

DIVISION II.

MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS.

1st Class. Cephalopoda. *Etym.* κεφαλη, *cephale*, the head ; ποδα, *poda*, the feet. Animals which have their organs of motion arranged round their head.

This Class includes Sepia, or Cuttle-fish. Argonauts (Αργω, the ship Argo, ναυτης, *nautes*, a sailor). Nautilus (ναυτης, *nautes*, a sailor). Ammonite, an extinct Cephalopode which inhabited a shell resembling that of the Nautilus; coiled like the horns of a ram or those on the statues of Jupiter Ammon; whence the name. Belemnites: also extinct: the shell is long, straight, and conical (βελεμνον, *belemnion*, a dart). Nummulites: likewise extinct; whole chains of rocks are formed of its shells; the pyramids of Egypt are built of these rocks (*nummus*, a coin).

2nd Class. Pteropoda. *Etym.* πτερον, *pteron*, a wing; ποδα, *poda*, feet; having fins or processes resembling wings on each side of the mouth.

The *Clio Borealis*, which abounds in the North Seas, and is the principal food of the whale.

3rd Class. Gasteropoda. *Etym.* γαστηρ, *gaster*, the stomach; ποδα, *poda*, the feet. Animals which move by means of a fleshy apparatus placed under the belly.

The snail; slug; limpet.

4th Class. Acephala. *Etym.* α, *a*, without; κεφαλη, *cephale*, the head. Molluscos animals without a head.

The oyster; muscle.

5th Class. Brachiopoda. *Etym.* βραχιον, *brachion*, the arm; ποδα, *poda*, the feet. Animals which move by means of processes like arms.

Lingula; terebratula.

6th Class. Cirrhopoda. *Etym.* cirrus, a lock or tuft of hair; ποδα, *poda*, the feet.

Balanus; barnacle; anatifera (anas, a duck, fero, to bring forth).