

and a greater degree of regularity in the distribution of these superadded parts. Thus in those classes of animals which include the leech, the centipede, and the bee, whose bodies are naturally divisible into distinct segments, we find a series of ganglions placed opposite the respective segments, and sending out nerves which are appropriated to the muscles of voluntary motion attached to these segments: and the several ganglions are reciprocally united by intervening portions of a nervous cord, which is continued from one extremity of the body to the other; so as to present the appearance of a thread in which knots have been tied at stated intervals. And in those species of these classes which have eyes, as is the case with insects, there are additional ganglions near the head; from which arise the nerves of vision, and, probably, of touch.

If, in ascending still higher the scale of animal existence, we examine the nervous system of fish, reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds, we find that those parts which are subservient to the nutrition of the individual, and to the continuation of the species, are supplied with ganglions and nerves corresponding in their general character and mode of distribution with the nervous system of the lower classes: and that the arrangement of the nerves of voluntary motion merely differs from that of the intermediate