

attention, that the canal led to two glandular organs of an oblong shape, and enclosed in cartilaginous tubes: each gland has in its centre a cavity which communicates above with the general cavity of the nostrils. These organs lie concealed in a hollow groove within the bone, where they are carefully protected from injury: and they receive a great number of nerves and blood vessels, resembling in this respect the organs of the senses. Their structure is the same in all quadrupeds in which they have been examined; but they are largest in the family of the *Rodentia*, and next in that of the *Ruminantia*; in the Horse, they are still very large, but the duct is not pervious; while, in carnivorous quadrupeds, they are on a smaller scale. In *Monkeys*, they may still be traced, although extremely small, appearing to form a link in the chain of gradation connecting this tribe with the human race, in whom every vestige of these organs has disappeared, excepting the aperture in the bones already noticed. Any use that can be attributed to these singularly constructed organs must evidently be quite conjectural. The ample supply of nerves which they receive would indicate their performing some sensitive function; and their situation would point them out as fitting them for the appreciation of objects presented to the mouth to be used as food; hence it is probable that the perceptions they convey have a close affinity with those of smell and taste.

The larger cartilaginous fishes, as *Sharks* and *Rays*, have been supposed by Treviranus to be endowed with a peculiar sense, from their having an organ of a tubular structure on the top of the head, and immediately under the skin; Roux considers it as conveying sensations intermediate between those of touch and hearing; while De Blainville and Jacobson regard it merely as the organ of a finer touch.

The perceptive powers of *Insects* must embrace a very different, and, in many respects, more extended sphere than our own. These animals manifest by their actions that they perceive and anticipate atmospheric changes, of which our senses give us no information. It is evident, indeed, that