

tinctly resistant. The blood prevents the reaction if mixed with anaphylactic blood.

(f) *Humoral anaphylaxis* and *humoral immunity*. This third seeming paradox is illustrated by the blood of partially immunized rabbits, which contains a thermo-labile anaphylactic substance, partially inhibited by a thermo-stable antitoxin.

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Absorption of foreign protein by the anaphylactic lungs.

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If the lungs of an anaphylactic guinea pig are repeatedly perfused with dilute foreign protein, either in Locke's solution or in 50 per cent. normal blood, the lungs are thrown into a typical anaphylactic response.

Quantitative titrations of the perfusion fluid, by means of a specific precipitating serum, show no recognizable changes in the amount of protein as a result of the repeated passages through the lungs.

The titrations therefore furnish no support, either for the sessile receptor hypothesis of Ehrlich, or for the protein-destruction theory of Vaughan.