rior part of the eye ball, the whole of the cornea conjunctiva and anterior margin of the sclerotic being involved.

It was at once pronounced to be cancer by the attending physician, Dr. Hingston, and on the 10th he extirpated the eye with a pair of curved scissors, cutting from above downwards, and dividing the different structures in succession, beginning with the lachrymal gland. The only point to be noticed in reference to the operation was the removal of the lachrymal gland. Dr. Hingston stating that in adopting this method he had followed the advice of Mr. Butcher of Dublin, although the extirpation of the globe was generally followed at no great interval by the cessation of lachrymation, as there was no eye, no tears were required to moisten it.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

M. M. Pouchet and Verrier, sen., have published a curious article on the migrations of entozoa or parasites, especially the tape-worm and similar genera. As you are aware, various doubtful theories have been propounded, and even admitted on this difficult subject. Thus, a Naturalist has affirmed that tænias may be produced in a dog by feeding it with the cœnures found in sheep; whence he concludes that the two creatures are the same. But the chief object of our authors has been to subject to a new verification the opinions held concerning *Tœnia serrata*, a tape-worm, which is frequent in dogs, and the *Cœnurus cerebralis*, a vesicular and polycephalous worm, very common in sheep, on which it produces the symptoms of the turnsick, a disease in which the animal turns round and round till it falls exhausted on the ground. According to Naturalists, dogs eat the heads of sheep afflicted with this cœnurus which thus enters their intestines. Each of the heads of the cœnurus then seperates from the trunk, grows to an enormous length, and becomes a tænia. The rings of this tænia being from time to time expelled by the dog, fall on the grass which is nibbled by the sheep. The eggs contained in these rings are hatched in the intestines of the ruminant producing microscopic larvæ which travel up to the head, perforating all the tissues they find on their route, and even the base of the cranium. Having thus reached the brain, they are transformed into the cœnures which are to cause the animal's death by turnsick. The cycle of transformations and peregrinations is evidently too complicated to be accepted without confirmation, and M. M. Pouchet and Verrier have by a new series of experiments dealt a heavy, and it would seem a fatal blow, to this theory. First, they quote cases in which they administered the cœnures in question to dogs, and after 16 days found the latter afflicted with tænias varying in length from 2 to 80 millmetres; after 23 days, the length varied from 4 millimetres to 40 centimetres (13 inches)! How could such an enormous difference in growth be accounted for on the principle that the coenures produce the tænia? In another series of experiments 60 heads of cœnures were administered to a dog, and 78 tænias were discovered; again, 100 heads of cœnures produced 237 tænias. These results can hardly be reconciled with the supposition that the cœnures produce tœnia; and other experiments have proved that tænias introduced into the