one another, and are characterized by the fact that they convey sound to the ear with a different intensity, according to the direction of the head at rest or during movement. These districts for the perception of sound are : anterior, posterior, superior, inferior and central or direct. The different auditory districts are brought into use by means of suitable movements of the head ; and in association with the sense of sight, the direction from which the sound proceeds is ascertained.

One more point in connection with this right-left localization. Steinbach has shown that both binaural and monaural audition may be direct, indirect, or mixed, depending on the direction of sound source. In the direct, the sound reaches the ear directly; in the indirect, only after one or more reflections; in the mixed, both with and without reflections. In binaural audition, both ears may be stimulated by the direct or indirect, or one ear by direct, the other by indirect sound waves.

The intensity of the perception of hearing depends upon the sum of the sound waves which are reflected from the pinna into the meatus; the size of the reflecting surface of the pinna, on account of its complicated form, being almost the same for the different directions of the sound waves. The direction of sound, Steinbach holds, is decided by the right-left theory.

If the source of the sound is in the district of direct audition, then its direction can be defined with tolerable certainty; nevertheless, each individual has for this judgment his own standard, which depends upon the angle which the two auricular surfaces make with each other. The smaller the angle the more certain the judgment.

Since the best binaural audition occurs when the sound source is directly in front in the visual direction, one involuntarily turns the face to the person speaking.

If the angle which the two auricles form is less than  $60^{\circ}$ , and this is usually the case, one hears better with one ear than two, and hence turns one ear in the direction of the source of sound. Changes of direction in direct audition are detected by alteration in the intensity of sound, whereas in indirect audition other factors assist.