

she deposit her young in some pool which is the habitat of the cyclops, as her host is walking through it. No doubt the parasite is again conveyed to the human body through drinking the water containing the wected cyclops.

The treatment consists in tying a small piece of wood to the worm when extended, and winding out one to three or four inches daily. Care must be taken, as the breaking of the worm within the body is usually followed by inflammation, a cellulitis, and at times abscess and sloughing.

By frequent douching all the embryos will be extended in from 15 to 20 days, and then the worm may be more easily extracted, or is at times absorbed.

More recently a 1 in 1,000 solution of perchloride of mercury has been injected into the worm causing its death.

*Filaria Loa*.—This parasite is only known on the West Coast of Africa where in certain parts it is very common. It wanders about the connective tissues of the body. When in the subcutaneous tissue it causes itching and pricking sensations. Its course can be followed readily as it traverses the tissues near the surface. It is seen more often in the conjunctival tissues, and in the neighborhood of the eyes than elsewhere. Its length of life must be great as it has been seen in patients who have been at least ten years away from the West Coast.

The male is about 28 m. m. in length, by 0.3 m. m. in breadth; the female about 35 m. m. in length by 0.5 m. m. in breadth. Both are cylindrical, tapering at both ends, more marked at the tail.

The embryos have not been found in the body, unless, as has been thought, *F. diurna* is the embryo of this species. Those studied in utero, or which have been expelled after the removal of a loa from the eye are sheathed, and very similar in size to *F. diurna*. However this may be decided in the future the fact remains that the great majority of cases of *F. Loa*, though occurring in the same district in which *F. diurna* is found, do not show the latter in the blood. In Southern Nigeria where we found 20 to 25 per cent. of the adults infected with *F. diurna* we saw but one case of *F. Loa*.

The treatment is removal when the worm is seen under the skin. It must be grasped by a pair of forceps, and held until an incision is made over it. The negroes usually place a small pinch of salt into the eye which successfully drives the parasite away or remove it with a sharp thorn.

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