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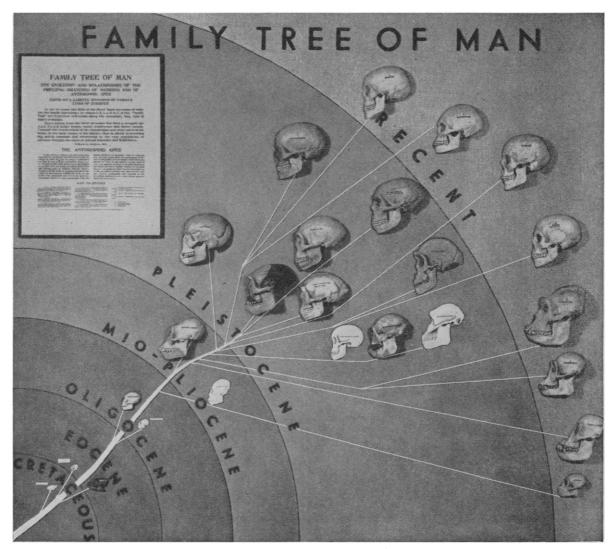
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- Ansbacher, S., and Landy, M.: Biotin and Scaly Dermatosis of the Chick. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 48:3:1941.

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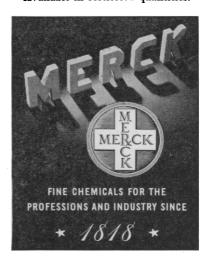
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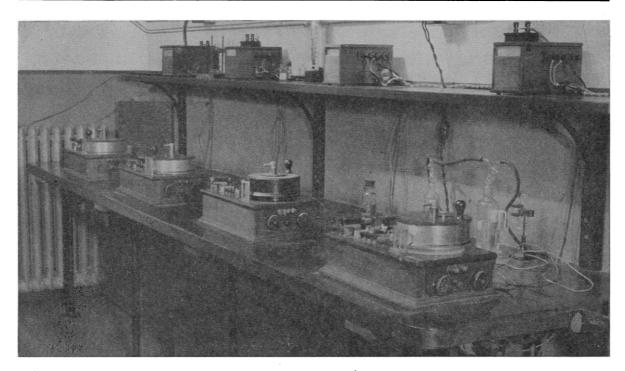
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DROSOPHILA AND SPECIATION¹

By Dr. J. T. PATTERSON

PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

One of the duties of the office of vice-president, if not the only one, is that of giving the address on the occasion of the annual Zoologists' dinner. Examination of a number of the papers which have been read by my predecessors in office shows that the speaker has entire freedom in the selection of his subject and the method of its presentation. The several addresses which were examined deal with various topics, with some enlivened by much subtle humor and others revealing evidence of serious efforts to plumb the depths of the philosophy of biology. For me it seems safer to pursue a middle course.

¹ Address of the retiring vice-president and chairman of the Section for the Zoological Sciences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dallas, Texas, December 30, 1941. I have selected for discussion a subject which, although venerable, is still capable of holding the attention of biologists. It is now more than eighty years since Charles Darwin posed the question of the origin of species, but until recently we did not have experimental proof of the exact method by which a given animal species might have arisen among wild populations. Following the appearance of Darwin's classical work, and prior to the development of the modern theory of Mendelian inheritance, most investigators were concerned with the problem of establishing the fact of evolution. They used largely the descriptive methods of comparative anatomy, embryology, paleontology and taxonomy coupled with geography. All this work was fundamental and im-

close as could be estimated. Using the ordinary spindle this corresponds to an overall accuracy of around 1/10 mm³ which amount corresponds to around one part in 10,000 of the total delivery capacity of the burette. The total capacity is determined by weighing the mercury delivered by full extension of the spindle. Temperature instability is practically avoided if the volume of the instrument is kept as small as possible. With considerate handling a water-jacket is not necessary.

The solution to be used is sucked into the bulb as shown in the figure and the instrument is ready for use. The size and shape of the burette can be varied according to the special purpose. It is an advantage that it is immaterial for the accuracy of the instrument how quickly the solution is delivered, for the measurement is not affected by solution which sticks to the walls of the capillary.

By replacing the original spindle with a drill rod of smaller diameter the total volume delivered can be reduced to very small limits and still permit accurate measurement of 1/10,000 part. For such a purpose the spindle and screw of the micrometer is first loosened from the thimble (7). The spindle is cut off and in its place is fastened by press fit a carefully alined drill rod of the requisite diameter. An accurate bushing is fitted in the original spindle bearing. The reservoir and washers of this smaller burette are correspondingly smaller, with a bore just large enough to clear the drill rod. The burette bulb likewise is made to correspond to the volume of the drill rod. By using 1/16 inch drill rod such a burette was found to measure delivered amounts with an accuracy of around 1/200 mm³.

A microburette of this type is to be described later as part of a micro gas analyzer. The burette was made by J. D. Graham.

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The discovery that propylene glycol vapor, dispersed in air in very minute concentrations, is capable of destroying air-borne bacteria and viruses^{1, 2, 3} has made necessary the development of a technique for estimating the concentration of this gas in the air. A satisfactory procedure has been found to consist

¹ O. H. Robertson, Edward Bigg, B. F. Miller and Z. Baker, Science, 93: 213, 1941.

² O. H. Robertson, Edward Bigg, B. F. Miller, Z. Baker and T. T. Puck, Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, 1941. In press.

3 O. H. Robertson, Clayton G. Loosli, Theodore T. Puck, Edward Bigg and Benjamin F. Miller, SCIENCE, 94: 612, 1941.

of bubbling 2-liters of the air through 10 cc of water with the aid of a sintered glass filter, and analyzing the propylene glycol content of the resulting solution by the method of Lehman and Newman,⁴ modified to accommodate the smaller concentrations involved.

An efficient gas disperser can be made by sealing a circular disk cut from a fairly coarse fritted glass filter, into a glass tube, or can be bought from commercial supply houses. Complete absorption of the propylene glycol is obtained when the rate of sampling does not exceed 1/5 liters of air per minute. If rubber connections are used, the two glass tubes should touch inside the connector, as propylene glycol is quite soluble in rubber.

The contents of the test-tube are quantitatively washed into an Erlenmeyer flask. 1.00 cc of M/10 sodium periodate is added, and the sample is placed in an icebox for 15 minutes. At the end of that time, 5 cc of 7 per cent. NaHCO₃ is added, then 2.500 cc of N/10 Na₃AsO₃, followed by 0.2 cc of freshly prepared 20 per cent. KI. The solution is allowed to stand for 15 minutes at room temperature, after which 1 cc of 1 per cent. starch solution is added, and the solution titrated with 0.01N I₂ solution. A blank is run through the same procedure, and the number of milliliters of I₂ solution used in the blank is subtracted from that required by the sample. One cc of .01N I₂ solution is equivalent to 0.38 mgs of propylene glycol.

This procedure has been checked by analysis of samples of air into which known amounts of the glycol have been vaporized. The method is accurate to within .05 mgs of propylene glycol in the analyzed sample. When very dilute mixtures of propylene glycol are being determined (0.1 mg per liter or less), it is therefore necessary to use 4 to 6 liters of air for each sample.

THEODORE T. PUCK

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

⁴ A. J. Lehman and H. W. Newman, Jour. Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 60: 312, 1937.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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LEE, CLARENCE E. Profitable Poultry Management. Eleventh edition. Illustrated. Pp. 180. Beacon Milling Co.

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