

some of the male is acrocentric rather than submetacentric¹. In contrast to the karyotype described by DUFFIELD et al.¹, we found a difference within the autosome groups. Group B has 6 pairs of smaller submetacentric chromosomes rather than 7, and group C has 5 pairs of metacentric chromosomes rather than 4 (Figures 1 and 2).

For some unknown reason 6th and 7th day in vitro cultures of leukocytes from *T. truncatus* gave a very good mitotic response and metaphase chromosome spread. Other investigators¹ have attempted to change the ingredients of the tissue culture media. These alterations resulted in a reduction of mitotic response. From these limited studies it seems that the peripheral blood leukocytes from *T. truncatus* or aquatic mammals may require longer incubation periods or more specialized treatment than leukocytes from other mammals in order to obtain good mitotic response and satisfactory chromosomal preparations. Further experiments are under way with other aquatic mammals which might explain the necessity of longer incubation periods^{3,4}.

Zusammenfassung. Modifizierte Gewebekulturtechnik für Chromosomenuntersuchungen aus peripherem Blut beim Delphin *Tursiops truncatus*.

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CONGRESSUS

Switzerland

Third International Congress for Stereology

in Berne 26–31 August 1971

Under the auspices of the International Society for Stereology the meeting shall comprise interdisciplinary sessions on basic stereological methods, their mathematical foundations and their application to various disciplines. Analysis of shape, topological properties, size distribution and number of particles on microscopic sections shall receive special attention. Further topics include sampling problems and instrumentation, particularly automatic image analysis and data processing. Information and provisional program by: Third International Congress for Stereology, Anatomisches Institut der Universität, Bülh-strasse 26, CH-3000 Bern (Switzerland).

Roumanie

Symposium de l'Association des Scientifiques de Roumanie

à Bucarest 12 et 13 novembre 1970

Symposium sur le thème La Cybernétique en Biologie et Médecine. Pour toute information s'adresser au Secrétariat du Symposium, Str. Progresului 10, Cas. postală Nr. 90, Bucarest (Roumanie).

ACTUALITAS

International Cell Research Organization (ICRO)

1. *Training Courses.* One of the main activities of ICRO is the organization of training courses on topics of high novelty and on modern techniques in cellular and molecular biology: Principles and techniques of tissue and organ culture; Genetics and Physiology of Bacterial viruses; Energy transducing systems on the sub-cellular level; Methods in mammalian cytogenetics; Membrane Biophysics; DNA-RNA Hybridization; Biogenesis of Mitochondria; Embryology and Epigenetics; Interaction between Animal Viruses and host cells, application of computers to experimental work in biology and chemistry; Methods in molecular biology, etc. The courses generally last 3–5 weeks, and include 16–20 young participants (sometimes more). The ICRO courses are fully inter-

national, both the teaching staff and the participants coming from the largest possible number of countries.

2. *The Problem of Developing Countries.* Most of the past ICRO courses have been organizing in European countries – east and west – but the demand from developing countries is increasing steadily. ICRO activities in developing countries may tend to give preference to topics of potential economic usefulness, such as applied microbiology, microbial protein production, fermentation industries, soil microbiology, plant genetics, etc.

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