

They may be designated as follows:

	IV (1)	IV (2)
Serum	—	c.
Corpuscle	A.B.C.	A.B.

The agglutinable factors "c" or "x" in cells of group II and IV found by previous workers and in our cases are probably identical.

198 (2430)

Filter-passing bacteria in the nasal passages of animals.

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Anaerobic cultures of the filtered nasopharyngeal secretions from man reveal a varied bacterial flora. There have thus far been described, *Bacterium pneumosintes*,¹ obtained from fresh cases of typical epidemic influenza, and three distinct groups² of Gram-negative, filterable, anaerobes, derived from patients with influenza, obscure upper respiratory affections, or common colds, as well as from persons supposedly healthy. To the latter three groups may be added another related species which will be described later and which has been isolated from a number of cases of infectious common cold.

The object of the present study was to determine whether, and to what extent, this class of microorganisms is distributed among laboratory animals. Accordingly, the filtered materials obtained from the nasal mucosa of 10 monkeys, 7 horses, 17 dogs, 5 cats, 20 rabbits, 20 guinea pigs, and 20 rats were cultured by the same methods which had yielded growth of the different species of bacteria from human secretions.

Suspensions in one per cent dextrose Ringer's solution were prepared of the nasal mucosa, dissected or curetted away from the underlying bone of recently killed animals, or of the nasal secretions collected on cotton swabs of living ones. The suspensions were filtered through Berkefeld "V" candles, impervious

¹ Olitsky, P. K., and Gates, F. L., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1921, xxxiii, 713.

to Pfeiffer's bacilli or *Bacillus prodigiosus*, at 650 mm. Hg negative pressure. The culture media² used were the Smith-Noguchi fluid medium and rabbit blood agar plates, and the cultures were incubated for 7 days under anaerobic conditions in Brown's jar—a modification of the McIntosh and Fildes apparatus.

In no instance, thus far, have any filter-passing microorganisms been cultivated from this material by the methods employed.³

199 (2431)

Ovogenesis during sexual maturity as elucidated by experimental methods.¹

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It has been repeatedly claimed that ovogenesis continues during sexual maturity but the evidence so far has not been considered entirely conclusive. On this account the more popular view among morphologists today is that ovogenesis in mammals ceases before puberty. The primary ovocytes contained in the mature ovary are not thought to be newly formed but simply stored there for later use.

The chief reason that a demonstration of post-pubertal ovogenesis has been so difficult is on account of the fact that the process in normal mature ovaries is much retarded and easily overlooked.

Recently my attention to this problem has been attracted by studying a series of ovaries from guinea pigs, in which the thy-

² Olitsky, P. K., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1922, xxxvi, 501; Olitsky, P. K., and McCartney, J. E., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1923, xxxviii, 427.

³ In the case of two rabbits both methods yielded growth of a minute, gas-producing microorganism, the *Staphylococcus parvulus*, wholly unrelated to any of the bacilloid, bacillary, or vibrio-like bacteria of human origin. These cocci were filterable, under the condition of the experiment, only in the early generations.

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