

Drawings have been prepared by one of us (E.A.B.), illustrating the anatomical side of the question. Red lines indicate the probable course taken by the larva. The task has been a difficult one owing to the fact that the works on veterinary anatomy do not describe the parts involved in sufficient detail.

In summing up, the following points have been established:—

- (1) The larvæ follow connective tissue closely.
- (2) In British Columbia they may perforate the skin of the back as early as December 15.
- (3) The latest date on which larva were found in the gullet was March 15.
- (4) Larvæ found in the oesophagus, spinal canal, and subcutaneous tissue, all had about the same dimensions; signs of their migration through the intervening tissue were also found, proving that the process is continuous.

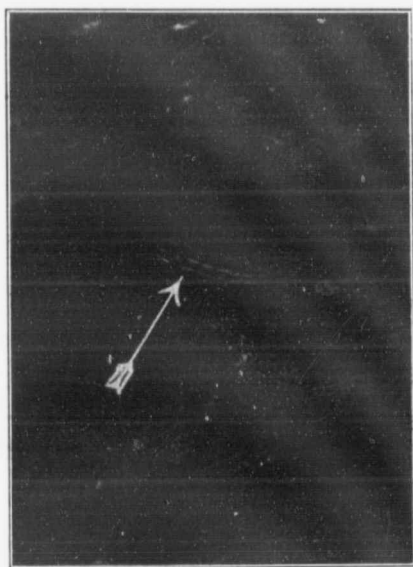


FIG. 7.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Fig. 1. Explains itself.

" 2. Section through eighth thoracic vertebra.

" 3. Section through tenth thoracic vertebra.

" 4. Inner surface of ribs.

" 5. Outer surface of ribs, external muscles removed.

" 6. Section through spine.

" 7. Warble larvæ photographed between the subscapularis and the serratus magnus.

Nos. 2 to 6, inclusive, are all drawings of the same piece of meat.

"A" Skewer, showing posterior foramen.

"B" Skewer, showing intervertebral foramen.

Direction of skewers shown as they appeared when pushed well into foramen.