

James & Harwood, 1969, Herms's Medical Entomology, 6th ed. MacMillan, NY p. 286.

An early description of a human case was given by Richardson in the Peoria, Illinois, *Medical Monthly* for February, 1883. A traveler in Kansas, in August, while asleep, apparently received a deposit of eggs in the nose. A nasal discharge probably was the attractant to the fly. The first symptoms were those of a severe cold. As the larvae cut away through the tissues of the head, the patient became slightly delirious and complained about the intense misery and annoyance in his nose and head. When the larvae finally cut through the soft palate, his speech was impaired. Despite attempts to remove the larvae (there were more than 250 in all), the patient, after an apparent trend toward recovery, had a relapse as the eustachian tubes were invaded, and died. The tissue damage was extensive, and the head and face showed the characteristic swelling of severe screw-worm head myiasis.