C109 Distribution of Mercury in Kidney, Liver and Spleen of the Mouse

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Adult male ICR mice were exposed to methylmercuric chloride (CH_3HgCl) through drinking water for 81 days. The distribution of mercury in the kidney, liver and spleen of the mouse were examined according to a autometallographic silver-enhancement technique based on a physical development process which renders mercury deposit visible. Grains of development mercury traces were located primarily in the renal tubules. Lesser staining of the grains was seen in the medulla of kidney. The glomerular basement membrane was void. Mercury accumulations were present in the portal area of liver and the germinal center of spleen.

C110 Ultrastructure of spermatozoa of bagrid catfish, *Pseudobagrus fulvidraco* (Teleostei, Siluriformes, Bagridae)

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The ultrastructure of spermatozoa in *Pseudobagrus fulvidraco* is described. The spermatozoa are approximately 76㎛ in length, and a relatively simple, elongated cell composed of a round head, a short middle piece and a tail. The ultrastructure of spermatozoa of *P. fulvidraco* is characterized by the following features. The acrosome is absent. The nucleus measuring about 3㎛ in length and diameter is depressed with a deep nuclear fossa. The nuclear fossa, the length of which is about one half of the nuclear diameter, contains the proximal and distal contrioles. The two centrioles are oriented 150~160° to each other. The nine appendages connect the outermost subtubules(c) of the triplets of the distal centriole and the nuclear envelope lining the nuclear fossa, and are curved in a clockwise direction. The mitochondria are not fused and their number is over 20. They are arranged in two to three layers and surround the cytoplasmic canal. The axoneme has a pair of lateral fins. The outer dynein arms are absent. The characteristics of axonemal fin and no outer dynein arm of *P. fulvidraco* differ from those of Siluridae.