

ous abscesses. As the parasite is confined to the skin, and does not appear to affect the general health of the animal, he has merely ordered the removal of the skin from the parts involved, a precaution which is entirely sufficient to render the flesh useful for food.

My observations have served to establish the complete agreement of my specimens with those of Csokor. I have accordingly concluded that a synopsis of his paper, which is probably accessible only to a few of those who may be interested in the matter, with a copy of his excellent figures, may stimulate enquiry into the distribution of this parasite in America, and perhaps into the means best adapted to hinder its attacks becoming so formidable as represented by Dr. Csokor.

Dr. Csokor's paper considers :

1. The history of hair-sac mites in general.
2. Their systematic position.
3. The natural history of *D. phylloides* in particular.
4. Its occurrence and mode of life.

1.—SPECIES OF DEMODEX occur in the sebaceous glands and hair follicles beside the nose in man, occasion forms of mange in dogs and cats, and have been recorded (but merely in isolated cases) from the sheep, horse, ox, and Surinam bat. The best known forms have been distinguished by Megnin as three varieties :

- D. folliculorum hominis.*
- D. folliculorum canis.*
- D. folliculorum cati.*

A good many experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether the Demodex of the dog is capable of being transferred to man, and *vice versa*, and although some results appear to render likely the possibility of both methods of transference taking place, yet the weight of evidence unquestionably points the other way.

The mode of occurrence of the Demodex of the dog is so totally unlike that of the Demodex of man, that apart from difference in form and size, we would be inclined to suspect a difference of at any rate varietal value. In man the Demodex is found on the hairless parts of the face and is perfectly harmless, in the dog it is found in the hairiest parts and brings about a troublesome and often fatal cutaneous disease. Experiments, however, as to transference can hardly be depended upon, for although it is quite certain that the