MARKOFF (W. N.). **Piroplasmose und andere blutparasitäre Krankheiten der Haustiere am Balkan.** [Piroplasmosis and other Blood-parasite Diseases in the Balkans.]—*Arch. f. Schiffs- u. Trop.-Hyg., Leipsic*, xx, no. 14, July 1916, pp. 313–335.

Most of the author's observations were made during the first Balkan war in 1912–1913. Equine piroplasmosis occurs in the Balkan peninsula and on the European and Asiatic shores of the Black Sea. Transmission is believed to be due to *Dermacentor reticulatus*. The mortality varied between 5 and 12 per cent. In the Tschorlu region the disease begins before spring and lasts till June. In the case of horses which had not been recently infected, two or three injections of 10 cc. of a 1 per cent. solution of sublimate, at several days' interval, nearly always effected a complete cure.

Piroplasmosis of cattle occurs throughout Bulgaria and was also observed in Adrianople, Thrace and Macedonia. Besides *Ixodes ricinus*, other ticks are supposed to be transmitters. While *Babesia bovis* is the blood-parasite most frequently met with, there is another species present resembling *B. bigeminum*.

Spirochaetosis in fowls occurs in Bulgaria and Rumania, and probably also in Serbia and Turkey, *Argas persicus* being the tick concerned.

A bibliography of 54 works closes this paper.

NOELLER (W.). **Beitrag zur Flecktyphus Uberträgung durch Läuse.** [Transmission of Typhus by Lice.]—*Berlin. Klin. Woch., Berlin*, liii, no. 28, 10th July 1916, pp. 778–780.

Some work on the transmission of typhus by lice is described. The etiological significance of *Rickettsia prowazeki*, Rocha Lima, is considered no longer doubtful. In some experiments, human body-lice, horse-lice, and pig-lice were transferred to guinea-pigs in the laboratory. The first do not live long on laboratory animals, so that the life-cycle of *R. prowazeki* was difficult to follow. The horse-louse lives a little longer than the human louse, while the pig-louse will live on a guinea-pig from two to three days at 85° F., and for six days at 61° F. or lower temperatures. When pig-lice were transferred from infected guinea-pigs to pig blood, *Rickettsia* developed in them. Infected human body-lice were found capable of living and breeding on pigs, and *Rickettsia* developed in them normally. Eggs from three infected body-lice were hatched out and the larvae reared, but no *Rickettsia* were found in the seven larvae examined. Though the author has not yet found cases of hereditary infection, he thinks such cases are possible.

HAIGHT (H. H.). **Endemic Typhus Fever in Toronto.**—*Canadian Pract. & Rev., Toronto*, xli, no. 5, May 1916, pp. 185–191.

The history of a case of what is now believed to have been typhus is given. Head lice [*Pediculus capitis*] were found on the patient, and the possibility of this parasite transmitting typhus fever is discussed.

SWELLENGREBEL (N. H.). **Quelques Remarques sur la Façon de combattre le Pou des Vêtements.** [Some Remarks on the Control of Lice in Clothing.]—Separate, dated 1916, from *Achiv. Néerland. Sci. Exactes et Nat., Haarlem*, ser. iii B, vol. iii, pp. 1–31, 23 figs.

A number of investigations into the life-history of clothes lice (*Pediculus humanus*) are here described. The irritation produced by

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