

evidently an opsonin or bacterio-tropin so altering the pneumococci as to cause their adhesion to the capillary walls.

This opsonin is relatively inactive for the extrahepatic capillaries. The hind-quarters, lungs, kidney and intestines of normal rabbits can be repeatedly perfused with Ringer's solution containing as much as 1 per cent. immune serum, with only a slight retention of the pneumococci by these organs, while 0.001 per cent. immune serum will cause their quantitative retention by the liver. (Spleen and bone-marrow not yet tested.)

Defibrinated normal rabbit blood used as the perfusion fluid will cause a slight deposit of the pneumococci in all organs.

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Specific receptors of fixed tissues.

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If Ringer's solution containing 1 per cent. goat serum is repeatedly perfused through the blood-free liver of a normal, anaphylactic or immune rabbit, no diminution in the amount of goat serum in the perfusion fluid is produced, that can be detected by titration with a specific precipitating serum.

If defibrinated normal, anaphylactic or immune rabbit blood is added to the perfusion fluid, diminutions in the amount of goat serum are observed after repeated liver passage; but in all cases these diminutions are identical with diminutions observed in control samples of the fluid kept at incubator temperature and not passed through the liver.

The perfusion experiments therefore furnish no evidence of the existence of a specific receptor apparatus (Ehrlich) for goat proteins, in normal, anaphylactic, or immune rabbit livers.