small apertures, which appear to be the openings of the water vascular system. At a distance of 0.6 mm. behind the scolex the segmentation begins. The first proglottides are 0.012 mm. long and 0.41 mm. broad, those in the middle are 0.29 mm. by 1.64 mm., while those furthest back measure 0.42 mm. in length by 2.5 mm. in breadth. Immediately behind the scolex calcareous bodies begin to appear. They are found even in that part of the former which is in direct connection with the proglottis. The generative apertures occur on one side, not however quite marginally, as in the Tania, nor yet in the median line of the joint surface as in Bothriocephali, but in the anterior third of the proglottis at a distance of 0.066 mm. from the margin. The cylindrical cirrus is protruded to a length of 0.082 mm., and is 0.016 mm. in breadth. In Thalassæca and Daption no Helminths have been previously observed, and in the related genera, such as Diomedea and Procellaria, no Tetrabothria.

	Host.	NAME OF HELMINTH.	Organ of Occurrence.
Mammal.	Otaria jubata,	Ascaris simplex,	stomach.
Bird.	Trichoglossus swainsoni, .	Tænia trichoglossi.	
"	Ptilorhis alberti,	Tænia clavulus,	stomach.
"	Paradisea apoda,	Filaria paradisex.	
**	Paradisea apoda,	Filaria flabellata,	below skin and in abdominal
39	Hæmatopus unicolor, .	Tænia increscens.	cavity.
39	Phalacrocorax verrucosus,	Filaria cirrohamata, .	stomach.
"	Phalacrocorax verrucosus, .	Ascaris spiculigera,	stomach.
"	Thalassæca glacialis, .	Tetrabothrium auriculatum,	stomach.
"	Daption capensis,	Tetrabothrium auriculatum.	
**	Diomedea brachyura, .	Ascaris diomedez,	stomach.
*	Diomedea brachyura, .	Tænia diomedeæ,	stomach.
Fish.	Macrurus rudis,	Ascaris macruri.	
"	Macrurus sp. (?)	Ascaris macruroidei, .	stomach.
	Unknown,	Ascaris biloba.	
	Free in deep sea,	Prothelmins profundissima.	

SURVEY OF HELMINTHS IN RELATION TO THEIR HOSTS.