The X-rays in Cutaneous Diseases.—W. A. PUSEY (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 13, 1905), basing his views upon the treatment of many cases, concludes that in hypertrichosis the results have not been very satisfactory; but in sycosis, the tineæ, acne, and acne rosacea, good; in inflammatory dermatosis, in general, of much value; in lupus vulgaris of value, but not so in lupus erythematosus; in cutaneous carcinoma of distinctive value, but in carcinoma of the lip the remedy is to be used with extreme caution; in senile keratosis and leucoplakia, fairly good results; in pigmented and vascular nævi, of distinct value.

Impetigo Contagiosa: Cutaneous Abscesses Caused by Pyogenic Micro-Organisms.—J. T. BOWEN (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 22, 1905) considers it important that this common affection should be better known than it is, and in particular directs attention to the circinate or annular forms, both being quite frequently seen in the adult and often mistaken for ringworm. These forms may even occur in epidemics. The author sees fit to designate the lesion as a "superficial abscess;" it has its seat between the lower corneous layer and the mucous layer, and is caused by pyogenic micro-organisms. The staphylococci are usually held responsible for most of the manifestations, but Sabouraud considers that the streptococcus exists alone in the earliest lesions when a special method of culture is used. After the removal of the crust the affection yields to a 10 per cent. boric acid ointment.

A Case of Acanthosis Nigricans Due to a Mammary Carcinoma.—MENAHEM HODARA, of Constantinople (*Monatshefte für prak. Dermatologie*, June 15, 1905), relates a case of this rare disease in a woman aged thirty years, who showed signs of the disease of the skin two months after the beginning of the carcinoma. After removal of the breast improvement of the skin set in, but later the disease took on increased and widespread discoloration over the greater part of the general surface (as shown by the photographs given). The general health remained good and the carcinoma had not recurred. It might be stated that Darier designated this disease "dystrophia papillaris et pigmentosa."

Vegetable Parasites of the Skin and Modern Methods of Culture.—C. J. WHITE (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 22, 1905) first refers to erythrasma, a rare disease, seldom met with in this country, which manifests itself as a scaling brown discoloration, usually on the scrotum and thighs, due to the microsporon minutissimum first described by Burkhart in 1859. Its botanical position is uncertain. In practice three clinical varieties of ringworm of the scalp are recognized—two in the beard and one on the non-hairy regions of the skin. In Boston ringworm of the scalp is usually due to the microsporon audouinii. According to the mycological method of studying the ringworms, it is found that the flora of individual countries varies much in proportionate distribution, varieties of the plant, and in minor details. The bald ringworm of the scalp is due to an endothrix species of human origin. The kerion celsi is due to an ectothrix species derived from the horse.