During the past year, through cooperation with the United Fruit Company, it has been possible to carry on in Guatemala, a more complete and careful study of onchocerciasis and at the present time we are in a position to make a preliminary report describing further advances of our knowledge of the disease.

While investigations were being made upon the condition in Guatemala, attention was also attracted to its occurrence in parts of southwestern Mexico, particularly in the states of Oaxaca and Chiapas. Laurumbee and Hardwicke reported upon the occurrence of blinding sickness in Oaxaca with ocular symptoms which were relieved by incision and evacuation of the cyst contents containing the onchocerca; while in Chiapas, Hoffmann and Ochoterena have also made important and valuable publications in regard to the condition in Mexico.

It is of some interest to compare the condition which we observed with that encountered in Africa. Infection with *Onchocerca volvulus* is very common in parts of Africa, particularly in the central and western portions. In some localities, 10% and in others as much as 50% of the natives are affected. The tumors usually measure from one to six centimeters in diameter and are commonly found in the chest wall, particularly in the lateral regions, in the intercostal spaces and occasionally on the dorsum. They also occur in the neighborhood of the joints and in the axilla. As a rule they are firm and greyish-white in