from urine at pH 10 in ether, indicating that neither phenylhydrazine, aniline, nor other basic metabolites were present to any significant levels. Forty-nine percent of the urinary radioactivity from TCPH (phenylhydrazine label) and 75% from TCPH (carboxyl label) was present in the acidic (pH 2.0) fraction. From cochromatography it was observed that TCPH and TAPH were not present, but 10-20% of the radioactivity put on plate (or <1\% of dose) may be due to α -ketoglutaric acid phenylhydrazone and pyruvic acid phenylhydrazone and p-toluic acid. Quantitative extraction of 1-day posttreatment urinary radioacitivty in ethyl acetate from TCPH (carbonyl label) treatment at pH 2.0 resulted in a single major radioactive spot on TLC which cochromatographed with hippuric acid. Resolution of radioactivity peak from hippuric acid methyl ester and other interfering peaks was accomplished on OV-225 column by GLC. GLC eluates were collected corresponding to the radioactive peak from repeated injections and combined. GLC mass spectrometry of this fraction showed molecular ion at m/e 207 and principal fragment ions at m/e 175, 148, 119, 91, 77, and 65, which matched the structure of synthetic p-methylhippuric acid methyl ester. Identification of p-methylhippuric acid represented about 10% of the dose and about 70% of urinary metabolites.

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Prem S. Jaglan

Biochemistry and Residue Analysis The Upjohn Company Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

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CORRECTION

CONVERSION OF PARATHION TO PARAOXON ON SOIL DUSTS AND CLAY MINERALS AS AFFECTED BY OZONE AND UV LIGHT, by William F. Spencer,* James D. Adams, Ron E. Hess, Thomas D. Shoup, and Robert C. Spear

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Ron E. Hess was inadvertently omitted from the list of authors.