TISSUE RESPIRATION IN INVERTEBRATES

DOROTHY E. BLISS
AND
DOROTHY M. SKINNER

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK: 1963

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PREFACE

May we introduce this work with an explanation of its general organization and its contents? In Section 1, Introduction, we have traced the historical development of the study of invertebrate tissue respiration from its beginnings late in the nineteenth century up to the present time. In doing so, we have placed particular emphasis on the influence exerted by new apparatus and techniques. We have presented graphically the distribution of studies among various phyla and classes of invertebrate animals. From this initial survey it should be apparent to the reader how rapidly the field of invertebrate tissue respiration is developing and how broad and active it remains today.

While scanning the literature, we found a wealth of usable data. Section 2, the principal portion of this volume, contains these data, arranged to indicate the variation in respiratory rate with animal and type of tissue, with amount of tissue, with concentration and type of substrate, with sex of the animal, with season of the year in which the assay was made, and with many other factors.

Owing to such an abundance of material, we found it necessary to limit our coverage as regards specific enzymes and enzyme systems. Thus, while Section 2 includes many examples of endogenous respiration, for the most part it omits reference to enzymes other than those of the citric acid cycle and the electron transport system. Furthermore, whereas data from an original paper containing few entries usually appear in their entirety, those from a more extensive study have been selected (1) to afford representative sampling and (2) to illustrate principles and hypotheses. Footnote superscript "t" appears after any bibliographical reference in Section 2 if there are more data in an original paper than appear in Section 2.

Although the data contained in Section 2 refer

to tissues derived from invertebrates of many species, the section includes no information regarding the respiration of protozoans, nor does it deal with respiratory rates of sperms and of fertilized or unfertilized eggs.

Many types of tissue preparations are mentioned in Section 2. These include whole organs, slices, teased tissues, minces, cell suspensions, homogenates, and fractions (nuclear fraction, mitochondria, microsomes, or soluble fraction).

The arrangement of data in Section 2 is phylogenetic, according to the classification advocated by Hyman (1940-1959, vol. 1). Since phylum and class are the categories most frequently selected for mention by biochemists and experimental biologists, we have not included references to other higher categories. The valid scientific name of each animal and at least one of its common names appear in this section. In a Systematic Index (see Section 9) a scientific name, if no longer valid, can be traced to the presently correct one.

In order to tabulate the data on invertebrate tissue respiration, we found it necessary to convert figures on oxygen uptake from the units employed by a given investigator into one of several selected expressions of metabolic rate. Thus in Section 2, data appear as the mean number of microliters of oxygen per hour per milligram of nitrogen, protein, wet weight, or dry weight, or alternatively as "enzymatic activity," with footnotes indicating the units in which enzymatic activity is given. The complete list of footnotes, which are arranged in an arbitrary, not sequential, order, is repeated on each page of Section 2, although a reference to every footnote may not appear on every page within the body of the table.

Wherever we have converted our units, we have indicated this fact by the footnote superscript "a" after the data. When possible, we have changed all expressions for concentration of reactants into molarity and have noted this

also by the superscript "a." We have omitted all reference to standard deviation and standard error.

Within the table comprising Section 2 is a column bearing the title "Remarks." It contains miscellaneous information about the salt solutions and inhibitors used, the methods employed for determining nitrogen content, the composition of various gas phases, and so on. In this column we have noted, for example, that during an assay cytochrome *c* was present in the complete system, that P/O ratios appear in an original paper, or that specimens used in a particular study were collected during winter and spring. In other words, items that we consider vital for proper evaluation of the data appear in this column.

There are many unfilled spaces in Section 2. The reader should clearly understand their significance. The scientific name and common name of an animal appear only once for each work. Such usage is also true for temperature, providing there is no change in this factor during a given study, and also for apparatus, when only one type is used throughout the study. The author or authors and the date of publication are given once for each work. Thus, an unfilled space in the first, second, third, and last columns signifies that the same animal was used by the same author at the same temperature and with the same apparatus as previously noted.

Quite a different meaning should be read into an unfilled space in columns 4 through 15. In these columns such a blank space usually indicates that no information regarding the point in question appears in the original paper. In a few instances, however, an unfilled space in columns 4 through 15 relates to data or descriptive material which, in our opinion, is either unsuitable for inclusion or of questionable interpretation.

In Section 3 we have analyzed the data on invertebrate tissue respiration, giving emphasis to principles and relationships that the data illustrate. We have noted particularly the effects of metabolic inhibitors and the influence of sex, age, composition of the suspending medium, surgery, injury, and stage in the molt cycle or life cycle on tissue respiration in various invertebrates. In some instances we have based our analysis in part upon in-

formation contained within an original paper but not included in Section 2.

A discussion (Section 4) follows the analysis of data. It is concerned not only with the material presented in tabular form in Section 2 and analyzed in the subsequent section but also with broad principles and hypotheses suggested in the various original papers. This discussion seeks to examine selected data in terms of the light that they may shed upon these principles and hypotheses.

A list of abbreviations and symbols used in Section 2 appears in Section 5. Wherever possible, abbreviations are identical with those given in Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, unabridged, 1958.

Section 6 consists of the Glossary, which is intended to give in a cursory way some understanding of the many technical terms used in this work. For the most part, this glossary does not include terms that appear in Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, unabridged, 1958.

In Section 7 (Guide to Literature), we have made suggestions for supplementary reading on tissue metabolism and other pertinent fields. Here we have listed books and articles that deal with such topics as cell structure, electron microscopy, intermediary metabolism, and manometric methods, to name a few. Popular, semi-popular, and semi-technical references bear an asterisk. The complete citation for each book and article appears in the Bibliography (Section 8).

Section 9 consists of three indexes. In the first, designated the Systematic Index, there is a page reference for every mention of a given animal in this volume. Insofar as we are aware, the generic and specific names appearing in this work are valid. Occasionally an author has used an invalid name in an original paper. By use of the Systematic Index, the reader can trace the invalid name to the presently correct one. Also indexed here are common names of animals cited in the present work.

In the Author Index, there is a reference for every citation in this volume (exclusive of the Bibliography).

The third and last index deals with the various subjects of which there is mention in this work.

No paper on invertebrate tissue respiration

that has come to our attention since February 1, 1960, have we analyzed for inclusion in this work. On the other hand, we have cited without analysis some papers that have appeared since that time. The closing date does not apply to entries in Sections 7 and 8, which we have continually revised to include pertinent recent publications.

May we request that any reader who finds errors or omissions in this volume bring them to our attention? Should usage justify such action, we may eventually assemble and publish any data appearing in new studies or in those inadvertently omitted from the present work.

Persons to whom we owe a debt of gratitude are many. In the first place, we thank Dr. William R. Harvey, Dr. Melvin V. Simpson, and Dr. Heinrich Waelsch, all of whom offered valuable advice regarding the content and format of certain entries.

For verifying scientific names and making suggestions regarding generally accepted common names, we thank Dr. Elisabeth Deichmann, Dr. William K. Emerson, Dr. G. E. Gates, Dr. Willard D. Hartman, Dr. Libbie H. Hyman, Mr. Morris K. Jacobson, and Mr. John C. Pallister. Valid names of Crustacea came from the systematic index included in Waterman (1960). According to the preface, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr., acted as referee on all taxonomic citations pertaining to the Crustacea. Hence, for their indirect assistance, we are grateful to Dr. Chace and Dr. Waterman.

For suggesting or verifying definitions of terms included within the glossary we thank Dr. H. E. Coomans, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Henry Harbury, Dr. Hyman, Dr. Mary Ellen Jones, Dr. Sam Katz, Dr. Sasha Malamed, Dr. Berta Scharrer, and Dr. Simpson.

For permitting inclusion of unpublished material, we thank Dr. Rose Robyns Coelho and Dr. Harvey. The unpublished data submitted by Dr. Harvey appear in his thesis for the Ph.D. degree, Harvard University.

For permission to quote a passage from *Cancer Research*, we thank the University of Chicago.

For her patient, experienced editorial advice and guidance, we express appreciation to Miss Ruth Tyler, Editor of Scientific Publications of the American Museum of Natural History. With-

out her, this volume would never have reached its final stages.

For giving freely of their time and still retaining their patience despite the trying nature of their tasks, we thank Miss Ana Uscovich, Mrs. Phyllis Fish, and Miss Joan Ruff, typists. For considerable assistance in the initial stages of the work, when references had to be tracked down and unwanted ones eliminated, we acknowledged particularly the help of Mrs. Patricia Cannon Sprague. For other assistance of various sorts during the course of compilation, we are grateful to Mrs. Jane Rouillion Boyer, Mr. William F. Mussig, Mr. Frederick V. Weir, and Mrs. Mary Weitzman. For their competent help in the tedious task of preparing the indexes, we thank Mr. Arnold Ross and Miss Susan E. Bliss.

We have a special word of thanks for members of the staff of the Library of the American Museum of Natural History, who furthered in no small way the progress of our work.

We also express our gratitude to Dr. Charles M. Breder, Jr., and to members of the Publications Committee of the Council of the Scientific Staff of the American Museum of Natural History for making possible the preparation and printing of this volume.

Lastly, we gratefully acknowledge the support of the National Science Foundation through grants (NSF G-4006 and NSF G-11254) to one of us (D.E.B.), and also the support of both the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service through predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to the other (D.M.S.) while she was at Radcliffe College, Brandeis University, and Yale University.

We have tried to produce an accurate reference on tissue respiration in invertebrates. For all errors that remain, we accept full responsibility.

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DOROTHY M. SKINNER

December 15, 1961

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Section 1: INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter traces the historical development of the study of invertebrate tissue respiration as a branch of experimental biology. Interest in its study has appeared relatively recently. It is only slightly more than 30 years since the first work to come to the attention of the authors appeared in print. Today tissue respiration of the invertebrates is an established domain of the experimental biologist.

During the period 1929 through 1959, there occurred at least 114 studies on the respiration of invertebrate tissues as reported in 98 different papers. Other published accounts, not known

Fig. 1. Frequency distribution of studies on invertebrate tissue respiration from 1929 through 1959 arranged according to phyla and classes studied. A. Porifera: Demospongiae. B. Coelenterata: Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Anthozoa. C. Aschelminthes: Nematoda. D. Mollusca: Gastropoda. E. Mollusca: Pelecypoda. F. Mollusca: Cephalopoda. G. Annelida: Polychaeta. H. Annelida: Clitellata. I. Arthropoda: Merostomata. J. Arthropoda: Crustacea. K. Arthropoda: Insecta. L. Echinodermata: Holothuroidea.

to us, may exist. Figure 1 shows the phylogenetic distribution of the animals used in these studies. Note that, with the exception of the Platyhelminthes, all the major invertebrate phyla are represented. Investigators have used insects and pelecypod mollusks most often, cephalopod mollusks and crustaceans quite frequently. The preponderance of insects as experimental animals seems particularly significant when one examines figure 2. Here (fig. 2M) the distribution of all studies on invertebrate tissue respiration appears according to year. Clearly apparent is a marked increase in the total number of studies during the last decade. It is also clear that one may attribute much of this increase to work with insect tissues (fig. 2K).

There are several other points worthy of note. In the first place, the respiratory activity of crustacean tissues (fig. 2J) has been a regular subject of investigation throughout the period of 1929 through 1959, with no single year or period of years notable for any particularly large number of studies. Secondly, studies on Merostomata (entirely confined to the American species or horseshoe crab, *Limulus polyphemus*) appeared for the most part during the 1930's (fig. 2I). On the other hand, work with tissues of cephalopod mollusks has taken place largely during the late 1940's and 1950's (fig. 2F). Some of this work concerns the metabolism of squid giant axons, now so important as a research tool to the neurophysiologist (see Keynes, 1958).

The historical development of the types of tissue preparations used in the study of tissue respiration is the historical development of tissue respiration itself. Earliest studies generally concerned the respiration of whole organs or pieces of organs. Warburg (1931) was the first investigator to slice tissues into thin sections in order to provide an adequate supply of oxygen for cells of the interior. Because freehand slicing produced non-uniform results, Deutsch (1936) and later Stadie and Riggs (1944) devised mechan-

Fig. 2. Frequency distribution of studies on invertebrate tissue respiration from 1929 through 1959 arranged according to year in which the studies were published. A. Porifera: Demospongiae. B. Coelenterata: Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Anthozoa. C. Aschelminthes: Nematoda. D. Mollusca: Gastropoda. E. Mollusca: Pelecypoda. F. Mollusca: Cephalopoda. G. Annelida: Polychaeta. H. Annelida: Clitellata. I. Arthropoda: Merostomata. J. Arthropoda: Crustacea. K. Arthropoda: Insecta. L. Echinodermata: Holothuroidea. M. Frequency distribution of all studies.

Fig. 3. Percentage distribution of various types of tissue preparations employed in studies on invertebrate tissue respiration from 1929 through 1959. Types of preparations indicated as follows: A. Whole organ. B. Pieces (including fragments, strips, teased tissue, zones, parts). C. Slices (including sheets, thin sections). D. Suspension (including cell suspension, ground tissue, mince). E. Homogenate. F. Particulate fraction (including mitochondria and microsomes). G. Other fractions (nuclear, supernatant).

ical aids. For a more complete treatment of work with tissue slices, see Field (1948) and Robbie (1948).

Soon a method was devised for fractionating finely ground or homogenized tissues into their cellular components by centrifugation at different speeds for different lengths of time (see Claude, 1946a, 1946b; Schneider, 1946). Thenceforth, workers directed much of their attention to characterizing these cell fractions. They studied the effects of various metabolites, ions, suspending media, and poisons on the respiratory rates of the various fractions and also on the ability of these fractions to form the high-energy phosphate compounds found to be coupled to their respiration.

In figure 3 there appears the per cent of the total number of studies on invertebrate respiration for which each type of procedure was used. Selection of the whole organ (A), pieces of organ (B), and homogenate (E) took place with approximately equal frequency. A more revealing graph is that of figure 4. The diagonal line from the lower left to the upper right corner of the

graph emphasizes the trend through the years towards the use of more and more finely divided tissue preparations. The vertical arrow indicates the approximate time when methods for the preparation of suspensions and homogenates first appeared. The use of homogenates and particulate fractions derived from homogenates in studies on invertebrate tissue respiration followed quickly upon this development.

At no time during the 30-year period have whole organs or tissue slices fallen into disfavor as subjects for respiratory studies. Indeed, in 1950 Krebs questioned the trend towards the disruption of cell structure in attempts to explore certain aspects of cell physiology. He pointed out that one can attribute much of the conflicting data on the respiratory rates of homologous tissues from different animals to the type of tissue preparation and the type of medium used. From his studies he concluded that tissue slices suspended in particular synthetic media comprise the type of preparation most likely to yield meaningful results.

For the future, therefore, a reverse trend has something to recommend it. According to Greenstein (1956, p. 651): "It is possible that studies of cellular metabolism, which began with observation on the whole animal and then progressed successively through studies of isolated organs, tissue slices, homogenates, cell fractions, and finally highly purified individual metabolic factors can with profit turn back to the whole animal. Studies of the effect of constitutional factors on metabolic reactions . . . *in vitro* provide a certain interest but, like all *in vitro* approaches, are at the mercy of the experimental conditions which the investigator chooses to select."

Just as methods of preparing tissues for study of their respiratory rates have undergone marked changes over a period of years, so also have the ways in which respiratory measurements are made. First, let us examine the percentage distribution of the various methods. More than one-half of the investigations cited in Section 2 have involved the use of the Warburg manometric method (see fig. 5A), while 16 per cent have involved various forms of differential manometer, including Fenn, Barcroft, and Thunberg (fig. 5B). Another 11 per cent of these studies were concerned with the spectrophotometer (fig. 5E), 5 per cent with chemical methods (Winkler and micro-Winkler, fig. 5D), 4 per cent with microvolumetric techniques (fig. 5C),

Fig. 4. Frequency distribution of types of tissue preparations used in studies on invertebrate tissue respiration from 1929 through 1959 arranged according to year in which studies were published. Vertical arrow: approximate date when methods for preparation of suspensions and homogenates were first developed. A. Whole organ. B. Pieces (including fragments, strips, teased tissue, zones, parts). C. Slices (including sheets, thin sections). D. Suspension (including cell suspension, ground tissue, mince). E. Homogenate. F. Particulate fraction (including mitochondria and microsomes). G. Other fractions (nuclear, supernatant).

Fig. 5. Percentage distribution of methods employed in studies of invertebrate tissue respiration from 1929 through 1959. Methods indicated are: A. Manometric (Warburg, ■; unspecified, ▨). B. Differential (Barcroft, ▤; Fenn, ▦; Thunberg, ▧; unspecified, ■). C. Microvolumetric. D. Chemical (Winkler and micro-Winkler). E. Spectrophotometric. F. Polarographic. G. Miscellaneous.

2 per cent with the polarograph (fig. 5F), and 3 per cent with a variety of miscellaneous procedures (fig. 5G).

The selection of method as a function of year is illustrated in figure 6. That the Warburg method has been a perennial favorite is clear from figure 6A. In only eight out of the 30 years has there been no use of the Warburg method for studies of invertebrate tissue respiration; furthermore, in every year since 1945 this method has been used at least once. During the 1950's the Warburg method was selected for use on the average of four times a year.

With the advent of spectrophotometric methods for the investigation of tissue metabolism, various investigators applied these procedures to invertebrate tissues, most frequently those of insects. Particular mention may be made of a study by Shappirio and Williams (1957a, 1957b). Through spectroscopy at low temperatures (see Keilin and Hartree, 1949), Shappirio and Williams (1957a) were able to detect enzymes of the terminal electron transport system in diapausing pupae of the *Cecropia* moth, even though these enzymes are present during this stage of the life cycle in extremely low concentrations. Subsequently (1958b), by the spectrophotometric method, they traced changes in the activity of these enzymes during diapause and adult development (see Discussion, p. 82).

Studies involving the use of differential respirometers, including the Barcroft, Fenn, and Thunberg, have appeared quite regularly throughout the 30-year period (fig. 6B), without, apparently, marked fluctuations in the frequency of their use. A scarcity of studies employing microvolumetric techniques (fig. 6C) seems somewhat surprising in view of the convenience of this type of procedure.

Fig. 6. Frequency distribution of methods used in studies on invertebrate tissue respiration from 1929 through 1959 arranged according to year in which the studies were published. Methods indicated are: A. Manometric (Warburg, ; unspecified,). B. Differential (Barcroft, ; Fenn, ; Thunberg, ; unspecified,). C. Microvolumetric. D. Chemical (Winkler and micro-Winkler). E. Spectrophotometric. F. Polarographic. G. Miscellaneous.

Section 2: PRESENTATION OF DATA:
A TABLE OF RESPIRATORY RATES OF INVERTEBRATE TISSUES

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class <i>Scientific name</i> Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
PORIFERA															
Demospongiae															
<i>Cinachyra cavernosa</i> Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		3						0.6		Dry weight given for tissue minus skeletal material	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Dysidea crawshayi</i> Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		2						0.6		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Geodia gibberosa</i> Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		1						0.6		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Ircinia fasciculata</i> Stinker sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		5						1.6		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Lissodendoryx isodictyalis</i> Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		4						1.4		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Microciona prolifera</i> Red oyster sponge	37	Warburg	Finger-like projections (apical portions): Slices	Endogenous	ca. 200 mg.	1					0.115			Without phenol	Gordon, Spiegel, and Villee (1955)
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	ca. 200 mg.	1					0.157			With phenol (0.2%)	
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	ca. 200 mg.	2					0.169 ^a			With insulin (4 units) containing phenol (0.2%)	
			Finger-like projections (apical portions): Slices	Pyruvate (1 × 10 ⁻³ M ^a)		1					0.126			Without phenol	
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (1 × 10 ⁻³ M ^a)		3					0.146 ^a			With phenol (0.2%)	
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (1 × 10 ⁻³ M ^a)		4					0.164 ^a			With insulin (4 units) containing phenol (0.2%)	
			Finger-like projections (apical portions): Slices	Glucose (5.6 × 10 ⁻³ M ^a)		4					0.110 ^a			Without phenol	
			(Same as above)	Glucose (5.6 × 10 ⁻³ M ^a)		6					0.123 ^a			With phenol (0.2%)	
			(Same as above)	Glucose (5.6 × 10 ⁻³ M ^a)		7					0.146 ^a			With insulin (4 units) containing phenol (0.2%)	
<i>Pseudaxinella rosacea</i> (formerly <i>Axinella rosacea</i>) Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		2						0.7		Dry weight given for tissue minus skeletal material	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Spheciospongia</i> sp. Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		1						0.4		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Tedania ignis</i> Fire sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		6						2.9		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^mmM moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmM moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omM moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8×10^{-4} cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparotus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Terpios fugox</i> Sponge	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		1						0.6		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Tethya ourontia</i> Sea orange (sponge)	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		1						0.5		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
COELENTERATA															
Hydrozoa															
<i>Physalia physalis</i> (formerly <i>Physalia pelagica</i>) Portuguese man-of-war	25	Warburg	Tentacles	Endogenous		3						1.7			Robbie (1949) ^t
Scyphozoa															
<i>Cossiopea frondoso</i> Jellyfish	25	Warburg	Tentacles Umbrella	Endogenous Endogenous		10 18						0.6 0.7			Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Pelagia noctiluca</i> (formerly <i>Pelagio cyanella</i>) Jellyfish	25	Warburg	Umbrella	Endogenous		2						0.8			Robbie (1949) ^t
Anthozoa															
<i>Condylactis gigantea</i> Sea anemone	25	Warburg	Tentacles	Endogenous		3						0.8			Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Gorgonia flabellum</i> Purple sea fan	25	Warburg	Branches: Cell suspension	Endogenous		2						2.2		Dry weight given for tissue minus skeletal material	Robbie (1949) ^t
<i>Plexauro flexuosa</i> Purple gorgonian	25	Warburg	Slices	Endogenous		13						3.0		(Same as above)	Robbie (1949) ^t
ASCHELMINTHES															
Nematoda															
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> Pig ascarid	39	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate												Lasar (1944) ^t
			"Muscle pulp"	Endogenous								1.3			
			"Muscle pulp"	Succinate (0.02 M)								1.3			
			"Muscle pulp"	Succinate (0.02 M)								11.0 ^a		Methylene blue added	
			"Muscle pulp"	Succinate (0.02 M)								27.5 ^a		Methylene blue added; also cata- lase and ethanol added to remove H ₂ O ₂ formed as a product of the re- action	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ^g $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++}) \times \text{final tissue dilution}}{\Delta t}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{cytochrome } c)}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 / \text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class <i>Scientific name</i> Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymotic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
			“Coenzyme-free muscle pulp” “Coenzyme-free muscle pulp”	Succinate (0.02 M) Succinate (0.02 M)								19.5 ^a 57 ^a		Methylene blue added Methylene blue added; also catalase and ethanol added to remove H ₂ O ₂ formed as a product of the reaction	
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> Pig ascarid	38	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate (“coenzyme-free muscle pulp”)	Succinate (0.025 M)								0.85 ^a		In 100% O ₂ ; catalase and ethanol added to remove H ₂ O ₂ formed as a product of the reaction	Bueding and Charms (1952) [†]
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> Pig ascarid	25	Warburg	Muscle: Particulate fraction (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Pyruvate (0.02 M) Pyruvate (0.02 M) Pyruvate (0.02 M) + succinate (0.02 M) Pyruvate (0.02 M) Pyruvate (0.02 M) Pyruvate (0.02 M)							0.0718 ^a 0.0406 ^a 0.0304 ^a 0.0607 ^a 0.0443 ^a 0.0749 ^a 0.0457 ^a		All assays: P/O ratios in original paper Gas phase: O ₂ ; undialysed supernatant of perienteric fluid added Gas phase: O ₂ ; dialysed supernatant of perienteric fluid added Gas phase: air; dialysed supernatant of perienteric fluid added (Same as above) (Same as above) Gas phase: air; dialysed supernatant of perienteric fluid added; with DNP (3 × 10 ⁻⁵ M) Gas phase: air; dialysed supernatant of perienteric fluid added; with DNP (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M)	Chin and Bueding (1954) [†]	
<i>Parascaris equorum</i> (formerly <i>Ascaris megalocephala</i>) Horse ascarid	39	Warburg	Muscle of body wall: Cell suspension (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Glucose (0.22 M ^a) Succinate (0.05 M ^b)								6.0 2.3 3.1 7.2		In physiological saline; gas phase: air In distilled water; gas phase: air	Durrani (1958)

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collogenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8 × 10⁻³ cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE			
PHYLUM Class <i>Scientific name</i> Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity					
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight						
MOLLUSCA																		
Gastropoda																		
<i>Aplysia</i> sp. Sea hare	16	Warburg; also differential manometer	Nerve	Endogenous	22.9 mg. dry wt.							0.52		Nerve unstimulated; in artificial sea water with urea and bicar- bonate	Meyerhof and Schulz (1929)			
<i>Aplysia</i> sp. Sea hare	25	Warburg	Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Endogenous								0.33		With KCN (1×10^{-3} M)	Ghiretti, Ghiretti- Magaldi, and Tosi (1959)			
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Endogenous								0.06						
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c)							1.80							
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c) + malonate (0.01 M ^c)						0.96								
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c) + malonate (0.01 M ^c) + fumarate (0.003 M ^c)						0.90								
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Fumarate (0.003 M ^c)						0.30								
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Citrate (0.01 M ^c)						0.64								
			Gizzard: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Malate (0.01 M ^c)						0.56								
	Not specified	Spectrophoto- meter	Buccal mass muscle: Particle preparation (from frozen tissue) (Same as above) Gizzard muscle: Particle preparation (from frozen tissue) (Same as above)	Succinate (1.7×10^{-3} M) + cytochrome c (1.8×10^{-3} M) Reduced cytochrome c (2.5×10^{-5} M) Succinate (1.7×10^{-3} M) + cytochrome c (1.8×10^{-3} M) Reduced cytochrome c (2.5×10^{-5} M)								0.077 0.019 0.457 0.044 0.447	With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) All assays: For units of enzymatic activ- ity, see footnote r					
					Buccal mass muscle: Particle preparation (from frozen tissue): 30,000 x g. 107,000 x g. Gizzard muscle: Particle preparation (from frozen tissue): 30,000 x g. 107,000 x g.	DPNH (2×10^{-4} M) + cytochrome c (1.8×10^{-3} M) DPNH (2×10^{-4} M) + cytochrome c (1.8×10^{-5} M) DPNH (2×10^{-4} M) + cytochrome c (1.8×10^{-5} M) DPNH (2×10^{-4} M) + cytochrome c (1.8×10^{-5} M)										0.301 0.113 0.262 0.076	All assays: Protein de- termination by meth- ods of Lowry <i>et al.</i> , (1951) and Kalckar (1947) With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) With KCN (1×10^{-3} M)	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt./min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE	
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apporatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram						Enzymotic Activity
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
			Midgut gland: Crude homogenate (from frozen tissue) Midgut gland: Particle preparation (from frozen tissue) 30,000 x g. 107,000 x g.	DPNH (2 × 10 ⁻⁴ M) + cytochrome c (1.8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M) DPNH (2 × 10 ⁻⁴ M) + cytochrome c (1.8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M) DPNH (2 × 10 ⁻⁴ M) + cytochrome c (1.8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M)								0.106 0.106 0.039	With KCN (1 × 10 ⁻³ M) With KCN (1 × 10 ⁻³ M) With KCN (1 × 10 ⁻³ M)		
<i>Aplysia limacina</i> Sea hare	25	Manometer	Buccal mass muscle: Particle suspension (from frozen tissue) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Succinate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) + cytochrome c (6 × 10 ⁻⁷ M ^c) Ascorbate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Ascorbate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) + cytochrome c (6 × 10 ⁻⁷ M ^c) Hydroquinone (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Hydroquinone (0.01 M ^{a,c}) + cytochrome c (6 × 10 ⁻⁷ M ^c) <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (0.01 M ^{a,c}) <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (0.01 M ^{a,c}) + cytochrome c (6 × 10 ⁻⁷ M ^c)	4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt. 4.5 mg. dry wt.						0 4.7 ^a 8.9 ^a 0 46.1 ^a 3.6 ^a 35.8 ^a 10.2 ^a 30.4 ^a			Ghiretti, Ghiretti- Magaldi, and Tosi (1959)	
<i>Busycon</i> sp. Conch	25	Warburg	Muscle, white: Thin sheets or slices	Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		10						0.052 ^a			Villee, Lichtenstein, Nathanson, and Ro- lander (1950)
<i>Helix aspersa</i> Dented garden snail or petit-gris	23	Warburg	Heart Heart Heart	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	1.50 mg. dry wt. 1.50 mg. dry wt. 1.50 mg. dry wt.							1.00 2.27 1.65	In isotonic chloride solution In salt solution: Na ⁺ /K ⁺ =5 Na ⁺ /K ⁺ =20	Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki (1950) [†]	
<i>Helix pisona</i> Little edible land snail	23	Warburg	Heart	Endogenous	0.50 mg. dry wt.							1.75	In isotonic chloride solution	Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki (1950) [†]	
<i>Helix pomatia</i> Vineyard snail or Burgundy snail	28	Warburg	Midgut gland: Slices	Endogenous		92						2.93	In Baldwin's (1938) phosphate solution	Baldwin (1938) [†]	
<i>Helix pomatia</i> Vineyard snail or Burgundy snail	23	Warburg	Heart	Endogenous	3.50 mg. dry wt.							0.85	In isotonic chloride solution	Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki (1950) [†]	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.

^bInitial concentration.

^cFinal concentration.

^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.

^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.

^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$

^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$

^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxyplosm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).

ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$

^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$

^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity =

$\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$

^lActivity/mg. protein when activity =

$\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$

^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$

ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$

^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$

^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm.}^2/\text{mol.}$).

^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .

^rO. D./mg. protein/min.

^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.

^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE						SPECIMEN		RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Helix pomatia</i> Vineyard snail or Burgundy snail	38	Manometer	Midgut gland: Suspension (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Succinate (0.033 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.033 M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^{a,c})		5 7 8 6 5 5		Active Hibernating Active Hibernating Active Hibernating	11 12 36 39 16 17					All assays: Cytochrome c (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) present All assays: Method of nitrogen determination not specified	Rees (1953) ^t
			Midgut gland: Mitochondria (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Succinate (0.033 M ^{a,c}) Malate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Malate (0.01 M ^{a,c} + DPN (3.3 × 10 ⁻⁴ M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) + DPN (3.3 × 10 ⁻⁴ M ^{a,c})					0 110 18 ^a 31 ^a 19 ^a 25 ^a						
<i>Helix pomatia</i> Vineyard snail or Burgundy snail	28	Warburg	Slices of: Cerebral ganglion Pedal ganglion Midgut gland Gut buccal mass Esophagus Midgut Mantle Kidney Columella muscle Female duct Albuminous gland Body wall Dart sac Foot: fore Foot: middle Foot: rear	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		20 18 23 24 24 24 24 24 27 24 24 22 24 22 17 12 13						4.00 2.89 2.78 1.37 2.68 2.56 1.76 2.24 1.80 1.03 1.20 0.78 0.66 0.81 0.67 0.79		In Baldwin's (1938) phosphate solution (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Kerkut and Laverack (1957) ^t
<i>Helix vermiculata</i> White-lipped edible land snail	23	Warburg	Heart	Endogenous	0.92 mg. dry wt.							1.36		In isotonic chloride solution	Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki (1950) ^t
<i>Levontina hierosolyma</i> (formerly <i>Helix hierosolyma</i>) Jerusalem land snail	37	Spectrophotometer; also tetrazolium method (see Kun and Abood, 1949)	Midgut gland: Homogenate (20%) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		8 5 3 4 7		During estivation After estivation: 10-15 hr. 24 hr. 48 hr. 5-6 da.					0.025 0.075 0.187 0.115 0.101	For units of enzymatic activity, see footnote q	Eckstein and Abraham (1959)
			Midgut gland: Homogenate (20%) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.014 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.013 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.013 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.013 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.013 M ^{a,c})		8 5 3 4 7		During estivation After estivation: 10-15 hr. 24 hr. 48 hr. 5-6 da.					0.114 0.130 0.222 0.321 0.496		

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For exoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm.}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ ^r Δ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> Pond snail	25	Warburg	Albumen gland: Particulate fraction, largely mitochondria	Endogenous					218 ^a					P/O ratios in original paper Cytochrome c (5×10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) present Nitrogen determination by micro-Kjeldahl procedure	Weinbach (1956) [†]	
Pelecypoda																
<i>Anodonta cellensis</i> (cited as <i>Anodonta celensis</i>) Fresh-water mussel	Not specified	Polarograph	Posterior adductor muscle: Strips Yellow portion White portion Yellow portion White portion	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous							0.070 ^a 0.073 ^a 0.067 ^a 0.080 ^a		Winter Winter Spring Spring	Brecht, Utz, and Lutz (1955) [†]		
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (formerly <i>Ostrea gigas</i>) Oyster	25	Warburg	Mantle: Slices Gill: Pieces Mantle: Slices Gill: Pieces Mantle: Slices Gill: Pieces	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt.						0.43 ^a 0.78 ^a 0.19 ^a 0.42 ^a 0.39 ^a 0.77 ^a		Gas phase: 90% N ₂ and 10% O ₂ (Same as above) Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness (Same as above) Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in light (Same as above)	Kawai (1958)		
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (formerly <i>Ostrea gigas</i>) Oyster	25	Warburg	Heart Heart Gill Gill Mantle Mantle	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg wet wt.			2 yrs. (11 cm.) 2 yrs. (11 cm.) 2 yrs. (11 cm.) 2 yrs. (11 cm.) 2 yrs. (11 cm.) 2 yrs. (11 cm.)			0.39 ^a 0.20 ^a 0.53 ^a 0.26 ^a 0.29 ^a 0.14 ^a		Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness	Kawai (1959)		
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (formerly <i>Ostrea gigas</i>) Oyster	25	Micro-Winkler	Gill	Endogenous	500 ^a mg. wet wt.						0.86-1.44		In sea water	Okamura (1959) [†]		

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^k $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^k $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 μm .^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (formerly <i>Ostrea virginica</i>) Virginia oyster	28	Thunberg micro-respi- rometer (see Thunberg, 1905)	Adductor muscle: Pieces Gray portion White portion	Endogenous Endogenous	269 ^a mg. wet wt. 228 ^a mg. wet wt.	5 5		6.8-13.5 cm. long 6.8-13.5 cm. long			0.0480 ^a 0.0372 ^a				Hopkins (1930) ^t
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (formerly <i>Ostrea virginica</i>) Virginia oyster	18-21	Warburg	Mantle: Marginal zone Pallial zone Central zone	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous							0.13 0.15 0.12			Florida oysters Florida oysters Florida oysters	Jodrey and Wilbur (1955) ^t
	25	Warburg	Mantle	Succinate (0.05 M)		9					25			Mantles isolated for 2-7 days	
			Mantle	Succinate (0.05 M)		7					23		Mantles freshly dissected		
	25	Warburg	Mantle: Pieces Mantle: Pieces Mantle: Pieces Mantle: Pieces	Succinate (0.01 M) iso Citrate (0.01 M) Citrate (0.01 M) Malate (0.01 M)							15 26 2 20				
	Not specified	Spectrophoto- meter	Mantle: Homogenate Mantle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.1 M) Cytochrome c (4.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^a)		9 or more 9 or more		8.0-11.5 cm. long 8.0-11.5 cm. long					0.03 0.61	For units of enzy- matic activity, see footnote d For units of enzy- matic activity, see footnote e	
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (formerly <i>Ostrea virginica</i>) Virginia oyster	26	Warburg	Mantle: Strips Mantle: Strips Mantle: Strips Mantle: Strips	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	180-220 mg. wet wt. 180-220 mg. wet wt. 180-220 mg. wet wt. 180-220 mg. wet wt.						0.156 ^a 0.181 ^a 0.287 ^a 0.135 ^a			With DNP (1 × 10 ⁻⁶ M) With DNP (1 × 10 ⁻³ M) With DNP (1 × 10 ⁻² M)	Maroney, Barber, and Wilbur (1957)
<i>Cristaria plicata</i> Fresh-water mussel	25	Warburg	Gill Mantle: Edge Lobe Heart Adductor muscle: Striated Smooth	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		10 6 6 5 4 4		4-6 yrs. 4-6 yrs. 4-6 yrs. 4-6 yrs. 4-6 yrs. 4-6 yrs.				1.8 0.7 0.5 0.8 0.14 0.14			Higashi and Kawai (1959) ^t
<i>Dreissena</i> sp. (cited as <i>Dreissensia</i>) Mussel	20	Warburg	Gill: Epithelium	Endogenous					18.7					R.Q. 0.87 Method of nitrogen de- termination not spec- ified	Wernstedt (1944)

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt./min.}$ ^g $= \Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplosm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹
ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹
^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹
^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8×10^{-3} cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE	
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram						Enzymatic Activity
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Gryphaea angulato</i> Portuguese oyster	28	Warburg	Mantle: Whole	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt.	7						0.89 ^a		Chapheau (1932) ^t	
			Pieces	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt.	8					0.98 ^a				
			Gill: Whole	Endogenous	80 mg. wet wt.	7					1.76 ^a				
			Pieces	Endogenous	80 mg. wet wt.	8					1.86 ^a				
			Muscle: Whole	Endogenous	120 mg. wet wt.	7					0.15 ^a				
			Pieces	Endogenous	120 mg. wet wt.	8					0.26 ^a				
			Midgut gland: Pieces	Endogenous	60 mg. wet wt.	8					1.96 ^a				
			Mantle	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt.	2		10-15 mos.			1.24 ^a				
			Mantle	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt.	6		30 mos.			0.96 ^a				
			Mantle	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt.	1		6 yrs.			0.68				
			Gill	Endogenous	80 mg. wet wt.	2		10-15 mos.			2.3 ^a				
			Gill	Endogenous	80 mg. wet wt.	6		30 mos.			1.76 ^a				
			Gill	Endogenous	80 mg. wet wt.	1		6 yrs.			1.23				
			Muscle	Endogenous	120 mg. wet wt.	2		10-15 mos.			0.46 ^a				
			Muscle	Endogenous	120 mg. wet wt.	6		30 mos.			0.26 ^a				
			Muscle	Endogenous	120 mg. wet wt.	1		6 yrs.			0.17				
Midgut gland	Endogenous	60 mg. wet wt.	2		10-15 mos.			2.14 ^a							
Midgut gland	Endogenous	60 mg. wet wt.	6		30 mos.			1.78 ^a							
Midgut gland	Endogenous	60 mg. wet wt.	1		6 yrs.			0.92							
<i>Hyriopsis schlegelii</i> Fresh-water mussel	25	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		24		4-6 yrs.				1.3		Higashi and Kawai (1959) ^t	
			Mantle: Edge	Endogenous		8		4-6 yrs.				0.6			
			Lobe	Endogenous		8		4-6 yrs.				0.5			
			Heart	Endogenous		10		4-6 yrs.				0.8			
			Adductor muscle: Striated	Endogenous		6		4-6 yrs.				0.19			
			Smooth	Endogenous		6		4-6 yrs.				0.19			
<i>Isognomon alato</i> (formerly <i>Pedolion alato</i>) Tree oyster	25	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		6						1.3		Robbie (1949) ^t	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log$ [cytochrome c]/mg. wet wt./min.^g $-\Delta \log$ [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasma, protein = total protein; for smooth, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log$ [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.^j $\Delta \log$ [CyFe⁺⁺]/min.^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8 × 10⁻⁷ cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apporatus	Tissue and Type of Preporation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Macra</i> sp. Clam	25	Warburg	Muscle: Thin sheets or slices Gill: Thin sheets	Glucose (0.011 M ^a) Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		5 15					0.0784 ^a 0.253 ^a				Villee, Lichten- stein, Nathanson, and Rolander (1950)	
<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (formerly <i>Venus mercenaria</i>) Quahog	28	Thunberg micro- respirometer (see Thunberg, 1905)	Posterior adductor muscle: Pieces Red portion White portion Red portion Red portion White portion White portion	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	292 ^a mg. wet wt. 291 ^a mg. wet wt. 290 ^a mg. wet wt. 294 ^a mg. wet wt. 287 ^a mg. wet wt. 296 ^a mg. wet wt.	32 31 16 16 15 16		5.3-13.5 cm. long 5.3-13.5 cm. long <6.5 cm. long >9 cm. long <6.5 cm. long >9 cm. long			0.0419 ^a 0.0353 ^a 0.0485 ^a 0.0354 ^a 0.0427 ^a 0.0285 ^a				Hopkins (1930) ^t	
<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (formerly <i>Venus mercenaria</i>) Quahog	20	Differential volumeter (modified Thunberg; see Hopkins and Handford, 1943)	Adductor muscle (red): Thin sections (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) Mantle: Pieces Mantle: Pieces Mantle: Pieces Mantle: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		21 21 12 12 23 23 7 7 46 46 46 43 43		2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs. 2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs. 2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs. 2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs. 2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs. 2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs.			0.157 ^a 0.108 ^a 0.139 ^a 0.103 ^a 1.325 ^a 1.040 ^a 0.912 ^a 0.815 ^a 1.597 ^a 1.590 ^a 1.603 ^a 1.316 ^a		Winter and spring Winter and spring Summer and autumn Summer and autumn Winter and spring Winter and spring Summer and autumn Summer and autumn Winter and spring Winter and spring Summer and autumn Summer and autumn	Hopkins (1946) ^t		
	25	(Same as above)	Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		16 16 15 15		2-6 yrs. 7-20+ yrs. 4 yrs. 22-27 yrs.			1.546 ^a 1.189 ^a 1.770 ^a 1.747 ^a		From water 25°-28° C. From water 25°-28° C. From water <20° C. From water <20° C.			
<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (formerly <i>Venus mercenaria</i>) Quahog	20	Differential volumeter (modified Thunberg; see Hopkins and Handford, 1943)	Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces Gill: Pieces	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	25 mg. dry wt. 25 mg. dry wt. 25 mg. dry wt. 25 mg. dry wt.	21 21 5 10					1.225 ^a 1.144 ^a 1.819 ^a 1.417 ^a		Sea water (s.g. 1.025). R.Q. 0.90 ^a Sea water (s.g. 1.025). With HCN (1×10 ⁻³ M) Sea water (s.g. 1.015). R.Q. 0.94 ^a Sea water (s.g. 1.015). With HCN (1×10 ⁻³ M)	Hopkins (1946) ^t		

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^g $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ^h $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ⁱMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).^j $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^k $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{cytochrome } c)}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome } c \text{ reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome } c \text{ oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm.}^2 / \text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
			Mantle (central portion): Pieces (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	20 mg. dry wt. 20 mg. dry wt. 20 mg. dry wt. 20 mg. dry wt.	8 8 7 3						0.771 ^a 0.303 ^a 0.851 ^a 0.274 ^a		Sea water (s.g. 1.025) Sea water (s.g. 1.025). With HCN (1×10 ⁻³ M) Sea water (s.g. 1.015) Sea water (s.g. 1.015). With HCN (1× 10 ⁻³ M)	
			Adductor muscle (red): Pieces (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	100 mg. dry wt. 100 mg. dry wt. 100 mg. dry wt.	3 3 3						0.0712 ^a 0.0278 ^a 0.0603 ^a		Sea water (s.g. 1.025) Sea water (s.g. 1.025). With HCN (1× 10 ⁻³ M) Sea water (s.g. 1.015)	
<i>Myo</i> sp. Soft-shelled clam	25	Warburg	Gill: Thin sheets	Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		10						0.280 ^a			Villee, Lichtenstein, Nathanson, and Rolander (1950)
<i>Mytilus</i> sp. Mussel	17	Winkler	Gill Gill Gill Gill Gill Gill	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	67 ^a mg. dry wt. 50 ^a mg. dry wt. 67 ^a mg. dry wt. 55 ^a mg. dry wt. 90 ^a mg. dry wt. 74 ^a mg. dry wt.	5 4 5 5 6 6						1.56 ^a 2.49 ^b 1.73 ^a 2.37 ^a 1.26 ^a 2.16 ^a		In sea water (S=15 ^o / _{oo}) In isotonic NaCl solution In sea water (S=15 ^o / _{oo}) In isotonic KCl solution In sea water (S=15 ^o / _{oo}) In isotonic CaCl ₂ solution	Schlieper (1931) ^t
<i>Mytilus crossitesta</i> Mussel	25	Warburg	Gill Gill	Endogenous Endogenous	50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt.			8 cm. long 8 cm. long				0.26 ^a 0.13 ^a		Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness	Kawai (1959)
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> Edible mussel	7.5 15 25	Warburg Warburg Warburg	Retractor muscle of foot (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		9 13 13						0.018 ^a 0.037 ^a 0.040 ^a	0.11 0.22 0.24	In buffered artificial sea water (Same as above) (Same as above)	Glaister and Kerly (1936) ^t
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> Edible mussel	19	Winkler	Gill Gill	Endogenous Endogenous		11 11		5.7-7.0 cm. long 5.7-7.0 cm. long				1.92 ^a 3.10 ^b		In artificial sea water (S=15 ^o / _{oo}) In isotonic NaCl solution	Pieh (1936) ^t
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> Mussel	23	Warburg	Heart: Ventricle only (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous								1.18 0.90 0.70 1.42 1.18		In sea water In isotonic MgCl ₂ In isotonic CaCl ₂ In salt solution: $\frac{Na^{++} + Ca^{++} + Mg^{++}}{K^{+}} = 10$ $\frac{Na^{++} + Ca^{++} + Mg^{++}}{K^{+}} = 50$	Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki (1950) ^t

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt./min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for smooth, protein of non-collogenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 $\mu\mu$.^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE	
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apporatus	Tissue and Type of Preperation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stoge, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligrom						Enzymotic Activity
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Noetia ponderoso</i> (formerly <i>Arca ponderoso</i>) Ark shell	28	Thunberg micro- respirometer (see Thunberg, 1905)	Posterior adductor muscle: Pieces Red portion White portion	Endogenous Endogenous	278 ^a mg. wet wt. 285 ^a mg. wet wt.	7 7		5.0-6.9 cm. long 5.0-6.9 cm. long			0.0312 ^a 0.0179 ^a				Hopkins (1930) ^t
<i>Ostrea circumpicta</i> Oyster	24	Micro-Winkler	Heart: Ventricle only (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous	92 ^a mg. wet wt. 92 ^a mg. wet wt.			15 cm. long 15 cm. long			0.061 ^a 0.088 ^a			Resting heart Weighted heart	Nomura (1950) ^t
<i>Pecten</i> sp. Scallop	25	Warburg	Gill: Thin sheets Muscle of mantle: Thin sheets or slices	Glucose (0.011 M ^a) Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		10 5					0.222 ^a 0.130 ^a				Villee, Lichtenstein, Nathanson, and Rolander (1950)
<i>Pecten irradians</i> Scallop	28	Thunberg micro- respirometer (see Thunberg, 1905)	Adductor muscle: Pieces Gray portion White portion	Endogenous Endogenous	282 ^a mg. dry wt. 269 ^a mg. dry wt.	12 12		5.0-8.2 cm. long 5.0-8.2 cm. long			0.0767 ^a 0.0424 ^a				Hopkins (1930) ^t
<i>Pinctada martensii</i> Pearl oyster	25	Warburg	Gill Pallial margin Midgut gland Gonad Foot muscle Epithelium of middle part of mantle edge Epithelium adhering to inner surface of shell Adductor muscle Gill Gill Gill Gill	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		10 7 6 6 4 5 5 5 10 5 6 8		2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs. 2 yrs.			2.1 0.9 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.17 0.15 0.36 0.43 0.51 0.56		Latter half of June (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) Latter half of June Middle of July to end of August Middle of October End of December to middle of January	Kawai (1957) ^t	
<i>Pinctado martensii</i> Pearl oyster	25	Warburg	Gill Gill Mantle Mantle Midgut gland Midgut gland	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt.			2 yrs. (6 cm.) (Same as above) 2 yrs. (6 cm.) (Same as above) 2 yrs. (6 cm.) (Same as above)			0.48 ^a 0.25 ^a 0.15 ^a 0.07 ^a 0.27 ^a 0.15 ^a			Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness Gas phase: air Gas phase: 90% CO and 10% O ₂ ; in darkness	Kawai (1959)

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm.}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Pinna muricata</i> (probably refers to <i>Atrina serrata</i>) Pen shell	28	Thunberg micro- respirometer (see Thunberg, 1905)	Posterior adductor muscle: Pieces	Endogenous	273 ^a mg. wet wt.	6		14.2-28.8 cm. long			0.0507 ^a				Hopkins (1930) [†]
			Gray portion		276 ^a mg. wet wt.	6		14.2-28.8 cm. long			0.0413 ^a				
			White portion	Endogenous											
			Pedal retractor muscle: Pieces	Endogenous	258 ^a mg. wet wt.	4		16.5-28.2 cm. long			0.0371 ^a				
<i>Saxostrea commercialis</i> Australian rock oyster	37	Warburg	Adductor muscle: Homogenate	Endogenous	600 mg. (200 mg./ml.)			2-3 yrs.			0.00525 ^a			Duration of homogenization: 1.5 min. } Temp. of homogeni- zation: 37° C.	Humphrey (1946) [†]
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	300 mg. (100 mg./ml.)			2-3 yrs.			0.0148 ^a				
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	150 mg. (50 mg./ml.)			2-3 yrs.			0.0260 ^a				
			Adductor muscle: Homogenate	Endogenous	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.0283 ^a		1 min. } Temp. of homogeni- zation: 20° C. 3 min. } 37° C. 5 min. } 1 min. } 3 min. } 5 min. } 1.5 min. } 37° C.		
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.0242 ^a				
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.0267 ^a				
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.0265 ^a				
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.0213 ^a				
(Same as above)	Endogenous	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.0205 ^a	0.21 (max.)						
<i>Saxostrea commercialis</i> Australian rock oyster	"Room temp."	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.02 M ^c)	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.055 ^a			Humphrey (1947) [†]	
			Muscle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.02 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M)	600 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.138 ^a				
			Muscle: Homogenate	Cytochrome c (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) + ascorbic acid (0.01 M ^c)	400 mg.			2-3 yrs.			0.120 ^a				
Cephalopoda															
<i>Eledone</i> sp. Octopus	16	Warburg; also differential manometer	Mantle nerve and stel- late ganglion	Endogenous	9.8 mg. dry wt.	3						0.63 ^a		Nerve and ganglion unstimulated; in artificial sea water with urea and bicarbonate Nerve and ganglion unstimulated; in <i>Mojo</i> serum (pre- sumably <i>Mojo</i> blood)	Meyerhof and Schulz (1929)
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	16.0 mg. dry wt.	1						0.30			
<i>Loligo peoleii</i> Squid	25	Warburg	Gill Eye: Retina "Cornea" Lens	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		5 3 4 2					1.8 1.1 0.4 0.002			Robbie (1949) [†]	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.¹ $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ² $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ³Moles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).⁴ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ⁵ $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity =
$$\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$$
^lActivity/mg. protein when activity =
$$\frac{\Delta \log (\text{cytochrome c})}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$$
^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm.}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 μm .^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE		
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram			Enzymatic Activity				
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Loligo pealeii</i> Squid	Not specified	Spectrophoto- meter	Giant nerve fiber: Homogenate	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)									0.120	All assays: For units of enzymatic activ- ity, see footnote f	Cooperstein and Lazarow (1950)	
			Axoplasm Homogenate	(Same as above) Cytochrome c									0.108			
			Axoplasm	Cytochrome c								0.375				
				Cytochrome c								0.395				
			Fibrous sheath and small nerves surrounding giant axon: Homogenate	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)								0.112				
			(Same as above)	Cytochrome c								0.410				
			Fin nerve: Homogenate	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)								0.113				
Fin nerve: Homogenate	Cytochrome c									0.360						
			Stellate ganglion: Homogenate	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)									0.227			
			Stellate ganglion: Homogenate	Cytochrome c									2.12			
			Muscle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)									0.155			
			Muscle: Homogenate	Cytochrome c										1.53		
<i>Loligo pealeii</i> Squid	16	Continous flow respirometer (oxygen cathode)	Stellar nerve: Giant axons alone	Endogenous							0.068			Mean value from 8 nerves Mean value from 5 nerves	Connelly (1952)	
			Giant axons plus accom- panying small nerve fibers	Endogenous							0.074					
<i>Loligo pealeii</i> Squid	Not specified	Spectrophoto- meter	Giant nerve fiber: Homogenate of:											All assays: For units of enzymatic activ- ity, see footnote g All assays: Protein de- termination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Foster (1956) ^t	
			Whole nerve	Cytochrome c									14.7			
			Isolated sheath	Cytochrome c										2.3		
			Mitochondria of:											83.4		
			Axoplasm	Cytochrome c										18.0		
			Isolated sheath	Cytochrome c										10.2		
<i>Loligo pealeii</i> Squid	15	Micro-volumeter (see Scholander Claff, Andrews, and Wallach, 1952)	Giant nerve fiber:											Based on total protein	Coelho <i>et al.</i> , cited by Schmitt and Geschwind (1957) ^t Also Coelho (per- sonal communica- tion)	
			Entire fiber	Endogenous												
			Entire fiber	Endogenous												
			Isolated sheath	Endogenous												
			Isolated sheath	Endogenous												

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{+3}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{+3})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 μm ^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE	
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram			Enzymotic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight				Dry Weight
Squid (Sci. name not given)	23	Warburg	Head ganglion (minced)	Glucose (0.01 M)	38.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	5						7.5 ^a			Nachmansohn, Steinbach, Machado, and Spiegelman (1943) [†]
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (0.05 M ^c)	41.7 ^a mg. wet wt.	3						8.0 ^a			
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (0.05 M ^c)+ cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	89.0 mg. wet wt.	1						9.7			
			Trunk containing giant axon (minced)	Pyruvate (0.05 M ^c)	45.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	2						1.11 ^a			
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (0.05 M ^c) + cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	131.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	2						1.34 ^a			
			Axoplasm (extruded)	Pyruvate (0.05 M ^c)+ cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	44.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	3						3.23			
			Remaining tissue (minced)	Pyruvate (0.05 M ^c)+ cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	98.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	2						0.63 ^a			
			Head ganglion (ground)	Cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	55.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	3						10.6 ^a			
			Trunk containing giant axon (ground)	Cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	110.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	2						0.94 ^a			
			Axoplasm (extruded)	Cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	44.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	3						3.23 ^a			
Remaining tissue (ground)	Cytochrome c (8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^{a,c})	58.0 ^a mg. wet wt.	2						0.50 ^a						
Squid (Sci. name not given)	28	Not specified	Heart: Slices	Endogenous								9.0		Gas phase: O ₂	Barron (1958)
<i>Octopus</i> sp. Octopus	16	Warburg; also differential manometer	Mantle nerve	Endogenous	18.7 mg. dry wt.	1						0.48		Nerve unstimulated; in <i>Maja</i> serum (pre- sumably <i>Maja</i> blood) Nerve unstimulated; in artificial sea water lacking urea or bicarbonate	Meyerhof and Schulz (1929)
			Mantle nerve	Endogenous	24.5 mg. dry wt.	1						0.28			
<i>Octopus macropus</i> Octopus	24	Warburg	Salivary gland: Slices (from frozen tissue)	Endogenous								0.88		Gas phase: 95% N ₂ and 5% O ₂ Gas phase: 95% CO and 5% O ₂ ; in dark- ness Gas phase: 95% CO and 5% O ₂ ; in light	Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti (1958) [†]
			(Same as above)	Endogenous								0.54			
			(Same as above)	Endogenous								0.83			
<i>Octopus vulgaris</i> Octopus	20	Warburg	Retina	Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		4						0.88			Vincentiis (1952)
			Optic ganglion: Slices	Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		7						1.42			
			Midgut gland: Slices	Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		3						0.86			

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.¹ $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ² $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).¹ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ² $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.¹Activity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t}$. Δt (min.)^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 / \text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.} / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.[†]Additional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stoge, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Octopus vulgaris</i> Octopus	24	Manometer	Mantle and tentacles (skinned muscle): Particle suspension (from frozen tissue) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.05 M ^c) Succinate (0.05 M ^c) + cytochrome c (2.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) Ascorbic acid Ascorbic acid + cytochrome c (2.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) Quinol Quinol + cytochrome c (2.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine + cytochrome c (2.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)							1.8 ^a 3.3 ^a 0.33 ^a 4.56 ^a 0.14 ^a 4.28 ^a 0.19 ^a 2.00 ^a			Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti (1957) ^t	
<i>Octopus vulgaris</i> Octopus	24	Warburg	Optic ganglion Optic ganglion Kidney Kidney Salivary gland Salivary gland Gill Gill Branchial heart Branchial heart Branchial gland Branchial gland Midgut gland Midgut gland Mantle muscle Mantle muscle Central heart	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous								1.86 4.76 2.07 3.05 0.83 2.81 1.64 2.43 1.78 1.74 1.13 1.42 0.67 1.02 0.42 0.88 1.57		Gas phase: Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air O ₂ Air	Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti (1958) ^t
<i>Sepio officinalis</i> Cuttlefish	20-22	Warburg	Nerve Nerve Nerve Nerve	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	50-100 mg. wet wt. 50-100 mg. wet wt.	4 1						0.63 ^a 0.18 0.73 0.61		In sea water In isotonic MgCl ₂ In salt solution: Na ⁺ + Ca ⁺⁺ + Mg ⁺⁺ = 40 K ⁺ Na ⁺ + Ca ⁺⁺ + Mg ⁺⁺ = 53 K ⁺	Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki (1950) ^t
ANNELIDA															
Polychaeta															
<i>Chaetopterus</i> sp. Parchment worm	25	Warburg	Muscle: Thin sheets or slices	Glucose (0.011 M ^b)		10						0.116 ^a			Villee, Lichten- stein, Nathanson, and Rolander (1950)
<i>Sabellu pavonina</i> Feather-duster worm or peacock-worm	17	Micro-Winkler	Isolated crown	Endogenous		21						0.167 ^a 1.152 ^a			Fox (1938)

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 $\mu\mu$.^r Δ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymotic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Sabella pavonina</i> Feather-duster worm or peacock-worm	17	Barcroft	Body wall: Slices Body wall: Slices Body wall: Slices Body wall: Slices	Succinic acid (0.001 M) Succinic acid (0.001 M) Succinic acid (0.001 M) Succinic acid (0.001 M)		11 11 11 11						0.504 ^a 0.430 ^a 0.539 ^a 0.444 ^a		First hour: in air Second hour: in CO First hour: in air Second hour: in air	Ewer and Fox (1940)
Clitellata															
<i>Eisenia foetida</i> Manure worm or brandling	Not specified	Warburg	Viscera: Mince Segments 1-9 Segments 30-34 (clitellum) Segments 40-49 Segments 60-69 Segments 90-100	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	Wet wt. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg.			Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.12 ^a 0.01 ^a 0.04 ^a 0.05 ^a 0.08 ^a			All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate	O'Brien (1957) [†]
	Not specified	Warburg	Body wall: Mince Segments 1-9 Segments 10-19 Segments 20-29 Segments 40-49 Segments 60-69 Segments 90-100	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	Wet wt. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg. 100 mg.			Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.48 ^a 0.30 ^a 0.27 ^a 0.23 ^a 0.31 ^a 0.44 ^a			All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate	
	27	Warburg	Body wall: Mince Segments 1-9 Segments 10-19 Segments 30-34 (clitellum) Segments 35-40 Segments 55-60 Segments 100-110	Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i>			Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.78 ^a 0.69 ^a 0.63 ^a 0.62 ^a 0.55 ^a 0.76 ^a			All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate		
	Not specified	Warburg	Viscera: Homogenate Segments 1-9 Segments 30-34 (clitellum) Segments 40-49 Segments 60-69 Segments 90-100	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	Wet wt. 200 mg. 200 mg. 200 mg. 200 mg. 200 mg.			Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.046 ^a 0.025 ^a 0.028 ^a 0.029 ^a 0.031 ^a			All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate	
	Not specified	Warburg	Body wall: Homogenate Segments 1-9 Segments 40-49 Segments 60-69 Segments 90-100	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	Wet wt. 200 mg. 200 mg. 200 mg. 200 mg.			Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.053 ^a 0.026 ^a 0.041 ^a 0.076 ^a			All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate	
	27	Warburg	Body wall: Homogenate Segments 1-9 Segments 10-19 Segments 30-34 (clitellum) Segments 35-40 Segments 55-60 Segments 100-110	Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i>			Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			1.020 ^a 0.870 ^a 0.700 ^a 0.660 ^a 0.550 ^a 0.860 ^a			All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate		

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$.)^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 $\mu\text{m.}$ ^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i> Earthworm or night crawler	15-18	Barcroft	Body wall: Slices	Endogenous	83 mg. dry wt.	32 (2 per exp.)		Large worms (2.5-5 g.)				0.632 ^a		In gas mixture of 20% O ₂ and 80% N ₂	Johnson (1942)
			Body wall: Slices	Endogenous	83 mg. dry wt.	32 (2 per exp.)		Large worms (2.5-5 g.)				0.685 ^a		In gas mixture of 20% O ₂ , 20% CO, and 60% N ₂	
<i>Octololium cyaneum</i> Blue worm	27	Warburg	Body wall: Mince Segments 1-9 Segments 35-40 Segments 55-60 Segments 100-110	Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i>				Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.55 ^a 0.34 ^a 0.41 ^a 0.52 ^a		All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate	O'Brien (1957) ^t	
			Body wall: Homogenate Segments 1-9 Segments 35-40 Segments 55-60 Segments 100-110	Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i>				Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms Clitellate worms			0.680 ^a 0.410 ^a 0.420 ^a 0.590 ^a		All assays: Segmenta- tion approximate		
Earthworm (Sci. name not given)	Not specified	Microrespirometer	Ventral nerve cord	Endogenous		21						0.372 ^a		R.Q. 0.8-0.9	Winterstein and Basoglu (1939)
Leech (Sci. name not given)	20-22	Polarograph	Smooth muscle of back: Fragments	Endogenous		8						0.096 ^a		Muscle at rest	Brecht, Behrens, and Bartels (1954) ^t
ARTHROPODA															
Merostomata															
<i>Limulus polyphemus</i> Horseshoe crab	25	Warburg	Cardiac ganglion	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt. (5 + gan- glia pooled)							0.104		Mean resting value from 3 experiments	Dann and Gardner (1930)
			Cardiac ganglion	Endogenous	100 mg. wet wt. (5 + gan- pooled)						0.114		Mean resting value from 3 experiments		
<i>Limulus polyphemus</i> Horseshoe crab	24	Warburg	Claw nerve	Endogenous								0.082 ^a			Chang (1931)
<i>Limulus polyphemus</i> Horseshoe crab	31	Differential volumeter (see Gerard and Hartline (1934))	Optic nerve: Pieces Proximal 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂					0.101 ^a			Guttman (1935) ^t
			Medial 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂				0.118 ^a				
			Distal 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂				0.082 ^a				
	28	(Same as above)	Optic nerve: Pieces Proximal 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂				0.067 ^a				
			Medial 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂				0.076 ^a				
			Distal 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂				0.050 ^a				
	16	(Same as above)	Optic nerve: Pieces Proximal 1/5	Endogenous		2	♂				0.032 ^a				
			Medial 1/5	Endogenous		5	♂				0.022 ^a				
			Distal 1/5	Endogenous		5	♂				0.018 ^a				

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8 × 10⁻⁴ cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Limulus polyphemus</i> Horseshoe crab	24	Differential volumeter (see Gerard and Hartline, 1934)	Optic nerve: Pieces Axon:												Shapiro (1937) [†]	
			Proximal 1/5	Endogenous	8	♂♂♂	Adult			0.107 ^a						
			Medial 1/5	Endogenous	8		Adult			0.110 ^a						
			Distal 1/5	Endogenous	8		Adult			0.086 ^a						
			Sheath:													
			Proximal 1/5	Endogenous	8	♂♂♂	Adult			0.035 ^a						
		Medial 1/5	Endogenous	8	Adult				0.036 ^a							
		Distal 1/5	Endogenous	8	Adult				0.031 ^a							
	20	(Same as above)	Retina	Endogenous							0.129 ^a					
	24	(Same as above)	Forebrain	Endogenous							0.134 ^a					
	24	(Same as above)	Foregut	Endogenous							0.123 ^a					
	24	(Same as above)	Muscle	Endogenous							0.036 ^a					
<i>Limulus polyphemus</i> Horseshoe crab	28	Not specified	Heart: Slices	Endogenous								2.1		Gas phase: O ₂	Barron (1958)	
Crustacea																
<i>Astacus</i> sp. Crayfish	16	Warburg; also differential manometer	Nerve	Endogenous	2.72 mg. dry wt.	1						0.77		Nerve unstimulated; in Ringer's solution Δ f.p. = -0.8° C.	Meyerhof and Schulz (1929)	
<i>Callinectes sapidus</i> Blue crab	26	Fenn (modified)	Claw nerve	Endogenous	36 ^a mg. wet wt.	11						0.136 ^a		Mean value for 19 claw nerves	Lindeman (1939)	
	20	(Same as above)	Claw nerve	Endogenous	34 ^a mg. wet wt.	11						0.105 ^a		Mean value for 20 claw nerves		
	20	(Same as above)	Claw nerve	Endogenous		11						0.099 ^a		Mean value for 11 claw nerves		
	20	(Same as above)	Leg nerve (1st walking leg)	Endogenous		11						0.156 ^a		Mean value for 11 leg nerves		
<i>Callinectes sapidus</i> Blue crab	27	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		40	♂ + ♀					0.351 ^a			Vernberg (1956)	
			Gill	Endogenous	15	0.345 ^a										
			Gill	Endogenous	25	0.357 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	48	0.734 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	15	0.626 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	33	0.782 ^a										
<i>Carcinus moenas</i> (formerly <i>Corcinides</i> <i>moenas</i>) Green crab	24	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		19						2.61 ^a		In artificial sea water (S=32‰) In brackish water (S=15‰) In NaCl solution	Pieh (1936) [†]	
			Gill	Endogenous	8	3.91 ^a										
			Gill	Endogenous	6	4.55 ^a										
<i>Carcinus moenas</i> (formerly <i>Corcinides moenas</i>) Green crab	20-25	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate Muscle: Homogenate Muscle: Homogenate Muscle: Homogenate Muscle: Homogenate	Endogenous Succinate + cytochrome c Succinate + cytochrome c Succinate + cytochrome c Succinate + cytochrome c							0.010 ^a 0.019 ^a 0.015 ^a 0.011 ^a 0.010 ^a		All assays: Arbitrary selected pairs (bracketed) of simultaneous de- terminations on tis- sues prepared at same time Eyestalk extract added to homoge- nate	Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer, (1952) [†]		
			Muscle: Homogenate	Succinate + cytochrome c							0.014 ^a					

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^ΔΔ log [cytochrome c]/mg. wet wt./min.^ΔΔ log [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).^ΔΔ log [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.^ΔΔ log [CyFe⁺⁺]/min.^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8 × 10⁻³ cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE					
PHYLUM Class <i>Scientific name</i> Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram						Enzymatic Activity				
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight							
<i>Carcinus maenas</i> (formerly <i>Carcinides maenas</i>) Green crab	20	Barcroft	Muscle: Extract (Same as above)	Fructose Fructose		4 6		Molting Soft-shelled (postmolt)				0.392 ^a 0.400 ^a		With KCN With KCN	Kriahnan (1954) ^t				
			(Same as above)	Fructose		6		Hard-shelled (intermolt)				0.770 ^a		With KCN					
			(Same as above)	Fructose		6		Premolt				0.274 ^a		With KCN					
			Muscle: Extract (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Fructose Fructose Fructose Fructose		12 12 12 12		With eyestalks 0 da. 3 da. 9 da. 15 da.				0.784 ^a 0.636 ^a 0.226 ^a 0.384 ^a		With KCN With KCN With KCN With KCN					
				(Same as above)	Fructose		12		Without eyestalks 0 da.				0.784 ^a			With KCN			
				(Same as above)	Fructose		12		3 da.				0.236 ^a			With KCN			
				(Same as above)	Fructose		12		9 da.				0.310 ^a			With KCN			
				(Same as above)	Fructose		12		15 da.				0.342 ^a			With KCN			
			<i>Clibinarius vittatus</i> (formerly <i>Clibinarius vittatus</i>) Hermit crab	27	Warburg	Gill Midgut gland	Endogenous Endogenous		17 22					0.325 ^a 0.622 ^a				Vernberg (1956)	
			<i>Gecarcinus lateralis</i> Purple land crab	25	Warburg	Integumentary tissues Integumentary tissues	Endogenous Endogenous		8 11	♂ ♀	Intermolt Premolt					0.53 0.85			Skinner [MS]
<i>Homorus americanus</i> American lobster	24	Warburg	Ventral ganglionated nerve cord	Endogenous							0.123 ^a			Chang (1931)					
			All peripheral leg nerves	Endogenous							0.081 ^a								
			Claw nerves	Endogenous							0.086 ^a								
			Nerves of walking legs	Endogenous							0.071 ^a								
<i>Homorus americanus</i> American lobster	Not specified	Spectrophotometer	Leg and claw nerves: Homogenate	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻³ M ^c)								0.052 ¹	For units of enzymatic activity, see footnotes indicated All assays: Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Foster (1956) ^t					
			Leg and claw nerves: Homogenate	Cytochrome c								1.4 ^g							
			Leg and claw nerves: Nuclear fraction	Cytochrome c								1.8 ^g							
			Leg and claw nerves: Mitochondria	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻³ M ^c)							0.837 ¹								
			Leg and claw nerves: Mitochondria	Cytochrome c							11.9 ^g								
			Leg and claw nerves: Supernatant	Succinate (0.017 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1.7 × 10 ⁻³ M ^c)							0.057 ¹								
			Leg and claw nerves: Supernatant	Cytochrome c							1.0 ^g								

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.¹ $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplosm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t}$ $\Delta t (\text{min.})$ ^m $\mu\text{M moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{M moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{M moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 / \text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ ^r Δ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
	20	Spectrophotometer	Leg and claw nerves: Mitochondria Mitochondria Mitochondria Mitochondria Mitochondria	Succinate (8.3×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Fumarate (8.3×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Malate (8.3×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Citrate (8.3×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (8.3×10^{-3} M ^{a,c})					3.54 ^a 0.93 ^a 6.06 ^a 1.34 ^a 0.90 ^a 2.59 ^a 0.57 ^a 4.46 ^a 0.76 ^a 0.49 ^a 0.61 ^a				All assays: Cytochrome c (8.3×10^{-6} M ^{a,c}) present All assays: P/O ratios in original paper All assays: Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)		
<i>Homarus gammarus</i> (formerly <i>Homarus vulgaris</i>) Lobster	20-25	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate Muscle: Homogenate	Succinate + cytochrome c Succinate + cytochrome c				With eyestalks Without eyestalks			0.040 ^a 0.036 ^a			Arbitrarily selected pair of simultaneous determinations on tissues prepared at same time	Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer (1952) [†]
Lobster (Sci. name not given)	Not specified 25 and 37 Not specified Not specified	Warburg Warburg Warburg	Muscle Midgut gland Midgut gland Midgut gland	Endogenous Endogenous Cytochrome c Cytochrome c + <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine							<0.01 0.08 0.14 ^a 0.54				Kermack, Lees, and Wood (1954) [†]
<i>Libinia dubia</i> Spider crab	27	Warburg	Gill Gill Gill Midgut gland Midgut gland Midgut gland	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		21 14 7 20 13 7	+O ₂ +O ₂				0.214 ^a 0.208 ^a 0.266 ^a 0.346 ^a 0.354 ^a 0.391 ^a				Vernberg (1956)
<i>Libinia emarginata</i> Spider crab	23	Thunberg, modified (see Hopkins and Handford, 1943)	Claw nerve Claw nerve Claw nerve Claw nerve Claw nerve Claw nerve Claw nerve	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	70 mg. wet wt. (nerves of 4 specimens pooled) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	8 ^a 36 ^a 8 ^a 24 ^a 8 ^a 4 ^a 12 ^a					0.116 ^a 0.0906 ^a 0.131 ^a 0.162 ^a 0.144 ^a 0.0697 ^a 0.0479 ^a		In sea water containing ca. 12 mM K ⁺ In artificial sea water with the following mM/liter of K ⁺ : 0 15 30 40 70 100	Shanes and Hopkins (1948) [†]	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 μm .^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.[†]Additional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

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PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Maja</i> sp. Spider crab	16	Warburg; also differential manometer	Leg nerve	Endogenous	12.93 ^a mg. dry wt.	4						0.87 ^a		Nerve unstimulated; in artificial sea water with urea and bicarbonate	Meyerhof and Schulz (1929)	
			Leg nerve	Endogenous	22.93 ^a mg. dry wt.	5						1.12 ^a		Nerve unstimulated; in <i>Maja</i> serum (pre- sumably <i>Maja</i> blood)		
<i>Menippe mercenaria</i> Stone crab	27	Warburg	Gill Gill Gill Midgut gland Midgut gland Midgut gland	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		32 16 16 33 20 13	 ♂ + ♂ ♂ +				0.329 ^a 0.310 ^a 0.348 ^a 0.623 ^a 0.618 ^a 0.631 ^a				Vernberg (1956)	
<i>Ocypode quadrata</i> (formerly <i>Ocypode</i> <i>albicans</i>) Ghost crab	27	Warburg	Gill Gill Gill Midgut gland Midgut gland Midgut gland	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		25 11 14 32 17 15	 ♂ + ♂ ♂ +				0.914 ^a 9.945 ^a 0.885 ^a 0.772 ^a 0.782 ^a 0.760 ^a				Vernberg (1956)	
<i>Pochyropsus</i> <i>crossipes</i> Striped shore crab	20	Scholander- Wennesland microrespiro- meter (see Wennesland, 1951)	Brain Brain Brain Leg muscle (teased) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	13.4 mg. wet wt. (3 brains pooled) 13.5 mg. wet wt. (3 brains pooled) 12.5 mg. wet wt. (3 brains pooled) 293 mg. wet wt. 291 mg. wet wt. 297 mg. wet wt.	6 6 7 14 19 17	♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂	Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult			0.268 ^a 0.258 ^a 0.242 ^a 0.0475 ^a 0.0500 ^a 0.0270 ^a			8.5 16.0 23.5 8.5 16.0 23.5	Acclima- tization temp. (° C.) Acclima- tization temp. (° C.)	Roberts (1957)
<i>Palaeomon squilla</i> (formerly <i>Leander</i> <i>adpersus</i>) Shrimp	20-25	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i>				With eyestalks With eyestalks With eyestalks Without eyestalks With eyestalks With eyestalks			0.005 ^a 0.013 ^a 0.010 ^a 0.007 ^a 0.004 ^a 0.006 ^a			All assays: Arbitrary selected pairs (bracketed) of simultaneous deter- mination on tissues prepared at same time Eyestalk extract added to homogenate	Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer (1952) ¹	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasma, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.¹Additional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

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PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymotic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Pandalus borealis</i> Prawn	6	Not specified	Dorsal extensor abdomi- nal muscle	Endogenous							0.038 ^a			Specimens from Kristineberg, Sweden Specimens from Kristineberg, Sweden	Fox and Wing- field (1937)	
	10	Not specified	(Same as above)	Endogenous							0.065 ^a					
<i>Pandalus montagui</i> Pink shrimp	6	Not specified	Dorsal extensor abdomi- nal muscle	Endogenous							0.040 ^a			Specimens from Kristineberg, Sweden Specimens from Kristineberg, Sweden Specimens from Plymouth, England Specimens from Plymouth, England	Fox and Wing- field (1937)	
	10	Not specified	(Same as above)	Endogenous							0.070 ^a					
	10	Not specified	(Same as above)	Endogenous							0.077 ^a					
	16	Not specified	(Same as above)	Endogenous							0.094 ^a					
<i>Panopeus herbstii</i> Mud crab	27	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		32	♂ + ♀					0.319 ^a				Vernberg (1956)
			Gill	Endogenous	17	0.314 ^a										
			Gill	Endogenous	15	0.325 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	32	0.536 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	18	0.565 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	12	0.552 ^a										
<i>Panulirus argus</i> Spiny lobster	25	Warburg	Midgut gland	Endogenous		4						3.0				Robbie (1949) ^t
			Leg nerve	Endogenous	5	1.1										
			Leg muscle	Endogenous	2	1.0										
<i>Pugettia producta</i> Kelp crab	15	Warburg	Midgut gland; Slices	Endogenous		61	♂ + ♀									Belding, Field, Weymouth, and Allen (1942) ^t
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	28	1.92										
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	33	1.57										
<i>Sesarma cinereum</i> (formerly <i>Sesarma cinerea</i>) Marsh crab	27	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		10						0.911 ^a				Vernberg (1956)
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	14	0.357 ^a										
<i>Uca minax</i> Red-jointed fiddler crab	27	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		33	♂ + ♀					0.373 ^a				Vernberg (1956)
			Gill	Endogenous	26	0.359 ^a										
			Gill	Endogenous	7	0.422 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	41	0.383 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	32	0.419 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	9	0.255 ^a										
<i>Uca pugilator</i> Fiddler crab	27	Warburg	Gill	Endogenous		27	♂ + ♀					0.550 ^a				Veraberg (1956)
			Gill	Endogenous	15	0.613 ^a										
			Gill	Endogenous	12	0.471 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	34	0.360 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	24	0.401 ^a										
			Midgut gland	Endogenous	10	0.263 ^a										

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 μm .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE	
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram			Enzymatic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
Insecta															
<i>Acheta domesticus</i> (formerly <i>Gryllus domesticus</i>) House cricket	30	Fenn	Fat body: Residues (mitochondria)	α -Ketoglutarate				Nymph		30.6				Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Young (1959) ^t
<i>Apis mellifera</i> Honeybee	37	Warburg	Flight muscle: Mitochondria (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Citrate (1×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) <i>Iso</i> Citrate (1.3×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (1×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Succinate (1×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Malate (1×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Fumarate (1×10^{-3} M ^{a,c})					3.7 ^a 3.6 ^a 1.8 ^a 3.0 ^a 2.6 ^a 2.9 ^a				All assays: Cytochrome <i>c</i> (2.7×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) present All assays: Protein determination by method of Weichselbaum (1946)	Hoskins, Chel-delin, and New-burgh (1959) ^t	
<i>Belostoma</i> spp. Giant water bug	25	Volumetric micro-respirometer (see Scholander, 1942)	Flight muscle (teased) Leg muscle (coxal levator, teased)	Endogenous Endogenous	10-20 mg. wet wt. 10-20 mg. wet wt.	3 3		Adult Adult			1.16 0.308	4.23 1.43		In Wilder and Smith saline In Wilder and Smith saline	Pérez-González and Edwards (1954) ^t
<i>Blattella germanica</i> German cockroach	30	Fenn	Fat body: Residues (mitochondria)	α -Ketoglutarate				Nymph		10.0				Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Young (1959) ^t
<i>Bombyx mori</i> Silkworm	30	Manometer	Midgut: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Succinate (0.045 M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (5.5×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) + <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (4.5×10^{-3} M ^{a,c})				5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva	27 ^a 68 ^a 46 ^a 32 ^a 12.3 ^a 29.4 ^a					In distilled water In sucrose (0.25 M) In NaCl (0.125 M) In KCl (0.125 M) All assays: Nitrogen determination by micro-Kjeldahl procedure	Ito, Horie, and Ishikawa (1958) ^t
			Midgut: Mitochondria (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.045 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.045 M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.045 M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (5.5×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) + <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (4.5×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (5.5×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) + <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (4.5×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (5.5×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) + <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (4.5×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (5.5×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) + <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (4.5×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (2.5×10^{-3} M ^{a,c}) Cytochrome <i>c</i> (2.5×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) Succinate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Fumarate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Malate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) α -Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^{a,c}) Citrate (0.01 M ^{a,c})				5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva 5th instar larva	15.6 ^a 14.0 ^a 25.8 ^a 139.4 ^a 37.5 ^a 161.3 ^a 31.5 14.4 229 158 122 101 35				Fractionating medium: KCl (0.9%) Sucrose (0.25 M) KCl (0.9%) + EDTA (0.01 M) KCl (0.9%) Sucrose (0.25 M) KCl (0.9%) + EDTA (0.01 M) Without cyanide With cyanide (1×10^{-3} M) All assays: Nitrogen determination by micro-Kjeldahl procedure		

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^c Final concentration.

^d Decrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution

^cDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.

 $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$
$$e - \Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein/min.}$$

^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplosum, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).

¹Δ log [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.
$$J \Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$$
$$k \text{ Activity/mg. N when standard activity} = \frac{\Delta \log \{CvFe^{++}\}}{\text{final tissue dilution}}$$
$$\frac{\Delta \log (CyFe^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$$
¹Activity/mg. protein when activity = 100
$$\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$$
 $\text{mm}^4 \text{ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ $^n\text{m}\mu\text{ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1}\text{min.}^{-1}$ ^c μ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹

^PMoles cytochrome *c* reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome *c* taken as 2.8×10^{-7} cm.²/mol.).

^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.
^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^s Moles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.

[†]Additional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymotic Activity			
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight				
<i>Calliphora erythro- cephala</i> Bluebottle fly	25	Differential manometer	Flight muscle: Sarcosomes	α-Ketoglutarate	Sarcosomal protein content: 1.0-1.5 mg.			Adult: 1-7 da.		18.6				All assays: P/O ratios in original paper All assays: Method of protein determi- nation not specified	Lewis and Slater (1954) ^t	
			Flight muscle: Sarcosomes	α-Ketoglutarate	(Same as above)			Adult: 8-10 da.		9.4						
			Flight muscle: Sarcosomes	α-Ketoglutarate	(Same as above)			Adult: 15-17 da.		12.0						
<i>Calliphora erythro- cephala</i> Bluebottle fly	25	Differential manometer	Flight muscle: Sarcosomes	α-Ketoglutarate	Sarcosomal protein content: 1.0-1.5 mg	5		Adult: 1-2 da.		17.4 ^a				All assays: P/O ratios in original paper All assays: Method of protein determi- nation not specified	Slater and Lewis (1954) ^t	
			Flight muscle: Sarcosomes	α-Ketoglutarate	(Same as above)	2		Adult: 9 da.		8.8 ^a						
<i>Corpocapso pomonella</i> (cited as <i>Cydio pomonella</i>) Codling moth	20	Warburg	Muscle Muscle Muscle	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		7 5 60- 120 ^a	♀ ♂ ♂	Larva Larva Larva				0.972 ^a 0.785 ^a		R.Q. 1.17	Graham (1946) ^t	
			Fat body	Endogenous		7	♀	Larva				0.607 ^a		Based on total dry weight		
			Fat body	Endogenous		7	♀	Larva				1.228 ^a		Based on defatted dry weight		
			Fat body	Endogenous		5	♂	Larva				0.544 ^a		Based on total dry weight		
			Fat body	Endogenous		5	♂	Larva				1.100 ^a		Based on defatted dry weight		
			Fat body	Endogenous		60- 120 ^a		Larva						R.Q. 1.22		
<i>Galleria mellonella</i> Greater wax moth	30	Fenn	Fat body: Residues (mitochondria)	α-Ketoglutarate				Larva		26.2				Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Young (1959) ^t	
<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> (formerly <i>Platy- samia cecropia</i>) Cecropia moth	25	Warburg												All assays: Method of nitrogen deter- mination not spe- cified	Sanborn and Williams (1950) ^t	
			Midgut: Washed homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.013 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (4.8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)				Larva	29					Without malonate		
			(Same as above)	Succinate (0.013 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (4.8 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)				Larva	20					With malonate (0.01 M ^c)		
			(Same as above)	Ascorbate (0.014 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1.6 × 10 ⁻⁴ M ^c)				Larva	424					Without malonate		
			(Same as above)	Ascorbate (0.01 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1.6 × 10 ⁻⁴ M ^c)				Larva	306					With malonate (0.01 M ^c)		
<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> (formerly <i>Platy- samia cecreopia</i>) Cecropia moth	25	Warburg	Wing	Endogenous		4	♀	Diapausing pupa				5.1			Harvey (MS b)	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome *c* per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome *c* per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.¹ $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ² $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome } c \text{ reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome } c \text{ oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome *c* reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome *c* taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm.}^2 / \text{mol.}$.)^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.} / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

TABLE OF RESPIRATORY RATES OF INVERTEBRATE TISSUES

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ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> (formerly <i>Platysamia cecropia</i>) Cecropia moth	Not specified	Spectrophoto- meter	Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (3 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		2-4	Unchilled pupae: Time after pupation: 2-3 da.						<4	All assays: For units of enzymatic acti- vity, see footnote m All assays: Nitrogen determination by method of Kabat and Mayer (1948) All assays: With KCN (1 × 10 ⁻³ M ^c)	Shappirio and Williams (1957b) ^t
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		10 wks.					<2		
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (3 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		6-12	Chilled pupae: Length of chilling: 11 wks.						<6		
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		36 wks.				16			
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (3 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		6-12	Pupae chilled for 11 wks. and then re- turned to 25°C.: Time after return: 1 da.						<4		
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		5 da.				19			
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (3 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		2-4	Developing adults: Time after initiation of development: 2 da.						35		
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		7 da.				58			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		13-14 da.				74			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		18-19 da.				130			
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	DPNH (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		6-12	Unchilled pupae: Time after pupation: 2-3 wks.						<8		
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		10 wks.				<4			
				(Same as above)	DPNH (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)	6-12		2-3 wks.				96			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		10 wks.				51			
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	DPNH (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		6-12	Chilled pupae: Length of chilling: 5 wks.						<5		
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		37 wks.				4			
				(Same as above)	DPNH (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)	6-12		5 wks.				24			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	6-12		37 wks.				93			
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	DPNH (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)		2-4	Developing adults: Time after initiation of development: 2 da.						14		
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		9 da.				19			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		18-19 da.				27			
				(Same as above)	DPNH (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (7.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)	2-4		2 da.				180			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		9 da.				350			
				(Same as above)	(Same as above)	2-4		18-19 da.				240			

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome *c* per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome *c* per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ^g $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome } c] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome } c]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome } c \text{ reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome } c \text{ oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome *c* reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome *c* taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 / \text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 $\mu\text{m.}$ ^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate	DPNH (7.5×10^{-5} M ^c) + cytochrome c (3×10^{-5} M ^c)		2-4		Unchilled pupae: Time after pupation: 2-3 da.					100	All assays: For units of enzymatic activity, see footnote m	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		10 wks.					16	All assays: Nitrogen determination by method of Kabat and Mayer (1948)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		2-3 da.					63	All assays: With KCN (1×10^{-3} M)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		10 wks.					10	With antimycin A (1.2 µg./ml.) (Same as above)	
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate	DPNH (7.5×10^{-5} M ^c) + cytochrome c (3×10^{-5} M ^c)		6-12		Chilled pupae: Length of chilling: 5 wks.					56		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		36 wks.					110		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		5 wks.					39	With antimycin A (1.2 µg./ml.)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		36 wks.					89	(Same as above)	
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate	DPNH (7.5×10^{-5} M ^c) + cytochrome c (3×10^{-5} M ^c)		6-12		Pupae chilled for 11 wks. and then returned to 25°C.: Time after return: 1 da.					44		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		5 da.					89		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		1 da.					35	With antimycin A (1.2 µg./ml.)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		6-12		5 da.					48	(Same as above)	
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate	DPNH (7.5×10^{-5} M ^c) + cytochrome c (3×10^{-5} M ^c)		2-4		Developing adults: Time after initiation of development: 2 da.					52		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		7 da.					270		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		13-14 da.					160		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		18-19 da.					440		
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		2 da.					38	With antimycin A (1.2 µg./ml.)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		7 da.					220	(Same as above)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		13-14 da.					140	(Same as above)	
			(Same as above)	(Same as above)		2-4		18-19 da.					100	(Same as above)	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.

^bInitial concentration.

^cFinal concentration.

^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.

^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.

¹ $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt./min.}$

² $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$

^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasma, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collogenous component).

ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein/min.}$

^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$

^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.

^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.

^mµmoles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹

ⁿµmoles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹

^oµmoles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹

^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8×10^{-4} cm.²/mol.).

^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mµ.

^rO. D./mg. protein/min.

^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.

^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE							
PHYLUM Class <i>Scientific name</i> Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram						Enzymatic Activity						
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight									
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above)	Cytochrome c (2×10^{-5} M ^c) (Same as above)		2-4 6-12		Unchilled pupae: Time after pupation: 2-3 da. 10 wks.					520 270	All assays: For units of enzymatic activity, see footnote o All assays: Nitrogen determination by method of Kabat and Mayer (1948)							
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above)	Cytochrome c (2×10^{-5} M ^c) (Same as above)		6-12 6-12		Chilled pupae: Length of chilling: 11 wks. 36 wks.					1200 220								
			Wing epithelium: Homogenate (Same as above)	Cytochrome c (2×10^{-5} M ^c) (Same as above)		6-12 6-12	Pupae chilled for 11 wks. and then returned to 25° C.: Time after return: 1 da. 5 da.					360 890									
			Wing epithelium Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Cytochrome c (2×10^{-5} M ^c) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)		2-4 2-4 2-4 2-4	Developing adults: Time after initiation of development: 2 da. 7 da. 13-14 da. 18-19 da.					1000 2000 1200 1400									
			<i>Hydrophilus ater</i> Water scavenger beetle	25	Volumetric micro-respirometer (see Scholander 1942)	Flight muscle (teased)	Endogenous	10-20 mg. wet wt.	6		Adult					1.91	5.71		In Wilder and Smith saline	Pérez-González and Edwards (1954) ^t	
						Leg muscle (coxal levator, teased)	Endogenous	10-20 mg. wet wt.	6		Adult					0.416	1.91		In Wilder and Smith saline		
<i>Leucophaea maderae</i> Madeira cockroach	38	Warburg	Thoracic muscle: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.2 M) + cytochrome c (2×10^{-5} M ^c) Cytochrome c (8.7×10^{-5} M ^c) + ascorbic acid (0.0114 M ^c)			♀	Adult: Various ages				199			McShan, Kramer, and Schlegel (1954) ^t						
							♀	Adult: 30 da.				1770									
<i>Leucophaea maderae</i> Madeira cockroach	26	Warburg	Thoracic muscle (teased)	Endogenous	ca. 150 mg. wet wt.	11	♂	With corpora allata Without corpora allata				3.25		In Belar's solution	Samuels (1956)						
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	ca. 150 mg. wet wt.	10	♀				3.35	(Same as above)									
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	ca. 150 mg. wet wt.	18				3.50	(Same as above)										
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	ca. 150 mg. wet wt.	18			4.26	(Same as above)											
<i>Locusta migratoria</i> Migratory locust	32	Manometer	Muscle: Suspension	Endogenous	Tissue equiv. to 1 mg. N		♂ ♀	Adult	40 ^a -150 ^a					All assays: P/O ratios in original paper All assays: Method of nitrogen determination not specified	Rees (1954) ^t						
			(Same as above)	Succinate (0.033 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1×10^{-5} M ^c)	Tissue equiv. to 1 mg. N		♂ ♀	Adult	320 ^a												
			Sarcosomes	Succinate (0.033 M ^c) + cytochrome c (1×10^{-5} M ^c)	Sarcosomes equiv. to 0.3 mg. N		♂ ♀	Adult	1093 ^a												

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}] / \text{mg. wet wt.} / \text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collogenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}] / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}] / \text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 / \text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.} / \text{mg. protein} / \text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apporotus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Melonoplus differ- entialis</i> Differential locust	23	Differential volumeter (see Rotta and Stannard, 1939)	Muscle of hind femur	Endogenous		29		Adult			0.197 ^a			R.Q. 0.82	Gilmour (1941)
	23														
<i>Melanoplus femur- rubrum</i> Red-legged grass- hopper	23	Differential volumeter (see Rotta and Stannard, 1939)	Muscle of hind femur	Endogenous		26		Adult			0.180 ^a				Gilmour (1941)
<i>Musca domestico</i> House fly	25	Warburg	Muscle: Homogenate	Endogenous	10-15 mg. dry wt./ml.		♂ ♀	Adult			4.0		All assays: Cytochrome c (2.5 × 10 ⁻³ M ^{a,c}) present	Sacktor (1955) ^t	
			(Same as above)	Hexoses (0.13 M ^{a,c})	(Same as above)		♂ ♀	Adult			7.8				
			Muscle: Soluble fraction (sarcoplasm)	Endogenous			♂ ♀	Adult			0.6 ^a				
			Muscle: Particulate fraction	Endogenous	Equiv. to 10-15 mg. dry wt./ml.		♂ ♀	Adult			0.8 ^a				
			(Same as above)	Succinate (0.13 M ^{a,c})	(Same as above)		♂ ♀	Adult			5.3 ^a				
			(Same as above)	Fumarate (0.13 M ^{a,c})	(Same as above)		♂ ♀	Adult			8.3 ^a				
<i>Periplaneta americano</i> American cockroach	25	Warburg	Leg muscle (teased)	Endogenous	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.	10	♂	Adult			5.04		In Belar-phosphate buffer (Same as above)	Barron and Tah- misian (1948) ^t	
			(Same as above)	Endogenous	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.	16	♀	Adult			2.62				
			(Same as above)	Glucose (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.	16	♂	Adult			5.14		R.Q. 0.96 ^a . In Belar- phosphate buffer		
			(Same as above)	Glucose (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.	18	♀	Adult			3.56				
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♂	Adult			8.2		In Belar-phosphate buffer (Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	Pyruvate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♀	Adult			4.2				
			(Same as above)	Citrate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♂	Adult			5.6		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	Citrate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♀	Adult			3.6		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	α-Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♂	Adult			8.9		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	α-Ketoglutarate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♀	Adult			5.5		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	Malate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♂	Adult			8.3		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	Malate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♀	Adult			5.9		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♂	Adult			12.8		(Same as above)		
			(Same as above)	Succinate (0.01 M ^c)	ca. 200 mg. wet wt.		♀	Adult			5.4		(Same as above)		

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.¹ $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ² $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).¹ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ² $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$ ^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm.}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 $\mu\text{m.}$ ^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE				SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM	Class	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity	
Scientific name	Common name									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight		
<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American cockroach	Not specified	Spectrophotometer	Homogenate of: Nerve cord Brain Muscle Heart Fat body Testes Accessory glands Foregut Midgut Hindgut Malpighian tubules	Cytochrome c (1.3×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	 ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀	 Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult					2.11 3.38 6.80 2.55 0.87 1.39 0.36 2.02 2.38 4.08 1.44	All assays: For units of enzymatic activity, see footnote k All assays: Nitrogen determination by modified micro-Kjeldahl procedure (see Folin and Farmer, 1912)	Sacktor and Bodestein (1952) ^l
<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American cockroach	38	Warburg	Coxal muscle: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.0187 M) Succinate (0.187 M) Succinate (0.187 M) + malonate (3.3×10^{-4} M)	3 mg. wet wt. 3 mg. wet wt. 3 mg. wet wt.		♂ ♂ ♂	Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo.			158 302 207		Cytochrome c (3.2×10^{-5} M) present (Same as above) (Same as above)	Harvey and Beck (1953) ^l
				Coxal muscle: Homogenate (Same as above)	Cytochrome c (0.8×10^{-5} M) Cytochrome c (9.4×10^{-5} M)	3 mg. wet wt. 3 mg. wet wt.		♂ ♂	Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo.			231 274		Succinate (0.11 M) present (Same as above)	
				Coxal muscle: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.11 M) + cytochrome c (3.2×10^{-5} M) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	3 mg. wet wt. 3 mg. wet wt. 3 mg. wet wt. 3 mg. wet wt.		♂ ♂ ♂ ♀	Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo.			261 249 162 8		With antimycin A: 0.001 µg./flask 0.01 µg./flask 0.03 µg./flask 0.05 µg./flask	
				Coxal muscle: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.1 M) Cytochrome c (4.78×10^{-5} M) + ascorbate (0.026 M ^b)	3 mg. wet wt. 0.75 mg. wet wt.		♂ ♂	Adult: 2-4 mo. Adult: 2-4 mo.			187 1520		With KCN (0.02 M ^b)	
<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American cockroach	30	Warburg	Leg muscle: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Succinate (0.025 - 0.05 M) + cytochrome c (1×10^{-5} M) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)		14 12 6 7	♂ ♀ ♂ ♀	Adult: 10-20 da. Adult: 10-20 da. Adult: 95-185 da. Adult: 95-185 da.	648 167 638 172		14.5 3.4 16.2 3.8		All assays: Nitrogen determination by method of Ma and Zuazaga (1942)	Allen and Richards (1954) ^l
<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American cockroach	27	Warburg	Four coxal muscles: Homogenate	Cytochrome c (8.4×10^{-5} M ^{a,c}) + ascorbate (0.4 M ^{a,c})	30 mg. wet wt. (10 mg. dry wt.)	50	♂					3.6 ^a 6.6 ^a		Morrison and Brown (1954) ^l
<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American cockroach	25	Volumetric microrespirometer (see Scholander, 1942)	Flight muscle (teased) (Same as above) Leg muscle (coxal levator, teased) (Same as above)	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous	10-20 mg. wet wt. 10-20 mg. wet wt. 10-20 mg. wet wt. 10-20 mg. wet wt.	3 3 5 3	♂ ♀ ♂ ♀	Adult Adult Adult Adult			1.88 1.21 1.55 1.04	7.30 4.54 6.2 4.41	In Wilder and Smith saline (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Pérez-González and Edwards (1954) ^l

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^l $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^k $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^mMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁿ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^o $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^mmM moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmM moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omM moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8×10^{-3} cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mµ^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	"Room temp."	Spectrophoto- meter	Leg muscle: Homogenate (Same as above) (Same as above)	Cytochrome c Cytochrome c Cytochrome c			♀ ♀ ♀	Adult Adult Adult					0.156 0.174 0.087	All assays: For units of enzymatic acti- vity, see footnote j Homogenate diluted 1:10,000 Homogenate (1:10,000) in alcohol (10%) Homogenate (1:10,000) in alcohol (10%) + DDT (1×10^{-3} M)	Ludwig, Barsa, and Cali (1955) ^t
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	Not specified	Spectrophoto- meter	Homogenate of: Muscle Foregut Midgut Hindgut Malpighian tubules Fat body Brain Nerve cord Homogenate of: Muscle Foregut Midgut Hindgut Malpighian tubules Fat body Brain Nerve cord	Cytochrome c (2×10^{-5} M) + succinate (1.5×10^{-4} M) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	10 10 10 10 20 10 20 10 10 10 10 10 20 10 20 10	♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂	Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult					0.177 0.034 0.045 0.125 0.054 0.063 0.033 0.033 0.045 0.054 0.038 0.066 0.029 0.049 0.026 0.019	All assays: For units of enzymatic acti- vity, see footnote l All assays: With KCN (1×10^{-3} M) All assays: Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951) as modified by Sacktor, Thomas, Moser, and Block (1953)	Sacktor and Thomas (1955)	
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	25	Warburg	Metathorax Metathorax Metathorax Prothorax Mesothorax Metathorax Abdomen	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		8 6 6 4 4 4 4	♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂	Adult Nymph Adult Adult Adult Adult			0.63 ^a 0.44 ^a 0.46 ^a 0.88 ^a 0.80 ^a 0.54 ^a 0.61 ^a		} Same 4 animals	Kubišta (1956)	
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	30	Warburg	Leg and wing muscle destined to be pigmented ("pink"): Homogenate Leg and wing pigmented ("pink") muscle: Homogenate Leg and wing non-pig- mented ("white") muscle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.05 M) + cytochrome c (1×10^{-5} M) Succinate (0.05 M) + cytochrome c (1×10^{-5} M) Succinate (0.05 M) + cytochrome c (1×10^{-5} M)	7.5 mg. wet wt. 7.5 mg. wet wt. 7.5 mg. wet wt.		♂ ♂ ♂	Adult: 1-5 da. Adult: 15-65 da. Adult: 1-60 da.			29 68 10.4			Brooks (1957) ^t	

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]/\text{mg. wet wt.}/\text{min.}$ ^g $-\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For axoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log [\text{ferricytochrome c}]/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^j $\Delta \log [\text{CyFe}^{++}]/\text{min.}$ ^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t} (\text{min.})$.^m $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$
ⁿ $\mu\text{moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$
^o $\mu\text{moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)}^{-1} \text{ min.}^{-1}$
^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{mol.}$).^qD. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 m μ .^r $\Delta \text{O. D.}/\text{mg. protein}/\text{min.}$ ^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL		PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS				REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. ° C.	Method and Apparatus	Tissue and Type of Preparation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stage, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymatic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
			Leg and wing muscle anatomically identical with "pink" muscle of older adult males: Homogenate Leg and wing pigmented ("pink"): muscle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.05 M) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M) Succinate (0.05 M) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M)	7.5 mg. wet wt. 7.5 mg. wet wt.		♀ ♂	Adult: 1-70 da. Nymph				13.0 9.2			
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	Not specified	Warburg	Fat body: Homogenate (Same as above) Fat body: Mitochondria	Succinate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Ascorbate + cytochrome <i>c</i> Ascorbate + cytochrome <i>c</i>					S3 150 ^a 700 ^a					All assays: Nitrogen determination by microdiffusion (see Conway, 1950)	Nelson (1958)
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	29-30	Spectrophoto- meter	Fat body: Homogenate Fat body: Homogenate	Malate Malate	10 µg. wet wt. 10 µg. wet wt.		♂ ♀	Nymph Nymph					1.63 × 10 ⁻³ 1.21 × 10 ⁻³	For units of enzyma- tic activity, see footnote s	Young (1958)
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> American cockroach	30	Warburg	Fat body: Homogenate (Same as above) Fat body: Residues (mitochondria) (Same as above)	Endogenous Succinate α-Ketoglutarate <i>iso</i> Citrate				Nymph Nymph Nymph Nymph		1.8 5.5 18.8 8.3				All assays: Protein determination by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Young (1959) ^t
<i>Phormia regina</i> Black blow fly	25	Warburg	Muscle: Sarcosomes (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above) (Same as above)	Ascorbate + cytochrome <i>c</i> (Same as above) Succinate (0.013 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) (Same as above) Malate (0.04 M) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (4 × 10 ⁻⁵ M) (Same as above) Succinate (0.013 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c) (Same as above)				Adult: 1 da. Adult: 3-22 da. Adult: 21 da. Adult: 26 da. Adult: 13 da. Adult: 19 da. Adult: 5 da. Adult: 9 da.	7900 ^a 4000 ^a — 4500 ^a 1172 1780 461 726 708 1420				All assays: Nitrogen determination by semimicro-Kjeldahl technique	Watanabe and Williams (1951) ^t	
<i>Sarcophaga bullata</i> Fleshfly	30	Warburg	Thoracic muscle, includ- ing flight muscle: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.05 M) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ M) (Same as above)	2.5-5.0 mg./ml. wet wt. (Same as above)	9 5	♂ ♀	Adult: 4-8 da. Adult: 4-8 da.	778 814		15.0 15.6			All assays: Nitrogen determination by method of Ma and Zuazaga (1942)	Allen and Richards (1954) ^t
<i>Sceliphron cementarius</i> Mud dauber wasp	38	Warburg	Flight muscle: Homogenate	Succinate (0.2 M ^c) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (2 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^c)			♀	Adult				128			Kramer (1954)
<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> Desert locust	10	Spectrophotometer	Fat body: Homogenate	DPNH (2.5 × 10 ⁻⁴ M) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (2.4 × 10 ⁻⁵ M ^a)									7 × 10 ⁻⁹	For units of enzyma- tic activity, see footnote p With KCN (9 × 10 ⁻⁴ M)	Kilby and Neville (1957) ^t

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome *c* per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome *c* per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^f $\Delta \log$ [cytochrome *c*]/mg. wet wt./min.^g $-\Delta \log$ [ferricytochrome *c*]/mg. protein/min.^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱ $\Delta \log$ [ferricytochrome *c*]/mg. protein/min.^j $\Delta \log$ [CyFe⁺⁺]/min.^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{++})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$ ^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{cytochrome } c)}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$ ^mmM moles cytochrome *c* reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmM moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omM moles cytochrome *c* oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome *c* reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome *c* taken as 2.8×10^{-2} cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rO. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

ANIMAL	PROCEDURE					SPECIMEN			RESULTS					REMARKS	REFERENCE
PHYLUM Class Scientific name Common name	Temp. °C.	Method and Apporatus	Tissue and Type of Preporation	Endogenous Respiration or Substrate Added	Amount of Tissue	No.	Sex	Stoge, Size, or Age	Microliters of Oxygen per Hour per Milligram				Enzymotic Activity		
									Nitrogen	Protein	Wet Weight	Dry Weight			
<i>Schistocerca infumato</i> South American locust	25	Volumetric microrespi- rometer (see Scholander, 1942)	Flight muscle (teased) Leg muscle (coxal leva- tor, teased)	Endogenous Endogenous	10-20 mg. wet wt. 10-20 mg. wet wt.	4 3		Adult Adult			1.67 1.22			In Wilder and Smith saline In Wilder and Smith saline	Pérez-González and Edwards (1954) [†]
<i>Tachycines asynomorus</i> (formerly <i>Diestram- mena japonica</i>) Japanese or green- house stone cricket	25	Warburg	Femur, intact Femur, intact Femur, cut	Endogenous Endogenous Endogenous		6 7 7					0.16 ^a 0.16 ^a 0.23 ^a			Gas phase: Air O ₂ O ₂	Kubiřta (1956)
<i>Teleo polyphemus</i> Polyphemus moth	25	Warburg	Wing	Endogenous		3	♀	Pupa				3.2			Harvey (MSb)
<i>Tenebrio molitor</i> Yellow mealworm	30	Warburg	Flight and leg muscle: Homogenate (Same as above)	Succinate (0.25–0.75M) + cytochrome <i>c</i> (1.5–3 × 10 ⁻⁶ M) (Same as above)		10 8	♂ ♀	Adult: 15-30 da. Adult: 15-30 da.	963 1115		14.6 15.5			All assays: Nitrogen determination by method of Ma and Zuazaga (1942)	Allen and Richards (1954) [†]
<i>Tenebrio molitor</i> Yellow mealworm	30	Fenn	Fat body: Residues (mitochondria)	α-Ketoglutarate				Larva		61.8				Protein determina- tion by method of Lowry <i>et al.</i> (1951)	Young (1959) [†]
ECHINODERMATA															
Holothuroidea															
<i>Isostichopus badionotus</i> (formerly <i>Stichopus mōbii</i>) Sea cucumber	25	Warburg	Intestine Branchial tree	Endogenous Endogenous		12 11						0.7 0.6			Robbie (1949) [†]
<i>Thyone</i> sp. Sea cucumber	25	Warburg	Muscle: Thin sheets or slices	Glucose (0.011 M ^a)		30					0.0314 ^a				Villee, Lichten- stein, Nathanson, and Rolander (1950)

^aEstimated or calculated from available data.^bInitial concentration.^cFinal concentration.^dDecrease in log of molar concentration of oxidized cytochrome c per minute for 1:150 tissue dilution.^eDecrease in log of molar concentration of reduced cytochrome c per minute for 1:100 tissue dilution.^fΔ log [cytochrome c]/mg. wet wt./min.^g-Δ log [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.^hMoles substrate converted/kilo protein/hour (For oxoplasm, protein = total protein; for sheath, protein of non-collagenous component).ⁱΔ log [ferricytochrome c]/mg. protein/min.^jΔ log [CyFe³⁺]/min.^kActivity/mg. N when standard activity = $\frac{\Delta \log (\text{CyFe}^{3+})}{\Delta t} \times \frac{\text{final tissue dilution}}{100}$.^lActivity/mg. protein when activity = $\frac{\Delta \log [\text{cytochrome c}]}{\Delta t (\text{min.})}$.^mmμ moles cytochrome c reduced (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹ⁿmμ moles DPNH oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^omμ moles cytochrome c oxidized (mg. N)⁻¹ min.⁻¹^pMoles cytochrome c reduced/mg. tissue/5 min. at 10°C. (extinction coefficient of reduced cytochrome c taken as 2.8 × 10⁻³ cm.²/mol.).^qO. D. of clear supernatant when measured at 520 mμ.^rΔ O. D./mg. protein/min.^sMoles DPN reduced/g. wet wt./hr.^tAdditional respiratory data on invertebrate tissues present in original paper and not included in Section 2.

Section 3: ANALYSIS OF DATA

EFFECTS OF CERTAIN INHIBITORS ON RESPIRATORY RATE

2, 4-DINITROPHENOL (DNP)

Effect: Respiration maximally stimulated by the concentration of DNP that produces maximal inhibition of ciliary activity; this effect noted in:

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea virginica: Mantle; Maroney, Barber, and Wilbur, 1957

Mytilus: Gill; Weller and Ronkin, 1952

Effect: Rise in respiratory rate; this effect noted in:

Aschelminthes

Nematoda

Ascaris lumbricoides: Muscle; Chin and Bueding, 1954

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Pinctada martensii: Gill; Kawai, 1957

Effect: Stability of rate of esterification of phosphate in suspension to which DNP has been added; suggests that the phosphorylations result from anaerobic reactions; this effect noted in:

Mollusca

Gastropoda

Helix pomatia: Midgut gland; Rees, 1953

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

Effect: Photoreversible inhibition of respiration, i.e., inhibition of respiration by CO in darkness but not in light; strongly suggests the involvement of cytochrome oxidase in the electron transport system; this effect noted in:

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea gigas: Gill, mantle; Kawai, 1958

Cephalopoda

Octopus macropus: Salivary gland; Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti, 1958

CYANIDE

Effect: Inhibition of endogenous respiration; may indicate the involvement of cytochrome oxidase in the electron transport system; effect noted in:

Porifera

Demospongia

Cinachyra cavernosa, *Dysidea crawshayi*, *Geodia gibberosa*, *Ircinia fasciculata*, *Lissodendoryx isodictyalis*, *Pseudaxinella rosacea*, *Spheciospongia* sp., *Tedania ignis*, *Terpios fugax*, *Tethya aurantia*: Slices; Robbie, 1949

Coelenterata

Hydrozoa

Physalia physalis: Tentacles; Robbie, 1949

Anthozoa

Condylactis gigantea: Tentacles; Robbie, 1949

Gorgonia flabellum: Branches; Robbie, 1949

Plexaura flexuosa: Slices; Robbie, 1949

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea virginica: Mantle; Jodrey and Wilbur, 1955

Isognomon alata: Gill; Robbie, 1949

Mercenaria mercenaria: Gill, mantle, adductor muscle; Hopkins, 1949

Pinctada martensii: Gill; Kawai, 1957. Heart; Navez, Crawford, Benedict, and DuBois, 1941

Cephalopoda

Loligo pealeii: Gill; also retina, lens and "cornea" of eye; Robbie, 1949

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Panulirus argus: Leg nerve, leg muscle, midgut gland; Robbie, 1949

Effect: Inhibition of endogenous respiration and complete or partial reversal of this inhibition by methylene blue; suggests the involvement of cytochrome oxidase; this effect noted in:

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea gigas: Mantle, gill; Kawai, 1958

Cristaria plicata: Gill; Higashi and Kawai, 1959

Hyriopsis schlegelii: Gill; Higashi and Kawai, 1959

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Homarus americanus: Leg nerves and nerve cord; Chang, 1931

Effect: Inhibition of endogenous respiration by cyanide but the inhibition not reversible by methylene blue; suggests that some terminal oxidase other than cytochrome oxidase may be involved in electron transport; this effect noted in:

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea gigas: Gill; Okamura, 1959

Crassostrea virginica: Mantle; Jodrey and Wilbur, 1955

ANTIMYCIN A

Effect: Inhibition of respiration because the oxidation of succinate via the pathway involving the Slater factor is blocked; this effect noted in:

Arthropoda

Insecta

Hyalophora cecropia: Wing epithelium of pupa and adult, Shappirio and Williams, 1957b

Periplaneta americana: Coxal muscles of legs of adult; Harvey and Beck, 1953

COMPARISON OF RESPIRATORY RATES OF VARIOUS TISSUES

The following studies are concerned with the comparative endogenous respiratory rates of various tissues of invertebrates; *the results of no study are given here in their entirety.*

Mollusca

Gastropoda

Helix pomatia: Cerebral ganglion > midgut gland > muscle of foot; Kerkut and Laverack, 1957

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea gigas: Gill > heart > mantle; Kawai, 1959

Cristaria plicata: Gill > heart > mantle > adductor muscle; Higashi and Kawai, 1959

Gryphaea angulata: Gill > midgut gland > mantle > muscle; Chapheau, 1932

Hyriopsis schlegelii: Gill > heart > mantle > adductor muscle; Higashi and Kawai, 1959

Mercenaria mercenaria: Gill > mantle > muscle; Hopkins, 1946

Pinctada martensii: Gill > midgut gland > muscle of foot; Kawai, 1957

Cephalopoda

Octopus vulgaris: Optic ganglion > branchial heart > gill > central heart > midgut gland > mantle muscle; Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti, 1958

Arthropoda

Merostomata

Limulus polyphemus: Forebrain > foregut > optic nerve (axon) > muscle > optic nerve (sheath); Shapiro, 1937

Crustacea

Callinectes sapidus: Midgut gland > gill; Vernberg, 1956

Clibinarius vittatus: Midgut gland > gill; Vernberg, 1956

Lobster (sci. name not given): Midgut gland > muscle; Kermack, Lees, and Wood, 1954

Libinia dubia: Midgut gland > gill; Vernberg, 1956

Menippe mercenaria: Midgut gland > gill; Vernberg, 1956

Ocypode quadrata: Gill > midgut gland; Vernberg, 1956

Panopeus herbstii: Midgut gland > gill; Vernberg, 1956

Sesarma cinereum: Gill > midgut gland; Vernberg, 1956

Uca minax: Midgut gland > gill in male; gill > midgut gland in female; Vernberg, 1956

Uca pugilator: Gill > midgut gland; Vernberg, 1956

Insecta

Belostoma spp.: Flight muscle of adult > leg muscle; Pérez-González and Edwards, 1954

Hydrophilus ater: Flight muscle of adult > leg muscle; Pérez-González and Edwards, 1954

Periplaneta americana: Flight muscle of adult > leg muscle; Pérez-González and Edwards, 1954

Schistocerca infumata: Flight muscle of adult > leg muscle; Pérez-González and Edwards, 1954

SEX DIFFERENCES IN RESPIRATORY RATE

The following studies deal in part with the differences in respiratory rate between males and females; in some cases the differences are slight.

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Callinectes sapidus: Midgut gland, gill; female > male; Vernberg, 1956

Libinia dubia: Midgut gland, gill; female > male; Vernberg, 1956

Menippe mercenaria: Midgut gland, gill; female > male; Vernberg, 1956

Ocypode quadrata: Midgut gland, gill; male > female; Vernberg, 1956

Panopeus herbstii: Midgut gland, male > female; gill, female > male; Vernberg, 1956

Pugettia producta: Midgut gland; male > female; Belding, Field, Weymouth, and Allen, 1942

Uca minax: Midgut gland, male > female; gill, female > male; Vernberg, 1956

Uca pugilator: Midgut gland, gill; male > female; Vernberg, 1956

Insecta

Carpocapsa pomonella: Muscle, fat body of larva; female > male; Graham, 1946

Leucophaea maderae: Thoracic muscle; rate of female approximately equal to rate of male; Samuels, 1956

Periplaneta americana: Leg muscle of adult; male > female; Barron and Tahmisian, 1948. Leg

muscle of adult; male > female; Allen and Richards, 1954. Flight and leg muscles of adult; male > female; Pérez-González and Edwards, 1954. Many tissues of adult; with exception of foregut, male > female; Sacktor and Thomas, 1955. Metathorax of adult; male > female; Kubišta, 1956. Fat body of nymph; male > female; Young, 1958
Sarcophaga bullata: Thoracic muscles of adult; female > male; Allen and Richards, 1954
Tenebrio molitor: Flight and leg muscles of adult; female > male; Allen and Richards, 1954

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE WITH AGE

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Crassostrea virginica: Adductor muscle; decline in endogenous respiratory rate with age (from shell length of 5.0 cm. to one of 14.7 cm.); Hopkins, 1930
Gryphaea angulata: Mantle, gill, muscle, midgut gland; decline in endogenous respiratory rate with age (from 10-15 mos. to 6 yrs.); Chapheau, 1932
Mercenaria mercenaria: Posterior adductor muscle; decline in endogenous respiratory rate with age (from shell length of 6.5 cm. to one of 9 cm.); Hopkins, 1930. Adductor muscle, mantle, gill; decline in endogenous respiratory rate with age (from 2-6 yrs. to 7-20 yrs.), except respiratory rate of gill tissue of both size classes essentially the same during winter and spring; Hopkins, 1946

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE DURING CRUSTACEAN MOLT CYCLE

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Carcinus maenas: Muscle; cyanide-insensitive respiration (with added fructose) lowest just before ecdysis, then rising during ecdysis and in the post-ecdysial, soft-shelled stage, with maximum rate during intermolt; no oxygen uptake in the absence of fructose or glucose; Krishnan, 1954
Gecarcinus lateralis: Integumentary tissues; endogenous respiration just before ecdysis 1.6 times that during intermolt period; Skinner (MS.)

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE DURING INSECT LIFE CYCLE

Arthropoda

Insecta

Calliphora erythrocephala: Flight muscle; α -ketoglutaric oxidase activity relatively high during first seven days after adult emergence, lower during eighth to tenth day, then up again at 15 to 17 days; Lewis and Slater, 1954; Slater and Lewis, 1954
Hyalophora cecropia: Wing epithelium; fall in the activity of several enzymes within 24 hours of pupation, and then a marked rise in their activity during adult development; Shappirio and Williams, 1957b
Periplaneta americana: Leg muscle; no marked difference in respiratory activity between 10- to 20-day adults and 95- to 185-day adults; Allen and Richards, 1954
Periplaneta americana: Leg and wing muscle, pigmented ("pink") or destined to be pigmented; respiratory activity low in nymphs, higher in 1- to 5-day adults, and still higher in 15- to 65-day adults; Brooks, 1957
Phormia regina: Muscle; cytochrome oxidase activity higher in 1-day adults than in 3- to 22-day adults; activity of certain other enzymes higher in older than in younger adults; Watanabe and Williams, 1951

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE WITH SEASON

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Mercenaria mercenaria: Gill, mantle, muscle; in general, endogenous respiratory rate highest in winter and early spring and lowest in August and September; Hopkins, 1946

Pinctada martensii: Gill; rise in endogenous respiratory rate from June to the middle of January; Kawai, 1957

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE WITH SALINITY

Mollusca

Pelecypoda

Mercenaria mercenaria: Gill, mantle, increase in endogenous respiratory rate with lowered salinity; adductor muscle, decrease in rate with lowered salinity; Hopkins, 1949

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Carcinus maenas: Gill; increase in endogenous respiratory rate with lowered salinity; Pieh, 1936

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS IONS ON RESPIRATORY RATE

Mollusca

Gastropoda

Helix aspersa: Heart; rise in endogenous respiratory rate with increasing concentration of K^+ ion, compared to the concentrations of Na^+ , Ca^{++} , and Mg^{++} ; Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki, 1950

Pelecypoda

Mytilus galloprovincialis: Ventricle of heart; same as above; Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki, 1950

Cephalopoda

Sepia officinalis: Nerve; same as above; Cardot, Faure, and Arvanitaki, 1950

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Libinia emarginata: Claw nerve; rise in endogenous respiratory rate with increasing concentration of K^+ ion to a maximum at 40 mM K^+ , then sharp drop in endogenous respiratory rate; Shanes and Hopkins, 1948

GRADIENT OF RESPIRATORY RATE ALONG LONG AXIS OF BODY

Annelida

Clitellata

Eisenia foetida: Viscera and body wall; U-shaped gradient in the endogenous respiratory rate and in succinoxidase activity along the long axis of the body; O'Brien, 1957

Octolasion cyaneum: Body wall; U-shaped gradient in succinoxidase activity; O'Brien, 1957

Arthropoda

Insecta

Periplaneta americana: Prothorax, mesothorax, metathorax, abdomen; decrease in endogenous respiratory rate from prothorax through metathorax, and then a rise in respiratory rate in abdomen; Kubiřta, 1956

GRADIENT OF RESPIRATORY RATE ALONG A NERVE

Arthropoda

Merostomata

Limulus polyphemus: Optic nerve; at 31° and 28° C., endogenous respiratory rate highest in

medial region of nerve, but at 16° C. rate highest in proximal region; endogenous respiratory rate at distal end lower than at proximal end; Guttman, 1935

Limulus polyphemus: Optic nerve; at 24° C., endogenous respiratory rate highest in medial region of nerve; gradient much more pronounced for axon than for sheath; Shapiro, 1937

RESPIRATORY RATE AFTER REMOVAL OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS

Arthropoda

Crustacea

Carcinus maenas: Muscle; respiration (with added succinate) lower after eyestalk removal, higher again after addition of eyestalk extract; Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer, 1952

Carcinus maenas: Muscle; cyanide-insensitive respiration (with added fructose) much lower than its pre-surgical level three days after eyestalk removal; remains low (but shows a gradual slight increase in level) up to 15 days after surgery; Krishnan, 1954

Homarus gammarus: Muscle; respiration (with added succinate) lower after eyestalk removal; Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer, 1952

Palaemon squilla: Muscle; respiration (with added succinate) lower after eyestalk removal, in some cases higher again after addition of eyestalk extract; Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer, 1952

Insecta

Leucophaea maderae: Thoracic muscle; endogenous respiration of animals without corpora allata 1.2 times that of animals with corpora allata; Samuels, 1956

RESPIRATORY RATE FOLLOWING INJURY

Arthropoda

Insecta

Tachycines asymmorus: Muscles of hind femur; endogenous respiratory rate of cut muscles 1.4 times that of the intact muscles; Kubišta, 1956

Section 4: DISCUSSION

In Section 2, data on tissue respiration in invertebrates are presented; in Section 3 some of these data plus others from the same investigations are analyzed. In the present section we

discuss the broader implications of certain studies presented here and suggest some conclusions regarding invertebrate tissue respiration that may be drawn from them.

ENZYMES OF CITRIC ACID CYCLE

Respiratory activity of a tissue preparation, or fraction thereof, when measured in the presence of added substrate, can be attributed solely to an enzyme acting on the added substrate only if controls are included to indicate any increment of respiratory activity due to action of other enzymes on other substrates that may result from oxidation of the original substrate. For example, in order to determine the authentic α -ketoglutaric dehydrogenase activity of insect sarcosomes, one should measure, as did Lewis and Slater (1954), the respiratory rate of the preparation first in the presence of α -ketoglutarate and subsequently in the presence of α -ketoglutarate plus malonate, the latter being a substance that inhibits succinic dehydrogenase. One may then attribute a difference in respiratory rate to authentic α -ketoglutaric dehydrogenase activity (although one must still recognize the possibility that, with malonate present, accumulation of succinate may affect the rate at which α -ketoglutarate is oxidized).

Without controls such as described above, one may not necessarily conclude that, because a particular citric cycle substrate is metabolized, only the enzyme acting specifically upon that substrate is being assayed. Other components of the chain of enzymes may be concerned with the reaction, and the assay may be a measure of their activity as well.

Consequently in Section 2 we make no mention of individual enzymes or enzyme systems. We indicate merely that a given assay measures endogenous respiration or, alternatively, respiration in the presence of added substrate or substrates.

Although the data of Section 2 do not always justify a conclusion regarding the activity of any *particular* enzyme of the citric acid cycle, nevertheless they clearly indicate that at least some enzymes of that cycle are present in the tissues of invertebrates.

For other reviews dealing with this subject, see Krebs (1954), Gumbman, Brown, and Tappel (1958), and Hammen and Osborne (1959).

CYTOCHROME SYSTEM

There is convincing evidence for the presence of cytochrome oxidase as the terminal oxidase in tissues of certain mollusks and arthropods (see data of Section 2; see also Shappirio and Williams, 1957a, 1957b; Tappel, 1960; Pablo and Tappel, 1961; Sacktor, 1961). The possibility that cytochrome oxidase may be part of the terminal electron transfer system of other invertebrates, including some sponges and coelenterates, is suggested by the work of Robbie

(1949). Cyanide sensitivity is usually taken to indicate that cytochrome oxidase and certain other enzymes may be involved in the terminal electron transport system. Except under unusual conditions (see pp. 82-83) cyanide insensitivity is generally considered evidence for the non-involvement of these enzymes. With cyanide as a respiratory poison, Robbie recorded marked inhibition of endogenous respiration in all invertebrate tissues so treated, with the exception

of the subumbrella of the jellyfish (*Cassiopea frondosa*) and the branchial tree of the sea cucumber (*Isostichopus badiotus*). Concentrations of cyanide employed by Robbie ranged from 1×10^{-2} to 1×10^{-5} M. The fact that even the lower concentrations of cyanide were inhibitory suggests that the cyanide may have been acting on cytochrome oxidase.

It should be added here parenthetically that cyanide is a less specific inhibitor of cytochrome oxidase than is azide. Furthermore, although both cytochrome oxidase and tyrosinase are inhibited by carbon monoxide, the inhibition of cytochrome oxidase is reversible by light, whereas the inhibition of tyrosinase is not.

Possibly the inhibition of endogenous respiration produced by cyanide in Robbie's study was due to an inhibition of catalase, peroxidase, or tyrosinase. Such a possibility, however, is slight, for the concentration of these enzymes in animal tissues is too low for them to be playing a major role in respiration. The lower concentrations of cyanide that Robbie found to be effective (e.g., 1×10^{-5} M) also rule out the possibility that the inhibition depended upon a reaction of this poison with carbonyl groups in keto acids of the citric acid cycle.

Laser (1944) has found that cyanide can cause an *increase* in respiratory activity. When he added 0.01 M cyanide to muscle homogenates of *Ascaris lumbricoides* containing methylene blue, Laser noted an increase in the rate of respiration greater than that shown by homogenates containing methylene blue but lacking high concentrations of cyanide. Apparently cyanide can combine with oxaloacetate to form a complex that, unlike oxaloacetate itself, is incapable of competitively inhibiting succinic dehydrogenase.

Neither cytochrome oxidase nor cytochrome *c* is enzymatically detectable in muscle homogenates of the nematodes *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Litomosoides carinii*, although a low level of cytochrome *c* and cytochrome oxidase activity is apparent in muscle homogenates of the trematode *Schistosoma mansoni* (Bueding and Charms, 1952). However, a pigment with the same absorption maxima as reduced cytochrome *c* has been demonstrated spectroscopically in tissues of *Parascaris equorum* and *A. lumbricoides* (Keilin, 1925) and in those of *A. lumbricoides* at the temperature of liquid air (Keilin and Hartree, 1949). Thus the conclusion that these parasitic

nematodes have a unique terminal electron transport system (Bueding and Charms, 1952) remains open to question.

Because the respiration of the diapausing Cecropia moth is unaffected by cyanide and carbon monoxide, Schneiderman and Williams (1954a, 1954b) postulated that a terminal oxidase other than cytochrome oxidase functions during pupal diapause. Subsequently, by use of low temperature spectroscopy (see Keilin and Hartree, 1949), which intensifies the absorption bands of the cytochromes 10- to 20-fold, Shappirio and Williams (1957a) observed that cytochrome oxidase is still present in diapausing Cecropia pupae. During their study, in which they carefully traced the activity of the enzymes of the terminal electron transport system in wing epithelium during a portion of the life cycle, Shappirio and Williams (1957b) found that the *activity* of cytochrome oxidase falls to low (but still detectable) levels during diapause and then rises during adult development. They also found (1957a) that the *concentration* of this and other respiratory enzymes drops markedly during pupal diapause and then rises again during adult development. Significantly, however, whereas during diapause the concentration of cytochrome *c* is less than 5 per cent of its pre-diapause level, that of cytochrome oxidase remains relatively high (20% of its non-diapause level).

Recently Harvey and Williams (1958a, 1958b) and Kurland and Schneiderman (1959) reinvestigated the question of the terminal oxidase in diapausing pupae. Respiration of the whole animal throughout diapause is relatively insensitive to inhibition by carbon monoxide, azide, and cyanide. Nonetheless, Harvey (1956), Kurland and Schneiderman (1959), and Harvey and Williams (1961) showed that injury-stimulated and dinitrophenol-stimulated uptake of oxygen by diapausing pupae is indeed sensitive to carbon monoxide. Furthermore, in their independent investigations, Kurland and Schneiderman (1959), studying total uptake of oxygen, and Harvey and Williams (1958b), studying the heart beat of uninjured diapausing pupae, demonstrated that at low oxygen tensions the diapausing pupa is carbon monoxide sensitive. The manometric studies were measurements of the *total* gas uptake in the presence of either oxygen or oxygen and carbon monoxide mixtures. That diapausing pupae may consume carbon monoxide as well as oxygen has

recently been shown by Harvey (1961), who found that carbon monoxide can stimulate oxygen uptake (see also Kurland and Schneiderman, 1959) and that 5 per cent of the total gas consumed may be carbon monoxide.

On the basis of their findings, these several workers have concluded that during pupal diapause in *Cecropia* (and also in three closely related species of saturniid moths) cytochrome oxidase does serve as the terminal oxidase. They account for the fact that respiration of diapausing pupae at reasonable oxygen tensions and when unstimulated by dinitrophenol or by injury is apparently carbon monoxide-, azide- and cyanide-insensitive by pointing to the excess of cytochrome oxidase in most tissues of dia-

pausing pupae compared to the low concentrations of cytochrome *c* (Shappirio and Williams, 1957a, 1957b). Thus, although a large portion of the oxidase may be inhibited by a respiratory poison, enough oxidase remains unbound to permit the transfer of electrons from cytochrome *c* to molecular oxygen. Clearly the apparent insensitivity of diapausing pupal respiration to the inhibitors of cytochrome oxidase is not an actual insensitivity. Provided that respiration is stimulated or, alternatively, provided that the oxygen tension is lowered sufficiently for the concentration of uninhibited cytochrome oxidase to become rate-limiting, a sensitivity to carbon monoxide, azide, and cyanide during pupal diapause can be demonstrated.

COMPARISON OF RESPIRATORY RATES OF VARIOUS TISSUES

Let us leave the subject of respiratory enzymes and their inhibitors at this point and discuss certain other aspects of invertebrate tissue respiration that have been investigated in the papers cited in this volume. Among the most interesting work is that which concerns the comparative respiratory rates of different tissues. In three investigations (Shapiro, 1937, on *Limulus polyphemus*; Kerkut and Laverack, 1957, on *Helix pomatia*; Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti, 1958, on *Octopus vulgaris*) ganglionic tissue proved to have the greatest endogenous respiratory activity. In general, ganglionic tissue respire most rapidly, foot or leg muscle most slowly, and various other tissues at intermediate rates (Chapheau, 1932; Shapiro, 1937; Hopkins, 1946; Kawai, 1957; Kerkut and Laverack, 1957; Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti, 1958; Higashi and Kawai, 1959; Kawai, 1959). Among insects, flight muscles have consistently higher endogenous respiratory rates than have leg muscles (Pérez-González and Edwards, 1954). In most brachyuran crustaceans the mid-

gut gland has a higher endogenous metabolic rate than has the gill. However, in certain active terrestrial and intertidal species, the gill exhibits a greater respiratory activity (Kermack, Lees, and Wood, 1954; Vernberg, 1956).

A comment concerning the particulate fractions assayed by Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti (1957) is advisable. In order to facilitate homogenization, these investigators chose to freeze the tough muscles from the mantle and tentacles of *Octopus vulgaris* before fractionating them. In later work on *Octopus* (Ghiretti-Magaldi, Giuditta, and Ghiretti, 1958), they again used frozen muscle tissue for their preparations. In still later studies on *Aplysia*, the sea hare (Ghiretti, Ghiretti-Magaldi, and Tosi, 1959), frozen buccal mass muscle, frozen midgut gland, and frozen gizzard muscle were employed in the preparation of slices and particles. Since freezing disrupts both cells and intracellular organelles of most tissues, the particulate material used in these investigations may well have been fragmented.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN RESPIRATORY RATE

The results of studies dealing in part with sex differences in respiratory rate present no clear picture. In some species of brachyuran crusta-

ceans, the respiratory rate of both midgut gland and gill is higher in the female than in the male; in other species the reverse is true; in still

other species the respiratory rate of the midgut gland is higher in the male while that of the gill is higher in the female (Vernberg, 1956; Belding, Field, Weymouth, and Allen, 1942).

Among insects, the cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*) exhibits a certain consistency as regards sex differences in the respiratory rate of its various tissues. With the exception of the foregut, all tissues in the male cockroach respire at a higher rate than do those in the female (Barron and Tahmisian, 1948; Allen and Rich-

ards, 1954; Pérez-González and Edwards; 1954; Sacktor and Thomas, 1955; Kubišta, 1956; Young, 1958). In several other species of insects, however, tissues of the female have a higher respiratory rate than have those of the male (Graham, 1946; Allen and Richards, 1954). Furthermore, Samuels (1956) found that the endogenous respiration of teased thoracic muscle is approximately equal in both sexes of the Madeira cockroach (*Leucophaea maderae*).

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE WITH AGE

Studies on the variation in endogeneous respiratory rate with age have been carried out on three species of pelecypod mollusks, namely, the oysters *Crassostrea virginica* (Hopkins, 1930) and *Gryphaea angulata* (Chapheau, 1932), and the quahog *Mercenaria mercenaria* (Hopkins, 1930, 1946). In each of these species the respiratory rate was found generally to decline with advancing age.

What effect aging may have on the respiratory rate of arthropods is not easy to evaluate. The level of respiratory metabolism in crustaceans and insects depends so completely upon the stage of an animal in the molt cycle or life cycle that its relation to the animal's chronological age is often obscure.

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE DURING CRUSTACEAN MOLT CYCLE

Increase in size in arthropods is discontinuous and periodic. It occurs only at the time of ecdysis when the old exoskeleton is cast off, to expose the new soft one underneath. Through uptake of water, as in some crustaceans, or uptake of air, as in some crustaceans and insects, the soft new exoskeleton is rapidly enlarged to greater dimensions before it becomes hardened by tanning and, in the case of crustaceans, calcification. Growth (i.e., increase in the amount of body tissue), although a more extended process than is increase in size, nevertheless is timed to coincide with other preparations for ecdysis and with subsequent post-ecdysial events.

Two studies involving the respiration of crustacean tissues during the molt cycle are cited in Section 2. In the first (Krishnan, 1954), the cyanide-insensitive respiration (with added fructose) of muscle from the green crab (*Carcinus maenas*) proved to be lowest during the period just preceding ecdysis; the rate of respiration rose during the soft-shelled stage immediately following ecdysis and reached a maximum

during the intermolt period. In a second study, Skinner (MS) traced changes in endogenous respiration shown by integumentary tissues of the land crab (*Gecarcinus lateralis*). Oxygen uptake is highest during the period just preceding ecdysis, being 1.6 times that recorded during the intermolt period. The apparent contradiction between these two sets of results can be explained as follows: metabolism of muscle can be expected to be maximal during the non-growth, intermolt stage when the animal is active, while the metabolism of integumentary tissues presumably will be highest during the premolt period when these tissues are synthesizing the new exoskeleton.

To induce pre-ecdysial changes, ecdysis, and (if the animal survives) post-ecdysial alterations in a decapod crustacean, one need only remove both eyestalks, for in these structures are certain neurosecretory cells (X organ cells) that synthesize and release a neurohormone capable of inhibiting molting. Before its release, the molt-inhibiting hormone is stored within the eyestalks in the sinus glands, which consist of

swollen endings of neurosecretory cells that synthesize the hormone.

Krishnan (1954) has studied the effects of eyestalk removal on the rate of tissue respiration. Three days after performing this operation on *Carcinus maenas*, he found the respiratory rate of muscle from animals without eyestalks to be decidedly lower than that of muscle from unoperated crabs. Krishnan noted, nevertheless, that when all his data were plotted, the resulting curves for the two groups of animals were similar. They differed mainly in that the curve for unoperated crabs was displaced to the right of the curve for operated crabs by a distance representing six days. In other words, comparable decreases (and subsequent increases) in respiratory rate of muscle occur in operated and unoperated animals, although in the latter only after a lag of six days. Krishnan did not offer an explanation of these observations. The levels may be related to the stage of the animals in their molt cycle. If the unoperated crabs were gradually approaching molt, the respiratory rate of their muscle would reflect this and would yield a curve resembling that of premolt crabs without eyestalks. Because eyestalk removal accelerates molt-preparatory processes, however, the two curves would remain separated in time.

It may be noted that Bliss (1953), working with whole specimens of *Gecarcinus lateralis*, found the respiratory rate to be high immediately after eyestalk removal and to remain high throughout the entire period preceding ecdysis. Thus a difference exists between the respiratory rates of animals without eyestalks and of their isolated tissues during the premolt period.

As mentioned above, a molt-inhibiting hormone occurs in the eyestalks of crustaceans. In the preparation of an extract, the eyestalks are homogenized, boiled, and centrifuged, and then the supernatant is removed for use. In this way, an investigator obtains a protein-free extract, the chemical composition of which is in other respects unknown.

Several workers have attempted to demonstrate a direct effect of crustacean molt-inhibiting hormone on tissue respiration by the addition of such eyestalk extracts to homogenates. Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer (1952) have reported that, in general, homogenates of muscle from eyestalkless individuals of the green

crab (*Carcinus maenas*), the lobster (*Homarus gammarus*), and the shrimp (*Palaemon squilla*) respire at a lower rate than do homogenates of muscle from unoperated individuals, and that the rate increases after the addition of eyestalk extract to the homogenates. However, the data submitted by these authors show that the effects are rather small and quite variable. Furthermore, their data indicate that the addition of eyestalk extracts to homogenates of muscle from *Palaemon squilla* in some cases increases and in others decreases the respiratory rate. As noted above, crustaceans and their excised tissues respire at different rates according to stage in the molt cycle. Variability in results, therefore, may be related to stage. Schwabe, Scheer, and Scheer (1952) consider that synthesis of the new exoskeleton begins during the late intermolt period, that is, in late stage C. This concept does not agree with that of Drach (1939), according to whom the synthesis of a new exoskeleton begins during the early premolt period, that is, in early stage D. If Drach's criteria, which are accepted by the majority of workers (see Renaud, 1949; Travis, 1955; Charniaux-Cotton, 1957; Skinner, 1958, [MS]; Passano, 1960), are valid, the variability in the results of Scheer, Schwabe, and Scheer (1952) may be attributed to the fact that some of their animals were in the intermolt stage and some were in the premolt stage.

For several species of crustaceans, Kuntz (1946) noted that low concentrations of sinus gland extract increased the rate of reduction of methylene blue by midgut gland and that high concentrations decreased the rate. A more complete report of this work has not appeared.

In a series of experiments on *Carcinus maenas* (Skinner and Bliss, unpublished data), we found that homogenates of midgut gland containing extracts of one to five sinus glands reduced methylene blue at essentially equivalent rates. On the other hand, homogenates that contain leg muscle equal in wet weight to two sinus glands carry out this reduction one and one-half times faster.

The variability of results in experiments of this kind emphasizes the need for the use of (1) more highly purified hormonal preparations, and (2) more definitive systems, such as those containing isolated mitochondria or submitochondrial particles.

VARIATION IN RESPIRATORY RATE DURING INSECT LIFE CYCLE

Just as the respiratory metabolism of crustaceans is correlated closely with the stage of the animal in the intermolt cycle, so the respiratory rate of an insect varies with the phase of the insect in its life cycle (see also pp. 82-83). Brooks (1957) reported the respiratory activity of the cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*) to be low in pink muscles of the leg and wing from nymphs, higher in those of adults just after emergence, and still higher in those of older adults. On the other hand, no clear difference was detected by

Allen and Richards (1954) in the leg muscle of young (10- to 20-day) adults when compared with older (95- to 185-day) adults. Lewis and Slater (1954) and Slater and Lewis (1954) found that the activity of the α -ketoglutaric oxidase system in the flight muscle from adults of the bluebottle fly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*) was relatively high right after adult emergence, lower from the eighth to the tenth day, and high again from the fifteenth to the seventeenth day.

RESPIRATORY RATE FOLLOWING INJURY

Kubišta (1956) reported that the endogenous respiratory rate shown by isolated muscle of a cut femur in the stone cricket (*Tachycines asynamorus*) was 1.4 times that shown by muscle of an uncut femur.

When making respiratory measurements on

tissues of a diapausing pupa, one must exercise caution, for injury alone can increase the metabolic rate both of the pupa (whole or subdivided) and of its isolated tissues (see Schneiderman and Williams, 1953; Harvey, 1956, 1961, MS a; Shappirio, 1960).

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT ON RESPIRATORY RATE

With regard to the magnitude of the respiratory rate at various seasons, it appears that endogenous oxygen uptake is greater in certain tissues of pelecypod mollusks found in the North Temperate Zone during the winter and early spring than at other times during the year (Hopkins, 1946; Kawai, 1957). Two investigations concerned with the effects of salinity on

respiratory rate have revealed a general rise with increasing dilution, as in the gill and mantle of the quahog *Mercenaria mercenaria* (Hopkins, 1949) and the gill of the green crab *Carcinus maenas* (Pieh, 1936), or a fall, as in the adductor muscle of *M. mercenaria* (Hopkins, 1949).

EFFECT OF VARIOUS IONS ON RESPIRATORY RATE

Increasing concentrations of the potassium (K^+) ion induce a rise in endogenous respiration in the heart of *Helix aspersa*, the dented garden snail, and *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, a mussel, as well as in the nerve of *Sepia officinalis*, the cuttlefish (Cardot, Faure, and

Arvanitaki, 1950). With the claw nerve of the spider crab (*Libinia emarginata*) there is a rise in endogenous respiratory rate with increasing concentrations of K^+ ion up to a maximum of 40 mM per liter, then as a sharp drop (Shanes and Hopkins, 1948).

GRADIENTS IN RESPIRATORY RATE

In the brandling or manure worm (*Eisenia foetida*) the respiratory rate varies along the length of the worm. If one plots respiratory rate

against distance from the head, a U-shaped curve with maxima at head and tail results. A similar U-shaped curve of succinoxidase activ-

ity occurs along the length of the blue worm, *Octolasion cyaneum* (O'Brien, 1957). Guttman (1935) and Shapiro (1937) recorded inverted, U-shaped curves in respiratory rate along the length of the optic nerve of *Limulus polyphemus*, the horseshoe crab, at 28° C. to 31° C. (but not

at 16° C.). The axon of *Limulus* shows most of the activity when compared with the sheath. Lastly, Kubišta (1956) found a decrease in the rate of oxygen uptake along the thorax of the cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*), with a rise again in the region of the abdomen.

Section 5: ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABBREVIATIONS

For the most part, the abbreviations listed below are identical with those given in Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, unabridged, 1958.

<i>ca.</i> , <i>circa</i>	ml., milliliter, milliliters
cm., centimeter, centimeters	mo., month, months
cm. ² , square centimeter or centimeters	mol., mole, moles
da., day, days	no., number
equiv., equivalent	O.D., optical density
exp., experiment	R.Q., respiratory quotient
f.p., freezing point	S, salinity
g., gram, grams	sci. name, scientific name
hr., hour, hours	s.g., specific gravity
log, logarithm	sp., species (singular) not indicated by author
max., maximum	spp., species (plural) not indicated by author
mg., milligram, milligrams	temp., temperature
μg., microgram, micrograms	wks., weeks
μl., microliter, microliters	wt., weight
min., minute, minutes	yrs., years

SYMBOLS

CHEMICAL SYMBOLS AND FORMULAS

ADP, adenosine diphosphate	K ⁺ , potassium ion
ATP, adenosine triphosphate	KCl, potassium chloride
Ca ⁺⁺ , calcium ion	KCN, potassium cyanide
CaCl ₂ , calcium chloride	M, molar concentration; molarity; molar
CO, carbon monoxide	mM, millimol, millimols
CyFe ⁺⁺ , ferrocytochrome <i>c</i> (reduced cytochrome <i>c</i>)	Mg ⁺⁺ , magnesium ion
CyFe ⁺⁺⁺ , ferricytochrome <i>c</i> (oxidized cytochrome <i>c</i>)	MgCl ₂ , magnesium chloride
DDT, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	N, nitrogen (element)
DNP, 2, 4-dinitrophenol	N ₂ , nitrogen (gas)
DPN or DPN ⁺ , oxidized diphosphopyridine nucleotide	Na ⁺ , sodium ion
DPNH, reduced diphosphopyridine nucleotide	NaCl, sodium chloride
EDTA, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (versene)	Na ⁺ /K ⁺ , ratio of sodium ions to potassium ions
HCN, hydrocyanic acid	O ₂ , oxygen (gas)
H ₂ O ₂ , hydrogen peroxide	P/O, ratio of phosphate formed to oxygen utilized; referred to as the P/O ratio
	TPN, triphosphopyridine nucleotide
	TPNH, reduced triphosphopyridine nucleotide

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

♂, male	10^{-5} , 1/100,000 or 0.00001
♀, female	>, more than
α , alpha	<, less than
Δ , delta	/, per
μ , micron	‰, parts per thousand
m μ , millimicro- (prefix)	t, time
(mg.N) $^{-1}$, 1/mg.N	$\times g$, times the acceleration of gravity
p, para	° C, degrees Centigrade

Section 6: GLOSSARY

- absorbancy:** Synonymous with optical density; equal to $-\log_{10} T$, where T =transmittancy; molar absorbancy index or extinction coefficient is the absorbancy of a 1-molar solution through a 1-cm. light path.
- accessory glands:** In insects and other invertebrates; secretory organs associated with reproductive function.
- adductor muscle:** In bivalve mollusks, a muscle that closes the valves of the shell.
- albuminous or albumen gland:** In the higher gastropod mollusks; a part of the female reproductive system, it secretes an albuminous material around the egg before the shell is added. The albuminous material serves as food for the developing embryo.
- antimycin A:** An antibiotic isolated from *Streptomyces* spp.; inhibits the oxidation of succinate at the level of the Slater factor.
- ascorbate:** The salt of ascorbic acid; a reducing agent used to reduce cytochrome *c*.
- axoplasm:** The cytoplasm of a nerve fiber.
- Barcroft respirometer:** A differential respirometer consisting of two flasks connected to a manometer. In this closed system one flask serves as a thermobarometer; the other, as a tissue chamber. As the tissue consumes oxygen and produces carbon dioxide, which is absorbed by alkali, both volume and pressure in the respiration chamber change. The difference in pressure between the two flasks is measured on the column of the manometer.
- brachyuran:** Pertaining to the true crabs or Brachyura.
- branchial or respiratory tree:** In sea cucumbers (Echinodermata), consists of two long, branching tubes that arise from the cloaca and terminate blindly in the anterior portion of the body cavity; functions in respiration and excretion.
- buccal mass:** In mollusks, exclusive of bivalves; a more or less compact mass of muscles and cartilage that supports and operates the radula.
- catalase:** An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of hydrogen peroxide to water and molecular oxygen.
- citric acid cycle:** Another name for tricarboxylic acid cycle or Krebs cycle; the primary mechanism by which the aerobic oxidation of metabolic intermediates to carbon dioxide and water takes place.
- clitellate:** Indicative of the fact that an annelid, such as an earthworm or a leech, is sexually mature and bears a clitellum.
- clitellum:** A glandular thickened region that secretes a capsule for eggs and may assist in attachment during copulation.
- collagenous:** Pertaining to collagen, a protein that is found in large amounts in connective tissue.
- columella muscle:** In gastropod mollusks; is attached to the columella (central column) and serves to retract the body of the animal into the shell.
- corpora allata:** In insects; glands that secrete a hormone (juvenile hormone) capable of preventing metamorphosis while permitting larval molting; also involved in the control of reproduction.
- coxal muscles:** In insects, crustaceans, and other arthropods; muscles of the coxa, which is the first segment of a leg and which effects the articulation of the leg with the body.
- cytochrome *c*:** A heme protein, the position of which in the terminal electron transport chain is such that it may be reduced from the ferric (Fe^{+++}) to the ferrous (Fe^{++}) form by cytochrome *c*₁, cytochrome *b*, flavoproteins, or certain added reducing agents; also may be oxidized by cytochrome oxidase or by certain added oxidizing agents.
- cytochrome oxidase (cytochrome *a*₃):** A heme protein that oxidizes cytochrome *c* and reduces molecular oxygen; its activity is inhibited by cyanide, azide, and carbon monoxide, the inhibition by carbon monoxide being light reversible.
- cytochrome system:** A group of respiratory

enzymes of primary importance in cellular respiration. The members of the chain are thought to be aligned as follows:

dart sac: Found in one superfamily of land snails, the Helicacea; consists of a muscular caecum arising from the vagina and contains a fine-pointed calcareous shaft. The shaft is exchanged by the hermaphroditic partners during courtship and serves as a releaser stimulus for courtship behavior.

dehydrogenases: Enzymes that are generally DPN- or TPN-linked and that catalyze the oxidation of certain metabolites. Neither DPN nor TPN, however, is required by succinic dehydrogenase, which transfers electrons to the cytochrome chain directly.

dialysis: A method for the separation of large molecules from small by means of their unequal rates of diffusion through natural or synthetic membranes.

diapause: The condition of arrested growth, development, or reproductive activity that occurs at a given stage in the life cycle of many arthropods, notably certain hemimetabolous and holometabolous insects.

differential manometer: See Barcroft, Fenn, and Thunberg respirometers.

digestive diverticula: See midgut gland.

2, 4-dinitrophenol (DNP): Dissociates or uncouples ATP synthesis from aerobic respiration.

diphosphopyridine nucleotide (DPN): Or coenzyme I; a hydrogen acceptor that is reduced by a variety of substrates in the presence of specific dehydrogenases; in turn, it reduces a flavoprotein.

ecdysis: In arthropods, the act of shedding or casting the exoskeleton (shell).

electron transport system: See cytochrome system.

endogenous respiration: Respiration without added substrate.

endoplasmic reticulum: An intracellular cytoplasmic system consisting of tubules and vesicles that form a continuous network of

membrane-bound cavities; some of the membranes have small granules (ribonucleoprotein particles) attached to them, so that these membranes may appear rough-surfaced.

ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA): Or versene; a complexing agent used to chelate divalent metals and so effectively remove them from solution.

extinction coefficient: See absorbancy.

eyestalk extract: The supernatant obtained when eyestalks of a decapod crustacean are homogenized, boiled, and centrifuged.

fat body: In insects, a tissue that fills the body cavity and contains large amounts of fat, protein, and glycogen.

femur: The third (counting distad) and often the broadest segment of the leg of an insect. In the metathoracic leg, the femur may be considerably enlarged to contain the muscles used in jumping (as in a grasshopper or cricket).

Fenn respirometer: A type of differential respirometer; consists of two vessels connected by a horizontal capillary tube containing an oil drop. As volume or pressure changes within the respiration chamber, the oil drop moves.

flavoproteins: A group of conjugated proteins of primary importance in the electron transport system.

fluorescence: The light emitted by a molecule as a result of absorption of radiation from an external source; persists only during irradiation; is of longer wave length than is the incident light.

giant axon: A type of nerve fiber of exceptionally large diameter; found in lower vertebrates and in certain invertebrates, including annelids, crustaceans, insects, and cephalopod mollusks; permits rapid conduction of nerve impulses.

gizzard: In *Aplysia* and other Aplysiomorpha (opisthobranchiate mollusks), most of which feed by cropping live seaweeds with paired jaws and radula. The gizzard has two chambers, an anterior one for masticating and a posterior one with delicate teeth for straining.

hemimetabolous: Refers to an insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis (egg → nymph → adult).

hepatopancreas: See midgut gland.

holometabolous: Refers to an insect that under-

- goes complete metamorphosis (egg → larva → pupa → adult).
- homogenate:** Ideally, a cell-free suspension obtained by grinding tissues in such a way that cell structure is destroyed.
- hydroquinone:** A reducing agent used to reduce cytochrome *c*.
- Krebs cycle:** See citric acid cycle.
- larva:** Immature, wingless, generally worm-like form into which holometabolous insects hatch from the egg and in which they remain until they change into pupae.
- liver:** See midgut gland.
- malonate:** The salt of malonic acid; a dicarboxylic acid that competitively inhibits the oxidation of succinic acid.
- Malpighian tubules:** Tubular organs opening into the midgut or hindgut of insects; generally believed to be excretory in function.
- mantle:** In mollusks, the fold of the body wall which, in shell-bearing forms, lines and secretes the shell.
- microsomes:** An operational term referring to the fraction obtained when homogenates freed of large particulate matter are centrifuged at high centrifugal forces; the fraction obtained is composed essentially of fragments of ruptured endoplasmic reticulum (see definition) and its attached particles.
- midgut gland:** Name preferred by many invertebrate zoologists for the digestive gland of mollusks and crustaceans; in mollusks, sometimes called hepatopancreas, digestive diverticula, or liver; in crustaceans, often called hepatopancreas or liver.
- mitochondria:** Intracellular particles (average diameter, 1μ) containing the enzymes and co-enzymes that comprise the electron transport system; involved in oxidative phosphorylation, and citric and fatty acid oxidations; can be collected in a relatively homogeneous fraction by centrifugation (at $5000 \times g$) of a homogenate from which nuclei and cellular debris have been removed by a low-speed centrifugation.
- molt:** A term frequently used, as in this volume, to indicate the growth processes undergone by arthropods both before and after ecdysis, as well as during ecdysis.
- nymph:** Immature stage into which hemimetabolous insects hatch from the egg.
- optical density:** See absorbancy.
- oxidative phosphorylation:** The process by which adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and inorganic orthophosphate are converted to the high-energy compound adenosinetriphosphate (ATP); energy for this conversion is derived from the transport of electrons through the terminal electron transport system.
- pallial:** Refers to the mantle, especially of a mollusk.
- particulate fraction:** Any of several fractions that are usually obtained from a tissue homogenate by differential centrifugation.
- pedal retractor:** In mollusks, a muscle that retracts the foot.
- perienteric:** Refers to the cavity that surrounds the digestive tract.
- p-phenylenediamine:** A reducing agent used to reduce cytochrome *c*.
- P/O ratio:** Ratio of inorganic phosphate esterified (to ATP) to the oxygen consumed during the aerobic oxidation of a metabolite; denotes the efficiency of utilization of energy made available by the transfer of electrons through the electron transport system.
- polarograph:** An instrument used in polarography, which is concerned with oxidation-reduction reactions at an electrode. If potentials are measured while known currents are flowing through the cell, and these two parameters are plotted against each other, a curve is obtained from which the character and concentration of a given material can be ascertained.
- pupa:** The intermediate, quiescent form assumed by holometabolous insects following the larval stage, or stages, and prior to the adult stage.
- quinol:** See hydroquinone.
- radula:** A chitinous, tooth-bearing ribbon used by mollusks, exclusive of bivalves, for rasping food into minute particles.
- respiratory quotient:** Ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide produced to the volume of oxygen consumed during respiration.
- retractor muscle of foot:** See pedal retractor.
- sarcosomes:** Mitochondria of muscle.
- Slater factor:** A component of the electron transport chain operative between cytochrome *b* and cytochrome *c*; inhibited by antimycin A.
- spectrophotometer:** An instrument for the quantitative measurement of the transmission of light of a given wave length through a solution,

the transmission of the solvent being set at unity or at 100 per cent.

stellar nerve (see Connelly, 1952): In cephalopod mollusks; this term presumably refers to the large nerve trunks that run from the brain to each stellate ganglion; these nerve trunks are usually called the mantle or pallial nerves.

subumbrella: In jellyfishes; the concave or oral surface of the umbrella (see definition).

succinoxidase system: An enzyme system that includes succinic dehydrogenase and part of the electron transport system; catalyzes the oxidation of succinate to fumarate and transfers the electrons so removed to oxygen via a portion of the terminal electron transport system.

Thunberg respirometer: A type of differential respirometer.

tricarboxylic acid cycle: See citric acid cycle.

triphosphopyridine nucleotide (TPN): Or co-

enzyme II; a hydrogen acceptor which is reduced by a variety of substrates in the presence of specific dehydrogenases; in turn, it reduces a flavoprotein.

umbrella: The gelatinous bell-shaped or disk-shaped structure that comprises the greater part of the body of a jellyfish.

volumeter: A closed-system, constant-pressure respirometer with two flasks connected by a manometer and with an additional calibrated arm permitting direct measurement of changes in volume that result from respiration in one flask; the second flask serves as a thermobarometer.

Warburg respirometer: A single-flask, constant-volume manometer in which the consumption of oxygen is measured as a function of a change in pressure.

Winkler method: A chemical method for the determination of dissolved oxygen based on the oxidation of manganese.

Section 7: GUIDE TO LITERATURE

Popular, semi-popular, and semi-technical
references are indicated by an asterisk.

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Bliss (1956, 1959, 1960)
Carlisle and Knowles (1959)
Kleinholz (1957)
Knowles (1959)
Knowles and Carlisle (1956)
Koller (1960)
Passano (1960)
Scheer (1960)
Turner (1960)
Welsh (1955, 1961a)

CRUSTACEANS: PHYSIOLOGY

Buddenbrock (1945-1954)
Waterman (1960-1961)

CYTOCHROMES

Baldwin (1957)
Chance and Williams (1956)
Cooperstein and Lazarow (1951)
De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
Green (1958)*
Green and Hatefi (1961)

Horecker and Stannard (1948)
 Keilin (1925)
 Keilin and Slater (1953)
 Lehninger (1960,* 1961*)
 Long, King, and Sperry (1961)
 Lundegårdh (1959)
 Morrison (1961)
 Pablo and Tappel (1961)
 Sacktor (1961)
 Schneider and Potter (1943)
 Shappirio and Williams (1957a)
 Stannard and Horecker (1948)
 Tappel (1960)

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

Bargmann, Peters, and Wolpers (1960)
 Bessis (1960)*
 Clark (1961)
 Colowick and Kaplan, vol. 4 (1957)
 De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
 Novikoff (1957)
 Palade (1956, 1958)
 Selby (1959)
 Sjöstrand (1957)

ELECTRON TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Chance and Williams (1956)
 Green (1954, 1957, 1958,* 1959)
 Green and Hatefi (1961)
 Green and Järnefelt (1959)*
 Lehninger (1960,* 1961*)
 Long, King, and Sperry (1961)
 Potter and Reif (1952)

ENZYMES: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Baldwin (1957)
 Boyer, Lardy, and Myrback (1959)
 De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
 Dixon and Webb (1958)
 Duve (1957)
 Frieden (1959)*
 Green (1949, 1957)
 Green and Järnefelt (1959)*
 Sumner and Myrback (1950-1952)

ENZYMES, RESPIRATORY

Baldwin (1949,* 1957)
 Chance and Williams (1956)
 Colowick and Kaplan, vol. 2 (1955)
 Cooperstein, Lazarow, and Kurfess (1950)

Lehninger (1951, 1961*)
 Long, King, and Sperry (1961)
 Schneider and Potter (1943)

INHIBITORS, METABOLIC

General Considerations

Sizer (1957)

Antimycin A

Potter and Reif (1952)
 Reif and Potter (1953)

Azide

Horecker and Stannard (1948)
 Stannard and Horecker (1948)

Carbon Monoxide

Lilienthal (1950)

Cyanide

Horecker and Stannard (1948)
 Robbie (1948, 1949)
 Stannard and Horecker (1948)

2, 4-Dinitrophenol (DNP)

Chance and Williams (1956)
 Cross, Taggart, Covo, and Green (1949)
 Green (1951)
 Loomis and Lipmann (1948)
 Slater and Lewis (1954)

INSECTS: CONTROL OF GROWTH AND METAMORPHOSIS

Arvy, Gabe, and Scharrer (1956)
 Harvey (MS a)
 Lees (1955)
 Raabe (1959)
 Schneiderman and Gilbert (1959)
 Turner (1960)
 Wigglesworth (1954, 1957, 1959*)
 Williams (1958)*

INSECTS: GENERAL BIOLOGY (See also under Invertebrates)

Richards and Davies (1957)

INSECTS: HORMONES

(See also under Invertebrates)

Karlson (1956)
 Raabe (1959)
 Schneiderman and Gilbert (1959)
 Wigglesworth (1954, 1957, 1959*)
 Williams (1958)*

INSECTS: NEUROENDOCRINE SYSTEMS

(See also under Invertebrates)

Bargmann, Hanström, Scharrer, and Scharrer (1958)
 Koller (1960)
 Raabe (1959)
 Scharrer, B. (1959)
 Scheer (1960)
 Turner (1960)
 Welsh (1955)
 Wigglesworth (1957)

INSECTS: PHYSIOLOGY

Roeder (1953)
 Wigglesworth (1951)

INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

(See also under Enzymes:
General Considerations)

Baldwin (1957)
 Dickens (1959)
 Krebs (1953)
 Prosser and Brown (1961)
 Sallach and McGilvery (1960)

INVERTEBRATES: BOOKS WITH
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Borradaile, Potts, Eastham, and Saunders (1958)*
 Brown (1950)
 Crowder (1931)*
 Roeder (1953)
 Smith, Pitelka, Abbott, and Weesner (1954)

INVERTEBRATES: GENERAL BIOLOGY

Borradaile, Potts, Eastham, and Saunders (1958)*
 Bronn (1880-1961)
 Brown (1950)
 Buchsbaum and Milne (1960)*

Cadart (1957)*

Cambridge Natural History (see Harmer and Shipley, 1895-1909)

Carter (1940)

Carthy (1958)

Crowder (1931)*

Galtsoff, Lutz, Welch, and Needham (1937)*

Grassé (1948-1960)

Harmer and Shipley (1895-1909)*

Hyman (1940-1959)

Kükenthal and Krumbach (1923-1938)

Lankester (1900-1909)*

MacGinitie and MacGinitie (1949)*

Morton (1958)*

Pennak (1953)

Ricketts and Calvin (1952)*

Sedgwick (1898-1909)

Smith, Petelka, Abbott, and Weesner (1954)

Traité de Zoologie (see Grassé)

Ward and Whipple (1959)

Wilson (1947,* 1951*)

Yonge (1949)*

INVERTEBRATES: HORMONES

(See also under Crustaceans and Insects)

Arvy, Gabe, and Scharrer (1956)

Kleinholz (1957)

Koller (1960)

Scharrer and Scharrer (1954a, 1954b)

INVERTEBRATES:

NEUROENDOCRINE SYSTEMS

(See also under Crustaceans and Insects)

Bargmann, Hanström, Scharrer, and Scharrer (1958)

Gabe (1954)

Koller (1960)

Naisse (1959)

Schneiderman and Gilbert (1959)

Stazione Zoologica di Napoli (1954)

Welsh (1959, 1961b)

INVERTEBRATES: PHYSIOLOGY

Buddenbrock (1950-1961)

Galtsoff (1961)

Nicol (1960)

Prosser and Brown (1961)

Scheer (1948)

Scheer, Bullock, Kleinholz, and Martin (1957)

Van der Kloot (MS)

METHODS

Determination of Respiratory Rate: General Treatment

De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
Dixon (1951)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Determination of Respiratory Rate: Special Techniques

Barcroft Respirometer

Dixon (1951)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Fenn Respirometer

Dixon (1951)

Polarograph

Barker and Miner (1961)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Spectrophotometer

Bayliss (1959)
Chance (1954)
Colowick and Kaplan, vol. 4 (1957)
Drabkin (1950)
Lundegårdh (1959)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Thunberg Respirometer

Thunberg (1905)

Volumetric Microrespirometer (Volumeter)

Scholander (1942)
Scholander, Claff, Andrews, and Wallach (1952)
Wennesland (1951)

Warburg Respirometer

De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
Dixon (1951)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)
Warburg (1931)

Winkler Method

American Public Health Association (1955)

Micro-Winkler Method

Barth (1942)
Dam (1935)
Fox and Wingfield (1938)

Preparation of Tissues

General

Baldwin (1957)

Differential Centrifugation

Allfrey (1959)
Claude (1946a, 1946b)
Duve (1957)
Hogeboom, Kuff, and Schneider (1957)
Novikoff (1959)
Schneider (1946)
Siekevitz (1957)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Density Gradient Centrifugation

Allfrey (1959)
Hogeboom, Kuff, and Schneider (1957)

Homogenate Technique

Allfrey (1959)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Isolation of Particulate Components

Allfrey (1959)
Umbreit, Burris, and Stauffer (1957)

Slicing

Deutsch (1936)
Field (1948)
Stadie and Riggs (1944)
Warburg (1931)

Ultracentrifugation

Colowick and Kaplan, vol. 4 (1957)

MICROSOMES

Allfrey and Mirsky (1961)*
De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1954)
Hogeboom, Kuff, and Schneider (1957)
Novikoff (1959)
Palade (1956, 1958)
Zamecnik (1958)*

MITOCHONDRIA

Bessis (1960)*
 Brachet (1957)
 Chance and Williams (1956)
 Colowick and Kaplan, vol. 4 (1957)
 Dalton and Felix (1957)
 Dempsey (1958)
 De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
 Green (1951, 1954, 1957, 1958,* 1959)
 Green and Hatefi (1961)
 Green and Järnefelt (1959)*
 Hogeboom, Kuff, and Schneider (1957)
 Lehninger (1951, 1956, 1959, 1960,* 1961*)
 Lehninger, Wadkins, Cooper, Devlin, and Gamble (1958)
 Novikoff (1957, 1959, 1961)
 Palade (1956)
 Rouiller (1960)
 Sacktor (1961) - (sarcosomes)
 Selby (1959)
 Siekevitz (1957)*
 Sjöstrand (1957)
 Slater (1957) - (sarcosomes)
 Watanabe and Williams (1951, 1953) - (sarcosomes)

NEUROSECRETION, NEUROSECRETORY
 SYSTEMS, NEUROENDOCRINE SYSTEMS,
 AND NEUROHORMONES

(See also under Crustaceans,
 Insects, Invertebrates)

Arvy, Gabe, and Scharrer (1956)
 Bargmann, Hanström, Scharrer, and Scharrer (1958)
 Bliss (1956)
 Knowles (1959)
 Koller (1960)
 Naisse (1959)
 Scharrer, B. (1959)
 Scharrer, E. (1959)
 Scharrer and Scharrer (1954a, 1954b)
 Stazione Zoologica di Napoli (1954)
 Turner (1960)
 Welsh (1955, 1957, 1959, 1961a, 1961b)

OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION

Chance and Williams (1956)
 Cross, Taggart, Covo, and Green (1949)
 Dickens (1959)

Green (1951, 1954, 1958*)
 Green and Hatefi (1961)
 Green and Järnefelt (1959)*
 Keilin and Slater (1953)
 Krebs (1953, 1954)
 Lehninger (1951, 1956, 1959, 1960,* 1961*)
 Lehninger, Wadkins, Cooper, Devlin, and Gamble (1958)
 Long, King, and Sperry (1961)
 Loomis and Lipmann (1948)
 Morrison (1961)
 Sacktor (1961)
 Siekevitz (1957)*

PHYSIOLOGY, GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE

Buddenbrock (1950-1961)
 Gorbman (1959)
 Heilbrunn (1952)
 Martin (1961)
 Prosser and Brown (1961)
 Scheer (1948)
 Waterman (1961)
 Winterstein (1910-1925)

RESPIRATORY DATA

Tissues

De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
 Dittmer and Grebe (1958)
 Fruton and Simmonds (1953)
 Heilbrunn (1952)
 Robbie (1949)
 Wolvekamp and Waterman (1960)

Whole Animals

Dittmer and Grebe (1958)
 Heilbrunn (1952)
 Prosser and Brown (1961)
 Wolvekamp and Waterman (1960)

SUBCELLULAR MORPHOLOGY

Bargmann, Peters, and Wolpers (1960)
 Bessis (1960)*
 Brachet (1957, 1961*)
 Butler (1959)*
 Clark (1961)
 Colowick and Kaplan, vol. 4 (1957)

Dempsey (1958)
De Robertis, Nowinski, and Saez (1960)
Novikoff (1961)
Palade (1956, 1958)

Schmitt and Geschwind (1957)
Selby (1959)
Sjöstrand (1957)
Zamecnik (1958)*

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- the determination of cytochrome oxidase. *Jour. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 189, pp. 665-670, fig. 1, table 1.
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