



FIG. 2. Dorsal view of the Psyllid showing the tube of attachment.

P—Psyllid.
T—Tube of attachment.
L—Braconid larva.

has been observed that the attack of the Braconid parasite is more in some localities while in some cases the host *Pauropsylla depressa* (Craw) is free from the attack.

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(The adult Braconid has been sent to a specialist for identification.)

Hyderabad (Dn.), MOHAN BABU NAIDU.
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NATURE OF OESTROGENIC SUBSTANCE IN THE OVARY

THE ability of oestrogens to induce lipemia has already been demonstrated^{1,2,3} This activity appears to be related to fat metabolism. It was, therefore, of interest to find out whether oestrogenic substance of the ovary is in any way connected with lypolytic enzymes. Preliminary observations show that a part of the oestrogenic substance of ovary is (1) precipitable by ammonium sulphate, (2) non-dialysable and (3) associated with a lypolytic enzyme.

The distribution of the oestrogen and lipase in the various fractions was examined. The ovaries were extracted with 10 per cent. NaCl solution for 15 to 20 hours at low temperature. The clear (tissue-free) extract which is obtained by filtration through a Buchner, was saturated with ammonium sulphate, the precipitate taken up in distilled water and dialysed in cold in colloidon bags. The dialysate is then filtered. The estimation of oestrogens in the different fractions is carried out by the modified photometric method.^{4,5} Lipase activity was determined by its action on olive oil substrate. The results are tabulated below.

Expt.	Original 10% saline extract	Ammon. sulphate precipitated and dialysed extract	corrected results of the dialysed extract.
Oestrogens {	1. Free	0.00	0.00
	2. Total	0.20	0.25
	3. Combined	0.20	0.25
Dry wt. of 5 cc. of extract	0.3557 gms.	0.0266 gms.	0.032 gms.
Lipase activity of 5.0 c.c. of extract. cc. of N/20 alkali.	1.27 c.c.	1.31 c.c.	1.63 c.c.

An aliquote of 40 c.c. of the original 10 per cent. saline solution was subjected to ammonium sulphate saturation and subsequent redissolution of the precipitate formed and dialysis. The final volume of the dialysate was 50.0 c.c. Hence a correction has to be applied to all the results of the dialysed fraction. Column III in the table gives the corrected results.

The results show that a part of the oestrogens is in the combined form, which is precipitable by ammonium sulphate. The results also reveal that the lipase activity of the dialysed extract is apparently enhanced; this might be due to the removal of inhibiting substances which are likely to be present in the original 10 per cent. saline extract. Hence the parallelism between the oestrogen and lipase could not be established.

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THE EFFECT OF ELECTRIC FIELD ON THE DEPOLARISATION OF LIGHT SCATTERING IN COLLOIDAL SYSTEMS

THE influence of the magnetic field on the depolarisation of the Tyndall scattering in graphite sols, has been investigated in detail by Krishnan,¹ using both polarised and unpolarised incident beams. Krishnan has attributed the changes in the depolarisation values to the orientation of colloidal particles. Hoover,² on the other hand, has tried the orientating influence of electric field on bentonite sols but he does not notice any change in the depolarisation factor when the field is applied. Recently Subramhanya and others³ employed graphite and stearic acid sols to study the effect of electric field on Tyndall scattering using polarised incident beam. The study of the Tyndall