bifurcated. This portion was probably Order Gordioidea, Class Nematomorpha, Phylum Aschelminthes. As the cuticle is single this worm belongs to Family Gordiidae. Only one Genus is included in this Family, so the worm was determined as *Gordius* sp. By the position of the cloaca it is evident that the worm is female. On the other hand, *Gordius* is classified by the construction of the male worm, consequently, the specific name could not been determined.

Invasion of *Gordius* into the human body is considered as a kind of migration (INOUE, 1962). The patient has the habit of licking everything. Probably, she must have eaten something infected with *Gordius* larvae.

The authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Dr Iwao INOUE, Tokyo Gakugei University, for helpful suggestion.

**LITERATURE**


**RESEARCH NOTE . . .**

**Research on the metacercaria of Paragonimus westermani in Izu Peninsula**

At one time, Izu Peninsula was a *Paragonimus westermani*-infected area in Kanoto district, namely, the metacercariae of this fluke were discovered in high percent in the crabs caught in the rivers of this district.

In June 1967, authors made an investigation on the crabs in same rivers, and found that the infection rate was on the decrease. That is to say, from the twenty *Eriocheir japonicus* and sixty *Potamon dehaani* in the River Aono no metacercariae were discovered. In the same river SUZUKI discovered in 1958 in high percent of 64.5% the metacercariae of *Paragonimus westermani* from *Eriocheir japonicus*. On the other hand, from one large *Eriocheir japonicus*, 10cm body breadth, metacercariae of *Paragonimus westermani* were discovered ca. 30 in number, but from seven small same no metacercariae were found. This is nothing as against the result obtained by SUZUKI in 1958, namely, he discovered in 68.3% from the same crabs. In the River Kano, this time, from two *Eriocheir japonicus* and six *Procambarus clarkii* no metacercariae were discovered. In the same river in 1959, OKADA discovered the metacercariae in 60%.

As mentioned above it is the fact that the number of infected crabs is on the decrease but not disappear completely.

Further, authors researched the *Sesarma dehaani*, 13 in the River Aono and 12 in the River Iwashina, but no metacercariae of *Paragonimus ohirai* were discovered.

Received for publication 15 August 1967

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