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## A Peripheral Vascular System As Seen By Means Of A Clark Window In The Ear Of The Rabbit

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TABLE VII. — Result of Backcross (al S ho/ + S<sup>r</sup> + ♀ x S<sup>r</sup> ♂).

October 24, 1938	Star Star-recessive	Star-recessive	N
Totals.....	1,711	1,871	3,582

A final test made use of the mating: al S ho/S<sup>r</sup> females by males homozygous for the three recessives — al, S<sup>r</sup>, and ho — with the result shown in Table VIII:

TABLE VIII. — Result of Backcross (al S ho/ + S<sup>r</sup> + ♀ x al S<sup>r</sup> ho ♂).

Parental Combinations			Recombinations				N	Region 1 al-S.	Region 2 S-ho
Aristaless Star Star- Recessive Heldout	Star- recessive	Arista- less Star- recessive	Star- Recessive Heldout	Arista- less Star Star- Recessive	Star- Recessive Heldout				
394	1,948	19	9	36	71	2,477	1.1%	4.3%	

With the exception of a possible cross-over type in Table VI, there is strong evidence that Star-recessive is an allelomorph of Star.

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## A PERIPHERAL VASCULAR SYSTEM AS SEEN BY MEANS OF A CLARK WINDOW IN THE EAR OF THE RABBIT

(A DEMONSTRATION)

T. H. SELDON, R. H. BARRETT, AND H. E. ESSEX

*The Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation*

A window has been devised in such a manner that it can be placed in the ear of a rabbit. New blood vessels which grow into the window may be visualized by the use of the microscope. Studies of the development of the capillary network may be made and the reaction of the newly formed vessels to various stimuli may be determined.

The window consists of several layers of celluloid and so constructed that a space of known depth is left between the two halves of the window into which the ingrowth of new vascular tissue may take place. These windows are so constructed that the known depth of the space into which the vessels grow is 75  $\mu\mu$ . Transmitted light may be carried through this tissue very easily and the vessels and circulation observed.

The window is inserted into the ear of the rabbit under nembu-tal anesthesia using sterile technic.

The first vessels appear about the fifth day following the operation. At the end of the third week the window contains blood vessels consisting of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules and veins.

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## A KEY TO SNAKES OF MINNESOTA

MILTON D. THOMPSON

*Minneapolis Public Library Museum*

1. Tail ending in a rattle. Pupil of the eye vertical. Pit between the nostril and the eye. (See 2)
- 1a. Tail not ending in a rattle. Pupil of eye round. Pit not present. (See 3)
2. Crown of head between the eyes covered by a few large regular scales and no small ones. Generally grey color with several dark dorsal blotches. Size small.

*Massasauga*

*Sistrurus c. catenatus*

- 2a. Crown of head between the eyes covered by two large scales and many small irregular ones. Usually of a yellow background with black markings. The yellow may vary from yellow to black. Tail black.

*Timber rattle snake*

*Crotalus h. horridus*

3. Anal plate entire. (See 4)
- 3a. Anal plate divided. (See 9)
4. Scales keeled. (See 5)
- 4a. Scales smooth without keels. (See 8)

5. Snake bearing longitudinal stripes. (See 6)
- 5a. Snake spotted and without stripes. Three series of brownish black dorsal spots on yellow background, one series down the back and one on each side, except in young which are of a general grey color, mottled with dark brown, and not having a dark band over the nose.

*Bull snake*

*Pituophis sayi*

6. Side stripe in the third and fourth scale rows from the bottom.

*Plain garter snake*

*Thamnophis r. radix*