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their having two long spiral arms placed on each side of the mouth, which in many species can be unrolled to a considerable length, and protruded to some distance in search of food.— <i>Hoblyn</i> , 104, etc.	
Buckland, Dr. On the six days of creation, . . . . .	41
On the deluge, . . . . .	68
<b>CALCAREOUS.</b> Composed of carbonate of lime. Common limestone and chalk are calcareous rocks, . . . . .	9, etc.
<b>Carbonic acid.</b> A gas, composed of carbon and oxygen. This is the gas which is produced and given off by the burning of charcoal. It is also the gas which rises in bubbles, when a bottle of brisk beer or of champagne is opened, . . . . .	128
<b>Carnivorous.</b> ( <i>Caro</i> , flesh; <i>voro</i> , to eat;) a term applied in zoology to a group of mammiferous animals which feed on flesh, . . . . .	20
<b>Carse.</b> A provincial term, applied to certain flat lands in valleys among the hills of Scotland, . . . . .	8
<b>Causes (final).</b> The final cause is the end contemplated in an act—that for which the act was performed, . . . . .	3 etc.
<b>Caudal.</b> ( <i>Cauda</i> , tail;) belonging to the tail, . . . . .	82
<b>Cephalopoda.</b> ( <i>κεφαλή</i> , the head, and <i>ποῦς</i> , the foot;) a term in zoology applied to an order of the Mollusca, comprehending those invertebral animals, such as the sepia and the nautilus, whose organs of locomotion and prehension are placed around the head, . . . . .	104