XYYY individual from the cross XXXX by XXYY. It is thus possible in this material to measure the sex chromosomes *within a single cell* and determine accurately whether X or Y is the larger. In all our XXXY plants, the three similar chromosomes are small, and the single remaining one is large. Our findings agree, therefore, with those of Blackburn,[6] that the Y is the larger member of the sex pair, and disagree with the observations of Winge,[7] Meurman,[8] Breslawetz,[9] and Westergaard,[4] who report the X to be the larger. It is possible, of course, that our material may have a different chromosome constitution from the material investigated by these latter workers.

The plants 4A + XXXY (male) and 4A + XXX (female) differ genetically only in the absence of a Y chromosome in the latter. We may therefore conclude that the Y chromosome carries male-determining elements, contrary to the situation in *Drosophila*[10] and *Rumex*,[11] where the Y chromosome has been shown to play no role in primary sex determination. In the 3A + XXY and 4A + XXXY types, one Y is usually sufficient to outweigh the 2X or 3X chromosomes and to produce maleness. One Y apparently can not completely outweigh 4 X's in the XXXXY individual, however, and a hermaphrodite results.

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BROAD PROTECTIVE ACTION OF RABBIT ANTIPNEUMOCOCCUS SERUM IN RATS

FOLLOWING the work of Tillett (1927), who showed non-type-specific pneumococcus active immunity in rabbits, increasing attention has been paid to this problem, notably by Bailey (1931–1933), Day (1935), Harley (1935) and Dubos (1938).

During the past year we have prepared various type-specific antipneumococcus sera in rabbits, as Goodner and his associates have described. We have also used, in addition to the S forms, an R form known as DRI, as well as certain Forssman and other control antigens.

In view of the possible value of heterophile antibodies in rabbit antipneumococcus serum, it appeared advantageous to use white rats as test animals for the determination of the protective efficacy of the various sera.[1]

Passive protection tests were conducted by injecting suitable dilutions of antiserum and culture together intraperitoneally into white rats of from 90 to 100 grams weight. Varying doses of serum were used, each serum dose being tested against a series of chilled decimal dilutions of broth culture which had been incubated for six hours.

While more complete details will appear in a later report, certain preliminary observations should be reported. They are:

(1) Combined horse and rabbit antipneumococcus serum is not as effective as rabbit serum alone, even though the combined serum contains as many as five to ten times the heterophile antibody titer of the rabbit serum.

(2) Type specific rabbit sera show considerable heterologous protection—notably types II and V.

(3) Rabbit serum prepared from a rough variant of a type I strain—DRI—gives marked protection against at least seven types of pneumococci.

TABLE 1

PNEUMOCOCCUS RAT PROTECTION TESTS

Pneumococcus culture (cc.)	DRI rabbit antipneumococcus serum B–4651 against pneumococcus types: I				II				V				VIA				VII				VIII				XIV			
	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control	0.1 cc. serum	0.01 cc. "	0.001 cc. "	Control
10^{-1} ..	S	S	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
10^{-2} ..	S	S	S	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D
10^{-3} ..	S	S	S	D	S	S	D	D	S	S	D	D	S	S	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	S	D	D
10^{-4} ..	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	D	D	S	S	D	D	S	D	D	D	S	S	S	D
10^{-5} ..	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	D	D	S	S	S	D
10^{-6} ..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D
10^{-7} ..	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	D	S	–	–	D	S	S	S	D	–	–	–	S	S	S	S	D
10^{-8} ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	D	–	–	–	S	S	S	S	D	–	–	–	–	S	S	S	D

S = survival; D = dead; – = not tested.

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[1] We are indebted to Dr. J. Bronfenbrenner, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, for the suggestion that white rats are more appropriate test animals for antibody of rabbit origin than rabbits, as used in our former experiments.

Table 1 shows the results of pneumococcus rat protection tests with DRI rabbit antiserum B-4651 against culture types I, II, V, VIA, VII, VIII and XIV. It is observed that the DRI antiserum gives marked cross-immunity against all the types of pneumococci used.

It appears that rat protection tests show wider non-type-specific action of rabbit antipneumococcus serum than do mouse protection tests. Proper selection of culture as antigen contributes to the preparation of broad coverage rabbit antiserum. Just as heterophile antibodies can not be produced by the immunization of horses, it likewise appears that other antigenic components of the pneumococcus engender better response in the rabbit than in the horse. While heterophile antigen and antibody play a part in selection of culture and production of antiserum, it is evident that other factors likewise are of importance. More appropriate terms for use in discussing the broad coverage antipneumococcus serum may well be "somatic antigen" and "somatic antibodies."

On the basis of the results obtained in rat protection tests with DRI serum, the possibility of the development of a breed coverage antipneumococcus serum sufficiently high in "somatic" (species specific) antibodies to be of therapeutic value is indicated.

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THE AVAILABILITY OF MANGANESE IN AVIAN DIGESTION

THE perosis-aggravating action of certain calcium and phosphorus salts has long been known, but no explanation for this action has been advanced. The great contrast between the efficient utilization of manganese injected peritoneally[1] and the inefficient utilization of the manganese in the diet, particularly in the presence of high levels of calcium and phosphorus,[2] suggested that in the latter case the manganese may be rendered unavailable due to reactions within the intestinal tract. The fact that tri-calcium phosphate is dissolved in the upper part of the digestive tract, and is reprecipitated in the lower part, suggested that such an action might be responsible for rendering manganese unavailable through either adsorption or chemical combination.

This hypothesis was tested *in vitro* by precipitating calcium phosphate from solutions containing calcium, phosphate and manganous ions in known amounts approximating the concentrations previously used in producing perosis in this laboratory. Analyses of the precipitate, filtrate and washings showed that the manganese was carried down quantitatively by the calcium phosphate precipitate.

These results were substantiated by *in vivo* experiments. Dialysis of the contents of the digestive tracts of White Leghorn pullets showed that manganese in the digestive tract, in the excreta and even in the ration is rendered markedly less diffusible by the addition of excessive steamed bone meal to the diet. It has also been observed in this laboratory that as little as 0.17 per cent. of ferric citrate added to the basal diet caused an increase in the severity of perosis. It was observed *in vitro* that ferric chloride solution, when boiled with a known concentration of manganous ions present, allowed to pass through the colloidal state and precipitated by neutralizing with sodium hydroxide, removed the manganese quantitatively from solution.

It therefore appears that the perosis-producing action of calcium phosphate and of ferric citrate is due at least in a large part to the removal of manganese from solution in the intestinal tract, either by adsorption or chemical combination. This would also explain the perosis-aggravating action of calcium carbonate, since the presence of this compound in excess favors the formation of tri-calcium phosphate in the digestive tract. On the other hand, phosphoric acid and its monosodium and disodium salts, when added to a diet relatively low in calcium, would not tend to form tri-calcium phosphate. Consequently, the addition of these compounds to the diet should not increase the severity of perosis, and such has been shown to be the case.[3,4]

It would seem possible that the interference of calcium salts with iron assimilation,[5] the greater requirement for iodine on a high-calcium diet and other similar instances might prove to be explainable on a like basis.

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MOVEMENT OF RADIOPHOSPHORUS IN BEAN SEEDLINGS[1]

BEAN seedlings (var. Red Mexican) were allowed to

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[4] P. J. Schaible, J. M. Moore and R. A. Conolly, *Poultry Science*, 12: 324, 1933.

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[1] The writer wishes to express his appreciation to the National Research Council for aid in this project, also to Drs. E. O. Lawrence and J. H. Lawrence for the sample of radiophosphorus.