

for investigation, viz: whether the caudal vesicle of the former was to be regarded as the result of circumstances, or a stage in the ordinary development of the perfect animal from the six hooked embryo. It will be seen that this is a part of the general question, how far external circumstances modify the growth and development of an organism. Do types change? A question of the highest importance, and which lies at the base of all physiological science. It bears upon the important subject of classification, without which, zoology and botany would be a mere jumble, what in fact chemistry was, until the discovery of homologies. It therefore may justly be considered before proceeding to the classification of the entozoa.

An extended survey of the animal kingdom establishes positively the fact that there is a progression which is quite regular, from the simplest infusory animalcule, up to man. Cuvier's observations prove that animals after the precise types of the present, were in existence 4,000 years ago, and that the fossil animals were of different species. If present types have existed so long and fossil ones have perished with the cessation of the conditions necessary for their maintenance, the conclusion seems irrefragable that types are constant. This constancy is preserved through the medium of a continual succession of individuals, that find suitable conditions always for their development. When those conditions terminate, the succession also terminates, and with new arrangements of matter appears a new type that goes on as before. It may be here observed that all man's efforts at the so called improvement of useful plants and animals have merely resulted in modifications of growth, and not in development.

I shall now give the classification of entozoa as it is generally adopted at present.

Being the expression of actual fact it is reliable. The general characteristics of the species of entozoa infesting at some time the human subject will then be given, and afterwards, their embryology.

ENTOZOA (*Helminthes*.)

Class I.

No intestines.....	} Sexes united ... Soft integument	} Order 1. Cestoidea.
No mouth or anus		
	} Sexes separate... Soft integument	} Order 2. Acanthocephala.