

on the trunk and limbs, excepting some portion of inner surfaces of the arms. The smaller discrete papules distributed over the flanks and lateral thoracic regions, flexor surfaces of arms and some parts of the legs. The larger forms over the extensor portions of the arms, anterior and posterior aspects of trunk and nearly entire lower extremities. On lower legs they form thick plates, encircling the limbs, broken by deep fissures and shallow ulcerations. The most prominent horny prolongations are situated on the median spaces of trunk, front and back, most pronounced over sternum and pubes, smooth, flattened, blackish, elevated plates, forming a continuous covering upon the backs of the feet. Enormously dilated follicular openings, distended apparently by firm, slightly projecting concretions, forming hemispherical elevations. Small, sharply-pointed conical horns, curved at the top, protruding one-eighth inch from a few of the above dilated follicles, situate below eyes. A few large circular elevations with blind central depressions, nearly an inch in diameter, closely resembling a craterform epithelioma, situate on temples. Large papilloma-like excrescences, almost fungoid in appearance, nearly filling up the space behind the ears and separated by deep fissures. On scalp are some sparsely scattered, medium-sized, firm elevations. Hair growth, normal. Nails, coarse, slightly thickened, jagged at their free edge. A few firm, small papular projections are seen upon the hard palate. Nearly universal pruritus. Intolerable stench given off by patients. Such is a clinical sketch of the disease.

In July, '89 (*Annales de Dermatologie et Syphilographie*) Darier describes a case which he calls sporospermose folliculaire vegetante. He holds that there exists in man a group of cutaneous diseases, which deserve the name of psorospermoses, due to the presence in the epidermis of parasites of the order of sporozaires. This includes the gregarinæ, the oval psorospermæ or

coccidiæ, the sarcosporidæ, the psorosperms of fishes or myxosporidæ, and the psorosperms of the articulates or microsporidæ. These live as parasites upon the animals, causing sometimes fatal diseases. The coccidiæ occupy almost exclusively the epithelial tissues of vertebrates. In psorospermose folliculaire vegetante, coccidiæ invade the follicular orifices in the shape of round bodies, usually encysted, contained within the epithelial cells or refracting granules, the accumulation of which form a plug, which projects from the mouth of the follicle. The presence of the parasite establishes the disease. The neck of the follicles become secondarily the seat of papillomatous affections, which may become enormously developed and converted into real tumors. Four cases of the disease have been recorded.

*Neurosyphilides and Neuroleprides.*—

In an interesting paper read before the Dermatological Congress, held in Paris, Unna gives his views on lesions of the skin, both in syphilis and leprosy, which depend upon nerve changes differing from common syphilides and true lepromes, and which he names as above.

*Neurosyphilides.* — (1.) Appearance of roseola-like spots in latter part of secondary period. (2.) Tendency to persist at the same point, with no tendency to extend. (3.) Persistence in spite of internal and external anti-syphilides. (4.) Augmentation and diminution of erythema spontaneously or by reason of irritants and colds. (5.) These circles and spots of the late secondary period at times change into a papular syphilide presenting the same clinical features, remaining at the same point of development, long duration and lack of influence exerted by ordinary anti-syphilitics. (6.) These lesions leave behind them identical pigmentations in the form of spots and circles, which may be accompanied at the same time by the usual annular pigmented syphilides.