

A NEW HABITAT FOR GASTROPHILUS. BY A. W. BITTING.

The genus *Gastrophilus* contains two well known species, *Gastrophilus equi* and *Gastrophilus haemorrhoidalis*. These parasites are commonly known as bots and inhabit the stomach and duodenum of the horse.

The life cycle is as follows: The female deposits her eggs upon the ends of the hairs upon the fore limbs or some other part of the body that the horse is likely to touch with his mouth in fighting flies. The eggs hatch and the lid breaks open to permit their escape in from five to fifteen days. They attach themselves to the lips or tongue when the host is fighting flies and soon find their way into the stomach or interior part of the duodenum. Here they pass a period of development lasting about seven months. Their food consists of the nutriment found in solution in the juices of the stomach. They escape from the body with the excrement, pass a pupa state in the ground to emerge in a short time as adult.

The particular observation to be recorded here is the finding of this parasite in the alveoli of the horse's teeth.

Last September there were an unusual number of cases of caries of the teeth at the clinics.

While extracting teeth six larvae were obtained attached to the tissues of the teeth or alveolar cavity. They were alive and active. They were about three centimeters from the surface of the gums and there was no visible point for entrance.

The question remains how did they get to their destination and how did they accommodate themselves to take nutriment from the blood when it is believed that they are dependent upon the juices of the stomach?

Are they a factor in producing caries of the teeth?

SECOND CONTRIBUTION TO A KNOWLEDGE OF INDIANA MOLLUSCA. BY R. ELLSWORTH CALL.

The sources of information on which the facts stated in this brief paper are based are various. No single source has availed largely in determining the locality references that are given, though the collection in the Geological Museum, in the State Capitol, has furnished the greater number. All the rest have been contributed by specimens submitted through several gentlemen practically interested in the work of the biological survey of the State. For this aid thanks are