mous caudal vesicle, which in animals has been seen as large as a child's head. The hooks are arranged in two rows upon the tetragonal head; the neck is somewhat slender, whence the name. A tænia in all respects like the tænia marginata has been produced in the dog by feeding that animal with the cystic worm.

The second order is not found in the human subject. The best known representative is the Echinorhynchus gigas, which occurs in the small intestine of the hog and various other animals. The metamorphoses of the order are not yet known.

I omit a description of this order and proceed with that of the third.

### Order III. Trematoda.

These are solitary animals, mostly hermaphrodite. They have median or lateral suctorial pores. The alimentary canal is usually branched (rarely single). Evolution is mostly accomplished by metamorphoses, and very often by alternate generation.

This is a very extensive and very interesting order, but does not find its habitat to any great extent in man. Two families only have been found in man.

#### Family 1. Monostoma.

The body is soft, elongated, polymorphous, flattened, or slightly rounded. The head is continuous or discrete with a neck. The mouth is terminal or anterior, acetabular, crenulate, armed or unarmed. The genital aperture is distinct and double, the male anterior to the female acetubular. The penis is protractile. The female aperture is small and inconspicuous. Habitat: Mammals, birds, amphibia and fishes. Always outside the alimentary tract, and either free or enclosed in sacs. Metamorphoses and alternate generation occur as in the next.

#### Family 2. Distoma.

The body is flattened or somewhat rounded. Anteriorly there is a circular sucker or disc in which the mouth opens; posteriorly there is another sucker. The two suckers serve to enable the animal to attach itself firmly to the vascular structures, from which it derives nutriment. The posterior disc is sessile or pedunculated, and placed at various distances from the caudal extremity. The generative organs occupy a large portion of the body.