

on any of the cases, and consequently were unable to compare the parent forms.

*F. Magalhãesi*.—This name has been applied to two adult worms, male and female, described by Prof. Magalhães, found in the left ventricle of the heart of a child that died in Rio de Janeiro.

The female measured 155 m.m. in length by 0.7 m.m. in diameter; both were cylindrical, and of uniform thickness with exception of the club shaped anterior extremity, and the tapering tail.

No other similar worms have been described, and nothing is known of the life history, or of the pathology.

Filariae inhabiting the connective tissue.

*F. Medinensis*, the guinea worm, plays a rather important part in tropical pathology. It occurs in Persia, Arabia, parts of India, and in tropical Africa. In certain parts of the West Coast it is very prevalent, especially so among the Yoruba tribes, where nearly half the inhabitants in many of their villages are afflicted with the parasite. It is not unusual to find several guinea worms in the same individual. I have seen a boy of ten, the son of a Yoruba soldier, with two in each foot, and another patient with two in each foot and one in the buttock. As many as thirty have been reported in one person.

Only the female is known. The length varies from one to four feet, the average being 30 to 36 inches. The diameter is about 1-10 inch. The body is opalescent, almost milky white, devoid of markings, ending abruptly in a sharp pointed tail which is bent at an angle to the body. The mouth is surrounded by six papillæ, two large and four small. There is no opening at the posterior end of the alimentary canal. The enormously distended uterus with its millions of ova and embryos is also cæcal, the vagina being entirely obliterated, probably from pressure.

This immense worm inhabits the subcutaneous and intermuscular connective tissues. When mature she moves towards the lower extremities, pushing forward until she is underneath the epidermis; soon after she reaches here a small bulla forms over her head, and on the rupture of this, an ulcer is seen, in the centre of which is a small opening. On the first occasion that the ulcer comes in contact with water, either by the patient wading a stream, or by the application of water to the ulcer, the uterus is prolapsed through the mouth, is extended beyond the ulcer, and ruptures setting free a milky fluid which is found to contain myriads of embryos.

The embryos are about 1-30 inch in length. The head is somewhat tapered, and abruptly rounded; the tail is long and pointed; the body is striated transversely. They will live in clear water for a week, and in the water of a wayside pool two or three weeks.

The fact that the worm when ready to discharge her young travels as a rule to the leg, or foot, and that the embryos are expelled the moment there is contact with water, required for some time an explanation. This was afforded by the observations of Fedschenko in Turkestan, who found that the intermediate host was a small crustacean, *Cyclops quadricornis*, and we now see that the appearance of the worm in the foot and leg is but instinct for the preservation of her species, it being necessary that