

Demodex may be conveyed from dog to dog, yet experimental attempts to prove this have failed, and very often one dog in a kennel may be affected, and, although mingling freely with the others, may be powerless to infect these.

2.—SYSTEMATIC POSITION.

After discussing the results of previous observers as to the anatomy of Demodex, he concludes under his second heading that five well marked varieties may be distinguished, all referable to that genus, viz. :

- D. folliculorum hominis.
- D. folliculorum canis.
- D. folliculorum cati.
- D. phyllostomatis (*Leydig*).
- D. phylloides (*Csokor*).

The genus he regards with Koch as forming an independent Family of the Acarina the *Dermatophili*.

3.—NATURAL HISTORY OF D. PHYLLOIDES.

The form of the body and its division into three regions, head, thorax and abdomen (the last distinguished by the absence of appendages and of the chitinous framework present in the thorax), may be studied in Figs. 7 and 8.

The result of a series of comparative measurements shows :

1. That *D. phylloides* (length, male 0.22 mm., female 0.24—0.26 mm.) reaches the minimum length of *D. canis*, but never that of *D. hominis*.
2. Head and thorax are together equal in length to the abdomen, while in *D. canis* they only form a third of the whole length of the body, and in *D. hominis* only a fourth.
3. *D. phylloides* is comparatively almost twice as broad as *D. canis* or *hominis*.
4. The head in *D. phylloides* is absolutely both longer and broader than that of either *D. canis* or *hominis*, a circumstance which renders the analysis of the appendages of the head easier in this species.
5. The egg is more oval than spindle-shaped, and both it and the larval stages are longer and broader than the similar stages in *D. canis* and *hominis*.
6. There is more difference between *D. phylloides* on the one hand, and *D. canis* and *hominis* on the other, than there is between these two last-mentioned varieties.