appropriate treatment, the man's sound constitution enabled him to recover quickly; but, as it was clear that good would not result from further manipulation, I caused the arm to be kept at rest until such time as the state of parts should permit of ex-section of the injured articulation.

On August 25th, the tissues about the shoulder being in a most satisfactory condition, I cut upon the humerus after Ollier's method. At once I found that the head of the humerus was fused to, and formed a common bony mass with, the glenoid angle of the scapula. Slight force caused re-fracture of the anatomical neck of the humerus, and from the line of fracture I picked out the buckshot figured in the accompanying illustration. Corresponding to the situation of the shot, the bone was carious, but with moderate use of the gouge I was able to expose perfectly healthy tissue above and below the line of fracture. The wound was then closed, drained, and dressed with full antiseptic precautions. Union by adhesion took place, save at the upper and lower angles of the wound, where granulation tissue completed the reparative process, and then passive movements were practised daily, so as to insure fibrous union between the bone surfaces. The man was discharged from hospital Sept. 30th, highly pleased at again possessing a movable and useful arm; and within the past month I have received from Dr. M'Cormack the gratifying intelligence that my former patient now enjoys great strength and freedom of motion in the previously almost useless limb.

ART. X.—*Phthiriasis Palpebrarum.* By J. MAGEE FINNY, M.D.,
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Hospital.

PROFESSOR J. HIRSCHBERG recently demonstrated the presence of pediculi pubis in the eyelids of a child, three years old, before his class at a clinical lecture, and gave the following interesting account of this rare affection (*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, January 2nd, 1882):—

The child's eyelids were observed by her mother to have something the matter with them on her return after some months absence from home.

On looking closely, it was noticed that the edges of both upper eyelids were affected, but that they lacked the usual evidences of blepharitis or blepharadenitis, such as ulceration, yellow scales, and crusts involving two or three cilia. The change consisted in the presence of little, clear, round bodies, placed in great regularity at the junction of the hairs with the lid. These were the

eggs of the insects, the pediculi themselves being almost hidden as, head foremost, they lay embedded in the sebaceous follicles. In but two or three places did the end of their bodies show above the free border of the lid as little, greyish-yellow scales. Professor Hirschberg then proceeded to rub in a strong mercurial ointment, and, after waiting a quarter of an hour, demonstrated the pediculi, as, not liking the ointment or else requiring air, they had withdrawn from their nests to the surface of the eyelids, from whence they were readily removed by a ciliary forceps. In a few days the patient was discharged cured. As there was an absence of hair elsewhere on the body no other pediculi were discoverable.

The occurrence of pediculi pubis on the eyelids is one of great rarity. Prof. Hirschberg had met with but two other instances in his practice out of 40,000 cases, and he saw but one other while he acted as assistant to Prof. von Gräfe.

Dr. Bulkeley, of New York, has met with two instances of phthiriasis palpebrarum (*Archives of Dermatology*, Vol. VII., p. 309). Dr. Stelwagon, Philadelphia, records (*Ibid.*, p. 301) a single instance of the same disease, and alludes to two others being seen by Dr. Morton, in one of which the eyebrows were infested. The most noticeable feature about each of these three cases was the presence of the excrement (reddish specks) on or beneath the lower lids, resembling specks of iron rust.

It is worth noting that all these cases occurred in children and young people—a fact at variance with the statement of Tilbury Fox (“*Skin Diseases*,” p. 411)—“The pediculus pubis is not found amongst children, but adults.”

These pediculi, as their name implies, are usually confined to the hairs of the pubes; but it is to be borne in mind that they may be found in every other part of the body where hair grows, except the hairy scalp—the chest, eyebrows, beard, axillæ. I have never met with an instance of their presence on the eyelids, but I discovered them on the arms and legs of a patient who consulted me for general pruritus. He was an unusually hairy man, aged twenty-three, and on closely examining his legs below the knee I detected several specks of excrement and one or two crab-lice. I then examined the rest of his body, and found the insects, in fact, wherever the hair existed—the pubes being attacked to a much less extent than the legs.

Prof. Hirschberg, alluding to the rarity of the above affection, quotes, while not altogether agreeing with, the statement of Dr.

Steffan (in the *klin. Monatsblatt für Augenheilk.*, 1867) who had met with one example of the disease, "that he could find nothing on the subject in the literature on ophthalmology."

The discovery of the crab-louse in the eyelids is not of recent times—cases of it have been recorded by Scarpa and Chelius; and, nearly 2,000 years ago, Celsus described the correct nature of the complaint in the following words (*De Medicinâ*, Lib. VI., cap. 6, 15):—"De pediculis palpebrarum. Genus quoque vitii est, qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur, id *φθειρσις* græci nominant."

ART. XI.—*On Two Large Auricular Growths following the Operation of Puncture.* By WM. ALLAN, L.R.C.S.I.; Assistant Colonial Surgeon; Medical Officer to the Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.

THE following interesting case came under my care in the month of January, 1882:—B. Bahoo, aged sixteen years, presented himself at the extern department for admission into the Victoria Hospital on the 11th day of January, in order that he might receive surgical treatment for two large auricular growths.

Through an interpreter I was enabled to obtain the following history:—As is the custom amongst African tribes, he had his ears pierced for earrings when eight years of age. Shortly after