

pared with that of the pepsin in a similar bottle kept in the thermostat at a temperature of 39° C.

The reported results were demonstrated by the reactions for pepsin of Jacoby and Solms, of Fuld, and of Gross.

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A demonstration of the effects of CO₂ upon the frog's pupil.

By **JOHN AUER.**

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Frogs placed in an atmosphere of CO₂ gas show within thirty seconds, before any symptoms of excitement, a good constriction of the pupil. This constriction becomes almost maximal within five minutes; there is no dilatation.

The same effect is exerted by CO₂ gas upon excised frog's bulbi.

When the frog's iris, in the excised bulbus or in the living animal, is under the influence of CO₂ gas, the powerful mydriatic effect of adrenalin is strongly reduced.

Since CO₂ produces this myotic action upon excised bulbi, its effect must be exerted, largely at least, upon the sphincter pupillæ, that is, its action is peripheral. These experiments, however, do not exclude a possible central action.

This myotic effect of asphyxia in frogs is interesting, as asphyxia in mammals produces chiefly dilatation.

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On the specific acquired resistance of red blood cells.

By **RICHARD WEIL.**

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It is a well known fact that the serum plays a preponderating rôle in the immune reactions of animals. On the other hand, it has been amply shown that the immune characters of the serum