Simultaneous demonstration of catecholamines and neuropeptides–rhesus monkey supraoptic nucleus. A technique for the simultaneous demonstration of monoamines and neuropeptides was used to visualize catecholamine varicosities (blue) which appear to contact the soma and dendrites of a neurophysin-containing neuron (orange). The method is applicable to numerous neuropeptides, including GnRH, vasopressin, somatostatin, and others (about × 750). See page 1461. [T. H. McNeill and J. R. Slakey, Jr., University of Rochester School of Medicine, Rochester, New York]