

to ammonium carbamate and is affected in the same way by acid, alkali, ammonia and carbon dioxide. The proof rests on the fact that no cyanate is formed by the enzyme.

We conclude that carbamate is formed in large amounts during the action of urease on urea in alkaline solution and that after the urease has been inactivated the carbamate decomposes to carbonate at a measurable rate. Our experiments indicate that all of the ammonia liberated from the urea passes through the ammonium carbamate stage. We hope to make further analyses investigating this point. There is no evidence of any intermediate product other than ammonium carbamate.

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Phospholipid Content and Physiological Activity of Tissues.

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In tissues in differing states of physiological activity the phospholipid percentage was greater when the tissue was more active. In the corpus luteum of the pig the phospholipid content was about 3 times as great during its active state in ovulation and pregnancy as in the resting state. Cholesterol was not greatly different. Malignant tumors had about 3 times the content of phospholipid and twice the content of cholesterol as benign tumors. Mammary glands (rabbit) at the end of pregnancy had twice the phospholipid content of the resting gland, cholesterol remaining the same.

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The Polynuclear Count in the Rat, with Special Reference to Vaginal Smears.

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The presence of polynuclear leucocytes in vaginal smears of the rat has been noted by Long and Evans,¹ who observed the presence

¹ Long, J. A., and Evans, H. M., *Univ. of Calif. Pub.*, 1922, vi.