

achusetts, has also made a special study of the flora present in the scales and crusts of this disease. He has isolated ten distinct forms, two bacilli, two micrococci, and six diplococci. The micrococci were staphylococcus albus and aureus. They were invariably present on New York city patients but generally absent in country patients. Merrill found that two forms of diplococci were quite constantly present and that cultures of them had respectively a white and a yellow color. He inoculated patients with these forms and found that in the majority of cases typical eczematous patches resulted. From these lesions the same diplococci were obtained.

#### REGIONAL FORMS OF SEBORRHŒIC ECZEMA.

##### SCALP

The clinical features of the disease in this locality are somewhat different from those on other parts of the body. This is no doubt due to the presence of long hairs and other anatomical differences. In describing the symptoms I shall follow the classification of Unna, who divides the disease in this region into three forms:

- (a) Pityriasis capitis.
- (b) Eczema seborrhœicum crustosum capitis.
- (c) Eczema seborrhœicum madidans capitis.

These forms may occur independently, but frequently they are associated, or shade off into each other. All the forms may be followed by alopecia.

##### PITYRIASIS CAPITIS.

(a) This is a very common form of the disease, and is familiarly known as dandruff. The vertex is most frequently attacked, but it may extend to the whole of the scalp. The lesions are, as a rule, diffuse, and are covered with white or greyish furfuraceous scales. These squamæ occasionally accumulate to form patches of considerable thickness. The affected skin is generally pale and dry, but hyperæmia may occur. The hair becomes dry, brittle, lustreless, and atrophied, and in most cases gradually falls out. Pincus gave the name alopecia pityrodes to this form of baldness. Pityriasis capitis frequently extends on to the neck and forehead. In the latter position it forms a scaly or crusted band—seborrhœic corona—along the border of the hairy scalp.

##### ECZEMA SEBORRHŒICUM CRUSTOSUM CAPITIS.

(b) The clinical features of this form vary with the age of the patient. During the first year of life it is represented by the greasy, yellowish scales and crusts which are chiefly situated at the vertex, but