the periphery, but there are often soft areas in the more central portions, particularly in those areas which have a yellowish or orange color. It is in these soft areas or cavities that the adult parasites are particularly found together with enormous numbers of the microfilariae. The tumor is frequently surrounded by a capsule. Histologic examinations of the different tumors collected in various localities in Africa show that they are all fibromatous in nature.

In the center, sections of the adult parasites are commonly found, usually imbedded in the connective tissue stroma. Immediately about the parasites there is often some evidence of irritation caused by the parasite itself. A few polymorphonuclear leukocytes are scattered about with small round cells, occasionally plasma cells and eosinophils.

Outside of these areas the tumor is composed largely of fibrous connective tissue. Here the fibroblasts are few in number and the fibroglia fibrils are not abundant. The tumor is composed particularly of collagen fibers forming wavy bundles. In none of the tumors do the cells show marked evidence of mitotic division, nor are numerous giant cells present, so there is no evidence that the neoplasms are formed very rapidly.

However, Hoeppli who studied one onchocercal tumor histologically, found numerous giant cells, and in several places the microscopical picture resembled that of a giant cell sarcoma. Shafi Mohammed also examined histologically two onchocercal tumors, one associated with Onchocerca volvulus and one with Onchocerca gibsoni found especially in the volvulus tumor that the tunnel walls and the stroma between them were made up of either purely cellular tissue, the cells being mainly