

gave identical results for the substance isolated and for sialic acid from sheep submaxillary mucin. (The R_F value is about 0.4 in the butanol-acetic acid solvent of Partridge.) The X-ray diffraction patterns of the sialic acid from the two sources are shown in Fig. 1.

An acetyl determination made on another ganglioside preparation gave a value corresponding to the content of hexosamine and sialic acid determined colorimetrically. There is thus no reason to believe that the gangliosides in addition to sialic acid contain neuraminic acid as a preformed component.

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Correction and Addendum to "Two Methods for the Isolation of Tracer Amounts of Plutonium" *

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Accidentally an error was introduced in the last line of p. 1252, which should read "equation (1) reduces to $I_1 = f \sigma N a_0 A_0^{-1} \lambda_1 T$."

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In order to correct for the radioactivities of the daughter products formed during the irradiation time T , the constants C_i in equation (2) should be multiplied by

$$\frac{\lambda_n (1 - e^{-\lambda_i T})}{\lambda_i (1 - e^{-\lambda_n T})}$$

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2(3)-Benzoxazolinone, an Anti-Fusarium Factor in Rye Seedlings

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Fusarium nivale has a decisive effect upon the overwintering of rye in snow-covered fields. Generally speaking plant breeders have more and more begun to take the view that certain fungi often have a greater effect on the winter hardiness of winter cereals than frost. The possible anti-fungal factors in different overwintering plants are therefore of great interest both from the biochemical and the plant breeding point of view. The first results of investigations on this line, in our laboratory, are briefly presented in this paper.

In the experiments "Oiva" variety of rye and a strain of *Fusarium nivale* from the Division of Plant Disease, Tikkurila, were used. The anti-Fusarium effect of the investigated extracts from rye seedlings and finally that of the isolated pure anti-Fusarium factor was determined using agar cultures in Petri dishes.

No activity could be discovered in ungerminated rye seeds, but after 5 to 6 days of germination in light and at room temperature (seedlings ca. 10 cm high) the anti-Fusarium effect was strong. The active factor could be extracted from homogenized seedlings with ether especially after addition of acid. The substance was unaffected by mild acid hydrolysis (1 N HCl at 108°C), but this was not the case when strong hydrolysis was employed. The substance appeared to decompose in alkaline solution.

The ether extract was evaporated to dryness and was then extracted with water