

examined its structure with great care, finds that each of the



262 ten portions into which it is divided, sends out, on the part most remote from the œsophagus (o,) two lateral pouches, or cæca; which, as they are traced along the canal, become both wider and longer, so that the tenth pair of cæca (A) extends to the hinder extremity of the animal; the intestine (I,) which is very short, lying between them.* It has long been known, that if, after the leech has fastened on the skin, a portion of the tail be cut off, the animal will continue to suck blood for an indefinite time: this arises from the circumstances, that the cæcal portions of the stomach are laid open, so that the blood received into that cavity flows out as fast as it is swallowed.

A structure very similar to that of

the leech is met with in the digestive or-

gans of the *Glossopora tuberculata*, (*Hirudo complanata*,

Linn.) of which Fig. 263 repre-

sents a magnified view from the

upper side. When seen from the

under side, as is shown in

Fig. 264, the cavity of the sto-

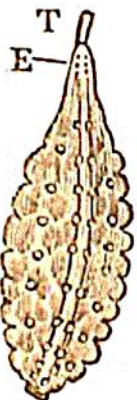
mach is distinctly seen, prolonged

into several cells, divided by parti-

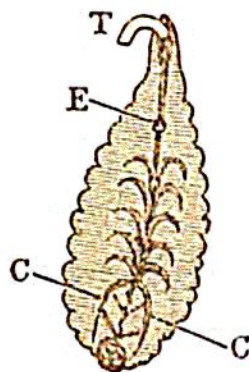
tions, and directed towards the tail.

The two last of these cells (c c)

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* This figure was engraved from a drawing made, at my request, by Mr. Newport, from a specimen which he dissected, and which he was so obliging as to show me. Fig. 261 represents the mouth, within which are seen the three teeth; and Fig. 262, one of the teeth detached. A paper, descriptive of the structure of the stomach of the leech, by Mr. Newport, was lately read