

flowers: and, when they are closed, they resemble a bunch of grapes (*fig.* 61.)

To the class of *Worms*, especially those that have been denominated *Entozoa*, or internal worms, I have a few interesting additions to make, taken from a work of Dr. Nordmann's,\* some of which are so extraordinary and wonderful, both as to their functions and structure, that the great object of the present treatise, *Gloria Dei ex opere naturæ*, will receive considerable illustration from some account of them.

Dr. Nordmann's first treatise is upon a tribe of these creatures that are interesting from their very singular situation, in the *Eyes*, namely, of the higher animals.

Amongst the personal pests of our own species, enumerated in the chapter above alluded to,† I mentioned none that attacked the organs just named; but this learned investigator of parasitic worms has noticed two which have been detected in them; one related to the *Guinea-worm*,‡ which was extracted from the eye of a person affected by a cataract;§ and another, a *Hydatid*,|| from the eye of a young woman.

Besides those that infest our own visual organs, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes have each their *eye-worms*. Amongst those to which the will of Providence has assigned their station in the eyes of the latter class of animals, is a remarkable one,¶ which Dr. Nordmann discovered in those of several different species of *perch*,\*\* sometimes, in such numbers, as must have interfered with that distinct sight of passing objects, which appears necessary to enable predaceous

\* Micrographische Beiträge, &c.

† See above, p. 300.

† *Filaria medinensis*.

§ *F. Oculi humani*.

|| *Cysticercus cellulosa*.

¶ *Diplostomum volvens*, Fig. 52.

\*\* *Ibid.* Fig. 51.