seem usually to gain entrance to the body at or near the caudal extremity, for in almost all cases where their number is few they are confined to the tail. See Fig. 3. Thence they seem to work their way forward, especially along the lateral fields, so that finally they may occur throughout the length of the body in hundreds of thousands. These objects are extremely minute and can be satisfactorily examined only with the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. At first sight they appear to be crescent shaped, a deception due to their peculiar refractive properties. Careful focusing shows that the greater portion of the sphere, an eccentric portion, is but slightly refractive. The remaining

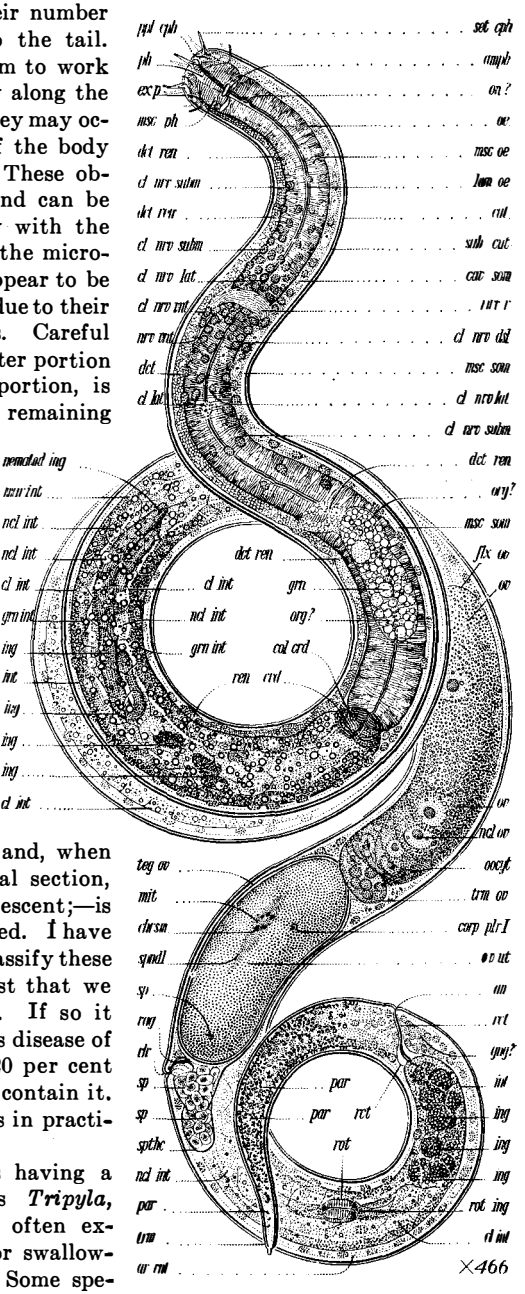

Fig. 3. *Tripyla monohystera*. This active, voracious little nema is very common in filter-beds. Often the remains of several other nemas are to be found in its intestine. The specimen figured had been feeding on a variety of microzoa. To be seen in the intestine are a nema, *nematod ing*: the "gizzard" of a rotifer, *rot ing*; and a number of protozoa, *ing*. The egg shown has just received one of the syngonic sperm cells *sp*, and has thrown off the first polar body, *corp plr I*. The beginning of a sporozoön (?) infestation is shown in the tail, *par*. The renette of this nema (*ren; ex p*) has hitherto remained unknown. An organ of considerable size, but of unknown significance, *org* ?, is also now for the first time shown to exist in the neck. For abbreviations see p. 212.

portion is more easily seen, and, when it comes into view in optical section, presents the contour of a crescent;—is therefore in reality bowl-shaped. I have made no serious attempt to classify these objects and can only suggest that we have here a new sporozoön. If so it may be the cause of a serious disease of the nematode; often 10 to 20 per cent of the individuals appear to contain it. In some collections it occurs in practically every individual.

Nativorous. Nematodes having a plain oesophagus, such as *Tripyla*, *Mononchus*, and *Monhystera*, often exhibit a marvelous capacity for swallowing relatively large objects. Some species of *Monhystera* are able to swallow diatoms one-half to two-thirds as wide as themselves, and one-fifth to one-sixth as long. *Tripyla monhystera* is rather