edge on various pertinent issues. It was suggested that another meeting be held, in about 2 years, but that it should be focused upon a more narrowly defined topic and arranged so as to constitute a work conference dealing with the particular topic.

The Steering Committee is in the process of deciding the manner in which the proceedings will be published.

GEORGE SASLOW

Department of Psychiatry, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland 1

## Fungi and Yeasts: Chemistry and Biochemistry

Fungi and yeasts, whose metabolic activities have been of perennial interest, in recent years have been the source of many substances—for example, antibiotics, pigments, and polyphenolic compounds. The chemistry and biosynthesis of these substances are, in turn, of theoretical and practical importance and were the subject of discussion at an international meeting at University College, Dublin, 18–20 July. About 200 chemists and biologists attended.

In the sessions on chemistry, V. Prelog (Zürich) presented the structure of the macrolide antibiotic rifomycin-S. The reactions of vitamin  $B_{12}$  and its "coenzyme" form, particularly the reactions with thiols, were described by A. W. Johnson (Nottingham). The high reactivity of the thiol cobalamines (Co-S-R) makes them attractive possibilities as intermediates in biological O/R and alkyl transfer reactions.

During a discussion of the structure of the sclerotiorin group of antibiotics, W. B. Whalley (London) reported that CH<sub>3</sub>-labeled malonate is a specific precursor of the terminal methyl of their common side chain. In contrast, the additional acetoacetyl side chain present in rotiorin is formed from two acetates rather than from one acetate and one malonate, as might have been anticipated. This side chain can also arise by oxidation of *n*-butyrate without equilibration with 2-carbon units.

General methods of causing organisms to alter their biosynthetic pathways were noted by A. J. Birch (Manchester) who reported the production of altered novobiocins after the addition of analogs of the noviose moiety, even though the free sugar was not

utilized for antibiotic formation. The biological aspects of antibiotic biosynthesis were considered by D. J. D. Hockenhull (Glaxo Laboratories), who emphasized the importance of initial growth conditions and of the "maturation" or organization phase for the formation of highly productive cells. The suboptimal cell types usually obtained by continuous culture conditions constitute a serious limitation to the usefulness of this technique.

The metabolic patterns of two organisms growing under conditions characterized by a long lag phase were analyzed. Caldariomyces fumago, in an unusual sequence, initially oxidizes glucose to gluconic acid and then to 2ketogluconic acid (D. Gottlieb, University of Illinois). Adaptation to phosphorylation of 2-ketogluconic acid finally occurs, and the resulting 6-phosphate ester is then reduced to 6-phosphogluconic acid, which is utilized through both the pentose and Entner-Doudoroff pathways. The long and unpredictable lag of Torula utilis on acetate (oxidation occurs without net synthesis of protoplasm) is apparently terminated by the formation of isocitrate lyase. G. Ehrensvärd (University of Lund) pointed out that the requirements for induction cannot be defined at present, but that isocitrate accumulation is not the critical factor.

Yeast has no defined Golgi apparatus, such as is present in higher plants and is considered to form the polysaccharide that is subsequently transported to growing points of the cell wall. However, D. H. Northcote (Cambridge) demonstrated that membranous structures are adjacent to the nucleus and may play an analogous role in secreting wall material. It was reported that these structures are continuous with the cell membrane and have a high content of mannan, thus supporting Northcote's concept their function.

Appropriately for a meeting in Ireland, E. Kuster (Dublin) outlined the composition and microbial flora of peat. Extracts of peat, though poor energy sources, stimulate the growth of a variety of organisms. The lectures were followed by a group visit to the peat bogs to observe the mechanized production of milled peat and peat briquettes.

The symposium was sponsored by the Irish National Committee for Chemistry under the auspices of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and was supported by Arthur Guinness Son and Company (Dublin) Ltd. The lectures will be published in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*.

J. OLIVER LAMPEN\*

Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University,

New Brunswick, New Jersey

\*Temporary address (until 1 Aug. 1964): National Institute for Medical Research, London, N.W.7.

## **Forthcoming Events**

## November

11-16. Engineering Materials and Design, conf. and exhibition, London, England. (Industrial and Trade Fairs, Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford St., London, W.C.1)

12-15. Magnetism and Magnetic Materials, 9th conf., Atlantic City, N.J. (W. D. Doyle, Franklin Inst. Laboratories, 221

N. 21 St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

13-14. American College of Preventive Medicine, Kansas City, Mo. (R. E. Coker, Jr., Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) 13-15. Eastern Analytical symp., 5th, New York, N.Y. (R. F. O'Connell, Sperry Rand Research Center, Sudbury, Mass.)

13-16. American Medical Women's Assoc., San Antonio, Tex. (AMWA, 1790 Broadway, New York 19)

14-15. Chemical Engineering, 20th symp., College Park, Md. (ACS, 1155 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C.)

14-21. Measurement, Control, Regulation and Automation, 2nd intern. congr., Paris, France. (MESUCORA, 40, rue de Colisée, Paris 8)

15-16. Cineradiology, 4th symp., Rochester, N.Y. (S. M. Rogoff, Div. of Diagnostic Radiology, Univ. of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester 20)

15-16. International Soc. of **Dental Surgeons**, Las Vegas, Nev. (E. Altshuler, 6043 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.)

15-16. American Inst. of **Industrial Engineers**, regional conf., Davenport, Iowa. (C. G. Worthington, 100 Park Ave., New York 17)

15-19. **Diabetes**, 1st world congr., Chicago, Ill. (with the 2nd Pan American Diabetic Congr.). (Diabetic Inst. of America, 55 E. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.)

17-22. American Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, winter annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (ASME, 29 W. 39 St., New York 18)

17-22. **Radiological** Soc. of North America, annual, Chicago, Ill. (M. D. Frazer, 1744 S. 58 St., Lincoln, Neb.)

18–19. Unconventional **Inertial Sensors**, symp., Farmingdale, N.Y. (M. J. Minneman, Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale)

18-20. Engineering in Medicine and Biology, 16th annual conf. and exhibit, Baltimore, Md. (H. Gilmer, 933 Ridge Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.)

18–21. Atomic Industrial Forum and American Nuclear Soc., winter meeting, New York, N.Y. (O. J. Du Temple, ANS, 86 E. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

(Continued on page 606)



Four new specialty chromatographic papers from Whatman.

GRADE

AC81

Acetylated cellulose paper-12%

AC82

 $\begin{array}{c} A \, cetylated \,\, cellulose \\ paper-25 \,\% \end{array}$ 

For chromatography of substances with very low water solubility. Grade AC81 has an acetyl content of approximately 12% and Grade AC82 an acetyl content of approximately 25%. Both grades are smooth surfaced and have an excellent wet strength.

GRADE

SG81

Silica gel loaded paper

A pure Whatman cellulose grade containing a highly purified silica gel adsorbent. Permits the use of non polar solvents and the separation of water insoluble substances.

GRADE

**AH81** 

Aluminum hydroxide loaded paper

A pure Whatman cellulose paper containing aluminum hydroxide. Designed for the chromatographic separation of substances with very low water solubility.

For technical literature request Bulletin PC-1.



18. Industrial Pharmacy Section, American Pharmaceutical Assoc., 3rd annual eastern regional meeting, New York, N.Y. (H. Lieberman, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 170 Tabor Rd., Morris Plains, N.J.)

18-22. Plastics, 10th natl. exposition, Chicago, Ill. (J. Paluszek, G. M. Basford Co., 60 E. 42 St., New York 17)

18-22. Radiation Accidents, seminar on protection of the public, Geneva, Switzerland. (Office of the Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy)

18-24. Pan Indian Ocean Science Assoc., New Delhi, India. (PIOSA, 39 Garden Rd., Karachi, Pakistan)

18-27. Deans of Medical Schools, conf., World Health Organization, Manila, Philippines. (WHO, Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, P.O. Box 2932, Manila)

19-21. **Building Research** Inst., fall conf., Washington, D.C. (BRI, 1725 De Sales St., NW, Washington)

19-21. Contribution of Food Science to Military Needs, Natick, Mass. (U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick)

19-21. American Physical Soc., Norman, Okla. (K. K. Darrow, 538 W. 120 St., New York 27)

19-21. Stratosphere-Mesosphere Structure conf., El Paso, Tex. (W. L. Webb, Schellenger Research Laboratories, Texas Western College, El Paso)

20-21. Forest Biology, 2nd conf., Mobile, Ala. (TAPPI, 360 Lexington Ave., New York 17)

21–22. **Pulmonary Diseases,** symp., Chapel Hill, N.C. (Div. of Pulmonary Diseases, Univ. of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill)

21-23. Forensic Physicians, 10th conf., Prague, Czechoslovakia. (K. S. Lékarství, Tvrdého ul 2a, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

21–23. **Oral Roentgenology**, research conf., Lincoln, Neb. (C. E. Crandell, Univ. of North Carolina School of Dentistry, Chapel Hill)

22-25. Scientific Unions, intern. council, Vienna, Austria. (ICSU 2, via Sebenico. Rome, Italy)

23. American Translators Assoc., New York, N.Y. (D. S. Cunningham, German Dept., Rutgers Univ., 406 Penn St., Camden 2, N.J.)

24-27. American Acad. for Cerebral Palsy, Dallas, Tex. (J. D. Russ, 1520 Louisiana Ave., New Orleans, La.)

25-27. **Geological** Soc. of America, 76th meeting, New York, N.Y. (F. Betz, Jr., 419 W. 117 St., New York 27)

25-27. Nuclear Electronics, intern. symp., Paris, France. (French Society of Electronics Technicians, 10 avenue Pierre Larousse, Malakoff, Seine, France)

26-30. **Endocrinology**, 16th meeting, Paris, France. (Secrétariat du Service du Dr. Albeaux-Fernet, Hopital Laënnec, 42, rue de Sévres, Paris 17)

29-30. **Biomagnetics**, intern. symp., Chicago, Ill. (J. F. Barnothy, Biomagnetic Research Foundation, 833 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.)

29-30. American Mathematical Soc., Cleveland, Ohio. (AMS, 190 Hope St., Providence 6, R.I.)

31-1. American College of Chest Physicians, Portland, Ore. (M. Kornfeld, 112 E. Chestnut, Chicago 11, Ill.)



Yes, you can see what's going on inside the new NALGENE® SEPA-**RATORY FUNNEL...** right down to the stopcock. See the demarcation line clearly. Nalge's continuing research has produced the first polypropylene separatory funnel . . . unbreakable . . . translucent. Newest techniques permit blow molding the funnel in one continuous piece . . . nothing to impede the flow of the material. This separatory funnel (500 ml.) resists virtually all chemicals, and you can autoclave it, too. The non-sticking TEFLON\* TFE plug provides a perfect seal without Iubrication. No Iubrication . . . no contamination. A polyethylene stopper won't freeze under any provocation. Every time a Nalgene separatory funnel is dropped, you're saving replacement dollars. It doesn't break! For more information write for Brochure M-563, Dept. 2133, The Nalge Co., Inc., Rochester 2, New York.

\*Du Pont registered trademark.

NALGENE

Leader in quality plastic labware since 1949

606 SCIENCE, VOL. 142