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CUTANEOUS MYIASIS DUE TO *CHRYSOSTOMOMYIA BERGI* (BLANCHARD)

FIRST REPORT FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

The writer (1947, Arch. Hosp. Santo Tomás, 2: 11-17) studied the incidence and epidemiology of cutaneous myiasis on the Isthmus of Panama and the types of larvae found. He later (1948, J. Parasit. 34: 343-344) reported the first case of cutaneous myiasis on the Isthmus caused by *Stephanostoma haemorrhoidalis* (Fall) = *Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis* and *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Coq.). This paper reports a new case of cutaneous myiasis due to *Chrysostomomyia bergi* (Blanchard), a species which, furthermore, has never been reported as producing cutaneous myiasis in man.

Report of the case: A. L. M., a two-month old black female was referred to the writer at the Dispensary of the Santo Tomás Hospital by Dr. J. Feraud Peñiel with a diagnosis of myiasis of the scalp. She was hospitalized (Record #338383) in January, 1946. On local examination a fetid, crateriform ulceration of 4×4 cm. was seen on the right parietal area. It was covered with larvae which, on removal, left an irregular surface. The periosteum was not perforated. Seventy-two larvae were removed, forty of which were bred out for study and classification. Both larvae and adults were sent to Prof. M. E. Jörg, who classified them as *Chrysostomomyia bergi* (Blanchard). The material sent by us has also been studied by Prof. E. E. Blanchard, who verified the identification. The species was described by him (1939, Physis (Rev. Soc. Argent. Cien. Natur. 17: 791-856).—CARLOS CALERO M. *Medical Department, Panama Hospital, Panama, R. P.*