of this two-bodied monster are kept steady, so as to suck without intermission. The orifice of the mouth is large, and, when fully open, triangular: there is also an organ within the gullet which seems analogous to a tongue, resembling the sucking organ of the pseudo-leech. The alimentary canal branches out on both sides into numerous blind vessels. The whole of this canal, like the creature itself, is cruciform. The circulation of the blood is very visible: each half of the animal has on both sides two principal blood-vessels, which are every where of almost equal diameter, without any enlargement; in the two exterior ones the blood runs upwards, and in the two interior ones downwards, and its motion is extremely rapid. The generative organs and ovaries are also double. feces, as in the polypes and other lower animals, pass out at the mouth. The two lowest lobes are somewhat clubshaped, or thickest at the extremity, towards which, in each, are two oval plates, or disks, containing four oblong acetabula, or suckers: the bodies below the plates terminate in a triangular piece, or flapper. In some of their movements it seems as if the two upper lobes had different wills, since sometimes one appears inclined to move to the right. and the other to the left, or one to move and the other to remain at rest; but the lower lobes always move simultaneously, either inwardly or outwardly.

The animals that are found attached to the gills of other fishes are usually at their lower extremity furnished with several suckers; thus one genus,* infesting the gills of the sun† and sword fishes,‡ has three; and another,§ found in those of the tunny, has six, whence Cuvier would rather call it Hexastoma. But these are nothing to those of our Diplozoon, which, on the four disks just named, has no less

^{*} Tristoma. † Mola. ‡ Xiphias.

[§] Polystoma.