seminal vesicle weight was evident after feeding thiourea, although the gonadotropic hormone content of the pituitary of thiourea-fed and pair-fed rats did not differ. Pituitary, testis, adrenal, kidney and liver weights were not significantly changed.

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Temperature Coefficients of Hemolysis of a Few Types of Nucleated Erythrocytes.*

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Jacobs *et al.*[1] have presented a series of data giving temperature coefficients for the hemolysis of various types of mammalian erythrocytes in non-electrolytes. These data

TABLE I.
Temperature Coefficients for Hemolysis in Isosmotic Solutions.

Type of blood	Penetrating substance	Time in seconds for 80% hemolysis 10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	Mean Q_{10} 10°-50° (except when enclosed in parentheses)
Turtle	H_2O	6.4	5.5	4.6	4.0	2.8	1.23
	Urea	9.9	8.8	8.7	7.2	5.3	1.17
	Ethylene glycol	107.0	41.4	22.2	11.6	6.7	2.00
	Methyl alcohol	7.4	8.0	6.4	5.2	3.8	(1.28)
	Ethyl "	8.5	7.0	5.3	5.0	3.9	1.22
	Propyl "	9.7	9.6	7.8	6.1	4.8	(1.26)
Chicken	H_2O	38.2	21.3	13.6	8.5	5.0	1.66
	Urea	879.0	476.0	322.0	134.0	71.4	1.87
	Ethylene glycol	85.8	42.2	23.6	12.2	7.2	1.86
	Glycerol		1456.0	455.0	150.0	81.5	(2.61)
	Methyl alcohol	34.8	20.8	13.1	8.0	4.6	1.66
	Ethyl "	35.7	20.5	14.1	7.4	4.4	1.69
	Propyl "	37.4	21.2	13.5	8.4	4.4	1.70
Monk Fish	H_2O	116.0	73.7	62.3	48.5	6.5	2.06
	Urea	1623.0	551.0	299.0	178.0	75.3	2.16
	Glycerol	2625.0	905.0	342.0	143.0	61.9	2.55
	Methyl alcohol	449.0	346.0	103.0	23.2	10.9	2.53
	Propyl "	171.0	107.0	79.2	11.3	5.2	2.39
Dog Fish	H_2O	50.0	24.8	15.4	8.4	5.1	1.77
	Urea	1030.0	518.0	264.0	128.0	65.7	1.99
	Ethylene glycol	117.0	55.3	25.8	13.8	8.3	1.94
	Glycerol	2515.0	1114.0	724.0	293.0	141.0	2.05
	Methyl alcohol	41.7	27.8	14.4	7.9	5.1	1.69
	Ethyl "	43.8	27.6	13.7	7.6	5.1	1.71
	Propyl "	50.9	29.3	15.3	7.0	4.2	1.87
Briar Skate	H_2O	65.4	32.8	19.7	10.7	4.7	1.93
	Urea	1132.0	309.0	163.0	78.2	16.8	2.87
	Ethylene glycol	169.0	47.6	33.6	14.0	7.6	2.17
	Glycerol	2593.0	599.0	287.0	138.0	44.3	2.77
	Methyl alcohol	45.2	19.8	14.0	85.0	4.0	1.83
	Ethyl "	57.5	25.0	14.2	9.1	3.1	2.08
	Propyl "	57.7	28.9	9.9	4.9	1.8	2.38
Barn door Skate	H_2O	113.0	46.6	24.7	14.3	6.7	2.03
	Urea	753.0	393.0	142.0	69.4	27.5	2.29
	Ethylene glycol	183.0	75.7	42.7	27.1	11.2	2.01
	Glycerol	2756.0	883.0	315.0	194.0	80.2	2.42
	Methyl alcohol	81.9	50.1	25.3	13.9	5.6	1.96
	Ethyl "	86.6	42.5	22.1	12.2	5.1	2.03
	Propyl "	103.0	56.8	25.0	9.7	3.8	2.28

Avg values based on 1,421 individual observations.

* The experiments herein reported were performed in the Zoology Department, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

[1] Jacobs, M. H., Glassman, H. N., and Parpart,

have recently been utilized in an attempt to relate species differences in permeability to possible chemical differences in the cell membrane (Dziemian[2] and Ballentine.[3])

Because of their possible use in future studies, and for comparative purposes, the data in Table I are presented giving temperature coefficients of hemolysis of nucleated erythrocytes of several species.

The technic employed in these experiments was essentially that used by Jacobs *et al.*[1] In general, the temperature coefficients of hemolysis for these nucleated erythrocytes are of the same order of magnitude as those obtained using mammalian red cells. These data are too fragmentary to justify a detailed analysis. However, certain comparisons can well be made with data described by Jacobs and Glassman.[4] These authors point out that in fishes (elasmobranchs and teleosts) the permeability to ethylene glycol is high, in birds the permeability to ethylene glycol and glycerol is very great and nearly equal, and much less to urea, except in the duck and chicken, and permeability to urea is great in reptiles. The present data are in complete agreement. Ethylene glycol permeability is high in the four fishes studied, urea and glycerol permeability is high in the chicken, and the turtle exhibits a very high permeability to urea.

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[3] Ballentine, Robert, *J. Cell. and Comp. Physiol.*, 1944, **23**, 21.

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Isolation of St. Louis Encephalitis Virus from a Fatal Human Case in California.*†

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Hammon and Reeves[1] have recently reported recovery of the St. Louis encephalitis virus from naturally infected mosquitoes (*Aedes dorsalis* Meigen) caught in Kern County, California, in 1944, the first isolation of this virus from any source in this state.

The present report describes the isolation of the St. Louis virus from a fatal human case in California. This is the first time the virus has been isolated from any vertebrate host outside the endemic St. Louis area, and furnishes additional, more direct, evidence to that obtained from serologic studies,[2-4] of the activity of this virus in California.

The patient was an itinerant agricultural worker who, during the past year, had resided in Kern County in the neighborhood

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[4] Hammon, W. McD., Reeves, W. C., and Galindo, P., *Am. J. Hygiene*, 1945, **42**, 299.