stood. Dr. Nordmann supposes, that though the animal could attach itself strongly by these organs, additional means were necessary to render its attachment sufficiently firm; and that, therefore, while it is fixing itself by the suckers, it requires the aid of the apparatus of hooks, or claws and arches, to keep itself from being misplaced.*

The Class of *Annelidans* exhibits a great variety of locomotive organs; amongst the rest, in the last Order, we find *suckers*, these being the principal organs for motion of the *Hirudineans* or leeches, the animals of which Order, however, M. Savigny is disposed to think are essentially distinct from the rest of the Annelidans, on account of their want of *setæ* or lateral bristles. The *oral* sucker of that division of the animals I am considering, to which the common leech† belongs, is distinguished from the *anal* one by being formed of many segments, whereas the latter consists of only one. Their motions by means of these suckers, and the annular structure of their bodies, I have before sufficiently described.‡ Their suckers also enable them to lay hold of any aquatic animals that come in their way, especially the *oral* one, which, once fixed, they soon make an entry and begin to imbibe its blood.

We see, in this, the reason why their Maker, instead of bristles for locomotion, has given them organs by which they can not only move from one place to another, but also fix themselves firmly to their prey.

I shall next advert to a kind of sucker which really becomes both the hand and foot of the animals that bear them. I allude to those of the *Echinoderms*, described on a former occasion,§ in which the ampullaceous part within the shell

* See Nordmann, i. 61. t. v. f. 3, 4, 5.

† Sanguisuga medicinalis. Sav.

‡ Vol. i. p. 309.

§ See Vol. i. p. 206, 211. Fig. 21.