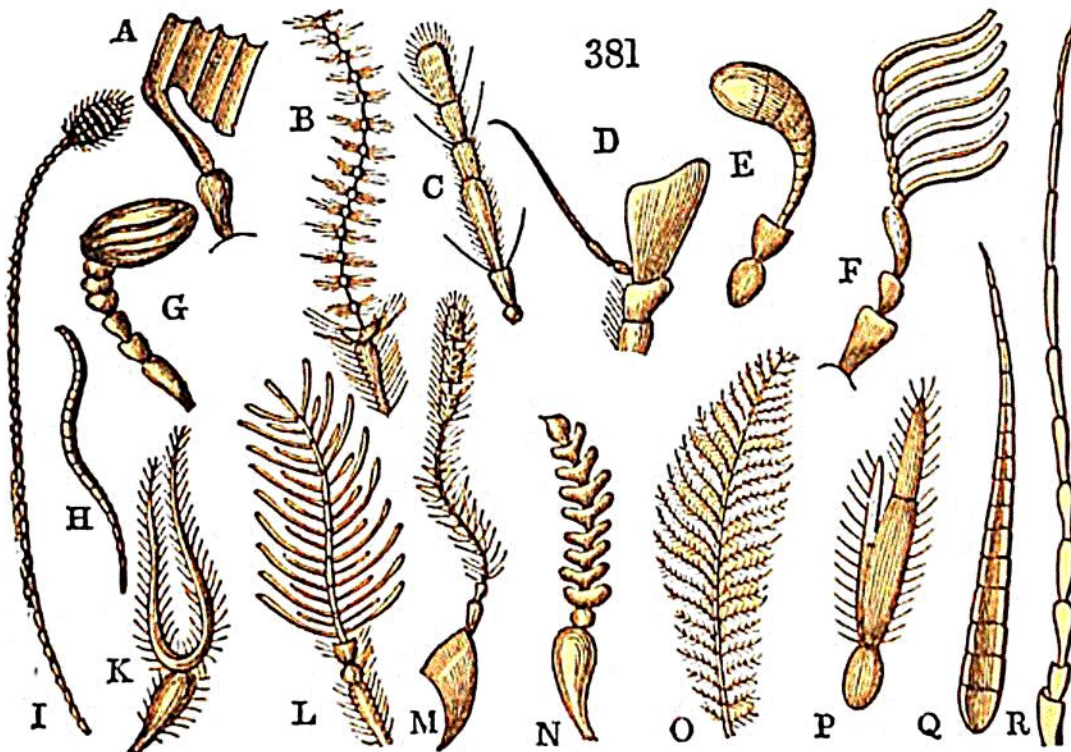


of the relative positions of external objects. It is essential therefore that those instruments which are more particularly intended as organs of touch, should possess this property.

It will not be necessary to enter into a minute description of these organs, because they have, for the most part, been already noticed as instruments of motion or prehension; for the sense of touch is in general exercised more particularly by the same parts which perform this latter function. Thus the tentacula of the various tribes of Polypi, of Actiniæ, and of Annelida, are organs both of prehension and of touch. The tubular feet of the Asterias and Echinus are subservient both to the sense of touch, and to the faculty of progressive motion. The feet of Insects and of Crustacea are well calculated, indeed, by their jointed structure, for being applied to the surfaces, and different sides of bodies: but they are scarcely ever employed in this capacity; being superseded by the palpi, which are situated near the mouth. When insects are walking, the palpi are incessantly applied to the surface on which they advance, as if these organs were especially employed to feel their way. There can be little doubt, however, that, in most insects,



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