corresponds to the distribution of the "light" cells (Hesse) in its medullary tube and is probably not connected with the skin. Specimens of amphioxus tend to collect in the darker parts of an aquarium. They also swim away from a source of light. Amphioxus is therefore negatively photodynamic and negatively phototropic.

37 (129). **"The relation of blood platelets to thrombus formation": J. H. PRATT.**

In the frog, rabbit and dog experimental thrombi three to ten minutes old were studied. In the youngest thrombi there was agglutination of blood platelets or spindle cells and agglutination of erythrocytes without evidence of fibrin formation. The fusing and distortion of the erythrocytes were marked. The erythrocytes were sometimes broken up into small granular masses which simulated blood plates. By the use of a sodium metaphosphate solution it was possible to distinguish the blood platelets from the degeneration products of the erythrocytes.

38 (130). **"Conditions of bacterial activity in the intestine in cases of advanced, apparently primary, anemias": C. A. HERTER.**

The author reported results of the coördinated studies of 15 cases of apparently primary advanced anemias, in ten of which the blood picture was that of pernicious anemia. The studies related to the occurrence of phenol in the urine and in the feces; of indol in the feces and indican in the urine; of skatol in the feces; to the Ehrlich aldehyde reaction of the urine; to the Ehrlich aldehyde reaction of the feces; and to the hydrobilirubin reaction of Schmidt. In the case of indol, phenol and skatol, quantitative studies were made. The observations established the fact that in so-called primary, pernicious and allied anemias the indications of excessive putrefactive decomposition are almost regularly pronounced. These changes are associated with definite and characteristic departures in the bacterial activity of the intestinal flora studied in fermentation tube experiments. A careful study of the microscopic fecal fields, of the sedimentary fields in fermentation tubes, of the anerobic plates from the sterilized feces, and of the results of a modification of Welch's incubation test for the gas-bacillus, indicates that