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Specificity of the complement deviation test in experimental tuberculosis.By **J. BRONFENBRENNER.***[From the Laboratories of Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Penna.]*

At the meeting of this Society on February 18, I reported the results of my preliminary attempts to prove the specificity of complement deviation in tuberculosis with Besredka's tuberculin, in some cases giving positive Wassermann reaction at the same time.

In this paper I would like to present the results of my experiment proving the possibility of independent existence of the two reactions in the same animal.

I produced an experimental orchitis in a series of rabbits, and on March 3d selected amongst them the animals giving positive W.R. All the animals were tested for Tb.R. but it was invariably negative.

When, however, infected with tuberculosis, part of these animals developed Tb.R. For a time both reactions were existing until W. R. disappeared in some animals spontaneously, in others, as shown on the table under the influence of salvarsan administered intravenously (0.04 gram per kilo), the Tb.R. persisting. The table on page 181 is the protocol of the experiment.

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One hundred parthenogenetic generations of *Daphnia* without sexual forms.By **ARTHUR M. BANTA.***[From the Station for Experimental Evolution, The Carnegie Institution of Washington.]*

November 17, 1911, the writer began rearing a number of pure lines of *Daphnia pulex* from large females taken in out-door ponds. The females were reproducing parthenogenetically and no males or "winter" eggs were found in the pond.