

study of their transformations. The following figures represent the different phases of the duck-barnacle, (*Anatifa*.)

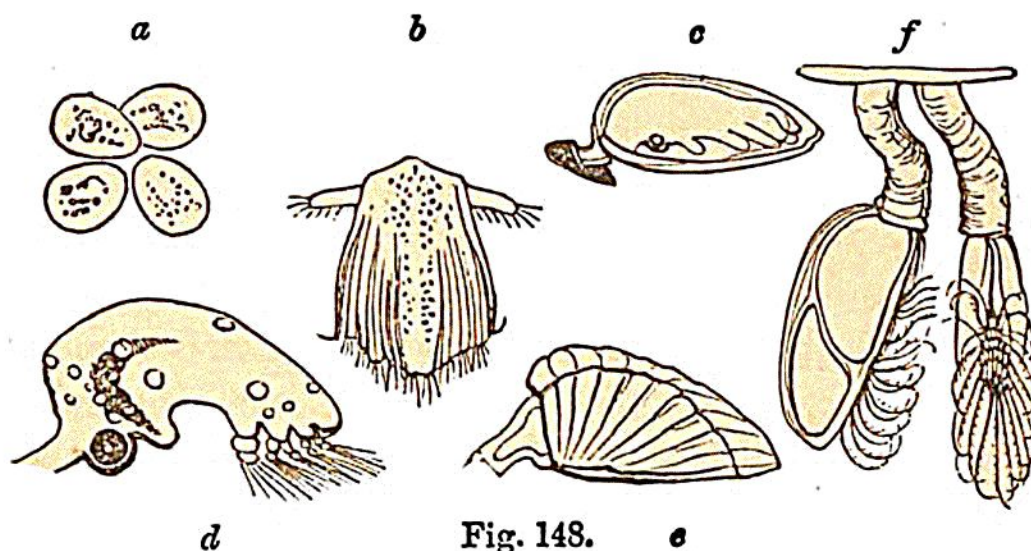


Fig. 148. e

372. The *Anatifa*, like all crustacea, is reproduced by eggs, specimens of which, magnified ninety diameters, are represented in figure 148, *a*. From these eggs little animals issue, which have not the slightest resemblance to the parent. They have an elongated form, (*b*), a pair of tentacles, and four legs, with which they swim freely in the water.

373. Their freedom, however, is of but short duration. The little animal soon attaches itself by means of its tentacles, having previously become covered with a transparent shell, through which the outlines of the body, and also a very distinct eye, are easily distinguished, (Fig. 148, *c*.) Figure 148, *d*, shows the animal taken out of its shell. It is plainly seen that the anterior portion has become considerably enlarged. Subsequently, the shell becomes completed, and the animal casts its skin, losing with it both its eyes and its tentacles. On the other hand, a thick membrane lines the interior of the shell, which pushes out and forms a stem, (*e*), by means of which the animal fixes itself to immersed bodies, after the loss of its tentacles. This stem gradually enlarges, and the animal soon acquires a definite shape, such