

pressure is for marine animals a matter of real moment.

DEPRESSIONS OF THE FREEZING POINT

		Degrees
INVERTEBRATES	{	<i>Cœlentrate, Alcyonium palmatum</i> . . . . . 2.196
		<i>Echinoderm, Asteropecten aurantiacus</i> . . . . . 2.312
		<i>Echinoderm, Holothuria tubulosa</i> . . . . . 2.315
		<i>Worm, Sipunculus nudus</i> . . . . . 2.31
		<i>Crustacean, Maja squinata</i> . . . . . 2.36
		<i>Crustacean, Homarus vulgaris</i> . . . . . 2.29
		<i>Cephalopod, Octopus macropus</i> . . . . . 2.24
VERTEBRATES	{	<i>Selachian, Torpedo marmorata</i> . . . . . 2.26
		<i>Selachian, Mustelus vulgaris</i> . . . . . 2.36
		<i>Selachian, Trygon violacea</i> . . . . . 2.44
		<i>Teleost, Charax puntazzo</i> . . . . . 1.04
		<i>Teleost, Cerna gigas</i> . . . . . 1.035
		<i>Teleost, Crenilabrus pavo</i> . . . . . 0.74-0.76
		<i>Teleost, Box salpa</i> . . . . . 0.82-0.88
		<i>Reptile, Thalassochelys caretta</i> . . . . . 0.61
		<i>Sea Water</i> . . . . . 2.3

The great importance of osmotic pressure is also attested by many of the facts of physiology. The study of this subject has indeed from its origin always been closely associated with the biological sciences, and it was in great part biological experiments and wholly experiments of biologists which were employed by van't Hoff in his development, on the basis of osmotic phenomena, of the theory and laws of dilute solutions.

Absorption, secretion, excretion, and the movement of substances across membranes,