

creatic duct. In man the pancreatic duct joins the gall duct, at its entrance into the duodenum; and thus the peculiar secretion of the pancreas is poured into that intestine, commingled with the bile. In animals, the pancreas, like the liver, is much varied in its form; and its duct, instead of entering with the biliary duct, often joins the intestinal canal separately; as in the hare and others. In fishes the pancreas is wanting; but what are termed the cœcal appendages, are supposed to have a similar office. The nature of the pancreatic fluid will be considered presently.

The human *spleen* is situated in the upper and left side of the abdomen. Its shape is oblong, and its colour a deep mulberry; more nearly resembling the colour of the liver than of any other organ. The spleen has no excretory duct; and its use is very little understood. Among the less perfect animals, the spleen is much smaller than in those whose structure resembles that of man: and where there is more than one stomach, the spleen is always attached to the first. The situation also of the spleen varies in the less perfect animals: thus the spleen of the frog is fixed in the mesentery.

We proceed to notice, very briefly, the peculiar circulation of the blood in the abdominal viscera; together with the character and agency of that portion of the nervous system, which