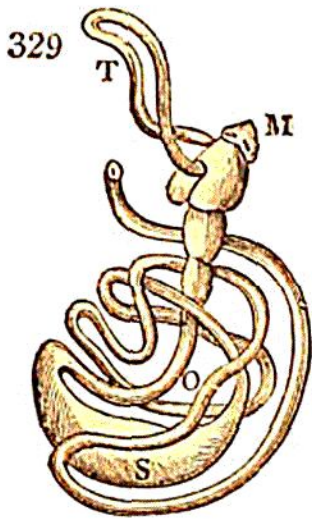


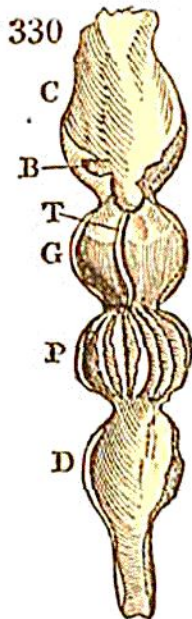
the Liver of the higher classes of animals. This organ acquires still greater size and importance in the Mollusca, where it frequently envelops the stomach, pouring the bile into its cavity by numerous ducts.* As the structure and course of the intestinal canal varies greatly in different tribes of Mollusca, they do not admit of being comprised in any general description. The only examples I think it necessary



to give in this class, are those of the *Patella*, or Limpet, and of the *Pleurobranchus*. The intestinal tube of the *Patella* is delineated in Fig. 329; where *m* is the mouth; *t*, the tongue folded back; *o*, the oesophagus; and *s*, the stomach, from which the tortuous intestinal tube is seen to be continued. All the convolutions of this tube, as well as the stomach itself, are enclosed, or rather imbedded, in the substance of the liver,

which is the largest organ of the body.

The *Pleurobranchus Peronii* (Cuv.) is remarkable for the number and complication of its organs of digestion. They are seen laid open in Fig. 330; where *c* is the crop; *g*, the gizzard; *p*, a plicated stomach, resembling the third stomach of ruminant quadrupeds; and *d*, a fourth cavity, being that in which digestion is completed. A canal of communication is seen at *t*, leading from the crop to this last cavity: *b* is the point where the biliary duct enters.



In the Cephalopoda, the structure of these organs is very complicated; for they are provided with a crop, a muscular gizzard, and a caecum, which has a spiral form. In these

animals we also discover the rudiment of another auxiliary organ, namely, the *Pancreas*, which secretes a fluid contri-

* Transparent crystalline needles, the nature and uses of which are quite unknown, are frequently found in the biliary ducts of this class of animals.