

investigations, but also because the behavior of the abnormal animal strongly suggests the possibility that development of a condition of acidosis is responsible for the symptoms. Some of the most conspicuous of the results so far obtained are reported here.

## CAT. NO. XXII.

Time after Decerebration. (Min.).	Respiration per Min.		Alv.-CO <sub>2</sub> (Per Cent.).	Blood-CO <sub>2</sub> (Per Cent.).	Blood Ph.	Blood L.A. (Per Cent.).	Urine.		Rect. Temp. °C.
	c.c.	Rate.					N Acid (Per Cent.).	NH <sub>3</sub> (Per Cent.).	
53	1125								
70			3.5						
73			3.6						
78	1080	28							39
93							30		
108	1225	28							
118 <sup>1</sup>			3.3						40
133		38							
138			2.9						
148					7.4				
161		38							
171			3.0						40
178		44	1.6-1.8						
203 <sup>2</sup>			1.7						
208				24.4	7.1	0.296	30		

## CAT. NO. XXIII.

90							106	0.107	38.5
135	1080	27						0.076	
140			3.3						
170									
195 <sup>3</sup>	1120	28							
210	1170	28							
215			3.3						
230	1150	30					20	0.326	
250	1120	28							
255			2.8-3.0						
285			2.9						
290	950	26							
293			2.9						
295	930	24							
302					7.6-7.7				
304				45.0		0.098			
305	960	22				0.101	6.5		

The animals (cats) were decerebrated by the method of Miller and Sherrington. In those on which regular breathing returned, an interval of one hour was allowed to elapse, so that the

<sup>1</sup> Suddenly hyperpnoëic.

<sup>2</sup> Vomited.

<sup>3</sup> Rigidity slight.