

“ shell, ending at the top, where the excre-
“ ments are excluded. But what makes the
“ most extraordinary part of this animal’s con-
“ formation, are its horns and its spines, that
“ point from every part of the body, like the
“ horns of a snail, and that serve at once as
“ legs to move upon, as arms to feel with, and
“ as instruments of capture and defence. Be-
“ tween these horns it has also spines, that are
“ not endowed with such a share of motion.
“ The spines and the horns issue from every
“ part of its body ; the spines being hard and
“ prickly ; the horns being soft, longer than
“ the spines, and never seen except in the water.
“ They are put forward and withdrawn like the
“ horns of a snail, and are hid at the basis of
“ the spines, serving, as was said before, for
“ procuring food and motion. All this appa-
“ ratus, however, is only seen when the ani-
“ mal is hunting its prey at the bottom of the
“ water ; for a few minutes after it is taken,
“ all the horns are withdrawn into the body,
“ and most of the spines drop off.

“ It is generally said, that those animals
“ which have the greatest number of legs al-
“ ways move the slowest : but this animal is
“ an exception to the rule ; for though fur-
“ nished