

with that particularly noticed by Dr. Johnson under the name of *P. cornuta*, is oviparous in the spring and gemmiparous in the autumn—observes, that, in the latter season, it divides itself spontaneously and transversely into two parts above the abdominal orifice, and at the end of ten days each of these parts has acquired the head or the tail that it wanted. He has divided individuals into many transverse pieces and two longitudinal ones, and every piece, in due time, completed itself. It formed eyes, an intestinal tube, and other necessary organs.

Mr. Dalyell and Dr. Johnson subsequently made similar observations, and by dividing the head, had succeeded in producing an animal with two heads; the latter, from the result of several observations, found that each individual, upon an average, might, by spontaneous self-division, produce ten, and this when under constraint; if at liberty, and in their natural situation, we may conjecture that their reproductive powers might be carried much higher. Dr. Johnson divided one into three equal portions, when the head speedily acquired a new body and tail; the tail, a new body and head; and the middle piece, a new head and tail.

From this whole statement it is evident that these pseudo-leeches, to say the least, their substance considered, tend towards the polypes, and possess the same reviviscent powers. In several characters, which I shall notice hereafter, they also agree with the Annelidans. Draparnaud, from the approximation of the points on the head of *P. cornuta*, to the tentacles of *Lymnea*, thinks that they form a link between the Molluscans and the worms. Reproductive powers have certainly been observed in the former, but only in the reproduction of mutilated organs, for a slug or snail cut in pieces would not form so many individual animals. Bonnet has given an account of reproductive powers in one of the