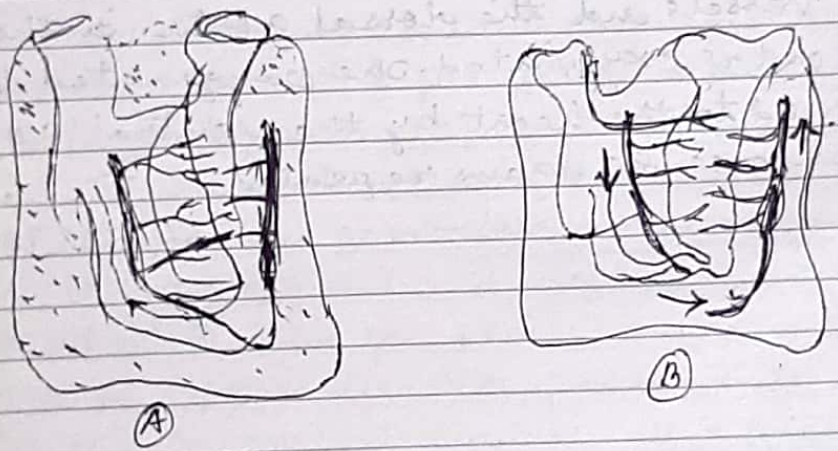
situated at the end of heart. When the pace makers of dorsal end of heart works, a wave of contraction passes from dorsal end to the ventral end. The blood flows into the ventral aorta. At the same time the pear-shaped body present in the pericardial cavity moves towards the dorsal end and passes against the heart wall. This pear shaped body prevents the flow of blood into the dorsal aorta. The blood from the ventral aorta passes into the pharynx through the transverse vessels. Gaseous exchange takes place in the pharynx and the blood is oxygenated.



Course of blood circulation in Herdmania
(A) Ventrodorsal direction
(B) Dorsoventral direction.

The oxygenated blood passes into the dorsal aorta through the transverse vessels. From the dorsal aorta the oxygenated blood is supplied to the parts of alimentary canal through the branchial-visceral vessels. In these organs the blood is deoxygenated. The deoxygenated blood passes into the heart through the Cardio-Visceral vessel. Now the pace-maker present in the

ventral end of the heart operates and wave of contraction moves from the ventral end of heart towards the dorsal end.

Deoxygenated blood flow into the cardio-visceral vessels. At the same time pear shaped body moves to the ventral end of heart and passes again the heart wall preventing the flow of blood into the ventral aorta. The deoxygenated blood passes into the visceral organs through the cardiovisceral ~~vesiole~~ vessels. From the visceral organ the deoxygenated blood is carried to the pharynx through the brachio visceral vessels and the dorsal aorta. In the pharynx the blood is oxygenated. The oxygenated blood is carried to the heart by the ventral aorta. The process is again repeated.