

ever, is not the case with the *Entromostraca*, comprising the various species of *Monoculi*, in which the two eyes are brought so close to one another, as apparently to constitute a single organ, corresponding in its structure to the fourth class of eyes already enumerated; that is, the separate lenses it contains have a general envelope of a transparent membrane, or cornea. Muscles are provided for moving the eye in its socket; so that we have here indications of an approach to the structure of the eye which prevails in the higher classes of animals. There is, however, a still nearer approximation to the latter in the eye of the Cephalopoda; for *Sepiæ* differ from all the tribes belonging to the inferior orders of mollusca in having large and efficient eyes, containing a hemispherical vitreous humour, placed immediately before a concave retina, and receiving in front a large and highly convex crystalline lens, which is soft at its exterior, but rapidly increases in density, and contains a nucleus of great hardness: there is also a pigmentum nigrum, and a distinct iris, with a kidney-shaped pupil. This eye is remarkable for the total absence of a cornea; the integuments of the head being continued over the iris, and reflected over the edges of the pupil, giving a covering to the external surface of the lens: there is, of course, no chamber for containing an aqueous humour. The globe of the eye is nearly spherical, but the sclerotica is double, leaving, at the posterior part, between its two portions, a considerable space, occupied by the large ganglion of the optic nerve, with its numerous filaments, which are imbedded in a soft glandular substance.*

The eyes of Fishes differ from those of *sepiæ* principally in the addition of a distinct cornea, exterior to the lens and iris, but having only a slight degree of convexity. This, indeed, is the case with all aquatic animals; for, since the difference of density between the cornea and the external medium is but small, the refractive power of any cornea,

* See Cuvier, sur les Mollusques; Mémoire sur le Poulpe, p. 37. In the *Octopus* there are folds of the skin, which appear to be rudiments of eye-lids.