

have been obtained. One of these was given to McGill College, some time since, by Dr. Spencer, of Hamilton, Ont., who has proposed the name *Conularia magnifica*. The larger of these two specimens measures nine inches in length, and at aperture about seven inches in width, gradually tapering to a rounded apex about an inch broad. The shell is flattened, but shows one of the quadrangular pyramidal sides, which is entire, and marked by a medial depression throughout the length; on either side portions of two other sides are shown. The entire side shows a width, at greatest end, of four and three-fourths inches, gradually tapering to a rounded axis, where the converging edges meet at an angle of about 30 degrees. The surface is ornamented with numerous fine transverse costæ (about 50 in one-tenth of an inch towards the axis, while there are 90 in the same space towards the other end). The furrows between costæ are shallow. Numerous fine longitudinal furrows cross the costæ, leaving a papillose appearance. A complete description is promised shortly.

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DEVELOPMENT OF *FILARIA SANGUINIS HOMINIS*, AND THE MOSQUITO CONSIDERED AS A NURSE.—Microscopists have discovered in human blood and in the blood of dogs, swarms of thread-like worms: these are the *Filarie*. If they could grow and breed in the body in which they first appear, that body would soon die. "If, for example, the brood of embryo *Filarie* at any one time free in the blood of a dog moderately well charged with them, were to begin growing before they had each attained a hundredth part of the size of the mature *Filaria*, their aggregate volume would occupy a bulk many times greater than the dog itself. I have calculated," says Mr. Manson, in a paper to the Linnean Society, "that in the blood of certain dogs and men there exist at any given moment more than two millions of embryos." Obviously this minute creature is a formidable parasite. Were it not that large numbers disintegrate and perish, or are voided with the secretions, having even been found in the tears, the natural function of the blood would be impossible.

Nature requires that for further development the *Filaria*, as well as other parasites, should enter some other body. Knowing that mosquitoes suck human blood, Mr. Manson made arrangements by which he captured a number of the insects which had gorged themselves on the blood of a filarious Chinaman who had been 'persuaded' to sleep in a mosquito chamber. On examining