

distinct. The Nematoidea occurring in the human subject are *Trichocephalus dispar*, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, *Strongylus gigas*, *Filaria medinensis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Spiraptera hominis*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*.

*Trichocephalus dispar.*

The body is long and formed of two parts. The anterior is quite thin and thread like; the posterior is thick and contains the genital organs. The male is smaller than the female. The testicle and spermatic cord are simple. The latter opens with the intestine into a common cloaca. The penis is simple.

The caudal extremity is supplied with an auxiliary copulatory organ. The zoosperms are globular.

The female is straighter, somewhat broader, less elastic and flexible than the male. The caudal extremity is acuminate. The vagina is muscular and opens on the ventral surface, both uterus and ovary are simple. The ovules are brownish—oblong—provided at each extremity with a small but distinct wart-like prominence. Generation—oviparous.

*Oxyuris.*

The body is cylindrical or fusiform. The head is unarmed—the mouth is terminal orbicular or triangular. The œsophagus is muscular. The gastric cavity is triangular. The intestine in the female opens anterior to the acuminate tail. In the male it opens in the centre of the tail which is obtuse.

The males are almost microscopic in size, mostly seen curled in spirals blunted at the posterior extremity. The females are larger than the males and have a sharp tail; a bilocular uterus with two ovaries, the vagina always in the anterior part of the body, where the external genital orifice is also situated. Length 5-6 lines.

This worm inhabits the larger intestines of children, causing sometimes much irritation.

*Ascaris.*

The body is white, sub-cylindrical, attenuated on each side, marked with four whitish longitudinal lines. The skin is transversely striated. The anterior extremity is marked by three convex or hemispherical valves. They serve as lips to aid the animal in fixing itself on the spot where it is to derive its nourishment.

The œsophagus is strongly muscular, cylindrical or claviform. The