take or decreased motility were observed with all the pigments tested. Addition of cytochrome C appeared to cancel the toxic effects of bilirubin and hematin. Survival of newborn rats following intra-peritoneal injection with bilirubin or hematin was impaired, but administration of cytochrome C did not exert a protective effect. Unfortunately, the author fails to give important details of the experiments such as the pH of the incubation mixtures before and after the incubations, and the range of the values obtained for inhibition in oxygen uptake in each series of experiments. These omissions render a critical evaluation of the data difficult.—*R. S.*

NOTICE

Through the kindness of the Editor, I have been permitted to communicate a problem which has arisen in the course of work in my laboratory on the biosynthesis and metabolism of cerebrosides. We have made sufficient progress to warrant an investigation of the metabolism of gluco-cerebrosides which accumulate in certain tissues of patients afflicted with Gaucher's disease. The cerebrosides which can be obtained from mammalian brain and spinal cord are predominantly galacto-cerebrosides. Spleens obtained from patients with Gaucher's disease appear to be the most promising source of the requisite gluco-cerebrosides. It would be most helpful if any readers who are aware of an impending splenectomy for a patient with Gaucher's disease could inform us of this condition with the hope that arrangements might be made to obtain samples of this tissue.—*Roscoe O. Brady, M.D.* (*Laboratory of Neurochemistry, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda 14, Md.*)

ERRATUM

BLOOD *12:* 91 (January), 1957. Dr. H. Lehmann writes that his statement (line 22 from the bottom) that hemoglobin J had been found in Algiers was incorrect. The hemoglobin J sample shown by Dr. Cabannes was a control sent him by Dr. Huisman, and so far hemoglobin J has not yet been found in North Africa, although it has of course been seen in West Africa (Liberia I).