

a slight border, but the corresponding films containing copper gave a much more marked effect. It may be that the agar solution reaches, on account of its increased rate of solidifying, a state in which further diffusion is prevented more quickly than the simple chromate agar solution, thus causing a concentration of the silver chromate precipitate at the diffusion boundary. It would appear that the protective action of the agar on the chromate is such that the presence of the positively charged copper particle does not change the character of the precipitate as it does in the gelatine.

---

References: Liesegang: *Zs. phys. chem.* 88, 1914.

Ostwald: *Zs. phys. chem.* 32, 1897.

Morse and Pierce: *Zs. phys. chem.* 45, 1903.

Stansfield: "Retarded Diffusion and Rhythmic Precipitation," *Am. Jour. Sci.*, Vol. XLIII, Jan. 1917, pp. 1-26.