

animals to discover their prey in time to dart upon it and secure it; in a single eye the Doctor detected, in different parts, 360! of these animalcules: when much increased they often produce cataracts in the eye of the fishes they infest. This little animal appears something related to the *Planaria*, or pseudo-leech, and, to judge from Dr. Nordmann's figures, seems able, like it, to change its form.* Underneath the body, at the anterior extremity, is the mouth; and in the middle are what he denominates two sucking-cups;† these are prominent, and, viewed laterally, form a truncated cone; the anterior one is the smallest and least prominent, and more properly a sucker; the other probably has other functions, since he could never ascertain that it was used for prehension.

A kind of *metamorphosis* seems to take place in these animals, for our author observed that they appeared under *three* different forms.

These little pests, small as they are, have a parasite of their own to avenge the cause of the perch, for Dr. Nordmann observed some very minute brown dots or capsules attached to the intestinal canal, which, when extracted, by means of a scalpel formed of the thorns of the creeping cereus,‡ and laid upon a piece of talc, the membrane that enclosed them burst, and forth issued living animalcules, belonging to the genus *Monas*, and smaller than *M. Atomus*, which immediately turned round upon their own axis with great velocity, and then jumped a certain distance in a straight line, when they again revolved, and again took a second leap.

Looking over our author's list of eye-worms, that infest fishes, we find that five out of seven are attached to different species of perch, and one cannot help feeling some commi-

* See Nordmann's Micrograph. i. t. ii. f. 1—9.

† Saugnäpfe.

‡ Cactus flagelliformis.