(1 g) was then added with vigorous shaking. A precipitate immediately separated. After standing for 24 hours, the yellow precipitate was filtered off, washed and dried. Yield: 2.6 g (calc. 2.8 g). The compound was dissolved in 100 ml boiling chloroform, the solution filtered and cooled in ice. Orange-red (dichromate-coloured) crystals separated. The compound was recrystallised once more from chloroform. It does not melt on heating, but gradually turns black without change of the crystal form. Found: C 17.59; H 1.59; Pt 34.97. Calc. for $[\text{PtI}_2(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8)]$, (553.2): C 17.37; H 1.46; Pt 35.38.

Molecular weight (cryoscopically in bromoform solution): 492, 610. Dipole moment:

$c = 0.00198$ molar, $\Delta\epsilon = 0.0130$, $\mu = 7.3\text{D}$;
 $c = 0.00406$ molar, $\Delta\epsilon = 0.0240$, $\mu = 7.0\text{D}$.

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Release of Hydantoins from Proteins *

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In a note by the author¹, the procedure of Fraenkel-Conrat and Fraenkel-Conrat² for the release of hydantoins from proteins was erroneously quoted, the temperature for the reaction being given at 75° C instead of 36° C (cf. Fraenkel-Conrat and Fraenkel-Conrat³).

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* Correction to Attempted Successive Applications of the Edman Degradation to Insulin¹.

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The Occurrence in Lichens of the Folic Acid-, Folinic Acid-, and Vitamin B₁₂-Group of Factors

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In connection with investigations on the folic acid-, folinic acid-, and vitamin B₁₂-group of factors in algae it was considered of interest to study the occurrence of these factors in some lichens, a group of plants known to represent a symbiosis between fungi and algae. The following lichens have been studied using microbiological and bioautographic methods: *Cladonia silvatica*, *Umbilicaria pustulata*, *Parmelia physodes*, *Parmelia furfuracea*, *Cetraria islandica*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Alectoria jubata*, and *Usnea comosa*. The lichens were collected at Grönvik, Nämndö.

Escherichia coli 113-3¹ served as a test organism for the vitamin B₁₂-factors, *Leuconostoc citrovorum* ATCC 8 081² for the folinic acid and *Streptococcus faecalis* ATCC 8 043 for the folic acid tests. The organisms were utilized in the agar cup plate method. For *Streptococcus faecalis* the Difco folic acid assay medium with 1.6 % Bacto agar was used³. The solvent for the chromatographic separation was sec. butanol saturated with water, and containing 3 % acetic acid and 25 mg KCN/l.

The lichens were carefully cleaned and dried at room temperature. Two grammes of finely ground material were suspended in 25 ml of water or buffer solution. Three different methods of freeing the active substances were tried, namely, extraction with water at 37° C for 24 hrs, autoclaving for 20 min. at 120° C in water containing small amounts of KCN, and enzymatic treatment with a chicken pancreas homogenate at 37° C for 24 hrs at pH 7.5. Autoclaving gave the highest

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