experience every day. If I look at the wheels of an automobile which is passing me at moderate speed, perhaps of ten to fifteen miles per hour, they will seem to stop stock still about once per second while the car is within 45 degrees of my straight-ahead direction. The phenomenon is much clearer with wooden spokes than with wire ones. I can see all the wooden spokes perfectly distinctly.

I have never been able to get an oculist interested enough in the thing *facere aliquid experimentum in corpore vili,* and I have never taken the time to experiment myself with a rotating disk. I have been inclined to attribute the phenomenon to retinal fatigue.

There is a peculiarity in my vision which may have something to do with it. Presbyopia has hardened my lenses asymmetrically, and each eye has one fairly distinct false focus and several quite indistinct ones. At the proper distance from an electric sign at night I can read about half the letters at the false focus. With the reverse illumination, as with black print on white paper, it doesn't bother me, as the spurious images merge in the white background and are too faint to see. On a dark day, when my pupils are wide open, I can just see them. The trouble is in the periphery of the lenses. A two or three millimeter pinhole obviates most of the trouble.

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NOTE UPON THE OCCURRENCE OF OTOMESOSTOMA AUDITIVUM (PLESS.) IN THE UNITED STATES

IN Ward and Whipple's "Fresh-water Biology" (18) the statement occurs that no fresh-water representative of the suborder *Alloeocoela* has been definitely established for the United States (page 354). Higley (18) records new species of rhabdocoeles for the Mississippi Valley but does not mention any genus or species of the suborder *Alloeocoela.* Nor have I been able to find any reference to this suborder which would indicate that it occurred in the United States. I would like to record, therefore, that I have found and definitely identified *Otomesostoma auditivum* in the streams and pools near the University of Virginia. I have found only five specimens so far, three in April, one in May and one in July. Of those I found in April two were sexually mature and produced eggs which later developed. The young ate heartily of tadpole's brain and were developing in fine fashion until the culture was accidentally destroyed.

I have found specimens of two other species which, from the general characteristics ascribed to this suborder by von Graff, I am convinced belong to the suborder *Alloeocoela.* These species have not been identified definitely as yet.

It seems, from these instances, that members of this suborder do exist in the United States, and that by careful observation and study they will be found to be somewhat abundant.

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SALMONELLA COLUMBENSIS

SALMONELLA COLUMBENSIS was first described by Castellani in 1905 under the name of *Bacterium columbense.* He isolated it from cases clinically similar to typhoid fever of medium severity. The microorganism was motile, Gram negative and did not produce spores. It produced acid and gas in dextrose, maltose, dulcite, mannite, dextrin (slight amount), arabinose, sorbite, galactose, levulose, salicin, rhamnose and gylcerine no acid or gas was produced in saccharose, raffinose, adonite, inulin, inosite or amygdalin. Acid and gas production in lactose was variable. It liquefied neither gelatin nor serum. Tests with typhoid serum, paratyphoid A serum and paratyphoid B serum, were distinctly negative.

The writer recently isolated a microorganism similar to the above from the stool of a non-febrile patient. This microorganism did not produce acid or gas from either lactose or dextrin. In addition to the carbohydrates used by Castellani, acid and gas were produced in xylose and trehalose. There was no agglutination with typhoid, paratyphoid A or paratyphoid B serums. Agglutination with *Salmonella columbensis* serum was complete in full titre.

Judging from the available literature, it would appear that *Salmonella columbensis* infections and carriers are quite rare in this country, there being no report in the literature reviewed.

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INHALATION THE CHIEF FACTOR IN ONION OR GARLIC CONTAMINATION OF MILK

IN sections where wild onion and garlic flourish agricultural experiment stations, dairymen and consumers of dairy products have long been interested in measures to prevent contamination of the milk of cows on pasture during the spring and fall seasons of growth of these weeds. The desirability of accomplishing the result by supplementary feeding has suggested many experiments which have failed to solve the problem and has encouraged the sale of numerous proprietary feeds which have not fulfilled their guarantees.