The ovoid bodies in the posterior portion of the perisarcal sheath are formed by successive constrictions of the foot. These develop into young hydroids directly or after one or more transverse fissions.

Because of the arrangement of the tentacles, the position of development of the medusae, the solitary nature of this hydroid and the single tentacle of the medusae it evidently belongs in the family, *Corymorphidae*. The generic name *Dahlgrenella*, nov. gen., is chosen to express my gratitude to Professor Ulric Dahlgren for his kind assistance and for the method of collecting mud-living hydroids devised by him. The specific name, *farcta*, nov. sp., is proposed as descriptive of the perisarc with its ovoid reproductive bodies, being from the Latin verb "to stuff" from which the Latin "farcimen" for sausage is derived.

A STUDY OF THE ACTION OF CERTAIN DRUGS ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE DOGFISH

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Ergotamine (as Gynergen, Sandoz) neither reversed nor diminished the augmentor effect of adrenalin on the blood-pressure measured in the ventral aorta of the dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*.

Previous injections of cocain did not sensitize to adrenalin nor desensitize to ephedrin.

Posterior pituitary extract (as Pituitrin, P. D. & Co.), and oxytocin (as Pitocin, P. D. & Co.) and vasopressin (as Pitressin, P. D. & Co.) all exerted an augmentor effect on the blood-pressure in the ventral aorta. No depressor effect was exerted by subsequent injections. The effects on the heart rate were variable, usually no significant change resulting.

Chlorazol-fast-pink, an azodye, which, in dosage of 80 to 100 mg. per kilo, has been successfully used in rabbits, cats and dogs as an anticoagulant in vivo, exerts, in much smaller dosage (20 to 30 mg. per kilo), so depressing an action on the circulation of the dogfish, that its use as an agent to prevent clotting in the arterial cannulae had to be abandoned.

TISSUE CULTURE STUDIES ON DOGFISH PITUITARY

LELAND B. RANSOM
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Following the work of M. R. and W. H. Lewis in 1935, the hypophysis of *Squalus acanthias* was again grown successfully in tissue culture. Various media were employed, the type of growth was

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