

worm, and take up the requisite migration to the wished for tissue or locality. These remarks apply to the cystic form of resting scolex. The other two forms probably pass through the stage of resting into active scolex in the intestines of the same animal.

The perfect tape worms found in the alimentary canal of man are the *Tænia solium* (passim) *Tænia mediocanullata*, in various parts of Europe; a variety found at Cape of Good Hope, which possibly may be identical with the *Tænia mediocanullata* and the *Tænia nance*. This latter is probably the mature animal from the *Echinoccus hominis*.

The *Cysticercus cellulosæ* found so abundantly in the pig, sheep and rabbit, and also in man, is the cystic worm corresponding to the *Tænia solium*. The scolex of *Tænia mediocanullata* is unknown to Kuchenmeister.

The *Cysticercus termicellis* is occasionally found in the abdominal cavity of man, more frequently in the sheep, ox, hog, ape, goat. The tape worm or *tænia ex cysticercus termicelle* is the *tænia marginalis* of Batsch, found in the intestine of the dog and wolf.

THE *TÆNIA SOLIUM*

is misnamed, as undoubted examples are known of several individuals growing simultaneously in the same intestine.

The head varies in size, but is never seen larger than a millet seed. When magnified it is square shaped. The hooks are arranged in two rows and are 24–28 in number. They are planted in little sacs whose depth corresponds with the stem of the hooks in length.

The points of all the hooks fall in the same circle. The most characteristic mark of this species, says Kuchenmeister, is the lunate notch in the stems of the hooks, on their posterior surface.

The length of the first series of hooks varies from 0,175—215 mil. Of the second series from 0,117—126 mil.

The sucking discs, four in number, are nearly circular. From each of the discs a canal descends, which all unite with the two longitudinal ones. The neck is quite short and smooth. Behind the neck is the body or strobila, which consists of joints which are larger and more strongly marked as they approach maturity. From about the 280th segment the genital apparatus begins to appear. These organs will be described with the embryology. The individual joints present at their anterior extremity a transverse canal connecting the longitudinal