A REVERSED CAT

AN adult female cat purchased for student use in comparative anatomy was found, upon dissection, to have its internal organs completely reversed in every detail studied. Lungs, kidneys, veins and arteries and all parts of the digestive tract were normal in size and shape but so situated that descriptions for the left side fitted the right perfectly and *vice versa*. The aortic loop arose from the larger right ventricle and arched to the right. Other parts of the heart and its vessels were changed accordingly. The animal, although heavily infested with tapeworms and undernourished, appeared sound and normal in every other respect. No reference to an entirely reversed cat has been found in the literature. It may have been one of a pair of identical twins, since it is supposed that the occurrence of the phenomenon of reversal in man and other mammals is due to splitting of the embryo at some early stage.

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ELLIPTICAL ERYTHROCYTES

SINCE Gulliver[1] reported his measurements of the red blood corpuscles of many species (including the sloth) writers in text-books and special treatises have said as Jordan[2] said lately: ". . . among mammals the shape of the red blood corpuscles is uniformly that of a circular biconcave disk, except in the Camelidae, where these elements have an elliptical shape."

So far as I can learn no one questioned that statement until in a recent article Schartum-Hansen[3] included the sloth among mammals having elliptical erythrocytes. This note is written in the hope that some one who is in a position to do so will tell us who is right about the erythrocytes of the sloth.

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M(ANILLE) IDE, THE DISCOVERER OF "BIOS"

IN connection with attendance at the 16th International Physiological Congress this past summer in Zurich, I had an opportunity to visit the University of Louvain, in Belgium, where "bios" investigations originated about 1900. I hoped to be able to find out more about Wildiers (deceased in 1906), under whose name the first article on this subject was published, and who is credited by some as being the first discoverer of a vitamin. After careful questioning, both of Dr. Ide (ēd′ĕ), emeritus professor of pharmacology, and his successor, Professor André Simonart, I was fully convinced that I had found, still living, the discoverer of "bios" in the person of Professor M(anille) Ide.

E. Wildiers was an immature undergraduate medical student of comparatively mediocre attainments at the University of Louvain. He helped Dr. Ide with his research which culminated in the discovery of "bios," and was allowed by Dr. Ide to use the results of the research in a thesis which was submitted in a competition for a traveling fellowship. (Incidentally, he did not win the award.) Under these conditions Professor Ide's name could not appear on the publication. Wildiers continued his medical course, graduated and practiced medicine in Antwerp until the time of his death from scarlet fever in 1906. It is patent, especially in view of Dr. Ide's continued interest in this work from its inception to the present, that the credit for the discovery should go to him rather than to the immature and otherwise unproductive medical student who happened at the outset to help him with the experimental operations. Since 1901 Professor Ide has continued his investigations and has had the help of a number of medical students, among them two generations of R. Devloo (1906 and 1938).

Since his retirement (he is now 72) Professor Ide has continued his medical practice in the forenoons, but the afternoons find him working enthusiastically in his laboratory provided by the University of Louvain. He was without any laboratory assistance at the time of my visit, but was nevertheless actively carrying on the experimental work. He is enthusiastic in his work, a highly respected colleague in the University of Louvain and a most gracious and charming gentleman.

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE CHAPEL HILL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. II

Later evidence concerning meteoritic origin of Carolina "bays": W. F. PROUTY (introduced by Edward W. Berry). The meteoric theory of Melton and Schriever as modified by Prouty and MacCarthy is supported by recent magnetometer surveys and other field observations. A grid survey of a large area near Syracuse, South Carolina, which contains a number of well-spaced bays shows that there is a spot magnetic high associated with each of

[1] George Gulliver, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 474, 1875.
[2] H. E. Jordan, "Downey's Handbook of Hematology," Hoeber, p. 840, 1938.
[3] H. Schartum-Hansen, *Acta Medica Scandinavica*, Vol. 86: fasc. II, p. 348, 1935.