the males. One of these had received tissue from another male and the other from a female. The sex of the donor, therefore, has no particular bearing on the success of non-sibling homotransplants. The sex of the recipient seems to be significant, since over 71 per cent. of the females regenerated homotransplants, whereas only 20 per cent. of the males did so.

Successful homotransplantation of adrenal cortical tissue between non-siblings of the same strain is possible. Obviously, if a large number of "takes" is desired in such experiments females should be used. We have evidence, which will be published elsewhere, that the growth of transplanted cortical tissue in rats is determined and limited by the available adrenotropic hormone from the anterior lobe of the hypophysis. The larger percentage of "takes" in females reported here may depend on a greater amount or greater availability of adrenotropic hormone in females. Such an explanation is consonant with the well-known facts that female rats have larger adrenal cortices than males, and that females regenerate more cortical tissue in transplants or "accessories" than do males.

LELAND C. WYMAN
CAROLINE TUM SUDEN

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE AND THE EVANS MEMORIAL,
MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL HOSPITALS

IMMUNITY OF CERTAIN INSECTS TO
SELENIUM POISONING

A low concentration of selenium in foodstuffs is a quick-acting lethal poison for mammals and birds, and small quantities of this element absorbed from the soil are responsible for toxicity of grains and forage plants to live stock. Insects also are regarded as very sensitive to selenium. Aphids are killed by concentrations in wheat plants too low to injure the plants themselves, and red spiders are quickly destroyed by commercial insecticides containing selenium.

We were surprised, therefore, to find weevils and seed-chalids completing their life cycles in the seeds of one of the most poisonous of the range plants, Astragalus bisulcatus (collected near Laramie, Wyo. -ing). Analysis showed that the seeds contained 1,475 parts per million of selenium. The weevils were identified by Mr. H. S. Barber as Acanthoscelides fraterculus (originally reported from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado) and the seed-chalids—small wasp-like insects—were identified by Mr. A. B. Gahan as Bruchus