the insects by aid of the microscope, the subsequent development of the *Filaria* could be well made out: it passes through three stages, in the last of which "it becomes endowed with marvellous power and activity. It rushes about the field (of the microscope), forcing obstacles aside, moving indifferently at either end, and appears quite at home." Referring to the papillæ which, appearing at one extremity of the creature, are supposed to be the boring apparatus, Mr. Manson says: "This formidable-looking animal is undoubtedly the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*, equipped for independent life, and ready to quit its nurse the mosquito." And concerning the subsequent history of the creature he remarks that the *Filaria*, "escaping into the water in which the mosquito died is, through the medium of this fluid, brought into contact with the tissues of man, and that, either piercing the integuments, or, what is more probable, being swallowed, it works its way, through the alimentary canal, to its final resting place. Arrived there, its development is perfected, fecundation is affected, and finally the embryo *Filariæ* we meet with in the blood are discharged in successive swarms and in countless numbers. In this way the genetic cycle is completed."

It is in warm climates that the presence of these microscopic worms is most to be feared. In Brazil, Demerara, India, China, and other tropical countries, the existence of *Filaria* has been but too clearly made out, and that its presence is associated with painful and disgusting diseases, and "not improbably with leprosy itself." It is found too in Natal, in company with a noxious parasite of another kind. If, as is thought, there is some relation between the infested blood and certain epidemics, the question is one well deserving of careful study.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Published March 22, 1879.