

suffered, and was still suffering, from an aggravated form of nasal catarrh. The discharge was quite purulent, of a yellowish color frequently tinged with blood, with a disagreeable odor and at times intolerably offensive. On the 24th there was a profuse discharge of much purulent matter from the nostril and mouth, when all pain instantly subsided. This discharge continued for three days, during which time as much as sixteen ounces escaped, increasing in consistency until it was pure pus. The odor becoming much more offensive, his cough was much more troublesome and fever increased to such an extent as to produce slight delirium for twelve hours. What was thrown off was with much difficulty expectorated, and was sanious, containing microscopic particles of osseous matter together with flakes of plastic exudation. The patient had spoken with difficulty for thirty-six hours and there was much trouble in swallowing. The soft palate had evidently given way and there was an entire inability to protrude the tongue or use it in speech.

"About this time a worm similar to a maggot dropped from his nose. That was the first indication or suspicion that there was anything of the kind present. There was not, as in some other cases reported, any swelling, or movement traceable under the skin, nor was there at any time any complaint of the patient, calculated to lead to a knowledge of their presence. After the appearance of the first, I expected more, and was surprised to see them drop from the nostrils and wiggle from the mouth without any discomfort to the patient until they came in contact with the Schneiderian membrane, when they annoyed him greatly, and every effort was made on his part to expel them; but so soon as expelled, no further trouble was manifested until another would get into the nostril. Every effort was made on my part to discover them under the tissue, but the soft palate being destroyed to a great extent, and the palatine arch apparently lowered, it was with very much difficulty that an examination could be made. The worms were evidently burrowing under the palatine fascia, as it presented a honey-combed appearance and in places patches were totally destroyed as large as a dime [18 mm.]. They continued to drop from the mouth and nose, forced from the nostrils by the efforts of the patient, for the following forty-eight hours, during which time 227 were counted and the estimated number exceeded 300. At

this time the whole of the soft palate was destroyed. The patient lived four days after the last worm came away.

"I put five of the worms in dry earth and in fourteen days from the time they dropped from the nostril there hatched out three flies.

"Upon a very minute and careful examination after death, I was astonished to find that all the tissue covering the cervical vertebrae, as far down as I could see by throwing the head back and compressing the tongue, was wholly destroyed and the vertebrae exposed. The palatine bones broke with the slightest pressure of the finger. The os hyoides was destroyed and the nasal bones loose, only held in position by the superficial fascia.

"My own theory is that the fly deposited the eggs while the patient was asleep, probably the day previous to the peculiar sensation and sneezing first complained of. At that time they had acquired vitality enough to annoy him while in contact with the sound flesh. So soon as they came in contact with the unsound flesh, or that affected with the catarrh, being as it must have been gangrenous, they gave no further trouble."

"Dr. Britton forwarded to me specimens of the fly, bred as above stated which I identified as *Lucilia macellaria* Fab. In order, however, that there might be no possibility of error, I submitted them to Dr. S. W. Williston, of New Haven, Conn., who corroborated this determination and furnished the following notes concerning the species: "The specimens are evidently *Lucilia* (*Campsomyia*) *macellaria* Fab., a fly common from the Argentine Republic to Canada, and which from its variations has probably received more specific names (20!) than any other American fly. It belongs to the *Muscidae* (true) and is not far from *Musca*. Their hominivorous propensities have gained for them the synonyms of *Lucilia hominivorax* Coquerel, and *L. hominivorus* Genil (S. America)."

"In the *Peoria* (Ill.) Medical Monthly for February 1883, Dr. Joshua Richardson, of Mc-ravia, Iowa, has an article upon "The screw-fly and its ravages," from which I make the following extracts: While travelling in Kansas in the latter part of last August a citizen of this place had the misfortune to receive while asleep a deposit of eggs from this fly. He had been troubled for years with catarrh, hence the attraction to the fly. He returned home a few days after the accident and shortly after began complaining of a bad cold.