third chick received 53 worms between July 19 and July 28. When these chicks were killed September 5, twenty adult *Heterakis* were found in the first, six in the second and two in the third. Eight other chicks, from the same cage and killed at the same time, which had been kept under identical conditions, except that no earthworms were fed to them, did not show a single *Heterakis* present. There appears to be no escape from the conclusion that *Helodrilus* in some way may serve as an intermediate host for this nematode. The experiment does not show the nature of the transmission. Whether it is a case of true parasitism or is simply an association remains to be proved. It may be that the eggs of *Heterakis* simply cling to the more or less slimy surface of the earthworm and are transmitted in this way. Favoring this view is the probability that young chicks can become infected through eating eggs scattered in the feces of older chickens. However, the fact that small nematodes are frequently found in the nephridia of certain earthworms might furnish another suggestive hypothesis. Whatever the exact nature of transmission, the results are interesting. A hen and four young fowls, taken at random from the barnyard where the earthworms were found, were killed and examined for *Heterakis*. Nematodes were present in only two of these. Some of the fowls had the habit of going to the field instead of scratching and wallowing around the manure heap and this perhaps explains why more were not infected. Then the chances are small that any one chick would obtain a large number of earthworms, though the latter were only a short distance below the surface. In any case feeding *Helodrilus* under the conditions described was an efficient means of transmitting the *Heterakis* to young chicks.

JOHN W. SCOTT
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING,
September 25, 1913

A NEW SPECIES OF MOROPUS (M. HOLLANDI) FROM THE BASE OF THE MIDDLE MIOCENE OF WESTERN NEBRASKA

WHILE studying the material representing the Chalicotheres in the Carnegie Museum in connection with the revision of the superfamily Chalicotheroidea, which is about to be published, the writer has found that a quantity of material representing a specimen from the Upper Harrison Beds of western Nebraska (Middle Miocene) is undoubtedly referable to a new species, which he desires to name in honor of Dr. W. J. Holland, the Director of the Carnegie Museum.

Moropus Hollandi sp. nov.

Type Specimen.—Radius, ulna, and portion of fore foot, femur, tibia, fragment of fibula, and portions of both hind feet. No. 1424, Carnegie Museum Collection. This material was discovered in 1901 and partially described by O. A. Peterson (*Ann. Car. Mus.*, Vol. IV., pp. 60–61, 1906) as *M. elatus*.

Specific Characters.—Limbs slenderer than in *M. elatus* Marsh or *M. petersoni* Holland. Third trochanter of femur somewhat less developed than in the latter species; facet for the trapezium on the scaphoid much reduced, or wanting; facet for trapezium on *Mc. II* wanting; metacarpals proportionally long and slender; proximal and median phalanges of second digit of manus more compressed laterally than in *M. elatus* or *M. petersoni*. The animal was larger than a tapir, but considerably smaller than *M. elatus* Marsh, which was as large as a rhinoceros.

A more detailed description of this species will appear in the work to which reference has been made, the first part of which has gone to the printer.

O. A. PETERSON
CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
October 8, 1913.

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

ROCHESTER MEETING

II

BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY SECTION

Carl L. Alsberg, *Chairman*
I. K. Phelps, *Secretary*

T. B. ALDRICH: *On the Presence of Histidine-like Bodies in the Pituitary Gland (Posterior Lobe).* (Preliminary communication.)

From the Research Laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Employing Pauly's diazo-