In the Saurian reptiles, the structure becomes again more complicated. In the Chameleon each auricle of the heart has a large venous sinus, appearing like two supplementary auricles.* The heart of the Crocodile has not only two auricles, but its ventricle is divided by two partitions, into three chambers: each of the partitions is perforated to allow of a free communication between the chambers; and the passages are so adjusted as to determine the current of aerated blood, returning from the lungs, into those arteries, more especially, which supply the head and the muscles of the limbs; while the vitiated blood is made again to circulate through the arteries of the viscera.†

It is in warm-blooded animals that the two offices of the circulation are most efficiently performed; for the whole of the blood passes, alternately, through the greater and the lesser circulations, and a complete apparatus is provided for each. There are, in fact, two hearts, the one on the left side impelling the blood through the greater or systemic circulation; the other, on the right side, appropriated to the lesser, or pulmonary circulation. The annexed diagram, (Fig. 359,)

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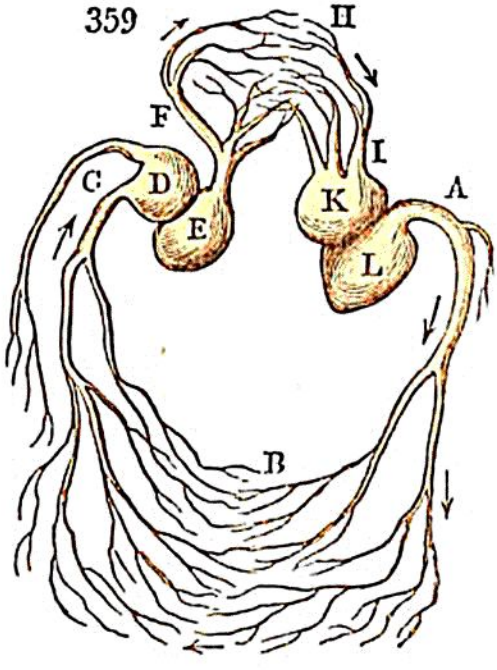

illustrates the plan of the circulation in warm-blooded animals. From the left ventricle (L) the blood is propelled into the aorta (A,) to be diffused through the arteries of the system (B) to every part, and penetrating into all the capillary vessels; thence it is returned by the veins, through the venæ cavæ (C,) to the right auricle (D,) which delivers it into the right ventricle (E.) This right ventricle impels the blood, thus received, through the pulmonary arteries

* Houston; Trans. Roy. Irish Acad. xv. 189.

† It would appear, from this arrangement of the vessels, that the brain, or