American Journal. A set of the *Beitrage zur Augenheilkunde* from Vol. I has been purchased by the Royal Society of Medicine, which, with the few parts of this journal which we already possessed, will give us a complete run of this journal to the end of the year 1917.

Archives für Ophthalmologie (von Graefe) sent four volumes in exchange for Vol. XLII of the *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom*.

I should like to express my gratitude to the many friends of the Bowman Library who have aided me in bringing the Library as much up to date as is possible at the present time.

Yours faithfully,

R. R. JAMES (Hon. Librarian).

OPHTHALMOMYIASIS

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIR,—Respecting the article on "Ophthalmomyiasis" by Dr. Ticho in the April number of the BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, the following references are of interest:—

Wahba: Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, 1915.

Barsoum: Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, 1917.

Oulton: Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, 1917.

Since 1916, 32 cases of external ophthalmomyiasis have been reported from various ophthalmic hospitals in Egypt and recorded in the annual reports of the Ophthalmic Section of the Department of Public Health. Most of the larvae from these cases have been examined and cultivated by the Egyptian Government entomologists Dr. Gough or Dr. Mangan and identified as *wohlfahrtia magnifica schiner*, or as *cordylobia anthropophaga*.

The great interest in Dr. Ticho's cases lies in the fact that they occurred quite suddenly as the result of intrusion into the conjunctival sac of viviparous larvae by diptera. Such a case was reported by Saleh (Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, 1917). In the other cases seen in Egypt, the larvae were found in the orbital tissues. The *wohlfahrtia* is viviparous but not the *cordylobia*.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

A. F. MACCALLAN.

CAIRO, April 17, 1923.