

the continent of Europe, and is abundant only in the extreme north of Asia and Siberia. A very fine specimen of this goose was shot at Malden, on the river Blackwater, in England, on the 13th of January last; and in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, until quite recently, was another living bird of this species, which may be described as a small short billed goose, having the dorsal plumage dark brown; the ear coverts, neck, and upper part of the breast black, the belly white, the legs and feet black. It is not known on the American continent, but another species, called

HUTCHINS' GOOSE, or Barnacle, of dark plumage, and with a triangular patch of white on each side of the head and neck, is abundant in Hudson's Bay and the extreme north of America.

These species are regarded by some naturalists as constituting a genus *Bernicla*, distinguished chiefly by a shorter and more slender bill from the ordinary or true geese.

THE EGYPTIAN GOOSE, or Bargander, is sometimes ranked with these, sometimes made the type of a distinct genus, *Chenaloper*, upon account of the longer bill, a short spur with which the bend of the wing is armed, and the anatomical peculiarity of a hollow bony enlargement at the bottom of the trachea of the male. It has long been kept in parks and pleasure grounds in Britain, chiefly on account of the beauty of its plumage, and has become partially naturalized. It is a little smaller than a common goose; its voice more resembles that of a wild duck. The prevailing color of the plumage is light chestnut brown, minutely rayed with darker lines; the neck and part of the wings are white. Large chestnut patches surround the eyes. It is very abundant on the Nile, and is frequently figured in Egyptian sculptures. It is much esteemed for the table, and was kept and fattened for it by the ancient Egyptians. It is the *Chenaloper* of Herodotus.

PARASITIC DISEASE OF THE LUNGS AND LOWER AIR PASSAGES IN ANIMALS.

GAPES.

PROFESSOR LAW, Consulting Veterinarian to the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, has written a very instructive paper on the above subject. After giving the history of the disease in the domestic animals, with the treatment to be adopted in each case, he then proceeds to a discussion of this disease in poultry, under the head of

GAPES IN BIRDS.—"This disease," says Professor Law, "is analogous to those just considered in quadrupeds. Many different genera of birds are subject to it, and the same worm infests the air passages in the turkey, domestic cock, pheasant, common duck, lapwing, black stork, magpie, hooded crow, green woodpecker, starling, and swift. This worm is known as the *sclerostoma syngamus*, so called because the sexes are generally found inseparably joined in perpetual union or marriage. The female is five-eighths of an inch long, the head separated from the body by very marked constriction or neck; the mouth large, round, and furnished with six prominent chitinous papillæ; the body has a semblance of being spirally twisted, and shows a propensity to curve at the tail, which is in the form of a prolonged pointed cone; the genital orifice is situated at about one-seventh inch from the head, and to this the male is inseparably united by its caudal extremity. The male is one-eighth inch long, with broad head situated obliquely; the tail is obliquely terminated with a membranous sac at one side, supported by twelve or fifteen rays, and affording the means of attachment to the anterior border of the genital orifice of the female."

The description of the disease written by Dr. Wiesenthal of Baltimore in 1797, may be adopted in the present day. "There is a disease prevalent among galling poultry in this country, called gapes, which destroys eight-tenths of our fowls in many parts, and takes place in the greatest degree among the young turkeys and chickens bred upon old established farms. Chicks and poults, in a few days after they are