plasme. Les granules denses se videraient donc progressivement et ne pourraient plus être distingués des vésicules claires.

Le mécanisme d'action de la guanéthidine pourrait être analogue. C'est ainsi qu'on peut admettre que cette dernière agit directement sur le granule. On pourrait même penser que cette drogue favoriserait une libération continue des catécholamines du «pool» mobile; le médiateur passerait ainsi sans arrêt du réservoir le plus rempli à celui qui ne l'est pas complètement.

Pour le brétylium, on admet généralement qu'il empêche au stimulus nerveux de rejoindre les terminaisons. D'un point de vue morphologique, il résulterait que les granules sont modifiés par le brétylium, soit au niveau des terminaisons périphériques lorsqu'on a une augmentation des dimensions du granule, soit à celui de la surrénale, quand on observe, à l'intérieur des granules denses, des

granulations plus petites de matériel fortement amassé et condensé.

Summary. It has been shown that reserpine and guanethidine deplete granules containing catecholamine in sympathetic nerve endings of both the pineal gland and the vas deferens. This effect is blocked by iproniazid. Bretylium is not able to deplete these granules but it modifies their aspect. It has also been observed that granules of the adrenal medulla are depleted less easily than those of sympathetic nerve endings.

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CONGRESSUS

Italy

Second International Symposium on Drugs Affecting Lipid Metabolism

Milano, September 13–15, 1965

The European Society for Biochemical Pharmacology, in collaboration with the University of Milan, is to organize the *Second International Symposium on Drugs Affecting Lipid Metabolism* to be held in Milano on September 13–15, 1965. The symposium will include long and short lectures by invited speakers and a limited number of free communications.

Requests for information, and titles with summaries of 200 words in English should be sent, before March 31, 1965 to: Prof. RODOLFO PAOLETTI, Scientific Secretary, Institute of Pharmacology, University of Milano, Via Andrea del Sarto 21, Milano (Italy), Tel. 719060.

Second International Course on Methods for Lipid Research

Milano, September 16–24, 1965

A NATO Advanced Study Institute on *Methods for Lipid Research* will be held at the University of Milano on September 16–24, 1965. The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations given by European and American specialists. English will be the official language. Participation is limited to 50 post-graduate applicants of any nationality actively interested in lipid research, to be selected on a competitive basis. A good knowledge of English is essential. A limited number of fellowships for attendance to the course is available.

Applications for attendance and the fellowships should be sent, together with a curriculum vitae and a list of publications, before March 31, 1965 to: Prof. RODOLFO PAOLETTI, Scientific Secretary, Institute of Pharmacology, University of Milano, Via Andrea del Sarto 21, Milano (Italy), Tel. 719060.

CORRIGENDUM

L. MUSAJO, G. RODIGHIERO, G. COLOMBO, V. TORLONE, and F. DALL'ACQUA, *Photosensitizing Furocoumarins: Interaction with DNA and Photo-Inactivation of DNA Containing Viruses*. *Exper.* vol. XXI, fasc. 1, p. 22 (1965). The address of the authors should read as follows: *Istituti di Chimica Farmaceutica dell'Università di Padova e di Istologia ed Embriologia dell'Università di Perugia ed Istituto Zooprofilattico per l'Umbria e le Marche, Perugia (Italy).*