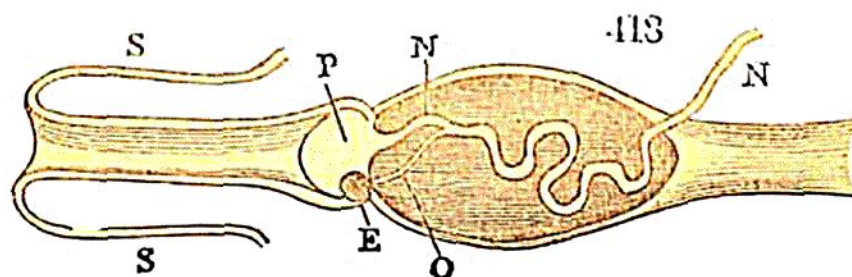


account given by Professor Muller,* has four eyes, situated on the hinder part of the head, and covered with the epidermis, but containing in their interior a spherule, composed of an opaque white substance, surrounded by a black pigment, and penetrated by an optic nerve, which is continued to the brain. On the other hand, Professor Weber found in the *Hirudo medicinalis*, or common leech, no less than ten minute eyes, arranged in a semicircle, in front of the head, and projecting a little from the surface of the integument: they present externally a convex, and perfectly transparent cornea; while internally, they are prolonged into cylindrical tubes containing a black pigment;† structures, apparently subservient to a species of vision of a higher order than that which consists in the simple recognition of the presence of light.

No organs having the most distant relation to the sense of vision have ever been observed in any of the Acephalous, or bivalve Mollusca; but various species of Gasteropoda have



organs which appear to exercise this sense, situated sometimes at the base, sometimes at the middle, and frequently at the extremity of the tentacula. Of the latter we have examples in the common slug and snail, where these tentacula, or horns, are four in number, and are capable of being protruded and again retracted, by folding inwards like the finger of a glove, at the pleasure of the animal. According to Muller,‡ the eye of the *Helix pomatia*, represented at E, (Fig. 418,) is situated a little to one side of the rounded extremity, or papilla (P,) of the tentaculum, and is attached to an

* Annales des Sciences Naturelles, xxii. 23.

† Meckel, Archiv. für Anatomie und Physiologie; 1824, p. 301.

‡ Annales des Sciences Naturelles, xxii. 12.