

period rather than on 6 consecutive days as advocated by Dobell.⁸ The viability of immature cysts at low temperature suggests the possibility that such cysts may play an important rôle in the spread of the infection in cold season, and incidentally explains why the incidence of the carriers is relatively frequent in north temperate zones.

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Further Studies of the Ovaries of Monkeys.

EDGAR ALLEN, A. W. DIDDLE AND W. C. BALTZELL.

From the University of Missouri School of Medicine.

During the course of removal of ovaries from monkeys to prepare them as test animals for experiments with ovarian hormones, analyses of the ovarian follicular hormone (theelin) content have been made of individual follicles and corpora lutea. Ovariectomized mice have been used as test animals.

Solid tissues have been implanted in small pieces or simultaneous implants of solid tissues and injections of liquor folliculi have been made. Where possible ova have been recovered to check the normality or atresia of the follicles.

Similar series of experiments have been in progress with follicles of different sizes from pig ovaries, the test being made in ovariectomized rats.

Although additional tests must be added before publication of the data, enough evidence has already been obtained to justify the conclusion that theelin reaches a higher concentration in the follicles of monkeys than in the follicles of the pig. This is to be expected since the pig is a litter-bearing animal.

⁸ Dobell, C., *Med. Res. C. Sp. Rep. Ser.*, 1921, **59**, 71.