

an increase. A slightly prolonged sound was more accurately projected than a short one.

Kriess considers the capability of a median projection cannot be doubted, and it depends on (1) practice, (2) the nature of the sound, and (3) some disposition. Among a number of persons he examined there was one who was absolutely correct even at different examinations, and this one had no special talent for music, so that any variation in tone might have assisted.

It was easier to distinguish change of direction if one sound was produced very shortly after the other, say half a second.

Another peculiarity is the decided tendency which exists for certain errors—*e.g.*, some people invariably project a sound from behind as coming from in front, and in front always correct, also *vice versa*. Again, in others the sound source is projected much higher than it really is, although this appeared by preference when the weak telephone click was used, and more rarely when the castanets were employed.

Kriess gathered from his investigations that an almost certain median localization (at least in so far as a decision of posterior from anterior) *can* occur under certain conditions—*i.e.*, if the sound stimulus from examination to examination is changed both in regard to its quality, intensity and distance. On the other hand, one cannot help but notice the extraordinary uncertainty which appears if the same localization and other conditions are imposed.

The theory of a mediate localization (*i.e.*, by the slight modifications of a sound arising from its position) receives a check, for it is the very opposite to find that the certainty of localization is favoured by altering the sound from time to time.

There are here two facts worthy of mention. 1st, One could decidedly speak of the indirect nature of median localization if the distinction of the location were positively decided by the nature of the chosen sound stimulus—*i.e.*, a weak sound projected by preference behind and a loud one in front. This did not occur in any of Kriess' cases. Only in one case were nearly all projections accurate, even after repeated investigations. From this, one might conclude that if a physiological mechanism existed