The fact that the duck and not the human influenza viruses showed good growth in the duck colon agrees well with the fact that only duck influenza viruses have frequently been isolated from the duck intestine.

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON THE SEMINIFEROUS EPITHELIUM OF THE ADULT MINK IN THE POST-BREEDING SEASON

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Cellular association of the seminiferous epithelium was quantitatively analyzed histologically and kinetically in the testes of five 11-month-old and five 23-month-old Pastel mink immediately after the breeding season. Special attention was paid to the seasonal and aging variation of the spermatogenesis.

1) The cycle of the seminiferous epithelium was classified into 8 stages using the criteria described by TIBA et al. (1968). Discriminant analysis did not show any significant differences between the relative frequencies of each stage in 3 different sites of the testis (the capital pole, equatorial zone and caudal pole). In addition with the exception of one case, there were no significant differences between the left and right testes and 6 different loci in the 11- and 23-month-old cases.

2) The mean vector of stage frequency indicated a significant difference ($P<0.01$) among 9 mink; however, there were no significant differences between the 2 groups of 11- and 23-month-old mink. The results suggested the importance of great individual variation rather than the aging factor in the seminiferous cycle. Nine mink were classified into 2 groups of more and less than 6.4 of the germinal cell index. Discriminant analysis revealed a significant difference between 2 groups of the index ($P<0.01$).

3) The mean vector of stage frequency among the 3 groups of 10- (previous data by TIBA et al., 1968), 11- and 23-month-old mink differed greatly.

The findings obtained in this study pointed to the existence of a different arrangement in the kinetics of spermatogenesis between the breeding season and the post-breeding season. In addition, it was also observed that individual variation played a greater role than the aging variation of stage frequency in the cycle of the seminiferous epithelium.