33. The structure of the lung may be thus described. Each *lobule* or small subdivision of the lung (Fig. 4) consists of a collection of such air-cells, clustered upon and opening into minute branches of the bronchial tubes, and having their walls overlaid with capillaries, derived from the terminal branches of the pulmonary artery. The bronchial tube belonging to each lung passes into its substance, dividing and subdividing, and sending branches to every part of the organ. (Fig. 5.)

Fig. 4.—*aa*, Two small groups of air-cells; *cc*, ultimate branches of bronchial tubes, communicating with *bb*, air-cells.

34. The larger bronchi have walls formed of tough membrane, with organic-muscular, circular fibres, giving them a power of spontaneous contraction; portions of cartilaginous rings, by which they are kept open; and longitudinal bundles of elastic tissue, for greater power of recoil after extension. They are lined with mucous membrane, the surface of which, like that of the trachea, is covered with vibratile ciliary epithelium. (Fig. 6.)

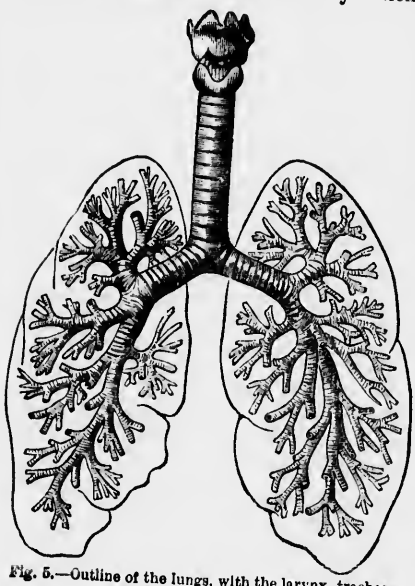

Fig. 5.—Outline of the lungs, with the larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes.

35. The smaller bronchi are not provided with the structures above referred

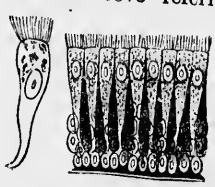

Fig. 6.—Section of the mucous lining of a bronchial tube, showing the cilia on the surface of the epithelial cells. To the left is a cell more highly magnified.