

feeding, this being the time required to produce tetany in the larvæ, and that the tetany would cease, as in the larvæ, about 8 to 10 weeks after its commencement.

RELATION BETWEEN TETANY IN THYMUS-FED LARVÆ OF *Amblystoma opacum* AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LARVAL THYMUS-GLANDS.

Series.	Age at the Beginning of Thymus Feeding.	Age at the Beginning of Tetany.	Time Required to Produce Tetany.
XVI., 1918	9 days.	35 days.	26 days.
B., 1916	16 "	39 "	23 "
B., 1917	22 "	35 "	13 "
T., 1917	26 "	35.5 "	9.5 "
XXV., 1918	45 "	57 "	12 "

In order to decide this point, larvæ of the salamander *A. opacum* were fed on a normal diet which was continued for some time after metamorphosis had occurred. Finally three of these animals were put on an exclusive thymus diet. They have been fed now for seven months on a diet consisting only of thymus, but none of the animals has shown any signs of tetany, either of convulsions or paralysis of the muscles, while in the larvæ, tetany develops after several weeks of thymus feeding. Two of these animals together with a worm-fed control specimen are shown.

This finding appears to offer further proof that the ending of the tetany in thymus-fed larvæ at the time of metamorphosis is actually due to the development of the parathyroids at that time, and that the parathyroids are capable of antagonizing the tetany toxin contained in the thymus. Consequently tetany resulting from thymus feeding in the salamander larvæ is a true parathyreoiprival tetany.

41 (1416)

The behavior of certain digitalis principles in the body.

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The authors presented an outline of their method of estimating the absorption, destruction and elimination of several of the digitalis principles in the rat, and that of ouabain in the cat, with the results of some of their experiments.