a new host species and the first record for Europe, although we believe *H. parvum* is now known in several other parts of the world.

The role, if any, of *Haplosporangium parvum* in the periodic fluctuations in the mole population of Britain, which occur about every six years (cf. Elton[4]), is undoubtedly complicated by the additional presence in those lungs we have examined of a nematode (species not yet identified), and at least one pathogenic aerobic actinomycete (*Nocardia* sp.). The significance of these organisms, especially in apparently healthy animals, is in no way understood.

Herbarium specimens and cultures have been deposited at the Mycological Reference Laboratory, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and at the National Microbiological Institute, Bethesda, Maryland.

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Transmigration of Unborn Mice

The evidence on transuterine ('internal') migration, that is, the passage of ova down the oviduct and uterine horn of one side into the uterine horn of the other side, has recently been summarized by Boyd and Hamilton[1]. They found no record of the phenomenon in any rodent on which relevant observations had been made (rabbit, guinea pig, rat and field vole). Young[2] has, however, since demonstrated its occurrence in the rat.

In the course of fertilized egg transfers, we have found that transuterine migration of fertilized eggs can also occur in mice. Fertilized eggs were collected from immature albino females, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ days after they had been artificially induced to ovulate[3] and mated to albino males. The eggs were injected by the method of Fekete and Little[4] into the upper part of the left uterine horn of adult females mated $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ days previously. Shortly before term, the recipients were killed and the contents of their uteri examined. Since the recipients and their mates were homozygous for full colour, embryos derived from transferred eggs could be distinguished from the native embryos by eye colour.

Of twelve embryos derived so far from eggs transferred $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after ovulation, one was found implanted in the right (uninjected) horn. Of thirty-four derived from eggs transferred at the $3\frac{1}{2}$-day stage, three were found in the right horn.

It is possible that the phenomenon does not occur in normal pregnancies, and that these transmigrations were assisted by the pressure of the fluid medium in which the eggs were injected. Conclusive evidence would be provided by the injection of unfertilized eggs into the *bursa ovarii* and their fertilization in the host animal. By the time that such eggs arrived in the uterus, the hydrostatic condition of the two sides of the reproductive tract would surely have become equalized. An experiment of the required type was recently performed by Runner and Palm[3]. Of twenty embryos derived from transferred eggs, none was found implanted on the uninjected side. But the numbers involved are small and there is no significant discrepancy between this result and our own.

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Morphological Basis of Quality in Tea

The possibility of distinguishing morphological characteristics that will help in the recognition of strains of tea capable of producing enhanced quality in the manufactured product is of importance to tea producers and research workers in regions outside Assam. The pioneer work of Dr. W. Wight and Mr. P. K. Barua[1] is consequently of particular interest.

While recognizing that such work is only in a preliminary stage, there appears to be some confusion in the interpretation of the data between the concepts of the statistical significance and importance respectively to be attached to the values of the correlation coefficients under consideration.

The high significance of the correlation between pigmented plants and hairy plants indicates that the value of 0·493 has not arisen fortuitously; but it gives no indication of the importance of the value itself as a measure of association. The correlation coefficient is not equally sensitive throughout its range to differences in degree of association, relatively small variations in value in the high range being of more importance than much greater ones at the other end of the scale.

A more sensitive estimate of predictability can be derived from the function $1 - \sqrt{1 - r^2}$. For a correlation coefficient of 0·493 the predictability index is 0·13. The analogous figure for the correlation coefficient of 0·76 between taster's valuation and leaf hairiness is 0·35.

While the possibility of concentrating 35 per cent of the total variation in a common association with a single morphological characteristic is suggestive, it scarcely merits the statement that "hair can be taken as a reliable index of quality".

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