The patient, who was a young man twenty-five years of age, had been in this country for five years, except for three brief visits home. The fresh blood was carefully examined and smears to be stained were made, but on account of the well-known periodicity in the appearance of filariæ in the peripheral circulation, the patient was requested to return at night.

In the meantime, the blood smears were stained with the Nocht-Jenner-Hastings stain and examined for possible malarial parasites. None were found, but there was a marked eosinophilia (20 per cent.), such as is often due to infection by parasitic worms.

When the patient returned, a search for blood filariæ was made, with negative results. On account of the eosinophilia, a sample of the feces was then examined microscopically. In this were soon found the large, characteristic eggs of *Schistosoma,* a very few of *Ascaris lumbricoides,* and many larvæ of *Strongyloides stercoralis,* the Cochin China diarrhea worm.

When the result of the examination was reported to the physician in charge of the case, the usual treatment with purgatives and anthelminthics was adopted. Unfortunately, the patient made no effort to save the specimens dislodged, except that a sample, taken some hours after the treatment, was sent me. In this sample the three species above mentioned were present, the number of larvæ of *Strongyloides stercoralis* being much larger than in the first sample. In addition, there were found a small number of the eggs of the hookworm, *Necator americanus,* and of the whipworm, *Trichuris trichiura.* I afterwards learned that following the medical treatment, a full-sized *Ascaris* had been voided.

Thus this patient harbored five distinct species of parasitic worms, differing from the two cases reported by the Porto Rico Anemia Commission by the presence of the larvæ of *Strongyloides stercoralis.* Excepting those of *Schistosoma,* the eggs of the various parasites were but few in number.

The many eggs of *Schistosoma* were *all* lateral-spined. In view of the discussion as to whether this type of eggs is from a species distinct from *Schistosoma hæmatobium,* a careful examination of the urine was made. No eggs or traces of them were found, although it is here that the typical, terminal-spined eggs of *Schistosoma hæmatobium* are most readily demonstrated. Neither was there any history of bloody urine, or evidence of blood corpuscles in the fluid—symptoms commonly associated with the presence of the ova of *Schistosoma hæmatobium* in the urinogenital system. This is in agreement with the evidence recently brought forward by Sambon, Holcomb and others to show that the West Indian and South American schistosomiasis is due to a distinct species, which also sometimes occurs in association with the better-known species in Africa. To this species with lateral-spined eggs, Sambon, '07, gives the name *Schistosoma mansoni.*

The few records of the occurrence of *Schistosoma* in the United States are all, like the above, of imported cases. Most of them are recorded from transient visitors, or from soldiers returning from South Africa, and refer to infection by *Schistosoma hæmatobium,* terminal-spined eggs having been found in the urine.

Wm. A. Riley

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The 29th annual meeting of the society was held on September 27 in Chemistry Hall, University of North Carolina, with the president, Dr. W. B. MacNider in the chair. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. E. V. Howell.

Vice-president—Professor P. H. Daggett.

Permanent Secretary—Dr. F. P. Venable.

Recording Secretary—Dr. J. M. Bell.

Editorial Committee—Dr. W. C. Coker, Professor A. H. Patterson, Dr. J. M. Bell.

The following new members were elected: Dr. W. H. Brown, Messrs. T. R. Eagles, J. W. Lasley, J. G. Beard, A. M. Atkinson, C. S. Venable, J. E. Smith, W. C. George.

James M. Bell,
Recording Secretary

Chapel Hill, N. C.