Primordial Oil Slick: A. C. Lasaga, H. D. Holland, M. J. Dwyer

Fecal Pellets: Role in Sedimentation of Pelagic Diatoms: H.-J. Schrader

Intrarenal Formation of Angiotensin I: H. D. Itskovitz and C. Ody

Uroporphyrinogen III Cosynthetase Activity in the Fox Squirrel (Sciurus niger): E. Y. Levin and V. Flyger

Linkage Groups II and XII of the Mouse: Cytological Localization by Fluorochrome Staining: M. Nesbitt and U. Francke

Persistent Increase in Brain Serotonin Turnover after Chronic Administration of LSD in the Rat: J.-L. Diaz and M. O. Huttunen

Nonconversion of o,p'-DDT to p,p'-DDT in Rats, Sheep, Chickens, and Quail: J. Bitman, H. C. Cecil, G. F. Fries

Methamphetamine-Induced Insulin Release: E. M. McMahon et al.

Kinetic Path of Genes Undergoing Selection: H. N. Kirkman


Microwave Absorption by Normal and Tumor Cells: S. J. Webb and A. D. Booth

Morphine Tolerance and Dependence Induced by Intraventricular Injection: E. Eidelberg and C. A. Barstow


Technical Comments: Natural Occurrence of Fatty Acid Ethyl Esters: D. H. Calam; J. L. Laseter and J. D. Weete


Fox squirrel (Sciurus niger). The bones of these squirrels are stained red by uroporphyrin I, an abnormal porphyrin which accumulates because of a partial deficiency of the enzyme uroporphyrinogen III cosynthetase. A similar enzyme deficiency occurs in the human and bovine disease, congenital erythropoietic porphyria. See page 59. [Bill Clark, University of Maryland]