

Chiari and Creswell-Baber each, brought in a new case.

Mendes-Bonito, of Bordeaux, published his thesis upon this subject, with twelve observations taken in the service of Dr. E. J. Moure.

M. Ferré made histological researches and found the "leptothria buccalis." Dr. Moure relates that there were only twenty cases published, but we must attribute this rareness to the fact, that the disease was unknown, and was very often unobserved.

At the congress of Oran, in 1888, Dr. Moure says that he considers the mycosis of the pharynx as very frequent.

In the same year Lober, Oltuszewski, Jacobson, Decker and Seifert, published various communications of mycosis.

The following year, 1889, Vanderpool described two forms to the mycosis; the circumscribed and the diffuse forms. At the same time Goris found muscular fibres with the microscopic examination, but, as M. Collin, in his thesis, had observed it advisedly, the wrenching of the white spots was made too deeply, and the muscular fibres had nothing to do with the disease.

In 1889, Gautier published an article on the mycosis in *Journal of Laryngology*. In 1891,