

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF HUMAN INTESTINAL MYIASIS  
CAUSED BY *ERISTALIS*

Swartzwelder and Cali, 1942 (*Am. J. Trop. Med.* **22**: 159-163), summarized the reports of human myiasis caused by larvae of syrphid flies. Of 22 cases in the literature, including one reported by these authors, two were ascribed to the genus *Syrphus* and one to *Helophilus pendulus*. All the others presumably belonged to the genus *Eristalis*, or possibly *Helophilus*.

Three hitherto unreported cases of human infection with rat-tailed maggots of the genus *Eristalis* have come to my attention, as follows: (1) a full-grown *Eristalis* larva, the body portion 25 mm long, passed by a child 4 years of age at Tomball, Texas, on July 15, 1941; (2) an *Eristalis* pupa with body 14 mm long passed by a boy 6 years of age at Houston, Texas, on August 17, 1939; and (3) an *Eristalis* larva 18 mm long passed by a child 5 years of age at Houston, Texas, on August 11, 1943.

In each case a single specimen was passed in the feces alive, but failed to continue development when placed in water with decaying vegetation. No additional specimens were passed when anthelmintics or purges were given. In the first case mentioned above vague symptoms of abdominal discomfort were reported, but in the other two cases there were no symptoms referable to the infection.—ASA C. CHANDLER, *Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.*

1943, *J. Parasitol.* 29: 425.