

The malignant cells have been carried on for over a year. They retain their malignancy and produce tumors like the original when inoculated into rats.

The technic, still in the process of development, is relatively simple. The test-tube (16 x 150 mm.) is lined by a thin layer of a blood plasma mixture in which the colonies are planted. After the clot is firm a supernatant fluid of blood serum, embryonic juice and saline is added and the tube sealed. It is then put in a rotating rack, 6 to 10 revolutions per hour, in an incubator. The supernatant nutrient fluid thus washes over the colonies, diluting the waste products and supplying food. The nutrient fluid (about 1 c.c.) is changed every 4 to 5 days and the colonies are cut up and replanted in fresh tubes every one to four weeks. Colonies frequently attain diameters of 10 to 20 mm. and sometimes the cells spread out over most of the inner surface of the tube. One to 30 or more colonies can be carried in one tube.

THE EXCRETION OF INULIN BY THE DOGFISH, *SQUALUS ACANTHIAS*

JAMES A. SHANNON, *New York University*

A study was made on the simultaneous rates of excretion of inulin, xylose and creatinine in the normal and phlorhizinized dogfish. It was found that in the normal animal the clearance of inulin exceeded that of xylose by a mean of 28 percent, and that this difference is abolished by phlorizin. In the normal fish at low concentrations of creatinine in the plasma its clearance is several times that of inulin, and, when the plasma creatinine is raised, its clearance falls absolutely and approaches the simultaneous clearance of inulin. Under the action of phlorizin the creatinine is lowered, but not to the extent of identity with the inulin clearance.

Because of certain considerations discussed in the paper it is suggested that in the phlorhizinized dogfish the clearances of inulin, xylose and glucose, which are identical with each other, are identical with the rate of glomerular filtration; and that in the normal fish this lies somewhere between the clearances of inulin and of creatinine at high plasma levels.

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COLLECTING AT THE MOUNT DESERT ISLAND BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1934

ULRIC DAHLGREN AND CORNELIUS KAYLOR

Princeton University

The past summer was unusually fine for shore-collecting due to the absence from the island of many of the wharf- and shore-collectors. The most valuable find of the summer was an abundance of male