The gaps in the table do not indicate that substances are lacking, but merely that the amounts are small. In short, the same substances are present in both cases, and in both cases sodium chloride largely predominates. The importance of carbonic acid in metabolism accounts for the large amount of sodium bicarbonate in the blood, and this raises the amounts of both sodium and carbonic acid.

It is also to be noted that the regulatory processes in the ocean and in the organism are in one or two aspects similar, *e.g.* temperature regulation by evaporation, and regulation of the alkalinity. Of course no importance attaches to such resemblances, beyond the fact that both regulations are highly favorable, because of the special fitness of water in one case and of carbonic acid in the other. But it is at least worthy of mention that the regulation of the ocean in general bears a striking resemblance to a physiological regulatory process, although such physiological processes are supposed to be the result of organic evolution alone. Very much this same idea occurred to Palitzsch in the course of his investigation of the alkalinity of the ocean.[1] The resemblance is more obvious still when the stability of all the more

[1] See note above, p. 153.