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importanza ha la grande sensibilità delle sarcine rispetto alla mancanza di ossigeno. Per migliorare il risultato nei casi dubbi di aloni, l'autore propone un miglioramento nel metodo di accertamento con la concentrazione del succo pressato dalla carne, per mezzo di dischi di ovatta.

### Summary

The author attempts to clarify how far other substances besides antibiotics could also act as retardants on sarcines. After testing spices, enzymes, various medicaments and especially antibiotics, partly on normally slaughtered animals and partly on experimental ones, he comes to the conclusion that only residues of antibiotics and sulphonamides in the meat and organs (liver and kidneys) of slaughtered animals cause definite retardant areas which remain visible for some days. However the reading should not be taken less than 24 hours later and in doubtful cases may be left up to 36 hours. Haloes found earlier are often only pseudo-haloes conditioned by zonal growth variation and their causes are of chemical and physical nature. Here an especially important role is played by the fact that sarcines are very sensitive to lack of oxygen. — To improve results when the haloes are of doubtful clarity the author suggests improving the method of proof by making a concentration of meat juice pressed out in layers of cotton wool.

### Literatur

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## BUCHBESPRECHUNG

**The Chimpanzee, vol. 5: Histology, Reproduction and Restraint.** G.H. Bourne (ed.), S. Karger, Basel, München, Paris, London, New York, Sidney, 1972. VIII + 272 pp., 307 fig., 17 tab. SFr. 100/£11.00/DM 100.

This book is arranged into 7 sections: histology and histochemistry of organs and tissues, microanatomy of genital system, breeding and reproduction, the ear, hematology, restraint and anesthesia and ketamine anesthesia. Each section ends with a list of references ranging from less than 1 to 8 pages. An index occupies 5 pages. The editor is director, and the majority of the authors are members, of the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

The book contains considerable information that could be useful to anyone whose work demands the use of chimpanzees, in particular sections on hematological values, breeding, restraint and anesthesia. However, diet is not defined, nor the metric system uniformly accepted. Further, one assumes that descriptions and illustrations of such a book will be representative of completely healthy animals, but this is questionable here. For example, the physiological state of the animal that supplied thyroid tissue may be questioned (description p.55; illustration fig.97, section 1). Similarly, glomeruli in fig.67–69, 72, section 1, apparently contained excessive numbers of cells, and spermatogenesis, fig.49, section 2, seems to have been at a relatively low level for a young adult. Illustrations, especially for section 1 are generally crowded and inferior photographically, although illustrations for sections on the ear and peripheral blood are less so.

H. Ratcliffe, Bern