JOURNAL OF ENDOCRINOLOGY

It is hoped to publish the following papers in a forthcoming issue of the Journal:

SHAIKH, A. A., NAQVI, R. H. & SHAIKH, S. A. Concentrations of oestradiol-17β and progesterone in the peripheral plasma of the cynomolgus monkey (Macaca fascicularis) in relation to the length of the menstrual cycle and its component phases.

RADFORD, H. M., NANCARROW, C. D. & FINDLAY, J. K. Effect of anaesthesia on ovarian follicular development and ovulation in the sheep subsequent to prostaglandin-induced luteolysis.

ELSAESSER, F., PARVIZI, N. & ELLENDORFF, F. Steroid feedback on luteinizing hormone secretion during sexual maturation in the pig.

MITCHELL, M. D., CLOVER, L., THORURN, G. D. & ROBINSON, J. S. Specific change in the direction of prostaglandin synthesis by intra-uterine tissues of the rhesus monkey (Macaca mulatta) during late pregnancy.

TENNISWOOD, M. P., ABRAHAMS, PAMELA P., BIRD, C. E. & CLARK, A. F. Effects of 5α-androstane-3β,17β-diol and 5β-dihydrotestosterone on acid phosphatase activity in the prostate gland of the castrated adult rat.


KHATTAB, T. Y. & JEQUIER, ANNE M. Relationships between prolactin and follicle-stimulating hormone during early pregnancy and the puerperium.

BUCKINGHAM, JULIA C., DÖHLER, K.-D. & WILSON, CATHERINE A. Activity of the pituitary-adrenocortical system and thyroid gland during the oestrous cycle of the rat.

HERBERT, J., STACEY, PAMELA M. & THORPE, D. H. Recurrent breeding seasons in pinealectomized or optic-nerve-sectioned ferrets.

FOX, J., PICKARD, D. W., CARE, A. D. & MURRAY, T. M. Effect of low phosphorus diets on intestinal calcium absorption and the concentration of calcium-binding protein in intact and parathyroidectomized pigs.


MARTIN, L. & FINN, C. A. Effects of an intra-uterine device on uterine cell division and epithelial morphology in ovariecctomized mice treated with oestrogen and progesterone.


NAIK, D. R. & DOMINIC, C. J. Functional significance of the cells in the pars anterior of the musk shrew (Suncus murinus L.) pituitary gland.

Short Communications

HUSAIN, A., JONES, C. W. & DAY, M. D. Failure of sodium loading to influence the concentration of isorenin in rat brain.

MIYAZAKI, MASATOMI, TAKAYASU, SUSUMU, KARAKAWA, TAKEHISA, AONO, TOSHIHIRO, KURACHI, KEICHI & MATSUMOTO, KEISII. Activity of testosterone 5α-reductase in the hair follicles of women with polycystic ovaries.

DONOSO, A. O. & BANZAN, A. M. Failure of histamine to induce the release of luteinizing hormone in castrated rats primed with sex steroids.

GOSDEN, R. G. Significance of prolactin in spontaneously persistent oestrous rats.
Short Communications (continued)

McMillen, I. C., Jenkin, G., Thorburn, G. D. & Robinson, J. S. Effect of somatostatin on the concentration of growth hormone in the plasma of foetal sheep.

Elsaesser, F. & Foxcroft, G. R. Maturational changes in the characteristics of oestrogen-induced surges of luteinizing hormone in immature domestic gilts.

Loveridge, N. & Robertson, W. R. Stimulation of adrenal 5-ene,3β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase by corticotrophin in vitro.


ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Workshop on Thyroid Disease sponsored by the American Thyroid Association will be held on 5–7 November 1978 at Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. This two-day programme is designed for practising physicians in internal medicine, family practitioners and surgeons and obstetricians who do not have special training in the field of thyroidology. The workshop format emphasizes practical approaches to clinical problems through lectures and small group discussions.

For information regarding the programme and registration, please write to WT Registration, Center for Continuing Education, 1307 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.

Any additional information required can be obtained from the programme chairman: Dr P. Reed Larsen, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 721 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.

An International Symposium on Percutaneous Absorption of Steroids will be held on 5–6 April 1979 in Paris, France. The main topics will be: (1) percutaneous absorption of steroids including theoretical aspects, reservoir effect of skin, bioavailability and effects of different vehicles on percutaneous absorption; (2) metabolism of steroids into skin; (3) application of percutaneous absorption of steroids to dermatology including: hormonal control of sebaceous glands and hair growth, topical use of oestrogens, androgens, anti-androgens and corticosteroids; (4) applications of percutaneous absorption of steroids in endocrinology. The symposium will include invited lectures and a limited number of free communications. The official languages of the symposium will be English and French.

Additional information regarding the symposium and registration forms can be obtained from: Dr P. Mauvais-Jarvis, Hôpital Necker, Service d'Endocrinologie et de Gynécologie Médicale, 149 rue de Sèvres, 75730 Paris-Cedex 15, France.

The First International Colloquium on Receptors: Neurotransmitters and Peptide Hormones will be held on 7–11 May 1979 in Capri, Italy. The following sessions have been planned: historical perspectives and receptor theories; nature of receptor coupling; receptor organization and distribution; regulation of receptor function; protein translocation in the regulation of receptor responses; alterations in receptor sensitivity; classical and newly discovered receptors; receptor purification, reconstitution and antibody production; models and methods to study receptor function and organization. The Colloquium will consist of invited lectures, discussions and poster sessions. The proceedings of the Colloquium will be published. Those wishing to present a poster communication are requested to submit titles and abstracts by the end of November 1978. The Scientific Committee will accept the posters which are most appropriate for the meeting.

For further information and an abstract form please contact: F. Fraioli, Patologia Medica II, Policlinico Umberto I, Università - 00161 Roma, Italy. (Telephone 06/4953395.)
The First International Symposium on Neuroactive Drugs in Endocrinology: Physiological, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Applications will be held in Milan, Italy from 10 to 13 September 1979. The Scientific Organizing Committee consists of W. H. Daughaday (U.S.A.), G. L. Gessa (Italy), T. Hökfelt (Sweden), D. T. Krieger (U.S.A.), P. Mantegazza (Italy), A. Pecile (Italy), A. V. Schally (U.S.A.) and K. von Werder (Germany).

The following topics will be considered: (1) organization and function of neural-endocrine communication systems; (2) pharmacology of neuroactive drugs; (3) physiological applications; (4) neuroactive drugs as a tool for diagnosing endocrine disorders; (5) medical treatment of pituitary hormone overproduction. The programme of the Symposium will consist of a series of plenary lectures by invited speakers and a number of sessions of free communications. Free communications may be submitted on topics strictly related to the topics of the sessions. They will be screened for inclusion in the programme by the Scientific Committee. English will be the official language of the Congress.

For further information please write to Dr Eugenio E. Müller, Secretary of the First International Symposium on Neuroactive Drugs in Endocrinology, c/o Department of Pharmacology, University of Milan, 32 Via Vanvitelli, 20129 Milan, Italy.

The Sixth International Congress of Endocrinology will be held in Melbourne from 10 to 16 February 1980. Various satellite symposia will be held and the International Thyroid Conference will be held in Sydney from 5 to 9 February 1980.

The first circular was distributed to national Endocrine Societies in May 1978. Further information and copies of the first circular may be obtained from Professor D. M. de Kretser, The Secretary, Sixth International Congress of Endocrinology, Box 611E, G.P.O., Melbourne 3001, Australia.

CORRIGENDUM

In the abstract by R. F. Walker, D. R. Fahmy and D. E. H. Llewelyn (J. Endocr. 1978, 77, 26P–27P) on page 26P, line 27 should read:

basal level after 5.5 h. The increase in the salivary level of cortisol (eightfold) was greater