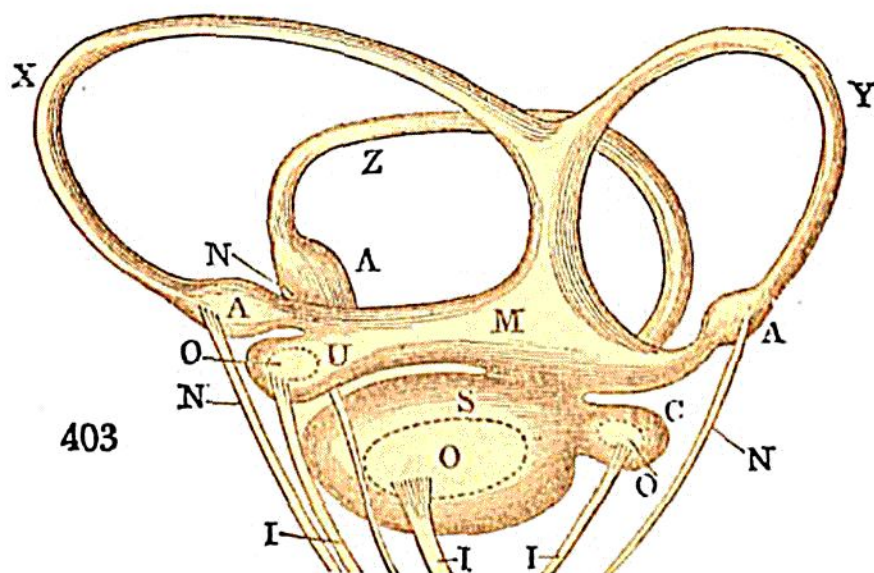


mentioned by Camper, of enclosing a marble in a bladder full of water, and held in the hand; when the slightest shaking of the bladder will be found instantly to communicate motion to the marble, the reaction of which on the bladder gives an unexpected concussion to the hand.

The ear of Fishes contains, in addition to the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, which are, in general, greatly developed.* An enlarged view of the membranous labyrinth of the *Lophius piscatorius*, is given in Fig. 403, showing the form and complication of its parts, which are represented of twice the natural size. x, y, z, are the semicircular canals, with their respective ampullæ (A; A, A.) M is the *Sinus medianus*, or principal vestibular sac, with its anterior expansion, termed the *Utricule* (u.) The *Sacculus* (s) has, in like manner, a posterior appendage (c) termed the *Cysticule*. The hard calcareous bodies (o, o, o) are three in number; and the branches of nerves (i, i, i) by which they are suspended in the fluid contained in the membranes, are seen passing into them; while the ampullæ are supplied by other branches (N, N, N.) In all the osseous fishes, the



labyrinth is not enclosed in the bones of the cranium, but projects into its cavity; but in the larger cartilaginous fishes,

* In the lamprey, these canals exist only in a rudimental state, appearing as folds of the membrane of the vestibule; and there are also no calcareous bodies in the vestibular sac.