significant increases in the parameters measured with the exception that plasma sodium did *not* increase significantly along with erythrocyte volume and osmotic concentration. Therefore, the first event likely to initiate secretion from the salt gland is an expanding blood volume. However, osmotic concentration may be involved also.

In order to obtain some comparable data in another species, the response of the same variables in 2 dogs to i.v. sodium chloride and sucrose osmotics was studied. The increases in blood volume to equivalent doses of the above osmotic solutions in the dogs were only about one-half as great as those observed in the geese. Also, the period of increased blood volume measurements in the dogs rarely lasted past 10 min whereas in the geese, especially with sucrose loading, the blood volume measurement lasted at least twice as long.

Other experiments in this laboratory indicate that the unanesthetized goose starts salt gland secretion 3–5 min following administration of 10 ml of 10% sodium chloride, i.v. and that the secretion always lasts more than 60 min[7].

Therefore, the evidence suggests that the changes in blood volume caused by the hyperosmotic solutions used constitute the most probable stimulus for initiation of the secretory response from the avian salt gland. The long duration of the secretory response, however, cannot be explained by our data.

Zusammenfassung. Die Wirkung auf Blutdruck, Puls, Durchblutung, Blutmenge, Plasma-Kationen und osmotischen Druck zu i.v. hypertonischem NaCl und Saccharose im Laufe der Zeit wurde in bestimmten Zeitabständen bei 7 anästhetisierten Gänsen, die der Salzdrüsensekretion fähig sind, gemessen. Die Analyse der Reaktion führt zu der Annahme, dass die Zunahme der Blutmenge und/oder die osmotische Konzentration die primären Ereignisse sein könnten, die die Sekretion der Salzdrüsen auslösen.

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[7] J. B. GILL and H. J. BURFORD, unpublished observations.

TERMINOLOGIA

'Chiral-Optical Effects', a Common Term for Both ORD and CD

More and more often, the 2 closely related phenomena, optical rotatory dispersion (ORD) and circular dichroism (CD), have to be discussed together in the scientific literature. Such discussions could be much simplified if a brief common term were available which would cover the essential aspects of both phenomena. It seems that 'chiral-optical effects' would be a suitably short and descriptive expression, which would include both ORD and CD (also, if desired, the magnetically induced ORD and CD, i.e. the Faraday effect) and would thus be useful. We therefore wish to propose its adoption. The desirability of having available a common term for both ORD and CD was discussed with Prof. A. DREIDING during a stay in his laboratory at the University of Zürich in 1966; Prof. DREIDING has now informed me that he has used a very similar term in his lectures.

Zusammenfassung. Es wird vorgeschlagen, die Terminologie auf dem Gebiet des Zirkulardichroismus und der Rotationsdispersion durch Einführung der gemeinsamen Bezeichnung «Chiral-optische Effekte» zu vereinfachen. Auch die analogen magneto-optischen Phänomene, d.h. der Faraday-Effekt, können in den vorgeschlagenen Ausdruck einbezogen werden.

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CONGRESSUS

Italy

Second International Symposium on Radiosensitizing and Radioprotective Drugs

Roma, 6–8 May 1969

Like the first one, the Second International Symposium of Radioprotective Drugs will be under the auspices of the European Society for Biochemical Pharmacology. The Symposium is planned to provide an opportunity for the exchange of information on recent advances in the field of radiation protection and sensitization. Further information may be obtained from either one of the following scientific secretaries of the Symposium: Dr. H. Moroson, Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, Donald S. Walker Laboratory, 145 Boston Post Road, Rye, New York, USA. Dr. M. Quintiliani, Istituto Superiore di Sànità, 299, Viale Regina Elena, Roma 00161, Italia.