pale, ovoid or rounded in outline, and with a very delicate contour. No distinct nucleolus was seen, though there were sometimes coarser granules which possibly represented it.

When once recognized, there was not the slightest difficulty in distinguishing these bodies, even when at rest, from the pus elements, not only by their size but by the entirely different appearance of the protoplasm. The movements, however, constitute their most interesting and distinctive feature. From any portion of the surface, a rounded hemispherical knob would project and with a somewhat rapid movement, the process extended and the granules in the interior streamed towards it. As in the pond amœbæ, the clear ectosarc seemed to initiate and play the important part in the movements. Though sometimes slow, many examples were found in which the alterations in contour and the change in locality were quite as striking as in the large active forms of pond amœbæ. The processes were always rounded, never angular or linear as in the white blood corpuscles. Motile forms were found each day in the pus during his life. They seemed at times more active apparently than at others, and the movements went on at the average laboratory temperature, but seemed increased by heat. They continued active for hours at a time. Twice the movements were observed to continue in the same organism for more than ten hours.

(2) The amœbæ from the stools. During the month or more in which the patient was under observation the diarrhœa was a marked feature. Tenesmus was rarely present, and the frequency of the stools was from four to twelve in the twenty-four hours. The character varied very much. Sometimes he had a large brownish fluid evacuation with little or no mucus; more frequently three or four ounces were passed at a time, and, scattered through the brownish liquid mucus, blood and small whitish sloughs could be seen. On several occasions the stools seemed to be made up of a gelatinous mucus streaked with blood, and twice large grayish sloughs were found. Experience showed that the amœbæ were rarely found in the brownish liquid stools. In the mucus they were more frequent, but they were met with in large numbers only in the small grayish fragments, portions,