Schmidt noted that the hæmoglobin-containing cells varied within wide ranges, while the nucleus was still present. With the disappearance of the nucleus, the cell assumed its bi-concave contour, and the hæmoglobin proportion increased directly with the diminution in the size of the nucleus. At the same time he could find no relationship between the quantity of hæmoglobin and the amount of cytoplasm of the cell.

Neumann's studies were based on the examination of mammalian blood in the embryo and adult.

The observation has been made by many that nuclear bodies of different kinds are present in the blood. These nuclear bodies have every appearance of extruded nuclei, and vary in size from the small platelets to that of a red blood cell. They possess but little cytoplasm about them, and represent the structures described by Rindfleisch and his school as the extruded nucleus of the red corpuscles. Neumann has also noted and studied these structures, but he regards them as young crythroblasts, which have been developed in the liver. Pappenheim points out that these structures are most probably the remains of the nuclei of degenerated blood and other cells, and, in support, maintains that the liver not only takes part in the blood formation, but also in blood destruction, and that it is in this organ that certain cells are destroyed and their contents liberated.

Löwit demonstrated the intracellular dissolution of the nucleus by experimental means. By inoculating animals with a bichloride solution he was able to demonstrate peculiar bodies within the red blood cells. The bodies were granular and took nuclear stains. Löwit looked upon these granules as the result of nuclear degeneration, and he was able to follow their gradual dissolution. During the destruction of the nuclei, he did not note any nuclear extrusion.

The supporters of the theory of Rindfleisch bring strong opposition to the evidence of nuclear dissolution brought forward by Israel and Pappenheim. The former holds that the peculiarities of the nucleus, which have been noted and illustrated by the latter, are nothing further than artificial productions. By careful examination Albrecht is convinced that there is no nuclear degeneration within the cell, but there is a migration of the nucleus from the corpuscle. At times he has noted small ruptures in the cytoplasm at the point where the nucleus has been extruded.

Ehrlich has also noted the presence of free nuclei with very little protoplasm in the blood, and he believes that this protoplasm gradually absorbs hæmoglobin and develops into a new normoblast.