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never found in man: The family contains only one genus. They are met with in the intestinal canal, fixed between its membranes, and occasionally in the Peritoneal cavity of sundry animals. Its history is uninteresting.

III. *Trematoda*, or Fluke Worms, consists of six genera, and several species. One of them, the *Distoma Hepaticum*, or Liver Fluke is proper to the liver of the human subject, sheep and other animals as well as birds and fishes. It is a generally accepted fact that sheep when infested with flukes, obtain them by eating a small amphibious snail, which is to be met with in low and moist situations attached to blades of the grass on which the animals feed. It has been found in the hepatic ducts of the fœtus of that animal. They are also constant attendants upon the disease known as the Rot in sheep, and in these cases are frequently vomited by the animal in considerable numbers. *Distoma ophthalmobium* has been found in the eye. The *Trematoda* are higher in organization than the Cestoid worms. They are generally about an inch in length, assuming a liver colour, they have no eyes or other organs of special sense, they are androgynous animals occupying the Hepatic ducts and gall bladder and living on their secretions and contents. They are found in immense numbers in the liver of the sheep, but recent investigations do however, not confirm the belief once entertained that they multiply in this organ. True, indeed, it is that the ova are exuded from the parent in that situation, but only to find their way thence to undergo transformation in different situations, and under circumstances which as yet in their entirety, have not been definitely ascertained. One species, the *Distoma Homotobium* is very common in Egypt, infesting not only the liver but as well the bladder in the human subject and producing general disease. This species is remarkable in differing from the others sexually, it not being an hermaphrodite. Prominently peculiar both in appearance and organization amongst the members of this family is the *Fasciola Trachealis*.—It is generally about an inch long, and presents the semblance of a bifurcated or two headed animal, but one of the bifurcations is in reality only a suctorial disk by which it adheres to the inside of the windpipe of sundry gallinaceous birds, the other free division terminates in the mouth of the animal, it is generally found in considerable numbers in the tracheæ of young pheasants, partridges and domestic chickens where it produces the disease, known as Gapes, and is a source of great mortality amongst the young broods.

IV. *Cestoides* or Tape Worms. The members

of this family evince no trace of intestinal canal, and are androgynous. Considering the researches of Siebold Van Beneden and other modern Physiologists, are conclusive, we must arrive at the extraordinary inference that the *Cystio Entozoa*, viz., *Cysticerci Echinococci* and *Cœnuri*, are partially developed *Cestoides*, and that the same embryos may evolve themselves either into the *Cystic* or the *Cestoid* form according to the circumstances under which they are placed, for when lodged in the parenchyma of organs, such as the Brain or the Liver, they take the *Cystic* form, when they on the other hand pass into the intestinal canal, their generative sections are developed, and they become *Cestoids*, but an immense amount of doubt still remains to be cleared up in connection with their history.

The *Tenia Solium* or common tape worm often attains a length of twenty feet, but owing to the fabulous statements which, from the time of Pliny, who makes mention of one three hundred cubits long, down to our own times, nothing definite is known of its extreme dimensions, from what would appear to be creditable testimony, however, they have been known to attain great lengths. Thus there is one spoken of in the Copenhagen transactions which measured eight hundred ells. Van Doeveren tells us of one one hundred and fifty feet long. It is questionable, however, if these were not portions of more than a single worm, since, in the bodies of dogs at least, more than upwards of sixty different tape worms have been found to exist at the same time. On the other hand, Goeze detected a Tape Worm in a sucking lamb which measured fifty-one ells.

Notwithstanding the generally accepted opinion that the *Tenias* have an external origin, some doubt has been thrown in the way by their having been met with in the alimentary canal of the human fœtus. It is stated on very good authority that they will live in water after expulsion per *vias naturales* for several days, and many authors, even at the present day believe that the *Tœniæ* as well as their congeners are only an accompaniment of, and not the cause of disease since like them they have been found to exist of great dimensions without any apparent indisposition or even inconvenience to their fosterers.

Pallas generated the Tape Worm by transposition 100 years ago, but it was left for Dr. Cobbold to carry out the operation to greater or less perfection, and this he did effectually. His experiments consisted in imparting either the proglottides, the scolices or the perfect Entozoons of Flukes, Tape Worms or Round Worms, whilst the animals invited to partake of these dainties, were dogs, horses, goats, monkeys, rabbits, frogs, fishes and cockroaches. Of late the com-