hilus. The donor's ovary is secured in position in the capsule of the recipient with several fine catgut sutures and the capsule closed. Ovariectomy and transfer are performed on both sides at the same operation.

In both of the successful transfers the donors were bloodhounds and the recipients foxhounds. The bloodhounds were eight years old and had passed the period of productive breeding. The foxhounds were young animals, and each had whelped and raised one litter previous to transfer. Both were in oestrus at the time of operation.

Following transfer, signs of oestrus decreased gradually over a period of four or five days but then recurred in full intensity and continued for a normal cycle of 20 days. Both dogs copulated during this period, but neither conceived. The dogs were followed carefully thereafter, and it was with considerable surprise that signs of a second oestrus were observed 49 days after the start of the previous period in one animal and on the 98th day in the other. It appears significant that such periods of heat do not correspond with the recipient's previous history, but on the contrary, represent a continuation of the bloodhound donor's cycles.

One of the dogs was killed for study 70 days after termination of the second oestrus. The ovaries appeared normal on gross examination, and histological section showed corpora lutea and innumerable follicles in various stages of maturation. An estimation of the number of follicles was not attempted, but it was at once apparent that they greatly exceeded the quantity normally found in the ovary of an eight-year-old dog. The hilus was of interest particularly in its content of blood vessels. Some of them were normal in appearance, filled with blood cells, and undoubtedly represented vascularization of the transplant by the new host. Others were necrotic or showed the extensive hyalinization characteristic of the senile ovary.

The behavior of the animals after operation as well as the morphology of the transplanted organs attest the successful transfer of ovaries between dogs of different breed. It is significant that each of the successful transfers was effected during the recipient's oestrus and that numerous experiments performed on other periods of the sexual cycle terminated in failure. The continuation of the donor's cycle after transfer was contrary to expectation and suggests that the initiation of oestrus is a function of the ovary rather than of the pituitary. These studies are being continued and will be reported in more detail in a later publication.

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Work of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Throughout the war and since, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has received much practical help and encouragement from American zoological institutions and from individual American zoologists. This has greatly contributed to the success of the efforts of the Commission to develop its work and thereby raise