Fine examples of early and later European tapestries are to be seen in the cathedrals of Reims, Bruges, Tournai, Angers, Beauvais, Λix, Sens, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, St Mary's Hall Coventry, the Louvre and Cluny Museums in Paris, at Chantilly, Chartres, Amiens, Dijon, Orleans, Auxerre, Nancy, Bern, Brussels, Basel, Munich, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna and Nuremberg. In Italy the largest collections (mostly of 16th and 17th century work) are those of the Vatican at Rome, and the *Reale Galleria degli Arazzi* at Florence. Many fine pieces are in the royal palace at Turin, the *Palazzo del Té* at Mantua, the royal palace at Milan, in the cathedral of Como, and the museum at Naples. The collection at the palace of Madrid is one of the largest in Europe, and comprises more than one thousand examples, the older of which, of splendid Flemish design and weaving, be­longed to Ferdinand and Isabella, Philippe le Bel and the Emperor Charles V.@@1 The principal cathedrals of Spain also possess im­portant tapestries; those preserved at the cathedral of Toledo are more than enough to supply hangings for the outside and inside of that building on the feast of Corpus Christi. Throughout the European continent, in the United States of America, and in Great Britain almost uncountable tapestries are displayed or stored in mansions, castles, *châteaux* and *palazzi,* belonging to noble and wealthy families. A large number of books have been written and published on the subject generally, and many of them, contain­ing good illustrations, are of recent date.

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(A. S. C. )

**TAPEWORMS.** The Cestodes or Tapeworms form a class of purely endoparasitic Platyclmia, characterized by their elongate shape, segmented bodies, and the absence of a digestive system. With few exceptions they are composed (1) of a minute organ of fixation (the scolex), which marks the proximal attached end of the body; (2) of a narrow neck from which (3) a number of segments varying from three to several thousands are budded off distally. These segments, or “ proglottides,” become detached ingroups, and if kept moist retain their powers of movement and vitality for a considerable time. This fact gave rise in ancient times to the false idea that the tapeworm originated from the union of these segments; and in modem times it has led to the view that the tapeworm is not a seg­mented organism (the monozoic view), but is a colony composed of the scolex which arises from the embryo and of the pro­glottides, which are asexually produced buds that, upon or before attaining their full size and maturity, become separated, grow, and, in some cases, live freely for a time, just as the segments of a strobilating jelly-fish grow, separate and become sexual individuals (the polyzoic view). Whether this view is soundly based is discussed below; the fact remains, however, that a tapeworm is, with few and rare exceptions, not directly comparable at all points with a liver-fluke or indeed with any other organism. The influence of parasitism has so profoundly influenced its structure that its affinities are obscured by the development of specialized and adaptive features.

In contrast to these segmented or “ merozoic ” Cestodes, a few primitive forms have preserved a unisegmental character and form the Monozoa or Cestodaria. We may therefore divide Cestodes into the Monozoa and the Merozoa.

Order I.—Monozoa

This order comprises a few heterogeneous forms which probably constitute at least three families.

Family 1. *Amphilinidae.―*Oval or leaf-shaped animals found in the sturgeon and certain other fish.

*Amphilina foliacea* (fig. 1) is in many ways closely allied to the Trematoda, from which, however, it is distinguished by the want of a digestive system. One end of the body (usually designated anterior) is provided with a glandular pit (fig. 1, Aa) which is regarded as a sucker or as re­lated to the uterine opening (birth-pore). The excretory system consists of peculiar cells, each of which bears several "flames" or bunches of syn­chronously vibrating cilia. These cells are imbedded in the peri­pheral parenchyma, and lead into convo­luted excretory tubes that form an anasto­mosis opening to the exterior by a pore at the “ hinder ” end of the body. The epi­dermis consists of pyriform cells, which send richly branched processes to the super­ficial cuticle. The pa­renchyma is made up of stellate cells the processes of which formareticulum. The reproductive organs consist of the parts shown in fig. 1, A, and it will be seen that, in addition to the openings of the male

*@@@1 See Report of Señor I. F. Riaño to the. Director of the South Kensington Museum,* 1875.