

passed into a common canaliculus, which, with the sac and nasal duct, was found to be patent, fluid passing readily into the nose. On being questioned, like the other patient, he told me that he had never suffered from any severe inflammation of the eyes or tear passages, nor had he even been inconvenienced from watering of the eyes.

For purposes of demonstration I passed a fine needle, threaded with a horse-hair suture, through the two openings. There was no doubling of the puncta in the upper lid or in the left eye.

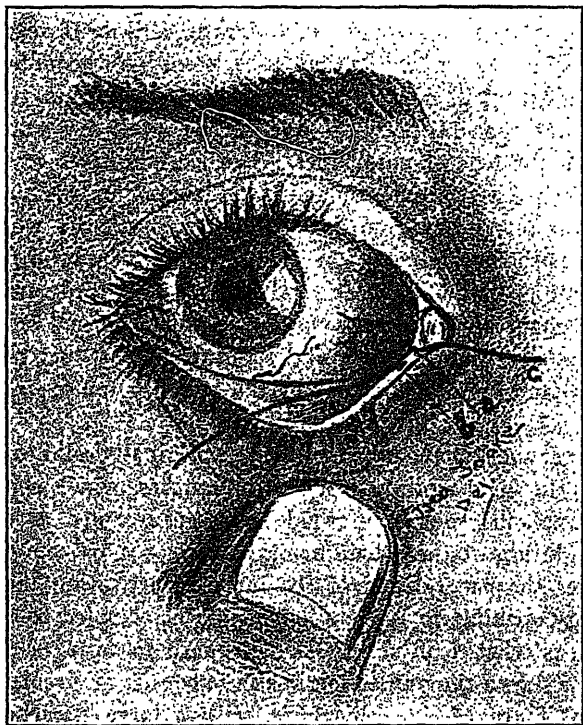


FIG. II.—(a) Has more the characters of the punctum in its being rounder and more everted than (b), which is flat and slit-like. Both unite into a common canaliculus shown by horsehair suture (c).

A search for information from such recognized authorities as Parsons¹ and Greeff² in their well-known works on the pathology of the eye, as well as from Fuchs³ and De Schweinitz⁴, in the latest editions of their textbooks, has proved very unsatisfactory. They all refer to doubling of the puncta as an anomaly but seldom met with, yet refrain from an explanation of any kind. Emmert⁵ reports a case which he diagnosed as congenital lacrimal fistula, referring to it as a rare anomaly of the